30.24 28041

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(AP)-OFFICERS IN THE ARMY'S DENTAL CORPS WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO COMMAND WITHIN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT GENERALLY UNDER LEGISLATION APPROVED TODAY BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

HERETOFORE THEY HAVE BEEN ENTITLED TO COMMAND ONLY IN THEIR OWN CORPS.

JUL 1 1945

EG935PEW

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30-(A.)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED THE FOLOWING CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE:

GORDON H. MATTISON, WOOSTER, OHIO, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED CONSUL AT BEIRUT, LEBANON. HE WILL CONTINUE TO SERVE AS SECOND SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT BEIRUT.

THOMAS J. MALEADY OF FALL RIVER, MASS., HAS BEEN DESIGNATED FIRST SECRETARY OF EMBASSY AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA. HE HAS BEEN SECOND SECRETARY THERE.

EDWARD PAGE, JR., WEST NEWTON, MASS., AMERICAN CONSUL AT MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., HAS BEEN DESIGNATED ALSO FIRST SECRETARY OF EMBASSY THERE. HE FORMERLY WAS SECOND SECRETARY AND CONSUL.

ROBERT K. PEYTON, LINDEN, N. J., HAS BEEN APPOINTED AMERICAN VICE CONSUL AT GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA. HE HAS BEEN VICE CONSUL AT CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.

HAROLD SIMS, SPARTA, TENN., HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AMERICAN CONSUL AT LUANDA, ANGOLA, AFRICA. HE FORMERLY WAS VICE CONSUL THERE.

HORACE H. SMITH, XENIA, OHIO, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED FIRST SECRETARY OF EMBASSY AND CONSUL AT MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

HRE PREVIOUSLY WAS SECOND SECRETARY AND CONSUL.

EDS: FIRST SECRETARY AND CONSUL CORRECT FOR BOTH PAGE AND SMITH.

MR924PEW

Australians Invade Balikpapan Oil Port; B-29s Fire Jap Cities

JUL 2 1945

MACARTHUR LEADS TROOPS ASHORE ON COAST OF BORNEO

DAVIS

Move Splits East Indies, Completes Tactical Control of South Pacific.

LOSSES ARE LIGHT

U. S. Seventh Fleet Covers Invasion Forces After Record Bombardment.

MANILA, Monday, July 2—(AP) Rugged Australian Seventh division infantrymen and armored crews landed in force Sunday on the sandy beaches of the great Borneo oil port of Balikpapan, and by mid-afternon had taken the final ridge overlooking the ruined refineries and the still blazing oil tanks.

Losses were light despite some enemy mortar, small-arms and artillery fire, as the pre-invasion bombardment—most intensive yet made in the southwest Pacific—drove the Japanese out of a network of pillboxes and tunnels before the town.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who personally commanded the invasion forces, announced the landing today.

NIGHT

Dominate Borneo

In a triumphant communique, he declared that this third landing on Borneo, following those May 1 at Tarakan and June 10 at Brunei Bay had "secured domination of Borneo and driven a wedge south, splitting the East Indies" and virtually completing "our tactical control of the entire southwest Pacific."

An Allied invasion fleet of more than 200 ships, including the U. S. Seventh Fleet and Royal Australian and Royal Netherlands units, put the first wave of Australian diggers ashort at Balikpapan's burning foreign district at 8:55 a.m. Sunday.

(Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said a contingent of Netherlands Indies troops "slammed ashore near the famous oil city, accompanying an Australian division under cover of a devastating air and sea barrage. Exact identification of the forces was withheld.")

The troops were met by a spattering of small-arms fire from the Japanese who somehow had survived more than two weeks of daily heavy air assault and a devastating rocket barrage that preceded the landing.

Succeeding waves of troops landed on schedule, and by 11:30 a.m. the Australians possessed a mile-long stretch of beach fronting on Makassar Strait and pushed up to a half-mile inland.

As the morning progressed, the invaders met accurate Japanese mortar fire on their left flank closest to the town.

MacArthur landed with his field commanders in the fourth wave and stepped ashore with the remark:

Settle Old Score

"I think today we settled the score of that Makassar Straits affair of three and a half years ago."

He was referring to the gallant effort by four old American four-stack destroyers in January, 1942, to hold off Japanese convoys that were streaming south for the invasion of Java. Not until the present operations had an Allied war fleet ventured back into Makassar Straits.

That strategic waterway today is "controlled by our surface craft as well as by air and submarine," MacArthur's communique said, and "our shipping can now sail with land-based air cover to any point in the southwest Pacific."

The assault force, commamed by Vice Admiral Daniel C. Barbey, chief of the Seventh Fleet Amphibious force, had expected trouble at Balikpapan, which was noted for its strong shore batteries and anti-aircraft defenses.

Fleet minesweepers, supported by the guns of cruisers and destroyers, started clearing a channel for the invasion fleet 15 days before the actual landings.

Working under the very noses of the Japanese, they found "more mines than you could count," the crews reported, but they cleared out safe channels through the coral reefs and marked them for the troops.

The enemy shore guns, abandoning their usual caution about disclosing their positions, fired on the

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sweepers, and were able to put up an intermittent fire at the warships and landing craft on D-day.

More than 150 heavy bombers and long-range lightning fighters of the U. S. Fifth and 13th Air forces culminated the heaviest series of neutralization raids of the Borneo campaign with a strike immediately preceding the landings.

Since June 1 they had dropped more than 3,500 tons of bombs on and around Balikpapan, hitting it every day for the past 18 days and turning it into an inferno of twisted oil tanks, wrecked warehouses and blazing petroleum.

Oil tanks had been the prime targets, lest the Japanese divert oil to the beach defenses and set it afire in the path of the invasion forces.

This preventive campaign was successful, but the Australians were forced to penetrate triple rows of barbed wire entanglements and scramble across a 10-foot anti-tank ditch before advancing inland.

Veterans of Syria

Troops of the seventh division are veterans of Syria, who also fought the Japanese to a standstill and shoved them back over the Kokoda trail in the early New Guinea campaign three years ago this month.

They found huge oil fires still ranging in Balikpapan's tank farm sector. As they pushed forward over the gently rising, sparsely-wooded terrain knee-deep in green alang-alang grass, the Australians entered the Klandasan district which once sheltered the European colony.

The former Chinese Kampong district was demolished and native villages showed the effects of the steady aerial attacks during June.

The Seventh division Aussies expected, and found tougher opposition than their countrymen of the Ninth division met in the Tarakan and Brunei Bay invasions.

The Australians are under the direct command of Maj. Gen. E. J. Milford, commander of the Seventh division. Their corps commander is Lt. Gen. Sir Leslie J. Morshead, whose Ninth division forces conquered Tarakan and swept into the Brunei Bay area within the past two months.

Close watch was kept for enemy aircraft as the invasion fleet approached the target area. At least one aerial torpedo attack was met Monday night when three Japanese planes were downed by ships' anti-aircraft.

Knock Guns Out

Maj. Gen. Paul B. Wurtsmith, whose 13th Air force, with the aid of the Fifth and of the RAAF had destroyed at least 60 per cent of Balikpapan, a town of 30,000, also had knocked out 17 of 28 known 90-millimeter gun positions and rendered seven Japanese airfields unfit for use.

The cruiser, bombardment and minesweeper force was under command of Rear Adm. Russell S. Berkey of Lyme, Conn., while the support force of cruisers was under Rear Adm. Ralph S. Griggs, and the amphibious force was under Rear Adm. Albert Gallatin Noble.

Heavy Bombers In Wide Sweeps

Manila, *Monday*, July 2 (AP)—Allied heavy bombers, scouring Japan's lifelines and supply bases, have struck from Formosa southward through Indo-China and Eastern Java, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Teriffic explosions and smoke columns rising 11,000 feet were reported by bombardiers after a raid on the Shinchiku oil refinery in northern Formosa. Other bombers west of Formosa scored hits on the naval base of Mako, in the Pescadores.

Daylight bombers pounded Japanese communication lines, and an airdrome in French Indo-China and to the south bombers continued attacks on enemy air fields in eastern Java, in the Lesser Sunda Islands and throughout the Celebes. In these waters they also sank two Japanese freighters and a tug boat.

'Unflyable' Plane Escorts 2d Damaged Craft Home

By The Associated Press.

THIRTEENTH AIR FORCE, Philippines, Monday, July 2—Flying a strafing attack against Balik Papan, Second Lieut. George E. Davis of Charlotte, N. C., had his plane holed by heavy anti-aircraft fire. He called for an escort in the event he were forced down at sea.

Lieut. Harold R. Sherman of New Bedford, Mass. volunteered. Both planes reached base—where an unbelieving engineering officer took a quick look and demanded: "Who did you say was the escort?"

"Lieutenant Davis' plane is all right," he told Lieutenant Sherman, "but yours is unflyable."

Lieutenant Sherman said he knew his plane had been hit three times, but it seemed only slightly damaged. It had its nose bashed in, its tail assembly mangled, radio compass antenna broken, right engine nacelle broken, radio antenna ripped off and its bomb-bay doors jammed shut.

With Lieutenant Sherman were Second Lieut. Willliam E. Davies of Rome, N. Y., navigator, and Sgts. William C. Rehfield of 3912 Murdock Avenue, New York City, and William H. Parkinson of Philadelphia.

GREATEST FLEET OF BOMBERS HITS MILITARY CENTERS

More Than 600 Drop 4,000 Tons of Incendiary Bombs in Dawn Attack.

KURE NAVAL BASE HIT

Shimonoseki, Ube, Kumamoto Targets; 23 Enemy Ships Sunk from Air.

GUAM, Monday, July 2—(AP) The greatest B-29 fleet ever to hit Japan sent a flaming 4,000 tons of incendiary bombs down on four of the empire's industrial cities before dawn today—a record load for the record number of nearly 600 Superfortresses.

Twenty-three enemy ships were sunk or damaged and two airfields and two seaplane bases were hammered in day-long widespread attacks Sunday by other Army bombers, Marine and fleet aircraft and Iwo-based Mustang fighter planes.

Hit Four Targets

Targets of the B-29s greatest incendiary strike of the war:

Kure, site of the enemy's greatest naval base on the inland sea;

Shimonoseki, on the north shore of Shimonoseki Strait, at the west entrance to the inland sea;

Ube, major coal center and top magnesium-producing region in the empire;

Kumamoto, transportation hub and military training center, as well as an important war-industry city on western Kyushu.

It was the first time any of the four cities had been fire-bombed. The strike raised to 22 the number of enemy cities charred by incendiary attacks. There have been 33 fire-bomb assaults on Japan's war plants.

The greatest previous B-29 strike—550 planes—swept Tokyo with flame on May 23.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' communique today reported other American aircraft ranged from the southern Ryukyus to the inland sea. Sunk or damaged were 23 Japanese ships.

(In the southwest Pacific, Allied heavy bombers struck from Formosa southward through Indo-China and eastern Java, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today. Blasted were a Formosa oil refinery, the naval base of Mako and an arsenal near Canton, among other targets).

Kure, with a population of about 276,000 is about 200 miles west of Japan's second greatest city, Osaka, on the southern coast of the main home island of Honshu.

Naval Base Target

Targets of the greatest military importance were the sprawling naval base facilities extending along an L-shaped waterfront.

The naval aircraft factory and the Kure arsenal were hit with demolition bombs May 5 and June 22.

The fire bombs were dumped along the east, northeast and north sides of the naval base and in the city.

Kure is the site of the largest combined dockyard, shipbuilding yard and naval industrial plant in Japan.

The population is highly congested—about 70,000 persons to the square mile.

Ube, 25 miles east of Shimonoseki near the southwestern tip of Honshu, is strategically important because it contains the Arken Metal company plant—largest magnesium maker in Japan.

Growing increasingly short of aluminum, the Japanese are depending more and more on magnesium as an aircraft metal.

Ube also is the site of a large nitrogen fixation plant, important in the production of munitions.

It is the center of the southwestern Shonshu mines, producing large quantities of black lignite coal for Japanese industry.

Bottleneck Hit

Shimonoseki, with a population of 196,000, is in Japan's principal region of heavy industry, and is a vulnerable bottleneck of Japanese rail transportation.

Through Kammon tunnel under Shimonoseki strait and by ferry, Shimonoseki connects Honshu and the southern island of Kyushu.

More than half the coal required for Honshu's war plants passes through Shimonoseki, which is the southern terminus of Honshu's railroads.

The Hatabu railroad shops are in the northwestern part of the city.

Shimonoseki served as an embarkation point for troops and supplies to Korea, Manchuria and north China, but has been effectively blockaded as a supply port of planes of U. S. fleet Air Wing No. 1 since the invasion of Okinawa.

A bomber command spokesman said Shimonoseki represented one of the most highly concentrated and inflammable targets in Japan.

Kumamoto with a population of 210,000 is one of the largest inland cities of Japan. It is in western Kyushu about midway between Kagoshima and Moji. Moji was seared in the Superfortress fire bomb attack June 29.

Transportation Hub

Kumamoto is a transportation hub and commercial center for the lowlands east of Shimabara gulf and is headquarters for the Japanese Army's division. Its industries include an aircraft assembly plant, spinning mills and silk laboratories.

The plains surrounding the city extend inland to Asozan, a great volcano dominating central Kyushu.

Cities previously fire blitzed by the Superforts are Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kawasaki, Yokohama, Hammatsu, Amagasaki, Yokkaichi, Toyohashi, Shizuoka and Okayama on Honshu island, and Kagoshima, Omuta, Fukuoka, Sasebo, Moji and Nobeoka on Kyushu.

ATTLEE ASSAILS CHURCHILL FOR CAMPAIGN CLAIM

By EDWARD J. DENNEHY

LONDON, July 1.—(AP) Laborite Clement Attlee accused Prime Minister Churchill today of descending to "depths of misrepresentation and ingratitude" as Britain's heated election campaign entered its last week.

The voting is next Thursday, but results will not be announced until July 26, after overseas ballots have been counted.

The Prime Minister's fourth and final radio broadcast last night aroused more than the usual reaction from the Labor party camp, particularly Churchill's assertion that Laborite leaders who are not members of Parliament would share high military and state secrets if Attlee's forces won.

Asserting that the Labor members of Churchill's coalition government kept major war secrets throughout the European struggle, Attlee told an election meeting that the Prime Minister "knows perfectly well from experience that this vile suggestion is false."

"I'd never thought he would descend to such depths of misrepresentation and ingratitude toward men who had shown him such loyalty and consideration," he exclaimed. Attlee was Churchill's deputy prime minister in the coalition government recently dissolved."

"Not Indispensable"

Saying that Churchill was trying to carry the entire conservative campaign on his own personal prestige, Attlee declared:

"I should be the last man to deny his great services in the German war, but it's quite another thing to argue from this that he's indispensable in the future, and that the country, to secure his services, must saddle itself with a conservative government."

Attlee also ridiculed Churchill's statement in last night's speech that Britain might decline to a second-rate power if it failed to maintain a strong government of the present type and now "dissolves into faction and party politics." Attlee said a nation's influence "doesn't depend on the Conservative party—it largely depends on the heroism of the people, and by the efforts made by the people of all parties and all classes during five years of war."

Smuts Visits Churchill

Churchill himself spent a quiet day at his Chequers estate outside London, his rest broken by a visit from Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, on his way from the San Francisco conference to South Africa. Churchill finished a tour of England and Scotland yesterday.

He swings back into action tomorrow with a three-night electioneering tour of London's working class boroughs aimed at getting Conservative party support from the city's millions of shirt-sleeved voters.

Churchill is expected to have no trouble winning a Parliament seat himself. The issues are over party control of Parliament. The Conservatives and Laborites are the two large parties, with the Liberal party a poor third.

Each party has agreed generally on foreign policies, including a full-scale British effort to defeat Japan, close friendship with Russia, the United States and France, and security for the British empire.

On the home front issues, Laborites want to nationalize the railroads, electricity and important utilities. The Liberals want to overhaul the government and provide for easier world trade. Churchill's Conservative party advocates private enterprise and full employment through an expanding economy.

Thugutt Declines Warsaw's Offer

London, July 1 (AP)—The new Polish cabinet suffered its first loss tonight when Mieczyslaw Thugutt declined to accept the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph.

"I'm not going to Warsaw," Thugutt said. "That's all I can say now."

It was learned however, that Thugutt, who served in the interior ministry of the London Polish exile government under former Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, now deputy premier in the new Polish Government, had explained the situation and affirmed his loyalty to the new Polish Government in a letter delivered today to Mikolajczyk in Warsaw.

Mikolajczyk, in a broadcast speech at Warsaw today recorded by the FCC, declared German aggression "has already started to raise its head again" and for this reason Poland must be united and watchful.

The deputy premier said that "not even the greatest power in the world can manage to live alone while the possibility of German Hitlerism or Fascism being reborn exists." Poland, he added, "must live in the closest possible friendship with our neighbor, the Soviet Union."

Eden Lauds Foundation Laid for Future Peace

Calls Conference a Landmark in Search for Co-operation

LONDON, July 1 (AP).—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, said today that the San Francisco conference represented "a landmark in mankind's long search for peace and international co-operation."

Replying to a message sent him by Edward R. Stettinius, United States representative in the United Nations organization, Mr. Eden said he was "confident that by the combined efforts of the United Nations a firm and enduring structure will be raised on the foundation laid with so much care in your great city of San Francisco and that our peoples thus will be able to continue in peace the comradeship gained in war."

The message from Mr. Stettinius expressed regret that Mr. Eden had been unable to attend the concluding ceremony at the conference, and said that "a space has been reserved for your signature and I hope there will be a convenient occasion for you to sign."

Mr. Stettinius also said that what had been accomplished at the conference strengthened his "faith that the vision of Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the latte President Roosevelt will become as enduring and effective a reality in peace as it has been mighty in war."

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Smuts Arrives In London

London, July 1 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christaan Smuts arrived here today by plane, en route to South Africa from the United Nations conference at San Francisco. He was accompanied by his son, Major Smuts.

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LONDON, July 1 (AP)—A British Foreign Office commentator today termed "highly improbable" published reports that the Big Three may discuss international control of the Suez and Panama Canals. He also said he had "seen nothing to support" another report that Soviet Russia would be given an interest in the control of the Suez Canal.

Montagu Norman Saved By Penicillin, Briton Says

London, July 1 (AP)—An injection of penicillin directly into the brain saved Lord Montagu Collet Norman, former Governor of the Bank of England, from a type of meningitis which in all previous cases has been fatal, Lord Charles Moran, president of the Royal College of Physicians, said tonight.

The physician, in a broadcast in behalf of a hospital financial campaign, said, "He is fit to work now and as good as ever."

Yanks In Britain Can Send Victory Telegrams

London, July 1 (AP)—New victory letter telegrams, which may be sent by United States troops stationed in Great Britain, costing one third the regular rate, were announced today by British Cable and Wireless Ltd.

The messages must be dispatched through United States army post offices and cost five to eleven cents a word with a minimum of ten words.

25 Berlin Houses For Big-3 Parley

London, July 1 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported today that 25 large houses are being repaired and renovated in the battered Potsdam district of Berlin for the Big-Three meeting.

A correspondent said the same staff of plumbers, waiters, cooks and orderlies which the Russians had at the Yalta conference already had been brought from Moscow and 4,000 British troops and army engineers were helping with repairs.

The Paris radio said yesterday the conference would begin July 9.

Irish Ask Break With Japan

Mayo Council Seeks Explanation In Deaths of Four Missionaries

DUBLIN, July 1 (AP).—A demand that Eire break off relations with Japan until Tokyo gives a "full and satisfactory" explanation of the deaths of four Irish missionaries at Manila was made today by the Mayo County Council.

The deaths first were revealed by David Gray, American Minister to Eire, in a letter sent to all Dublin newspapers last April. The rigid Irish censorship at that time deleted sections of the letter which placed the blame for the deaths directly on the Japanese.

AMERICAN UNITS MOVE ON BERLIN FOR OCCUPATION

S LONG

PARIS, July 1—(AP) American occupation troops tonight were moving toward Berlin, preliminary to the Big Three meeting there this month, and Gen. Eisenhower's forces prepared to dissolve SHAEF.

Formal dissolution of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force awaits only Eisenhower's return from the United States, authoritative sources said. Its operations now are broken into separate army activities which will be correlated through the Allied Control Council, on which Eisenhower sits with representatives of Soviet Russia, Great Britain and France.

The move toward Berlin coincided with an announcement that more than 315,000 American troops already have returned to the United States, and the total will reach 500,000 by July's end.

British and French troops also were on the move to Berlin, while the Western allies were pulling out of territory designated parts of the Russian zone of occupation. The entore shift is expected to end by July 4.

A press party of more than 100 prepared to leave for Berlin Tuesday. Supreme headquarters made no announcement but it was understood here that, the American force moving in is the Second Armored division, with the 82nd Airborne to follow or perhaps take over the assignment later. The British are sending their Seventh Armored (Desert Rat) division to make good its cry "Alamein to Berlin." The French force may include part of their Second Armored.

The Russians will continue to hold the Eastern half of Berlin, including all of the central section. The British will take over the pie-shaped northwestern slice, including the fashionable residential areas, at least one of which is not so severely damaged as some parts of the city.

The Americans will occupy the the southwestern slice, described unofficially as the smallest of the three but including the Templehof airdrome.

French Status not Clear

Whether the French actually will occupy a district or will be there only to staff and serve their administrative buildings in connection with the Allied Control Council has not been disclosed.

Final boundaries of the German occupation zones outside Berlin have not been announced but the Russians said several weeks ago their line ran from Luebeck to the Elbe river and around Thuringia to the Czechoslovak border.

The British announced today that readjustment of the Russian zone of occupation to include the Mecklenburg region and had been started. The Russian line will be moved from Wismar on the Baltic westwards to outside Luebeck, absorbing an area crammed with perhaps 1,000,000 refugee Germans who fled before the Red Army as it swept through Poland and into Germany. Stopped from entering the British zone and unable to pass back of the Russian line, the refugees have been milling around in Meck-lenburg, living in wagons and eating off the land.

Seven American divisions, which have been holding Thuringia and the western half of Halle in the great central German plain between the Elbe bend and Czechoslovakia, are involved in shifting of the troops.

Many Return Home

Communications zone headquarters said shipment of men to the United States was running ahead of schedule.

On June 20, the latest date at which figures are available, more than 310,000 soldiers had left for home. In May 115,000 were shipped back and the June quota of 250,500 is expected to be exceeded when complete figures are received.

The figures concern only men redeployed to the United States, as the number of soldiers sent directly to the Pacific remains a military secret.

Of the total redeployed by June 20, some 268,000 went by ship and 42,000 by plane, the announcement added.

Two thirds of the men returning in July are redeployed troop units, with the air forces sending about 40,000; ground forces 102,000 and service forces 34,000. The other third comprises men with more than 85 points, plus 13,600 sick and wounded who are being evacuated to United States hospitals.

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Tangier Talks To Begin Today With America Participating

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Paris, July 1 (AP)—Foreign office representatives of America, Britain and France meet tomorrow to discuss the return of Tangier to international status.

Following preliminary talks tomorrow, a full-dress conference will open Tuesday aimed at "revalidating the Tangier Statute of 1923," a French government spokesman said. On December 18, 1923, Spain, France and Britain signed an agreement declaring Tangier an international zone. Five years later, Italy also signed after the agreement was modified.

To Spain In 1940

The strategic port lying opposite Gibraltar was occupied by Spain in 1940 after the fall of France. Recently Spain has indicated a willingness to see Tangier revert to international status, but neither Gen. Francisco Franco nor Italy will be represented at the conference.

Russia also will not have a delegate present, but it was stated that the Soviet Union would be kept informed of daily developments by the French Government.

U.S. In Mediterranean

"We are happy to see America become a member of the convention," a spokesman for General de Gaulle said, "because the United States now is definitely a Mediterranean power."

The spokesman said that France was the "most interested member because of the protectorate of Morocco." Jacques Meyrier of the French delegation will open the formal discussions Tuesday.

Nazi General In Suicide Pact With Mistress

Kienzel Preferred Death to Separation From Her in Allied Prison Camp

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADUARTERS, July 1 (AP).—A suicide pact in which a German general killed his mistress and then himself marked the dissolution of the headquarters of Field Marshal Ernst Busch, a British intelligence officer disclosed today.

Involved in the suicide pact were a General Kienzel, a member of Busch's staff, and a Miss Aschnoff. Their bodies were found in a house near Flensburg last week. Both had bullet holes through the head, and near by was Kienzel's automatic pistol.

Kienzel, described as a hard-drinking, hard-swearing monocled German of about fifty-three, left a letter asserting he would rather die than face a long separation from his mistress in a concentration camp.

Intelligence officers were told his wife was reported to have consented to a divorce so he could go away with Miss Aschnoff. The latter's background in the case is being investigated by security police.

Kienzel was former chief of staff to Busch and was one of his emissaries sent to arrange the surrender terms with Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery at Lueneburg Heath last May.

Two others who were at that meeting have met violent deaths. They were General Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, who committed suicide by taking poison, and a Major Fidel, who died in an automobile crash.

Kienzel's death came three days before the sending of thirty or fifty members of Busch's staff to prisoner of war cages in Germany.

U.S. ACTIVATES REGIONALIZING PLAN IN REICH

Complete Decentralization Of Germany Is Aim Of New Program

Frankfurt On The Main, July 1 (AP)—The United States group of the Allied Control Council instituted today a program which it hopes will lead to the complete decentralization of Germany by breaking it up into *lander* or regions.

The American group will begin moving to Berlin with American troops on July 4 and within ten days and will be in a position to place its program before representatives of Russia, Britain and France in the battered capital of the Reich.

The group already has directed Gen. Omar N. Bradley, as 12th Army Group commander, to begin breaking up the United States western Reich district—one of two military districts into which the American zone will be divided for purposes of military government.

To Build Up Local Sense

Plans call for the division of this western district—its precise geographical boundaries are yet to be defined—into three regions.

This breaking up of the Reich into military impotent districts is expected to become the general policy for all Germany when it can be adopted formally by the quadripartite control council in Berlin.

Under the American plan, district commanders will assume control over all German governmental agencies within their district boundaries.

The reason for the break-up of the nation is not only the decentralization of Germany politically and economically, but also to build up a strong sense of local responsibility among the German people.

Since the collapse of Germany, the governing of the Reich has been under control of SHAEF as a part of general military operations. But with the dissolution of SHAEF gigantic tasks shift to the control council group.

Responsibility Clay's

Much of the responsibility falls on the shoulders of Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chief of the American group and American member of the quadripartite council's coordinating committee.

"With the movement of our troops into the United States zones of occupation on July 7, our council becomes for the first time the policy representative of the United States Government in Germany," Clay said.

Clay will take a small group of specialists into Berlin with the first occupation troops. There later will be representatives from all twelve divisions of his staff. Later, as the need develops and housing and transportation permit, others will join this group. They expect to be established in Berlin by early August.

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Policies To Start With

Before the control council can begin the adoption of any sort of national policies for Germany there will be a tedious and laborious process of building the structure of procedures for the exchange of ideas. This in itself is quite a task, since representatives of four powers speaking three different languages must agree on a policy for a fifth nation which speaks a fourth language.

Primary tasks in the initial meetings in Berlin will be to build up procedures, establish an Allied secretariat, develop methods of presenting papers, translate in three languages, agree on a daily agenda, establish fixed meetings and develop a program of discussion. Then the council can get down to the major task of considering policy.

While there has been no discussion on policy between the commanders in chief of the United States, Russia, Britain and France, there is a general understanding of the views of each Government as a result of discussions by the European Advisory Commission.

To Delegate Responsibility

These discussions, while they did not set up any policy, provided for an exchange of thinking and the council will have the benefit of views expressed.

American policy, it was learned from a high source, will be to give the Germans more and more responsibility in governing themselves, with emphasis on government at regional or state levels—but with careful control by the military government.

The first move will be to establish a workable administrative setup, then later gradually turn over more authority to the Germans.

It is planned to restore the German press eventually, with censorship after publication and not before the papers are in print—thus putting the burden of censorship on the Germans themselves with the threat of suspension hanging over any paper violating principles laid down by American authorities.

How long it will be before these moves can be made none can say just now, since the actions fall into the category of long-term policies.

To Urge Anti-Nazi Groups

In decentralizing the German government and stimulating interest in local government, the American policy will be to encourage the formation of local anti-Nazi advisory groups. While they will have no political power in reality, it is hoped their meetings will encourage interest in self-government.

While resumption of political parties is a matter for the theater commander to decide, there is no intention by the Americans to prohibit political parties forever.

One authoritative source said that at some time in the future there probably will be a centralized German administrative unit under Allied control to run postal, telegraphic and communications services on a national basis. However, he said, such a unit would be purely administrative and would not exercise any political functions.

Single Economic Unit Advised For Germany

Frankfurt-on-the-Main, July 1 (AP). Economic experts with the American group on the Allied control council said today they favor establishment of a single economy unit for Germany as a short cut to solving the Reich's many problems, even though the country is split into four zones of occupation.

"Unless we arrange trade between the zones," a member of the economic division said, "we shall have what amounts to four different countries with the problem of imports and exports."

Russian Units Take Over Magdeburg From British

Magdeburg, Germany, July 1 (AP)—Russian infantry and cavalry crossed the Elbe River on an American-built "friendship bridge" today and took possession of Magdeburg, center of Germany's synthetic oil industry, while the Germans remained in their homes under a British-imposed curfew.

The Red Army's entry into the city, captured by the Americans, and occupied by the British last month, was part of the readjustment of occupation zones in Germany.

ARMY REDEDICATES RHINE ISLAND STADIUM

COBLENZ, Germany, July 1 (AP)—A colorful stadium on an island in the Rhine River was rededicated to the American Army's uses today, just twenty-five years after American occupation forces had built it after the first World War.

The main purpose after that other war was to let the fighting men forget the war. The purpose was the same today and it was fulfilled with pleasure for 12,000 men of the Thirty-fifth Infantry Division who filled its seats for a baseball game.

The Thirty-fifth defeated the 106th Division, 5 to 2, largely on the merits of Corp. Murry Dickson of Leavenworth, Kan., who pitched for the St. Louis Cardinals in the 1942 and 1943 series and who is the only man for whom the late Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis ever requested a furlough for a ball game. He gave the 106th Division only five hits. Co-starring with him was Sgt. Leonard J. Novak of Chicago, who hit a home run as the first man at bat for his team in the first inning and then hit another in the seventh inning.

German civilians served beer throughout the game, obviously enjoying the spectacle.

SPAIN INVITES GI HOLIDAYERS

Franco Asks Yanks To Spend Vacations In His Resorts

Madrid, July 1 (AP)—The government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco today invited American soldiers in Europe to spend their vacations in Spain while awaiting transport home or to other theaters of war.

The official move to give Americans privileges similar to those unofficially accorded the Germans when they were winning in Europe was followed by a declaration from the Government organ *El Espanol* that the Franco regime would respect the conclusions reached at San Francisco only if the United Nations acknowledged Franco's right to rule Spain.

Wooing United States

These two developments further evidenced the Spanish policy of wooing the United States as a most necessary ally, while asserting what *El Espanol* called "the same right which Eden (British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden) asks for the British Empire—the right to rule ourselves."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman did not say whether the United States had accepted Spain's offer, which would permit American soldiers to wear uniforms while on Spanish soil.

Although German troops between the time of France's defeat and liberation never had so much time on their hands, many stationed in southwestern France were permitted to visit Spanish resort towns along the Bay of Biscay wearing uniforms.

"Happy Days"

The announcement concerning the Americans was made while Allied residents of Madrid and their Spanish friends danced at open-air motion-picture studios in the outskirts of the capital to "Happy Days Are Here Again." The benefit celebration, in behalf of British allied war charities, was the biggest social affair the Allies have yet staged in Spain.

The announcement followed a strong Spanish diplomatic protest earlier in the week against editorials in the American and British embassies' news bulletins.

The Anglo-American reply to oral protests reportedly was to advise the Spaniards that these editorials reflecting Allied policy did not specifically mention the Spanish regime.

Captive Italians Go Back To Army

Rome, July 1 (AP)—A new phase in Allied-Italian accord was achieved today with the announcement that Italian prisoners of war captured in North Africa were being permitted to revert to their former positions as regular members of the Italian armed forces.

The Allied military commission said the change in prisoner status was effective today and applied to former prisoners who had been cooperating with the Allied forces in Italy.

The decision followed repeated requests by the Italian Government, the commission said, adding that the Italian Army, through its regular auxiliary units, would continue to furnish the Allies with the same necessary aid heretofore supplied by the former prisoners.

Ask Closer Accord

Meanwhile, at Milan, Premier Ferruccio Parri expressed hope that the closer accord soon would place Italy "side by side with the Allies."

The new premier told the press conference at the Italy-American Press Club, of which he is president, that the conditions of the September, 1943, armistice now had been substantially met and that "we can no longer ask simply for betterment of the armistice conditions."

He said that Italy was ready to participate in the Japanese war but that the government, because of the present juridical condition "cannot make an open declaration on the Pacific war."

Parri explained that Italians were able to participate in the conflict on volunteer basis now but that the Government required a more satisfactory international position before taking a formal stand.

BRUNNER VISITS TRIESTE

VFW Commander Is Completing Journey in Italy

TRIESTE, Italy, July 1 (AP)—Jean A. Brunner, Commander in Chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, visited American troops in the Trieste, Gorizia and Venezia Giulia areas yesterday on the last leg of an Italian trip.

He is talking with American fighting men in an effort to determine their views as a guide for the post-war planning of his organization. His party, including Col. Falkner Heard, deputy director of the War Department Bureau of Public Relations in Washington, was the guest of the British Eighth Army in this area. Mr. Brunner expects to return to the United States this week.

Soviet Science Academy Ends Its Celebration

Moscow, July 1 (AP)—The jubilee celebration of the Soviet Academy of Science ended today after a banquet in marble-lined St. George's Hall at the Kremlin Palace.

The dinner last night was attended by Premier Stalin, Foreign Commissar Molotov was master of ceremonies and a Red Army band provided music.

The 1,200 world scientists, including several from the United States, toasted international friendship.

SOONG VISITS STALIN

MOSCOW, July 1—(AP) Premier Stalin received Premier T. V. Soong of China last night, but no details of their discussions were announced.

593 KILLED, 1,972 HURT IN SYRIAN CLASHES

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 1 (AP)—The Government reported officially today that 593 persons had been killed and 1,972 had been wounded in recent disturbances between French troops and Syrians. It said that the country was quiet now and the French were evacuating trouble spots.

The Home Minister, Salui Assali, stopping here after visits to Aleppo, Homs, Hama and other points on the Damascus-Baghdad railroad, said that all was quiet at those stations and also on the Turkish-Syrian frontier, which the French patrols were leaving.

The manuscript of a Syrian Black Book to be published by the Government on relations between the Syrians and the French has been completed but has yet to be approved by the Cabinet, it was learned. Final work has been completed by Foreign Minister Mardam Bey and Lebanese Foreign Minister Henri Pharaon on a memorandum to France.

The new Syrian Minister Plenipotentiary to Moscow, Fayez al Khoury, will leave next Tuesday for Moscow on a special mission.

3d Division Honored

Salzburg, Austria, July 1 (AP)—The United States 3d Infantry Division today was awarded a presidential unit citation for fighting in the Colmar pocket. The award, honoring 21,353 men, was the first to an army infantry division.

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OKINAWA PLANES RIP ENEMY BASES

Devastating Strikes Against Enemy Shipping Reported by Nimitz.

GUAM, Monday, July, 2—(AP) American planes from Okinawa and Iwo struck two airfield and two seaplane bases on Japan and sank or damaged 23 enemy ships in air strikes against the island empire and in China waters, Saturday and Sunday, it was announced today.

Army Mitchell medium bombers, operating for the first time from Okinawa bases, struck an airfield used by enemy suicide fliers at Chiran on Kyushu, today's fleet communique disclosed, while nearly 150 long-range Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima battered Hammamatsu airfield southeast of Nagoya and spread their attacks to Hamashima seaplane base, damaging five small ships.

The Iwo Mustangs of the Seventh Fighter Command, in their challenging strikes into the heart of Japan's main island of Honshu, were opposed only to bad weather and anti-aircraft fire.

Three of the only six Japanese planes sighted in the air were shot down by the Mustangs' guns, which also destroyed nine and damaged 14 on the ground at Hamamatsu and Hamashima. Two Mustangs were lost over Hamashima but one pilot was rescued.

Kyushu Hit Again

The Tokyo radio earlier today had kept up the hammering of Kyushu from 3 a. m. until mid-afternoon Sunday.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's communique today announced that a concentration of Japanese shipping was caught off Chusan archipelago off the East China coast. A large oil tanker was set afire and six large cargo ships, a medium cargo ship and a seaplane tender were damaged by rocket fire of Army thunderbolts.

Search Liberators of fleet air wing one sank two cargo ships and damaged another in the Sakishima group of islands and search planes of fleet air wing 18 sent a small cargo ship and a motor fishing vessel to the bottom off Honshu. A coastal ship probably was sunk.

Tighten Blockade

These blows demonstrated tightening of the American blockade of Japanese shipping south of the Japan sea since the conquest of Okinawa.

The Mitchells in their first assault from Okinawa on the Japanese homeland were escorted by Marine Corsair fighters.

Chiran airfield is one of the largest of the southern Kyushu bases from which the Japanese mounted their kamikaze suicidal attacks during the battle of Okinawa.

Thunderbolts in a co-ordinated mission swept Ibusuki seaplane base, also on southern Kyushu, sinking four seaplanes and a number of small craft around the base. One enemy bomber was shot down.

Nimitz said that in other widespread blows, Liberators of the Seventh Army Air force bombed runways and boat basins on Marcus island Saturday while Helldiver bombers and Corsairs and Hellcat fighters of the Fourth Marine aircraft wing hit Jap in the Palaus Sunday.

JAPAN HAS NO CHANCE TO WIN, SAYS STILWELL

OKINAWA, Monday, July 2 (AP) Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, the United States Tenth Army's new commander, declared today the conquest of Okinawa again proved "that the Jap has no chance against Americans."

"The most severe fighting to date in the Pacific has just been brought to a successful conclusion," General Stilwell said during a broadcast on the Army Hour. "Organized resistance on Okinawa crumbled as announced June 21, but that did not mean the complete cessation of hostilities by any means.

"The Japs do not quit in a body; they have to be chopped up until there are none left.

"Since June 21 their continued resistance in small groups has cost them 16,000 men and we, of course, have not got off scot-free. As elsewhere, mopping-up operations must continue for a long time before we can be sure this island is clear.

"In the campaign on Okinawa the Army, Navy and Marines all cooperated to make the operation a decisive victory.

"The terrain must be seen to be appreciated. But to those who have seen it, it is obvious that the victory is a high tribute to the American soldier, sailor and marine—the best fighting men in the world.

"Our pride in their accomplishment must be tempered by the price they paid. Too many of them will not come home. Among them was the Tenth Army's commander, Lieut. Gen. [Simon Bolivar] Buckner, who ended a brilliant career in the Army as he would have wished—among his men in action.

"We owe it to the men who gave their lives here to finish the job so completely and convincingly that never again can Japan be a threat to peace in the Pacific."

YANKS ATTACK 3 LUZON HILLS

5,240 Added To Count Of Jap Dead In Week's Drive

Manila, *Monday*, July 2 (AP)—Three Japanese mountain strongholds in northern Luzon were under American and Filipino pressure today while to the east beyond the Cagayan Valley thousands of other broken enemy troops were left to starve or to the mercy of guerrillas.

As the mopping up moved ahead with patrols unable to make major contacts with the enemy, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced that 5,240 more Japanese dead and 711 prisoners were counted last week.

Raises Total To 419,035

This brought the cost to the Japanese in their lost battle of the Philippines to 419,035, including 9,774 prisoners.

The enemy strongholds toward which guerrillas and American troops were steadily moving were Bontoc, Mankayan and Kiangan in the hills northeast of the summer capital of Baguio, north of Manila. Japanese resistance was reported weakening before Kiangan.

On Mindanao Island strong combat patrols found many abandoned vehicles at Kibangay, 20 miles northwest of Davao. Light naval units shelled escape points along the Davao Gulf, near Davao, and fighters in support sweeps blew up an ammunition dump.

In northern Mindanao, guerrillas plunging deep into dreary swamplands, were a mile from the enemy base of Waloe.

Motor Pool Overrun

In the operations on northern Luzon, American troops over-ran what was believed to be the enemy's last big motor pool in the islands.

The 33d Division found the pool of from 150 to 200 fuelless motor vehicles in a valley near Bokod, 16 miles northeast of Baguio.

The enemy base of Bontoc, 53 miles northeast of Baguio, was being threatened from the west by guerrillas and from the south by the United States 6th Infantry Division.

Guerrillas Near Pass

Guerrillas were 7 miles from Bontoc after seizing Besao, just short of a pass leading into the town. The 6th was 26 miles away on the south after capturing Bolog. At Bolog the 6th also was but 5 miles from another enemy stronghold at Kian-

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gan.

Some of the heaviest fighting raged about 20 miles southwest of Bontoc, where guerrillas beat off four Banzai charges in two days and advanced a mile and a half west of Mankayan.

JAP PRISONERS SEE EARLY PEACE

WITH THE 37TH DIVISION, Luzon, July 1—(AP) Japanese troops surrendering in large numbers in northern Luzon say they are convinced Japan has lost the war—and they expect a speedy end to the conflict.

One prisoner—a Formosan—reported he had heard the commanding officers of his company discussing a cabinet headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye as premier to seek peace. He added he had heard predictions the war might end "next month," but in reply to inquiries said he did not know the source of information on which his officers based their discussion.

All prisoners, however, have been cut off from their homeland and pounded heavily by overpowering American military strength. As a result they are highly demoralized, American officers pointed out, and their opinions do not necessarily indicate the Japanese trend of thought on other battlegrounds or in the homeland.

Prisoners talked freely through interpreters, and most of them said they are convinced a new cabinet soon will be formed to seek peace. All mentioning the possibility said the cabinet, in their opinion, would be headed by Prince Konoye as premier—a friend of the common people, they termed him.

Some of the prisoners asserted only Japan's militaristic government is keeping the war under way, and added that when the Japanese people learn Americans provide good treatment, including medical care and food, they will demand surrender.

Death Ratio In Philippines

Washington, July 1 (AP)—An estimated 31 Japanese have died in the Philippines campaign for every one of General MacArthur's soldiers killed or missing, Col. Albert L. Warner said today.

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OKINAWA INVASION BALKED BAKA BOMB

U. S. Landing Prevented Use of Japanese Suicide Craft Against Our Fleet

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, June 28 (Delayed) (AP)—American timing of the Okinawa invasion deprived the Japanese of the full use of their newest secret weapon, the baka bomb, which they had hoped might strike a decisive blow at the United States fleet anchored offshore.

Military authorities who discussed the baka bomb—a piloted, jet-accelerated bomb launched from a plane—said today that there was now no reason why the story could not be told.

The invasion on April 1 came so swiftly that the Japanese were caught with only a few of the bakas ready for use on Okinawa, but with vast preparations under way for launching hundreds, possibly thousands of them.

A few were captured quickly by United States forces, one on the day after the invasion began. Because of the rapid American advance across the center of the island, where most of the bomb hangars were situated, the Japanese never got a chance to use many of them. A few, however, have been launched against American forces.

The size of the installations and the care with which the bakas were hidden was a strong indication of the faith the Japanese placed in their new weapon.

Strictly a Suicide Craft

Undoubtedly they had thousands of them, or have manufactured thousands since.

The baka is one of the finest racing airplanes ever constructed, aviation engineers have agreed. It might have been a successful weapon had not the Americans gained possession of the hangar area. The Americans christened them bakas, a Japanese word meaning stupid, since many of those later launched from planes missed their targets but always killed their own pilots.

It is designed to be a suicide weapon—it leaves no other alternative for its pilot—but only an experienced pilot could be expected to operate such a high-powered, speedy missile with accuracy.

Built of plywood with an aluminum fuselage, it is strictly a mass-production weapon with all parts interchangeable. Despite its simple design and construction, the weapon has terrific speed. All surfaces are highly polished, removing the last ounce of wind resistance. The wingspread is approximately sixteen feet, the length twenty feet. Traveling more than 500 miles an hour, it presents a target only a few inches wide and about sixteen feet long.

Because of its speed, it is in view of the observer only seconds before it reaches its target.

Carried on Mother Plane

The "fool's bomb," as the baka also was termed by the Americans because of its pilot's one-way ride, has beneath its cockpit bubble a dashboard containing direction controls, altimeter, compass and other scientific gadgets to guide the pilot.

The baka is carried by a mother plane that releases it in flight. As it glides away from the launching plane, the pilot turns on his first three rockets. This steps up his speed to around 500 miles an hour. The baka can be propelled for about fifty miles by three rockets fired at intervals.

An impact fuse in the nose sets off the warhead—2,500 pounds of explosive—the instant it hits a solid object.

Speed seems to be a weakness of the baka, because it requires great skill in guiding. There can be no practice runs. All of the pilot's combat skill must be developed on his first—and last—run.

The baka apparently can be dropped from any twin-engine plane.

Evacuates 3,000 Wounded

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, June 26 (Delayed) (AP).—The Relief, oldest of the American hospital ships in service in the Pacific, evacuated more than 3,000 wounded Americans from Okinawa, it was disclosed today. Often the casualties were brought aboard the white-and-green-striped old ship, sometimes referred to as the "floating Christmas tree," within a half hour of the time they were wounded.

Yanks Burning Hut Discover Baka Bombs

Guam, *Sunday*, July 1 (AP)—American forces discovered Japan's secret weapon—the baka or foolish bomb—by accident. And the discovery cost a few American casualties.

Men of Company C, 32d Regiment of the 7th Infantry Division, led by Lieut. Jack H. Andrews, Sheffield, Pa., had landed in the first assault wave. Shortly afterward they seized Kadena airfield.

When they began burning thatch-roofed native huts that might shelter snipers, one hut exploded with a terrific blast, causing several casualties.

"We stopped burning huts then, and investigated," Andrews said. "We found the first of several mammoth flying bombs hidden in similar huts and reported the find to headquarters."

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SOUTH CHINA ISLAND TAKEN

Weichow Captured By Chinese Regulars And Militia

Chungking, July 1 (AP)—Chinese troops have captured Weichow Island in the waters American flyers have been patrolling off China's south coast, the Chinese command said tonight.

Meanwhile, front dispatches reported the fall of three Japanese-held Indo-Chinese towns to Chinese forces pushing into French colony on a 100-mile front.

In new blows following recapture of Liuchow, other Chinese forces battered toward two other former American airfields in south China—the airstrips at Kweilin and Tanchuk, a Chinese communiqué disclosed.

Aided By Local Militia

Weichow Island, in the gulf of Tonkin between the Luichow peninsula and Indo-China, was cleared of Japanese forces as a result of mopping-up operations by Chinese regulars and local militiamen.

The strategic little island, lying astride Japan's sea supply routes to Southeast Asia, apparently was garrisoned only by a small Japanese force, the bulk of which probably was withdrawn to the Luichow peninsula as part of a recent redeployment of Japanese forces in South China.

New details of fighting inside Indo-China meanwhile revealed that mountain troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei had pushed over the Chinese frontier and into 6,500-foot hills at points along a 100-mile front.

Fight For Fourth Town

The front extended from Trung Khanh Phu (Chungchingfu), 19 miles northeast of the mountain-locked Indo-Chinese highway hub of Caobang, to Malungchai, identified as 1 mile inside Indo-China and 23 miles north of Hagiang.

In addition to the capture of Trung Khanh Phu and Malungchai, reports said that Dong Van, in the northernmost tip of the French colony and 30 miles northeast of Malungchai, also had been seized and that fighting was ranging for Tra Linh, 12 miles north of Caobang.

The Chinese communiqué said that reinforced Japanese troops from Caobang had counterattacked at Trung Khanh Phu, but the mountain town still was held by General Chang's forces. Chinese observers emphasized, however, that Chang's drive and occupation of several Indo-Chinese towns within the past month did not represent an invasion aimed at ejecting the Japanese from Indo-China.

Advance On Kweilin

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces pressed from Liuchow toward Kweilin, 90 miles northeast, advancing along both the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad and the Liuchow-Kweilin highway.

Enemy remnants on the outskirts of Liuchow were being mowed down while the Chinese surrounded Japanese-held Liucheng, 12 miles north of Liuchow, and were laying siege to that town.

At the same time, Chinese soldiers west of Kweilin broke into Haishou, 25 miles from the Kwangsi province capital, and street fighting was raging for the Japanese stronghold guarding Kweilin's approaches. Paishou, headquarters said, had changed hands "many times" recently as a result of vigorous attacks by Japanese reinforcements.

Kweiping Recaptured

Eighty-two miles southeast of Liuchow, the high command reported that regulars and militia had recaptured the Si (West) River port of Kweiping. The Japanese, it was said, retreated around a bend in the river toward Pingnam, 21 miles northeast of Kweiping.

Kweiping and Pingnam are, respectively, 28 miles west and 13 miles northwest of the former 14th Air Force base at Tanchuk, on the south bank of the Si River. The airfield was abandoned by Lieut. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's flyers September 21, 1944.

While the Chinese pushed toward Tanchuk from the west, the Japanese recaptured Tengyun, on the Si River, 26 miles east of the airbase, a communiqué admitted.

Tengyun was retaken by the enemy June 22. A few days earlier it had been captured by the Chinese, attempting to cut the escape route for Japanese forces withdrawing along the Si River.

BRITISH MOVE AHEAD IN BURMA CAMPAIGN

CALCUTTA, July 1—(AP) British troops, battling an estimated 53,000 Japanese soldiers still in Burma, have captured two enemy-held villages in the Sittang river valley 71 miles northeast of Rangoon, Admiral Lord Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

The villages lie 26 miles northeast of Pegu, on the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad. In the area nine miles northwest of Pegu, the Japanese made their second unsuccessful attempt in more than a year to supply isolated forces by parachute, a communique said.

Some 120 miles north of Rangoon, British Patrols, supported by mountain artillery, engaged a party of 100 Japanese nine miles southeast of Pyu and killed 20, while farther north Allied units reached the Heimo near Kalaw, 90 miles southeast of Mandalay.

Life and People in 'Shangri-la' Jungle Described by Cameraman

(War Correspondent Alexander Cann parachuted into the "Shangri-La" valley of Dutch Guinea to obtain pictures for the Netherlands Indies government's Information Service. He was rescued last week by glider after a Dutch woman WAC and two servicemen had been brought out similarly. This is his story, written for the official Netherlands agency ANETA, which said he was the only correspondent to enter the valley).

By ALEXANDER CANN

MELBOURNE, July 1 — (AP) I reached Hollandia Sunday, June 17, and early on June 18 I flew over the site of the crash.

I decided that if a story was obtainable I would have to enter the valley that afternoon. I decided to drop in by parachute and after 30 minutes instruction I took off for the first parachute descent of my career.

I don't know whether I jumped or was pushed at the "go" signal, but I felt a sudden heavy jerk as the chute opened and I started shooting pictures of the descent. Then I landed unhurt, flat on my back in some bushes.

The crash survivors (WAC Corp. Margaret Hastings, Lt. John B. McCollom and Sgt. Kenneth Decker) and their rescue party were just then arriving from the crash scene on their way to the paratroopers' base camp in the valley proper.

I was astonished to see the survivors so fit after a three-day walk covering 42 miles.

The next day I started to explore the valley. This unexplored region of Netherlands New Guinea is fabulously beautiful but the isolation is frightening. The valley is entirely enclosed by high mountains and there appeared to be no means of egress except by trying to walk through the dense swamp and jungle on the other side of the range.

The natives at first were terrified of us and our equipment but the Filipino paratroopers gradually won their confidence. The natives brought us presents of vegetables similar to sweet potatoes and wild pigs. The American army dropped small shells for us to trade.

On the third day I decided to visit the native village. I traveled five miles through the dense jungle to reach the 400-acre village. The area was magnificently cultivated and irrigated, with the women doing the field work. Their babies were carried in baskets woven of kunei grass and slung over their shoulders.

There seemed to be less babies than in most native villages and the adult population was made up mostly of men. The village itself was surrounded with high sapling fences. All the huts were built around an open central patio.

Found Primitive People

There was no evidence of meat supplies in the valley. The natives had no cooking or eating utensils and all their weapons were primitive bows, arrows and spears. The people were friendly, however, and permitted us to inspect their huts.

At this time the American army dropped us some magazines and we were able to make the natives realize that my camera was a means of producing pictures such as they saw in the books. At first they were shy but later they indicated a desire to be photographed.

The women were more timid than the men and 50 per cent of them were entirely covered, including their hair, with a reddish-pink clay substance.

The women wore a brief hip-covering woven from hair of wild pigs.

I was able to discover no religion or superstition. The queen was a stalwart individual with an entourage of 15 men. Each corner of her village had a round hut where the chiefs and their women lived.

Around the village were 40-foot-high watchtowers, constantly manned to warn field workers of approaching enemy tribes. Everywhere there was evidence of constant tribal warfare and we found many partially decomposed bodies, mostly with arrows still driven into them.

Our camp appeared to be situated in the center of a traditional battleground.

The natives burned their dead, they said, and burial is unknown. The tribe was healthy and paratroop medicos treated only three for a skin disease.

The Filipinos eventually mastered a few native words and by these, with signals, they made the natives understand that the white people in the crash came from a great bird in the sky and would return.

Describes Shaving Technique

The old men wore beards but the

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young men were clean-shaven. The shave was affected by half-breaking a hardwood twig, applying the ends to individual hairs and extracting, as with tweezers.

Not a native was seen to take a drink of water or other liquid. Their sole diet seemed to be a type of sweet potato and, on rare occasions, pig.

The American army dropped a ton and a half of food and much equipment, all of which was left behind including a dozen colored parachutes, canned foods, carbines and tommyguns. No ammunition, however, was left.

The rescue by glider was effected over a period of days. The first day the WAC and the two male survivors of the crash went with the Filipino medicos. The second day four Filipino paratroopers and I were taken. Perfect timing made each operation fully effective.

When we left, the natives appeared downcast. Personally, I should like to return in six months and see what use they made of our foodstuffs and equipment.

Australia To Observe July 4

Melbourne, July 1 (AP)—Independence Sunday was observed in some Melbourne churches today as a prelude to Australia's country-wide celebration of American Independence Day Wednesday. Addresses by prominent Americans and Australians will mark the July 4 celebration, which will be featured by church services and demonstrations by children. Broadcasting stations will relay special programs from the United States.

Forde To Be Australia's Acting Prime Minister

Sydney, July 1 (AP)—Informed sources said today that Army Minister Francis M. Forde is expected to take over as Australia's Acting Prime Minister at a Cabinet session tomorrow.

Just back from the San Francisco conference, Forde visited the ailing Premier John Curtin at Canberra today but declined to comment on the political situation. Curtin is seriously ill with a lung congestion.

J. B. Chifley, Minister for Post-war Reconstruction, has been acting premier. Action on Government leadership, however, is expected to await the return from San Francisco of H. V. Evatt, Attorney General and Minister for External Affairs.

Brooks Heads 11th Air Force

UNITED STATES 11TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN THE ALEUTIANS, June 30 (AP).—Major General John B. Brooks, former commander of the Newfoundland Base Command, has assumed command of the 11th Air Force, succeeding Major General Davenport Johnson, reassigned after twenty-two months in the Aleutians. Brooks' home is at Cazenovia, N. Y.

ARGENTINA GETS NEWS FROM N. Y.

BUENOS AIRES, July 1—(AP) Argentine newspaper readers are getting more news about what is going on in their country, although some of it is reaching them by way of the United States.

This unusual situation, in which Argentine papers often publish domestic stories under a New York dateline, is a result of the freedom from censorship lately granted to foreign correspondents.

The Argentine press lacks the guarantees given United States correspondence, and experience has taught Argentine editors to be wary. As a result, dispatches published in the United States under a Buenos Aires dateline are transmitted back to Argentina by American news services, and often are republished here under the datelines of New York and other North American cities.

For example, yesterday's newspapers published under a New York dateline a dispatch sent the New York Times by its Buenos Aires correspondent, Arnaldo Cortesi, in which Cortesi reported receiving a telephone warning against "false tendencies" in his stories of the Argentine political situation.

Another item consisted of a dispatch sent by Correspondent Joseph Newman to the New York Herald Tribune interpreting an Argentine Supreme Court decision as a blow to the military regime.

United States correspondents' versions of alleged tortures of Argentine political prisoners and quarrels in government circles also have been printed in recent weeks.

Atlantic Fleet Trains Men For Pacific Fight

Recife, Brazil, July 1 (AP)—Admiral Jonas Ingram, commander of the United States Atlantic Fleet, said today that 40,000 officers and 350,000 men were being trained in the Atlantic Fleet for action in the Pacific.

"The hope of all persons in my command is to get into action as soon as possible," the former commander of the South Atlantic command said.

Australians Approach Bougainville Airstrip

San Francisco, July 1 (AP)—Soldiers of Australia's 3d Division have fought their way to within a dozen miles of the Kara airstrip on southern Bougainville, the Melbourne radio reported today in a broadcast picked up by the FCC.

The Aussies, Melbourne said, are steadily pushing the Japanese back east of the Morel River in the Kara sector.

On New Guinea troops of the 6th Australian Division are now in positions dominating the entire Wewak area, the broadcast said.

PRESIDENT SEES CONTROLS NEEDED IN POSTWAR DAYS

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Maps Continuing Fight Against Inflation After Signing OPA Bill.

RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Truman to Present United Nations Charter in Senate Ceremony Today.

WASHINGTON, July 1—(AP) President Truman declared today that stabilization controls will have to be continued into the post-war period.

In a statement announcing the signing of the bill extending stabilization and price controls another year, the President asserted:

"Everyone of us must refrain from making unnecessary purchase of scarce goods and everyone of us must put as many of his dollars as possible into war bonds. In this way we can speed the day of victory and make sure that peace will bring a sound and lasting prosperity."

He declared that the renewal of the legislation without weakening amendments "gives the country reassurance that the fight against inflation will be carried on during the difficult year that lies ahead," and added:

"We shall have need for stabilization not only in fighting the war but in solving the problems of reconversion which we are already confronting."

Bill Extends OPA

The bill, giving the Office of Price Administration another year's lease on life, was hurried through the House at an unusual Saturday session and was flown to the President at Kansas City by special plane.

Without the legislation, OPA's price and rationing powers would have expired with the fiscal year at midnight last night.

Newsmen accompanying Mr. Truman were unable to learn in Kansas City whether the actual signing had taken place, or even whether the plane got there in time.

After the President returned to Washington this afternoon, his press secretary, Charles G. Ross said that the measure was signed shortly before midnight.

OPA gets $174,500,000 for its job under an appropriation also pushed through at the year-end session.

Under the OPA extension bill the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, gets a veto over all food price orders.

Text of Statement

The text of the President's stabilization statement follows:

"I am very happy to sign the stabilization extension bill. For the past three and one half years we have succeded in stabilizing the cost of living despite the greatest war of all times. This has been of immeasurable benefit not only to all of us here at home but to the war effort itself.

"The renewal of the statutes without weakening amendments gives the country reassurance that the fight against inflation will be carried on during the difficult year that lies ahead. We shall have need for stabilization, not only in finishing the war, but in solving the problems of reconversion which we are already confronting.

"I congratulte the Congress on having enacted a sound, and well considered statute. Under it perplexing problems of food supply can be met and the stabilization and reconversion programs can be successfully carried forward. I am glad that Congress did not disturb the existing arrangements for coordinating these programs and for settling differences among the agencies. I congratulate the stabilization agencies. They have had the unpleasant, thankless task of enforcing controls during a critical emergency. They have served us loyally and well.

"We must always remember that it is the war—not these agencies—which is responsible for shortages and hardships. I am confident that the public will support the stabilization program with renewed vigor. Everyone of us must refrain from making unnecessary purchases of scarce goods and everyone of us must put as many of his dollars as possible into war bonds. In this way we can speed the day of victory and make sure that peace will bring a sound and lasting prosperity."

To Present Charter Today

The President returned to the capital at 1:55 p.m. (E.W.T.) today, ready to make a dramatic appeal to the Senate tomorrow for ratification of the United Nations charter.

He flew in from Kansas City Mo., where he had stopped over for homecoming ceremonies en route back from San Francisco where he addressed the closing session of the international conference on world organization.

Tomorrow at 1 p.m. he will present the charter in person to the Senate and ask that body to make this country one of the first to line up with other nations in an organization designed to keep and enforce peace.

More than the two-thirds of the Senate necessary to ratification already has signified its intention of voting "aye" in a poll conducted by the Associated Press, with Aug. 1 fixed as a tentative date for completing American entry into the world association.

Before that date the President will have conferred near Berlin with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin in a meeting closely tied up with United Nations problems.

Since Mr. Truman left Washington eight days ago he has taken a brief vacation in Washington State, with a little fishing and sightseeing, flown to San Francisco for the close of the United Nations meeting, and been feted on his first visit to his two home towns—Independence and Kansas City, Mo.—on his first visit there since he became Chief Executive.

TRUMAN BACK FROM TRIP TO WEST COAST

JUL 2 1945

Will Present Peace Charter To Senate Today; Signs Price Curb Bill

Meat and fats problem has not yet been solved, says former President Hoover.....*Page 6*

Washington, July 1 (AP)—President Truman returned today from an eight-day, 5,500-mile air trip to the Pacific Coast during which he addressed the final session of the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Tomorrow he will carry personally to the Senate the fruit of that conference—the United Nations peace charter—and legislation calling for United States participation in a world court.

The document, flown here ahead of him, was delivered to the President this afternoon by Alger Hiss, State Department official and secretary of the conference.

Ratification Seen Certain

Compliance with Mr. Truman's request for ratification of the Charter is a foregone conclusion.

Shortly after he stepped down from his big luxury transport plane, definite plans were announced at the White House for his appearance before the Senate at 1 P.M. tomorrow.

At the same time it was disclosed that he had signed the bill extending stabilization and price controls for another year. An accompanying statement said the controls will be carried into the postwar period as a safeguard against inflation.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, next in the line of presidential succession until the Senate confirms the nomination of James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State, was at the National Airport to greet Mr. Truman when he arrived at 1.55 P.M. Morgenthau said his presence was merely a courtesy gesture.

Flight Takes Four Hours

The President showed no evidence of fatigue from the long trip, broken up by a two-day vacation visit with Gov. Mon C. Wallgren, of Washington State, and a four-day stay at his home in Independence, Missouri.

Mrs. Truman, their daughter Margaret, and his brother, J. Vivien Truman, were at the Kansas City airport this morning to see him off on his return trip, which took 4 hours and 10 minutes.

More than two thirds of the Senate needed for ratification already has signified its intention of voting "aye," in a poll conducted by the Associated Press, with August 1 fixed as a tentative date for completing American entry into the world association.

Three More To Vote Aye

Senator Maybank (D., S.C.), Kilgore (D., W.Va.) and Hart (R., Conn.) permitted addition of their names to the "yes" column of the poll on the question: "Will you vote for United States adherence to the Charter, barring unforeseen developments?"

With no senator expressing open opposition to ratification, that made the totals stand:

Yes: 65.
Probably yes: 5.
Noncommittal: 17.

Eight senators were not reached. There is one vacancy.

The President's speech at 1 P.M. tomorrow will be brief—probably five or ten minutes in length. In compliance with his expressed desire for simplicity, it will not be broadcast. Neither will the Senate relax its rule against taking photographs in the chamber.

In announcing the signing of the bill extending stabilization and price controls another year, the President said:

"I am very happy to sign the stabilization extension bill. For the past three and one half years we have succeeded in stabilizing the cost of living despite the greatest war of all times. This has been of immeasurable benefit not only to all of us here at home but to the war effort itself.

"The renewal of the statutes without weakening amendments gives the country reassurance that the fight against inflation will be carried on during the difficult year that lies ahead.

"We shall have need for stabilization, not only in finishing the war, but in solving the problems of reconversion which we are already confronting.

Congratulates Congress

"I congratulate the Congress on having enacted a sound and well-considered statute. Under it perplexing problems of food supply can be met and the stabilization and reconversion programs can be successfully carried forward.

"I am glad that Congress did not distrub the existing arrangements for co-ordinating these programs and for settling differences among the agencies.

"I congratulate the stabilization agencies. They have had the unpleasant, thankless task of enforcing controls during a critical emergency. They have served us loyally and well.

"We must always remember that it is the war—not these agencies—which is responsible for shortages and hardships. I am confident that the public will support the stabilization program with renewed vigor.

Since eastern Germany, under Russian occupation, produces as much barley, oats, wheat, sugar beets and potatoes as the combined American-British-French zones, a possible solution to the winter food problem was seen in swapping labor for food if the single economy unit plan is adopted.

"Every one of us must refrain from making unnecessary purchases of scarce goods and every one of us must put as many of his dollars as possible into war bonds. In this way we can speed the day of victory and make sure that peace will bring a sound and lasting prosperity."

WOULD ASSURE U.S. FARMERS

JUL 2 1945

Anderson Aims To Block Post-war Depression

Washington, July 1 (AP)—Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, declared today that his first task as the nation's new food chief

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will be to create farmer confidence that abundant production will not bring on another postwar farm depression.

Such confidence, he said, will lead the way to plentiful supplies of food and to a solution of problems growing out of current shortages.

Anderson, who was sworn in yesterday as Secretary of Agriculture, said this task will involve a coordination of food production and pricing policies in such a way as to encourage maximum output while still holding the line against inflation.

Farmer A War Producer

"To get more production now," the new Cabinet officer said, "we must think of the farmer as a war producer just as much as the manufacturer of planes and tanks."

Anderson outlined these views on an American Dairy Association program broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

Government agencies requiring food for military, lend-lease and foreign relief purposes should be required, he said, to assume full financial responsibility for the food they ask farmers to produce, regardless of whether those agencies finally need it or not.

Wants Commitments Firm

"The original requests (of such agencies)' on which farm production goals are based should be regarded as firm commitments," he said.

Emphasizing the necessity of carrying out Government price guarantees to farmers, the Secretary said there should be no repetition of the time, during the winter of 1943-44, "when support prices on hogs broke under the pressure of heavy production coupled with overoptimism for an early end of the war."

Looking to the postwar period and possible farm surpluses, Anderson said the Government and the people have "strong hopes" for a high level of employment which would support abundant production and consumption of agricultural commodities.

"No Magic Wand"

He cautioned consumers that present shortages could be expected to continue in the immediate future because they "cannot be corrected by any waving of a magic wand."

One of Anderson's first tasks will be the reorganization of the Agriculture Department to include the functions and personnel of the War Food Administration, agency which President Truman ordered abolished. He promised to make the reorganized department an efficient organization serving agriculture and the people.

Anderson said the department would seek to secure "fair and equitable" distribution of the food supply in meeting military, civilian and foreign relief requirements. He promised to restore food to "legitimate" channels of trade through rigid black-market controls and "tough enforcement."

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Aerial Tows Bring Home Planes With Bad Engines

Navy Avoids Dismantling and Trucking of Craft

WASHINGTON, July 1 (AP).—The Navy revealed today development of an aerial towing service for disabled planes which it predicted may become a common facility for airplane overhaul stations after the war.

The new plan does away with the slow and expensive system of dismantling the disabled plane, trucking it and reassembling it at its destination. It was developed at the Naval Aircraft Factory at Philadelphia, by Captain Ralph S. Barnaby, of Scotch Plains, N. J., chief engineer at the factory and in charge of the Navy's glider activities.

He got the idea, he said, when a garage mechanic applied for a job as a motor mechanic. When told there was not a vacancy, the mechanic said he couldn't understand it. "I know you must be having a lot of engine trouble, because I've seen several airplanes being towed in recently."

The mechanic had seen gliders being towed in the air, but it gave Captain Barnaby the idea. So when a few days later one of his pilots was forced down at Akron, Ohio, by an oil line failure, Captain Barnaby decided to try it.

A standard glider tow, modified to fit the disabled plane's propeller hub, was loaded into a Consolidated Catalina and flown to Akron. In two hours and twenty minutes the disabled craft was back in Philadelphia. The experiment has been successfully repeated six times since.

PRESIDENT TO NAME BYRNES TO CABINET

WASHINGTON, July 1—(AP) President Truman will send to the Senate tomorrow James F. Byrnes' nomination to be Secretary of State to succeed Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Quick confirmation seemed assured for the one-timed South Carolina law-maker, Supreme court justice and "assistant President" to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross announced Byrnes' selection late Saturday at Kansas City. Mr. Truman earlier in the week accepted Stettinius' resignation and announced his appointment as American representative on the projected world security council of the new United Nations organization.

Presumably Byrnes' nomination will reach the Senate before Mr. Truman's scheduled 1 p.m. (EWT) personal appearance to submit the United Nations charter to the chamber for ratification.

Iowan Given Medal Of Honor

Washington, July 1 (AP)—A one-time farmer who rescued four wounded comrades from two shell-smashed, flaming tank destroyers and forced surrender of 55 Germans in two days of fighting was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor today.

He is Staff Sergeant Herschel F. Briles, 31, Colfax, Iowa.

Although he was ill at the time, the Army report of his exploits said Briles knew a battle was coming up and refused to leave his post as leader of a tank destroyer platoon. The American forces had driven into the German positions when the enemy artillery opened up on Briles's platoon.

A German shell scored a direct hit on one of the destroyers, which had bogged down in the mud several yards behind Briles's vehicle. One crewman was killed, two others wounded and the destroyer was set afire.

Briles leaped from his destroyer and ran back through artillery, machine gun and rifle fire, to the crippled destroyer. He first tried to get into the turret but was beaten back by the flames spouting from the interior.

With his bare hands he beat out some of the flames and crawled into the turret. He carried out the two wounded men and then returned with a fire extinguisher, quenched the flames and directed removal of the destroyer for repair.

The next morning, Briles sighted German infantry advancing against the American lines. With his machine gun blazing, Briles drove his destroyer against this force, penned it in with deadly fire and forced 55 Germans to give up.

Buxton Quits As Aide To Donovan, OSS Chief

Washington, July 1 (AP)—The resignation of G. Edward Buxton as assistant director of the Office of Strategic Services to return to private life was announced today.

Buxton has been second in command to Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, OSS director. He was born in Kansas City, Mo., but moved at an early age to Rhode Island.

It was Buxton, then a battalion major, with whom Sergt. Alvin C. York held his man-to-man discussion about his religious scruples forbidding him to bear arms against the enemy. The two men discussed the Bible for hours, then Buxton suggested that York take a furlough to think it over. Ten days later York came back, and achieved subsequent fame in France.

Pro-Nazi Bulgarian Official Is Arrested

New York, July 1 (AP)—A Yugoslav telegraph agency dispatch reported today that the Bulgarian militia had arrested Dotsche Christov, Minister of the Interior in the pro-Nazi Bulgarian Government headed by Premier Dobri Bozhiliv in 1943-44.

Christov, arrested in Sofia, was one of "several hardened Fascist leaders" taken into custody, the FCC-recorded broadcast said. Among the others was Ivan Bozhiliv, chief of police during the Bozhiliv regime, and Simedn Andreyev, described as "the former national representative Fascist."

Early Peace Conference Is Favored By Connally

Harrisonburg, Va., July 1 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today that he saw no reason a European peace conference could not be called shortly after the conclusion of the impending meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

"Much of the groundwork for the conference already has been laid," Connally told newsmen at a fishing lodge near here where he is spending the week end.

Connally, a delegate to the United Nations conference at San Francisco, predicted that Herbert Evatt, Prime Minister of Australia, who battled for the smaller nations, may become president of the United Nations Assembly.

GOV. DEWEY SUPPORTS WORLD CHARTER PLAN

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 1—(AP) Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York today termed the United Nations charter a "tremendous step forward in eliminating wars" and urged immediate senate ratification without reservations.

The 1944 Republican presidential nominee told a news conference while awaiting the formal opening of the annual Governors' Conference tomorrow:

"I don't believe any reservations are necessary. I think they would simply delay adoption."

He said he hoped and believed the charter adopted by 50 nations at San Francisco would receive prompt ratification.

"A great many people would like to examine it and some will want reservations," he added. "I think we ought to ratify it now so our desire to have full-fledged participation in world peace is made known to the world."

United Nations Group To Meet In Washington

San Francisco, July 1 (AP)—A temporary committee appointed to proceed with organizing a United Nations lawyers' association will meet in Washington within the next 30 days, according to an announcement here by Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, of California.

Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson, of California, is chairman of the committee, which includes embassy lawyers of the "Big Five" nations. As well as those representing several of the smaller powers, and members of the American Bar Association and the National Lawyers' Guild.

Objectives of the new organization include furthering the interests of the legal profesion throughout the world, giving aid to the United Nations in its program of international co-operation, facilitating exchange of jurists, scholars and legal publications, and "enhancing the development and dignity of international law."

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LONDON, JULY 1 (AP)—THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM, DR. E. W. BARNES, TOLD A CONGREGATION IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL IN LONDON TODAY

HE TERMED HOW "FRATERNIZATION" A DENIAL OF THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF BROTHERHOOD OF ALL MEN" AND DECLARED THAT "WE NEED TO CREATE FRIENDSHIP IN GERMANY AS EVERYWHERE ELSE IN EUROPE."

THE BISHOP ADDED THAT "THE CHRISTIAN MIND VIEWS THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH RUSSIA IS FORCED TO REGARD WITH INTENSE ANXIETY THE OUTCOME OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE X X X BEHIND MILITARY STRENGTH, THE POSSIBILITY OF INTRIGUES AND TACIT ALLIANCES SUCH AS THAT WHICH WRECKED THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AT GENEVA. WE MUST HOPE TO AVOID ENTANGLEMENTS SUCH AS HAVE ALREADY ARISEN IN THE LEVANT. WE MUST HAVE A POLICY RESOLVED OBSESSED BY OUR IMPERIAL PAST."

LONDON, JULY 1 -(AP)- BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN SAID TODAY THAT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE REPRESENTED "A LANDMARK IN MANKINDS LONG SEARCH FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION."

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REPLYING TO A MESSAGE SENT HIM BY EDWARD STETTINIUS, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, EDEN SAID HE WAS HIM "CONFIDENT THAT BY THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS A FIRM AND ENDURING STRUCTURE WILL BE RAISED ON THE FOUNDATION LAID WITH SO MUCH CARE IN YOUR GREAT CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO AND HIM THAT OUR PEOPLES THUS WILL BE ABLE TO CONTINUE IN PEACE THE COMRADSHIP GAINED IN WAR."

THE MESSAGE FROM STETTINIUS EXPRESSED REGRET THAT EDEN HAD BEEN UNABLE TO ATTEND THE CONCLUDING CEREMONY AT THE CONFERENCE AND SAID THAT "A SPACE HAS BEEN RESERVED FOR YOUR SIGNATURE AND I HOPE THERE WILL BE A CONVENIENT OCCASION FOR YOU TO SIGN."

STETTINIUS ALSO SAID THAT WHAT HAD BEEN ACCOMPLISHED AT THE CONFERENCE STRENGTHENED HIS "FAITH THAT THE VISION OF PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL AND THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL BECOME AS ENDURING AND EFFECTIVE A REALITY IN PEACE AS IT HAS BEEN MIGHTY IN WAR."

WILLIAMS 2156 THROU SECOND TC 430 PEW

LONDON, MONDAY, JULY 2-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST EARLY TODAY A TASS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE SAYING THE REGIONAL NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE OF SLOVENE, LITTORAL AND TRIESTE HAD ASKED THE ALLIES TO REVOKE THEIR JUNE 22 ORDER DISSOLVING THE MILITIA AND "TO RESPECT THE CIVIL AUTHORITI WHICH THE PEOPLE ELECTED."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE TASS DISPATCH WAS BASED ON A REPORT FROM TRIESTE BY THE YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPH AGENCY

THE CIVIL AUTHORITY WHICH THE PEOPLE ELECTED."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE TASS DISPATCH WAS BASED ON A REPORT FROM TRIESTE BY THE YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE COMMITTEE, IN A STATEMENT TO THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS, ASSERTED THE ORDER WAS ISSUED "ARBITRARILY AND WITHOUT PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT WITH THE REGIONAL PEOPLES MILITARY AUTHORITIES."

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PARIS, JULY 1-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES,

JUL 2 1945

IN AN EDITORIAL PREPARED FOR TOMORROW'S ISSUE,

SIAD A REFERENCE TO IT AS A "HIGH SCHOOL PAPER" BY COLUMNIST ED SULLIVAN WAS THE "PINPRICK OF A MINOR BROADWAY GOSSIP."

THE PAPER CARRIED THIS EXCERPT WHICH IT SAID HAD BEEN PRINTED BY SULLIVAN:

"GEN. PATTON SQUELCHED THAT SILLY MELODRAMATIC PIECE IN STARS AND STRIPES REBUKING PATTON FOR EVEN MENTIONING 'A NEXT WAR'. PATTON SPAT, RETORTED "YES, BUT YOU DON'T ESCAPE FIRES BY FIRING THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.' AT TIMES STARS AND STRIPES REALLY POPS OFF LIKE A HIGH SCHOOL PAPER."

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THE ARMY PAPER IN REPLY SAID IT COULD NOT "FEEL OUTRAGED

OVER THE PINPRICK OF A MINOR BROADWAY GOSSIP" AND ADDED:

"ONE DOES NOT HUNT RABBITS WITH AN ELEPHANT GUN AND ONE DOES NOT TURN THE FULL FORCE OF A MAJOR MILITARY NEWSPAPER AGAINST A NIGHT CLUB JOURNALIST WHO IS, AT WORST, HARMLESS AND AT BEST AGREEABLY ENTERTAINING."

THEN THE EDITORIAL RECALLED THAT THE "REBUKE" TO PATTON WAS IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR AND NOT THE OPINION OF STARS AND STRIPES. THE PAPER ADDED, "PATTON IS WONDERFUL COPY AND CAN NO MORE KEEP OUT OF THE HEADLINES THAN HE CAN STOP BREATHING."

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PW 02301 JB 955PEW
BY A.I. GOLDBERG (ZO)

BUDAPEST, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN SOLDIERS CAME HOME TO BUDAPEST; ONE HELPED BRIEF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBERS WHO SHATTERED HIS NATIVE CITY; ONE WAS AN ARTIST AND WAS SAD AT THE DESOLATION, AND ANOTHER WAS HAPPY BECAUSE HE FOUND HIS MOTHER.

AND IN THE SAME WAR-WRECKED CITY IS A HUNGARIAN HOUSEWIFE WHO IS HOMESICK FOR SOUTH BEND, IND.

SGT. STEPHEN SCHNERGEL, ONE OF HUNGARY'S LEADING FENCERS AND OWNER OF A LUMBER MILL, LEFT BUDAPEST IN JULY, 1939, TO VISIT HIS BROTHER IN NEW YORK. HE WAS THERE WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED AND WAS SOON IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

HE WAS WOUNDED TWICE IN ITALY AND THEN, BECAUSE OF HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY, HE SERVED TO BRIEF U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER PILOTS WHO HAVE TO SHUTTLE FROM ENGLAND TO BARI AND THEN TO RUSSIA. WHEN THE AMERICAN MISSION WAS FORMED TO MOVE INTO BUDAPEST HE CAME ALONG AS A LINGUIST GUIDE.

THE FIRST THING HE DID WAS HEAD FOR HIS OWN APARTMENT NEAR MOSSUTH SQUARE. HE FOUND IT ONLY A LITTLE DAMAGED BY THE BOMBS HE HAD HAPPED FOR THE CITY.

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SGT. ANDRE HORVANYI OF 51 W. 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, WAS AN ARTIST WHO HAD MANY ONE-MAN SHOWS IN NEW YORK. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR HE JOINED A FORCE OF ARMY ARTISTS TO PORTRAY SCENES OF THE WAR.

HIS DUTIES LED HIM BACK TO HIS NATIVE BUDAPEST, WHICH HE LAST VISITED IN 1937, AND HE IS SADDENED BY THE SCENES OF DESOLATION.

A WOMAN CAME IN TO THE AMERICAN MISSION'S HEADQUARTERS ONE MORNING AND TOLD SGT. WILLIAM WHEELER OF OHANA, NEB., THAT SHE HAD BEEN TRAVELING 48 DAYS BY RAIL, HORSE AND AFOOT TO REACH BUDAPEST BECAUSE SHE HAD A SON IN THE AMERICAN ARMY AND SHE THOUGHT HE MIGHT BE IN BUDAPEST. SHE HAD NOT SEEN HIM IN SIX YEARS.

WHEELER GAVE HER A PIECE OF PAPER AND ASKED HER TO WRITE DOWN HER SON'S NAME. COMPLIED AND HANDED BACK THE PAPER.

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"WHY HE'S ON OUR STAFF," WHEELER SAID.

SO CPL. JOHN CUNDR OF 23 GRAND VIEW AVE., TUCKAHOE, N.Y., WAS REUNITED WITH HIS MOTHER.

ESTHER KUNJDA SUZDA, WIFE OF ONE OF THE LEADING LAWYERS OF BUDAPEST AND THE MOTHER OF TWO BOYS, ONE 18, THE OTHER FOUR, WANTS TO GO BACK TO SOUTH BEND, IND. SHE REMEMBERS FOOTBALL GAMES AT NOTRE DAME, A DRUG STORE ON A CORNER, AND HIGH SCHOOL.

SHE WAS BORN IN BUDAPEST AND TAKEN TO SOUTH BEND WHEN SHE WAS TWO WEEKS OLD. HER FATHER WAS IN THE HUNGARIAN CONSULATE IN CHICAGO.

HE DIED AND IS BURIED IN THE UNITED STATES.

AFTER GRADUATION, ESTHER HUDAJDA WAS MARRIED, BUT THE MARRIAGE WAS UNSUCCESSFUL, AND SHE RETURNED TO BUDAPEST WITH HER MOTHER. AFTER HER CHILD WAS BORN SHE OBTAINED A DIVORCE AND LATER MARRIED PAUL BUDA

"PAUL IS SWEET," SHE SAID, "BUT HUNGARY IS DONE. FINISHED. KAPUT. I WANT TO GO HOME."

JUL 2 1945

JR634AEW

MANILA, MONDAY, JULY 2--(AP)--NAVY DEMOLITION TEAMS WHO WORKED IN NECK-DEEP WATER FOR THREE DAYS PRIOR TO THE BALIKPAPAN INVASION FOUND FEW FIXED UNDERWATER OBSTACLES TO REMOVE, BUT MINESWEEPERS DISPOSED OF MANY MINES.

BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES OF THE U.S. 13TH AIR FORCE PROTECTED THE DEMOLITION MEN WHO LITERALLY WORKED UNDER THE EYES OF THE JAPANESE ON SHORE.

THE YANK AIRMEN CONSTANTLY POUNDED THE ENEMY WITH ANTIPERSONNEL AND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS TO PREVENT INTERFERENCE WITH THE DEMOLITION SQUADS. THE HEAVY BOMBERS ALSO DESTROYED TWO BIG NAVAL GUNS WHICH THE JAPANESE HAD FIRED FROM CAVES ON RIDGES BACK OF BALIKPAPAN AT ALLIED WARSHIPS IN THE PREINVASION BOMBARDMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INVASION PERMITTED DISCLOSURE OF A "SUICIDE MISSION" IN WHICH MEDIUM BOMBERS OF THE 13TH BRAVED THE HEAVIEST ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE EAST OF SINGAPORE TO FLY AT AN ALTITUDE OF 700 FEET A HALF-MILE OFF SHORE AND OBTAIN PRE-INVASION PHOTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS MISSION B-24 MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT THE CITY'S DEFENSES, LIGHTNING FIGHTERS KEPT OFF ENEMY INTERCEPTION AND CRUSADERS STRAFED AND BOMBED GUN POSITIONS, WHILE THE PHOTO PLANES SPED ALONG THE BEACH.

"WE FLEW SO CLOSE WE COULD READ THE SIGNS ON WATERFRONT BUILDINGS," THE FLIERS REPORTED.

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CREWMEN OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PLANES WERE: FIRST LT.WILLIAM K. ROBINSON, (981 NORTH PARK WAY), MEMPHIS, TENN., PILOT; 2ND LT.ALLEN C. ATKINS (1121 PRINCESS AVE.), CAMDEN, N.J., CO-PILOT; 1ST LT.CHARLES E.MUELLER, (532 DEVANT AVE.), MEMPHIS, NAVIGATOR; STAFF SGTS.ROBERT D.BLAKESLEY, (1606 COLLEGE AVE.), IOWA CITY, IA., ENGINEER, AND JAMES F.DOHERTY, (1645 NORTH CENTRAL ST.), CHICAGO, RADIOMAN.

FIRST LT.RUSSEL W.PHELPS, ENELLE, ALA., PILOT; 2ND LT.JONGIN SONGXI, (SCHOOL STREET--NO NUMBER GIVEN), SOMERSVILLE, CONN., CO-PILOT; SGTS.JOHN C.GAVEN, (74 ROSE AVE.), PLAINS, PA., ENGINEER, AND RALPH A.METZ, JR., (414 WEST PRINCETON AVE.), YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, RADIOMAN.

FIRST LT.ROBERT W.BENTA, WEST CHESTER, PA., PILOT; 2ND LT. PETER H.KLAUSEN, (CENTER ST.--NO NUMBER GIVEN), LEWISTON, N.Y., CO-PILOT; AND SGT.VICTOR R.MULLINS, (216 MONTCLAIRE AVE.), LUDLOW, KY., RADIOMAN.

JUL 2 1945

WX906PCW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH ALLIED FORCES AT BALIKPAPAN,BORNEO,JULY 1-(AP)-THE MOST POWERFUL ALLIED NAVAL FORCE TO RANGE THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SINCE LUZON WAS INVADED PUT ELEMENTS OF THE VETERAN AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION ASHORE TODAY NEAR THIS CENTER OF DUTCH BORNEO'S OIL REFINING AND SHIPPING.

THE AUSSIES FOUND BEACH, HILLS AND CITY BLASTED AND SEARED.

THE VAUNTED DEFENSES OF THE JAPANESE HAD HURLED ARTILLERY AND ANTI AIRCRAFT SHELLS FOR 16 DAYS AT MINESWEEPERS AND AT THE SEVENTH FLEET BOMBARDMENT FORCE, BUT WHEN THE TEST OF FIRE CAME ON THE BEACHHEAD THE JAPANESE STOLE AWAY. THEY LEFT CONCRETE PILLBOXES AND A VAST NETWORK OF TUNNELS UNDER A SUCCESSION OF RIDGES, UNDEFENDED.

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THE ALLIED NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF MORE THAN TWO WEEKS, PROLONGED ALLIED AERIAL BOMBINGS, AND THE PROSPECT OF INFANTRYMEN STORMING ASHORE BROKE THE ENEMY'S WILL TO STAND IN HIS POWERFUL DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICAN AMPHIBIAN TRACTOR CREWS MET LIGHT FIRE ONLY ON THEIR LEFT FLANK. ON THE BEACH, MOST JAPANESE MORTAR AND THREE-INCH GUNFIRE THIS MORNING WAS AIMED SPORADICALLY AT NAVY

CRAFT NEAREST THE SHORE.
BY MID-AFTERNOON, TANKS AND INFANTRYMEN HAD SECURED THE FINAL RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE DEMOLISHED BALIKPAPAN REFINERIES AND COULD SEE THE JAPANESE DEMOLITION OF HARBOR FACILITIES. FROM THE RIDGE WE COULD SEE A VAST EXPANSE OF RUINS.
STORAGE TANKS OF 50,000 GALLONS OR MORE BELCHED BLACK CLOUDS SKYWARD. SOME HAD BEEN BURNING VIOLENTLY AT LEAST NINE DAYS. DOZENS OF OTHERS ALREADY HAD BEEN BLASTED AND BURNED OUT.
HUSPPW

IN THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF LUZON, THE U.S. 37TH DIVISION CAPTURED THE TOWN OF BAGGAO, WHERE THE BROAD CAGAYAN VALLEY MEETS THE FOOTHILLS OF THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.
"WE PROBABLY WILL NOT MAKE ANY LARGE-SCALE EFFORT TO MOP UP THE MOUNTAINS," SAID MAJ. GEN. ROBERT S.BEIGHTLER, COMMANDER OF THE 37TH. "STARVATION AND THE GUERRILLAS WILL TAKE CARE OF THAT PROBLEM." APO MANILA (PIPS) XX MANKAYAN
THE AMERICAN STRATEGY WILL BE TO KEEP THE JAPANESE "AWAY FROM THE BREADBASKET"--THE FERTILE CAGAYAN VALLEY. ALREADY BEDRAGGLED JAPANESE AND IMPRESSED FORMOSAN LABORERS ARE COMING DOWN TO SURRENDER
LT.GEN. ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER'S U.S. EIGHTH ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN PHILIPPINE ISLAND OF MINDANAO REPORTED THE LIQUIDATION OF A NUMBER OF POCKETS OF RESISTANCE.
QD1253PPW NM

JUL 2 1945

BY SPENCER DAVIS
MANILA, MONDAY, JULY 2-(AP)-THE AERIAL DEFENSES OF FLAMING BALIKPAPAN--SOUTHEAST BORNERO'S BIG OIL PORT AND REFINING CITY--WEAKENED TODAY AFTER 16 STRAIGHT DAYS OF SAVAGE BOMBING BY HUNDREDS OF ALLIED WARPLANES.
(JAPANESE BROADCASTS SAID ALLIED MINESWEEPERS, UNDER THE PROTECTING GUNS OF A BOMBARDING INVASION FLEET, HAD CLEARED THE COASTAL WATERS FOR LANDINGS WHICH MIGHT COME AT ANY HOUR.)
THE CAMPAIGN TO RECONQUER BORNEO, ONE OF THE RICHEST PRIZES SEIZED BY THE JAPANESE IN THEIR 1942 DRIVE THROUGH THE EAST INDIES, ALREADY WAS PAYING DIVIDENDS WITH OIL FROM ITS FIELDS GOING TO U.S. ARMED FORCES.
THE FOREIGN ECONOMICS ADMINISTRATION IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THAT THE OIL WAS FROM TARAKAN ISLAND, OFF BORNEO'S EAST COAST, AND FROM BRUNEI AREA ON THE WEST COAST, TWO REGIONS LIBERATED BY AUSTRALIAN FORCES UNDER GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMAND.
BORNEO'S CRUDE PETROLEUM IS OF SUCH HIGH QUALITY THAT IT CAN BE USED IN SHIPS FOR FUEL WITHOUT REFINING.
MORE THAN 230 TONS OF BOMBS WERE UNLOADED ON THE DEFENSES ON BALIKPAPAN AND NEARBY AIRFIELDS. RETURNING PILOTS SAID THAT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, ONCE AS HEAVY AS ANY IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD, HAD BEGUN TO FALL OFF.
THE JAPANESE TRIED A NEW TECHNIQUE, SENDING UP BARRAGE BALLOONS AS HIGH AS 1,300 FEET WITH SILVERY EXPLOSIVE BALLS ATTACHED TO THE CABLES, BUT THESE PROVED INEFFECTIVE AGAINST LOW-LEVEL SKIP BOMBERS.
OTHER ALLIED BOMBERS RANGED 200 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BALIKPAPAN AND ATTACKED TWO AIRSTRIPS NEAR BANDJERMASIN ON BORNEO'S SOUTH COAST MANGGAR AIRDROME, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF BALIKPAPAN, ALSO GOT ANOTHER WORKING OVER FROM THE BOMBERS.

A30FX
BALIKPAPAN ITSELF, WHICH BEFORE THE ENEMY'S SEA LANES WERE SEVERED WAS THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF JAPAN'S OIL SUPPLIES, WAS WRAPPED IN SMOKE AND FLAME. MANY OF ITS BUILDINGS LAY IN RUINS.
BOMBARDIERS WHOSE EXPLOSIVES FOUND A NUMBER OF UNDERGROUND PETROLEUM TANKS AS THEIR BOMBS SKIPPED ACROSS THE COASTAL ZONE, SAID SMOKE AND FLAME COVERED THE ENTIRE AREA.
AGROUND, THE AUSTRALIANS POUNDING DOWN BORNEO'S WEST COAST MADE THEIR FIRST CONTACT WITH THE RETREATING JAPANESE SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPTURED MIRI OIL FIELDS, BUT THERE STILL WAS NO INDICATIO THAT THE NIPPONESE WERE READY TO STAND AND FIGHT.
IN THEIR WITHDRAWAL, THE SLIM ENEMY GARRISON HAS GIVEN UP SOME OF THE RICHEST PETROLEUM AND RUBBER AREAS IN THE INDIES. RUBBER HAS BEEN ONE OF THE CRITICALLY SHORT STRATEGIC MATERIALS OF THE ALLIES.
(THE JAPANESE MADE THEIR FIRST CLAIM TO PUTTING UP "STIFF RESISTANCE" ON BORNEO, SAYING THEY WERE BATTLING ATTEMPTS TO ENTER THE CITY OF BEAUFORT NORTH OF BRUNEI BAY. THE CAPTURE OF BEAUFORT WAS ANNOUNCES ATURDAY BY MACARTHUR.)
JP1101APW

313TH BOMB WING, B-29 BASE, TINIAN-(AP)-BY MAIL)-DECORATIONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE 313TH BOMBARDMENT WING, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND UNIT RESPONSIBLE FOR BOTTLING UP JAPANESE HARBORS WITH PARACHUTED MINES, WERE ANNOUNCED HERE. THOSE HONORED FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHTS DURING COMBAT MISSIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE EMPIRE" INCLUDED:

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NEW YORK

SGT. D.N. ST. PRIEST, SCHENECTADY, N.Y., (TAIL GUNNER)-OAK-LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. V. VIERNIK, 444 S. OGDEN ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., (RADIO-OPERATOR)-SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. IRVING BRYHAN, 408 S. SECOND ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.,-(GUNNER)-OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. WILLIAM R. BENSON, 316 DAVIS AVE., MEDINA, N.Y.,-(PRECISION INSTRUMENTS OPERATOR)-OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR-MEDAL.

SGT. ANGELO J. PIECORA, 301 E. 38TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.,-(TAIL GUNNER)-SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT. GEORGE N. JEDOVICH, 241 COVER ST., WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., (PRECISION INSTRUMENTS OPERATOR)-SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT. HENRY E. PEELLE, JR., 77 BLENHEIM DR., MANHASSET, N.Y.,-

(FLIGHT ENGINEER)-SECOND OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT. HERBERT C. HORST, 446 E. 35TH ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.,-
(BOMBARDIER)-OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT. WILLIAM G. SPELLMAN, 42 LOSEE TER., BROOKLYN, N.Y.,-
(NAVIGATOR)-OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

LT. GEORGE W. SIOLES, 419 NELSON AVE., PEEKSKILL, N.Y.,-
(BOMBARDIER)-OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

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Z319PEW

BY LEIF ERICKSON (200)

GUAM,MONDAY,JULY 2-(AP)-BRITISH AIR GROUPS OPERATING FROM BRITAIN'S GROWING PACIFIC CARRIER FORCES "DO NOT OPERATE AS FAST AS WE DO BUT THE PILOTS ARE SMOOTH--A FINE GROUP OF BOYS--AND EACH IS EAGER TO DO HIS JOB AGAINST THE JAPS." CONCLUDES LT. CMDR.JOHN RAMSAY, BALTIMORE,MD., FOR SEVERAL MONTHS LIAISON OFFICER ABOARD AN ENGLISH FLATTOP.

LT. (JG) WILLARD PARKER, DUBUQUE,IOWA, AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOT WHO WAS RESCUED FROM THESEA BY A BRITISH DESTROYER, CONCURRED WITH RAMSAY'S VIEW THAT BRITISH PILOTS WERE "REAL FLIERS."

ON THE RESCUE DESTROYER, PARKER MET PRINCE PHILIP OF GREECE, WHO WAS SERVING AS LIEUTENANT ABOARD THE BRITISH SHIP. PARKER SAID THE BIG, BLOND FELLOW STOOD NEXT TO HIM DURING THE DESTROYER'S MAIL CALL.

"SUCH NAMES AS JOHNNY JONES AND MICHAEL O'CALLAHAN WERE CALLED, THEN THE MAIL DISTRIBUTOR CALLED OUT 'HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, PRINCE PHILIP.' THIS BIG BOY NEXT TO ME REACHED OUT FOR THE LETTER. HE DIDN'T LOOK LIKE A PRINCE TO ME, BUT HE WAS."

RAMSAY WENT ABOARD A BRITISH CARRIER ON V-E DAY, AND "WHEN THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY CAME TO LAY AT ANCHOR, WE ALL CELEBRATED. WE HAD GLASSES OF GIN AND LEMON."

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER BEGAN THE TOASTS WITH: "GENTLEMEN, I GIVE YOU THEIR MAJESTIES, THE KING AND QUEEN!"

EVERYONE DRANK.

THEN, BECAUSE THERE WERE AMERICANS ABOARD, HE SAID: "GENTLEMEN, I GIVE YOU THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!" AGAIN EVERYONE DRANK.

THERE WERE DUTCH ABOARD, TOO, SO A TOAST TO QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS FOLLOWED.

"THEN," ADDED RAMSAY, "A PILOT ROSE AND SHOUTED: 'WHAT ABOUT JOE?'

"THE WARDROOM RESOUNDED WITH CHEERS AND WE TOASTED MARSHAL STALIN.

"THE BRITISH ARE GOOD FRIENDS AND GREAT FIGHTERS."

HW323PPW NM

JUL 2 1945

CHUNGKING, JULY 1-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY THAT A HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA AND SEVEN OTHERS WILL BE PROSECUTED ON CHARGES OF IMPLICATION IN THE RECENTLY DISCLOSED GOLD SCANDAL.

THE OFFICIAL WAS LISTED AS K.K. KUO. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A COURT INVESTIGATION REVEALED HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LEAKAGE OF NEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO HIKE THE PRICE OF GOLD FUTURES FROM 20,000 TO 35,000 CHINESE DOLLARS AN OUNCE.

THE NEWS, ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE OF WHICH ENABLED THOSE INVOLVED IN THE SCANDAL TO AMASS HUGE FORTUNES, WAS GAINED BY KUO AT A CONFERENCE MARCH 28 AT THE HOME OF T.V.SOONG, THEN ACTING PREMIER, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

KUO WAS CHARGED WITH CONFIDING THE NEWS TO A FRIEND WHO PURCHASED 3,000 OUNCES OF GOLD, WHICH MEANT AN OVERNIGHT PROFIT OF 45,000,000 CHINESE DOLLARS.

EJ1039PEW

BY MARC PURDUE

SIMLA, JULY 1--(AP)--PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PARTY LEADER, PREDICTED TODAY THAT VASTER QUESTIONS FOR INDIA WOULD ARISE AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE JAPANESE WAR THAN HAD BEEN PRODUCED BY THE ENDOF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

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NEHRU, WHO WAS RELEASED FROM BRITISH CUSTODY TWO WEEKS AGO, ARRIVED AT SIMLA TO PARTICIPATE IN CONGRESS PARTY WORKING COMMITTEE SESSIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAVELL PLAN CONFERENCE.

HE DECLARED THAT THE LAST WAR HAD FAR REACHING CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING THE GROWTH OF THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA, AND SAID THAT A PROPHET WAS UNNECESSARY FOR THE CONCLUSION THAT THE CURRENT WAR WOULD HAVE EVEN GREATER CONSEQUENCES.

HE ADDED THAT IT WAS THE JOB OF NATIONAL LEADERS TO

30.24 28053

DIRECT THE FORCES AT WORK INTO BENEFICIAL CHANNELS.

HIS REMARKS, ADDRESSED TO NEWSPAPERMEN, FOLLOWED A TUMULTOUS RECEPTION. THOUSANDS JAMMED THE ROAD AND THRONGED THE LAWN BEFORE THE BUNGALOW, WHERE HE W IS STAYING WITH MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, CONGRESS PRESIDENT. HE ADDRESSED THE THRONGS IN HINDUSTANI, PROVOKING FREQUENT LAUGHTER.

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LATER HE SAID HE HAD NO OBJECTION TO MAKING RADIO BROADCASTS TO AMERICA, PROVIDED FACILITIES WERE ARRANGED, BUT THAT HE FELT A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES WAS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL THE CURREN SITUATION WAS RESOLVED.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THAT SITUATION--A PROPOSAL BY MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, MOSLEM LEAGUE PRESIDENT TO MOHANDAS K. GANDHI THAT THEY MEET PRIVATELY TO ACHIEVE A SETTLEMENT BETWEEN CONGRESS AND MOSLEM LEADERS.

THERE WAS NO REPLY FROM GANDHI TO THE JINNAH PROPOSAL, WHICH WAS CONTINGENT UPON GANDHI AGREEING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "PAKISTAN" AS A SEPARATE STATE FOR THE MOSLEMS. JINNAH SUGGESTED THAT THE WAVELL PLAN FOR A NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA BE DROPPED.

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THE CONFERENCES ON THE WAVELL PLAN HAVE BEEN ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY 14, WHILE CONGRESS PARTY AND MOSLEM LEAGUE LEADERS TRY TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON ELECTION OF MOSLEM MEMBERS TO THE INDIAN GOVERNING COUNCIL PROPOSED BY VICEROY LORD WAVELL.

APR PURDUES THROUGH SECOND 1500 MB/1045A

ADD CALCUTTA XX OF MANDALAY

AS ALLIED PLANES GAVE DIRECT SUPPORT TO GROUND FORCES IN BURMA, BRITISH OFFICIAL QUARTERS SAID THAT THE JAPANESE STILL HAD AN ESTIMATED 33,000 MEN IN EASTERN BURMA. OUT OF 18,000 ENEMY TROOPS WEST OF THE BRITISH-HELD RANGOON-MANDALAY RAILROAD LESS THAN TWO WEEKS AGO, THE ESTIMATERS SAID, ABOUT 5,000 ARE LEFT.

THESE 33,000 ENEMY TROOPS ARE MAKING FIGHTING EXITS TOWARD WHAT MAY BE A LINEUP OF ALL ENEMY FORCES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA FOR FINAL BATTLES AGAINST ALLIED FORCES. THOUSANDS OF ENEMY TROOPS ARE EITHER WITHDRAWING FROM OR PLANNING TO ABANDON MALAYA AND THE EAST INDIES.

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BRITISH QUARTERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT JAPAN'S SOUTHEAST ASIA ARMIES ALREADY ISOLATED FROM HOMELAND SUPPLY AND ADMINISTRATION, MIGHT BE PLANNING A LAST-STAND IN THAILAND OR INDO-CHINA. ALTHOUGH DOOMED BY ATTRITION, THESE JAPANESE FORCES MAY TAKE MONTHS, IF NOT YEARS, TO WIPE OUT, BRITISH SOURCES SUGGESTED.

THE EASTWARD TREK OF THE JAPANESE ALREADY HAS COST THE ENEMY THOUSANDS OF LIVES SINCE THE ABANDONMENT OF RANGOON MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AGO, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THEY CAN ROB THE BRITISH OF A CLEAN-CUT VICTORY AND CAUSE CONSIDERABLE BLOODSHED.

7527PEN

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1-(AP)-TWO-POT PETE IS MISSING AND AUSTRALIAN FLIERS HOPE FOR GOOD.

TWO-POT, A JAPANESE SNIPER WITH AN ANTIAIRCRAFT GUN, OPERATED FOR WEEKS IN THE WEWAK SECTOR OF NEW GUINEA. HE ALWAYS TOOK DOUBLE POT-SHOTS AT AUSSIE COURIER PLANES THEN SCUTTLED TO ANOTHER POSITION TO AWAIT THE NEXT FLIGHT.

RECENTLY TWO-POT PETE, SO NAMED BY THE AUSSIE AIRMEN, HIT THE TAIL OF ONE PLANE AND THE DOWN-UNDER FLIERS DECIDED HE HAD HIS QUOTA. A HALF DOZEN BEAUFORTS WENT OUT TO GET HIM. THEY CIRCLED HIGH IN THE CLOUDS. WHEN PETE LET LOOSE HIS TWO SHOTS AT A COURIER PLANE BEAUFORTS SPOTTED THE SMOKE PUFFS, DIVED IN AND GAVE HIM THE WORKS.

R1103APW NM

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BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD ARGENTINE PRESS X X X RECENT WEEKS.

UNQUESTIONABLY MANY STORIES PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE CAUSED RESENTMENT IN ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT AND ARMY CIRCLES, BUT THE GOVERNMENT HAS ADHERED TO ITS PROMISE THAT FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' STORIES WOULD NOT BE CENSORED.

MUCH OF THE PUBLISHED NEWS, OF COURSE, IS GATHERED AND PRINTED BY ARGENTINES AND DOES NOT COME BY WAY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEWS FROM WHATEVER ITS SOURCE, INDICATES THAT PUBLIC OPINION IS FAR FROM TRANQUIL. READERS OF BUENOS AIRES PAPERS, FOR EXAMPLE, FOUND SUCH ITEMS AS THESE LAST WEEK:

NATIONWIDE UNIVERSITY STRIKES CALL ATTENTION TO STUDENTS' DEMANDS FOR RETURN OF CONSTITUTIONAL NORMALITY; GROUPS OF YOUTHS PARADE STREETS SHOUTING, "VIVA, DEMOCRACY!"

STUDENTS STUFF HANDKERCHIEFS IN MOUTHS TO SIGNIFY LACK OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH UNDER STATE OF SIEGE;

COURT ORDERS PROSECUTION OF POLICEMAN FOR MACHINEGUN DEATH OF CITIZEN WRONGLY SUSPECTED OF COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

EJ543PEW

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 1-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE ARGENTINE RADICAL PARTY, IN THEIR FIRST LARGE RALLY SINCE 1943, DEMANDED LAST NIGHT THAT THE PRESENT MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA ASSURE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS AND PROMISE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

THE PARTY MEETING, HELD AT NUEVE DE JULIO IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, MARKED A TREND TOWARD MORE OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM OF THE FARRELL PERON GOVERNMENT. IT WAS ATTENDED BY DELEGATIONS FROM SIX PROVINCES AND THE CAPITAL, COMPRISING THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE NATION'S ELECTORATE.

BY1102PEW

JERUSALEM, JULY 1 -(AP)- APPROXIMATELY HALF OF AN ESTIMATED 300,000 JEWISH REFUGEES FROM POLAND WHO SPENT THE WAR YEARS IN ASIATIC RUSSIA HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMELAND OR TO EUROPE AND RUSSIA, J.L. MAGNES, PRESIDENT OF HEMBRE UNIVERSITY, REPORTED TODAY.

MAGNES, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL OF THE JERUSALEM BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE, TOLD A UNIVERSITY GROUP THAT HIS COMMITTEE HAD THE ADDRESSES OF 100,000 JEWISH REFUGEES NOW IN RUSSIA AND WAS SENDING THEM RELIEF PARCELS REGULARLY BY WAY OF TEHERAN.

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HE SAID THE COMMITTEE HAD SENT 155,000 SUCH PARCELS SINCE JANUARY OF 1944, MOST OF THEM GOODS PURCHASED THROUGH LENDLEASE OF FROM INDIA AND PALESTINE. THE PALESTINE PURCHASES, HE ADDED, INCLUDED MEDICAL SUPPLIES, TEXTILES AND 36,000 PAIRS OF SHOES.

ASSOCIATED 1541 TC 517 PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1-(AP)-A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST IN ENGLISH TONIGHT REPORTED AN INCREASINGLY VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT OF BALIKPAPAN WITH THE ALLIES "ATTEMPTING TO CLOSE IN" ON THAT BORNEO PORT, BUT DID NOT ACKNOWLEDGE THE INVASION, WHICH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED WAS MADE SUNDAY AT 8:55 A.M.

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, MADE AN AMBIGUTUS REFERENCE TO "CARRIER UNITS", BY WHICH IT APPARENTLY MEANT TROOP TRANSPORTS RATHER THAN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

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TELLING OF GUNFIRE AND AERIAL BOMBING OF "INCREASING IN VIOLENCE AND INTENSITY," THE ENEMY REPORT SAID:

"MEANWHILE THE CARRIER UNITS ARE ATTEMPTING TO CLOSE IN UNDER THE AIR ATTACK UMBRELLAS. THE ENEMY FLEET CONCENTRATION NOW NUMBERS 51 UNITS, INCLUDING FIVE HEAVY CRUISERS, 11 DESTROYERS, 32 MINESWEEPERS, TWO OIL TANKERS AND ONE REPAIR SHIP."

NMGBAPPW

30.24 28055

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN FORMATIONS UP TO 90 PLANES TODAY CONSTANTLY RAIDED KYUSHU ISLAND IN SOUTHERN JAPAN, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED.

KYUSHU, WHERE MANY NIPPONESE SUICIDE PLANE BASES ARE LOCATED, WAS ATTACKED IN VARIOUS PARTS FROM 3 A.M. TO MIDAFTERNOON, SAID THE BROADCASTS HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT THE SATSUMA AND OSUMI PENINSULAS AT THE SOUTHERN END OF KYUSHU WERE HIT FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS IN THE MORNING BY ABOUT 70 MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS.

ANOTHER FORCE OF AROUND 90 PLANES, INCLUDING THREE SUPERFORTS AND CORSAIR AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS, RAIDED THE SATSUMA-OSUMI AREA AROUND KAGOSHIMA BAY FOR THE SECOND TIME DURING THE DAY IN AFTERNOON ASSAULTS.

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WHILE THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE AMERICAN CONFIRMATION OF THE RAID BROADCASTS, U.S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS HAS IN THE PAST REPORTED STRIKES BY AMERICAN PLANES FROM NEWLY WON OKINAWA BASES AGAINST KYUSHU AIRFIELDS.

DOMEI CLAIMED THAT AT LEAST ONE MITCHELL BOMBER WAS SHOT DOWN BY JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS.

TEN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS, INCLUDING SUPERFORTS, RAIDED THE NAGASAKI AND KUMAMOTO AREAS ON THE KYUSHU WEST COAST, THE ENEMY RADIO SAID.

TOKYO ALSO REPORTED THAT EMPEROR HIROHITO RECEIVED JOSE P. LAUREL, PRESIDENT OF THE FORMER PUPPET PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT, AND THREE OTHER FILIPINOS WHO SERVED THE JAPANESE INVADERS OF THAT ARCHIPELAGO IN AN AUDIENCE THURSDAY.

THE EMPEROR AND THE FILIPINOS DISCUSSED "VARIOUS POLICIES TO BE TAKEN TO MEET THE PRESENT STAGE OF THE WAR SITUATION," THE BROADCASTER SAID.

LAUREL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY BENIGNO AQUINO, PHILIPPINE SENATOR, CAMILO OSIAS, EDUCATIONAL MINISTER, AND JAM.GEN. MATEO CAPINPIN, MILITARY ADVISOR, SAID THE REPORT RELEASED BY THE JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION.

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A43FX

THE FILIPINOS, WHO FLED THE PHILIPPINES BEFORE THE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN LIBERATION FORCES, WERE DINNER GUESTS OF SHIGENORI TOGO, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO ASSURED THEM CONTINUED SUPPORT OF NIPPONESE FORCES. THEY ALSO CONFERRED WITH PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI AND NAVY AND WAR MINISTERS.

IN OTHER BROADCASTS THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID IT EXPECTS "ABOUT 200,000 PEOPLE TO REMAIN IN SCORCHED TOKYO." PEACETIME POPULATION OFOKYO EXCEEDED 7,00

TOKYO." PEACETIME POPULATION OF TOKYO EXCEEDED 7,000,000, BUT EXTENSIVE EVACUATION TO OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE FOLLOWED AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESS FIRE RAIDS WHICH DEVASTATED 50 SQUARE MILES OF THE CITY.

KUSUO OYA OF THE JAPAN BROADCASTING COMPANY REITERATED THE NIPPONESE CLAIM THAT A 20-YEAR WAR IS POSSIBLE IN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE "ULTIMATE" JAPANESE VICTORY.

OYA'S THEME WAS THAT IF CHINA COULD RESIST JAPAN FOR EIGHT YEARS, THE JAPANESE WERE CAPABLE OF A 20-YEAR WAR.

JP&QD1151APW

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 2-(AP)-FIRES RAGED FOR FIVE HOURS TODAY IN KURE, TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED IN A BROADCAST SAYING FIRE-BOMBING SUPERFORTS SWEPT OVER THE NAVAL BASE CITY AND OTHER AREAS OF SOUTHERN HONSHU ISLAND FOR FIVE HOURS.

"A WIDE AREA" OF KURE WAS BURNED AND "SOME DAMAGE" WAS INFLICTED ON NAVAL FACILITIES, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONS. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DAMAGE TO NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IS A RARITY FOR THE NIPPONESE.

"ALTHOUGH NAVAL INSTALLATIONS SUSTAINED SOME DAMAGE," DOMEI EXPLAINED, "STRATEGIC OPERATIONS REMAIN ABSOLUTELY UNHARMED."

NAVY AND ARMY FORCES WERE REPORTED DOING THEIR "UTMOST IN CARRYING OUT EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR RELIEF IN THE AFFECTED AREA."

IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN-ANNOUNCED MASS FIRE RAIDS, TOKYO SAID TWELVE SUPERFORTS SOWED MINES IN TOYAMA BAY ON THE WEST COAST OF HONSHU AT MIDNIGHT AND OTHERS RECONNOITERED A SECTION OF THE EAST COAST.

JUL 2 1945

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(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO GUAM B-29S AFTER 11TH (BRACKETED) GRAPH).

UM2340APW

NEW YORK, JULY 1-(AP)-THE DUTCH [illegible] AGENCY ANETA QUOTED REAR ADMIRAL ALBERT GALLATIN NOBLE IN A [illegible]PATCH FROM BALIKPAPAN TONIGHT AS SAYING THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF [illegible]T BIG OIL CITY IN NETHERLANDS BORNEO WAS HEAVIER THAN THE COMBINED TONNAGE OF ROCKETS AND SHELLS FIRED ON THE LEYTE, LINGAYEN GULF, LUZON AND MANILA AREAS.

THE U.S. ADMIRAL COMMANDING THE ALLIED TASK FORCE WHICH SUPPORTED THE INVASION TOLD THE ANETA CORRESPONDENT "I DON'T HAVE ROOM FOR ANOTHER SHIP IN MY BATTLE FORMATION."

ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SHATTERING BOMBARDMENT WAS TO KNOCK OUT OIL REFINERIES AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS WHICH THE JAPANESE MIGHT HAVE USED AS GIANT BOOBYTRAPS BY EXPLODING THEM IN THE MIDST OF THE ALLIED INVADERS.

EJ1033PEW

JUL 2 1945

Truman Urges Senate to Ratify Charter, 'Only Road to Peace'; Byrnes Confirmed Unanimously

CHARTER OFFERS SOLE PEACE ROAD ASSERTS TRUMAN

President Calls on Senate for Prompt Ratification of Pact.

APPROVAL LOOMS

Poll Shows Two-Thirds of Senators Favor World Organization.

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) Harry S. Truman came back to the Senate today to hand his old associates the United Nations charter and ask them to ratify it promptly.

The President spoke with the simple, easy air of a man who felt pretty sure of getting just what he asked for.

"The choice before the Senate is now clear," he said, spacing his words carefully.

Charter or Nothing

"The choice is not between this charter and something else. It is between this charter and no charter at all."

Then, just before ending his seven-minute speech, he re-emphasized that conclusion to the men who have the final say-so on ratification.

"This charter points down the only road to enduring peace," he said.

"There is no other.

"Let us not hesitate to join hands with the peace-loving peoples of the earth and start down that road—with God's help and with firm resolve that we can and will reach our goal.

"I urge ratification.

"I urge prompt ratification."

There appeared no doubt his request would be granted since an Associated Press poll showed more than two thirds of the Senate membership already on record for the world organization.

Shortly before Mr. Truman went to the capitol Senator Barkley (D-Ky) emerging from the executive offices after a call with other legislators, said he had told the President he "couldn't put my finger on as many as six senators who will be against" the charter.

Senate Chamber Jammed

The relatively small Senate chamber was jammed with notables and their friends, including some members of the cabinet. But there were no microphones, no popping flash bulbs, none of the fanfare usual at a President's appearance. Mr. Truman himself thought the occasion called for simplicity.

Completely at home in the body where he served 10 years, the President smiled wistfully as he addressed the presiding officer, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, with the formal salutation "Mr. President."

Then he quickly got down to business.

He told the Senate that people all over the face of the earth are watching to see if this nation will take the lead in ratifying the document born of nine weeks hard work at San Francisco.

He assured the intently listening senators that the charter carries out completely the Senate's own peace organization aims as embodied in last year's Connally resolution. He asked them to consider the spirit as well as the words of the charter, a bound copy of which lay beside him on a table.

Calls Objectives Clear

"The objectives of the charter are clear," he declared.

"It seeks to prevent future wars.

"It seeks to settle international disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with principles of justice.

"It seeks to promote world-wide progress and better standards of living.

"It seeks to achieve universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all men and women—without distinction as to race, language or religion.

"It seeks to remove the economic and social causes of international conflict and unrest.

"I urge ratification. I urge prompt ratification."

The President traveled a familiar path in his appearance in the Senate—this time as ambassador for the nations that want freedom from war.

Here in the ornate Senate chamber where he served ten years Mr. Truman had a dramatic date with history.

The President chose to deliver personally the treaty of San Francisco, the pact of 50 United Nations to outlaw war.

The Senate, eager to act on the treaty, dropped all other duties to accept the document from the Chief Executive this afternoon and to hear his 600-word talk in behalf of prompt ratification.

Mr. Truman returned to Washington only yesterday from a 5,500-mile, eight-day aerial trip to the West Coast, climaxed by his address to the closing session of the San Francisco Conference. His departure for Berlin and his first meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is imminent.

The treaty was flown here last week and delivered to Mr. Truman yesterday afternoon by Alger Hiss, conference secretary.

It arrives in the Senate under the best possible auspices. More than two thirds of the Senators already have lined up in its favor. And not one has come out against it.

From Russia to Peru, Government leaders are setting in motion machinery for formal approval, and it is possible that every nation will have acted by late Fall.

The treaty designed to safeguard the world against aggression might attain unanimous ratification even earlier but for the necessary preliminary in some nations of reinstituting legislative bodies which were strangled during German occupation.

All capitals expressed interest in the drive for quick indorsement in the United States Senate, but no government spokesman suggested that his government might wait to see what the United States would do.

Associated Press Correspondent Eddy Gilmore in Moscow reported that "what the United States does or what is said in debate there certainly is not likely to affect Russia's stand one iota." He added that the Soviet Union "undoubtedly will be one of the first nations to approve the charter."

The Supreme Soviet met only recently and no longer is in session, but, in the intervals between its meetings, its Praesdium has full authority to act.

The only delay in Britain's formal acceptance probably will be the interlude before the new Parliament convenes Aug. 1. The British cabinet's approval of treaties is announced formally in Commons.

Even quicker action was probable in France, where an official spokesman said Gen. de Gaulle's Government could ratify the pact merely through publication in the official journal after approval by the cabinet, with no action by the consultative assembly needed.

JUL 3 1945

President's Talk to Senate

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—Following is the text of President Truman's address to the Senate today:

It is good of you to let me come back among you. You know, I am sure, how much that means to one who served so recently in this chamber.

I have just brought down from the White House and have delivered to your presiding officer the Charter of the United Nations. It was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945—six days ago—by the representatives of fifty nations. The statute of the International Court of Justice is annexed to the Charter.

I am appearing to ask for the ratification of the Charter, and the Statute annexed thereto, in accordance with the Constitution.

The Charter which I bring you has been written in the name of "we, the peoples of the United Nations." Those peoples—stretching all over the face of the earth—will watch our action here with great concern and high hope. For they look to this body of elected representatives of the people of the United States to take the lead in approving the Charter and Statute and pointing the way for the rest of the world.

Charter's Principles Not New

This Charter and the principles on which it is based are not new to the United States Senate or to the House of Representatives.

Over a year and a half ago, the Senate, after thorough debate, adopted the Connally resolution, which contained the essence of this Charter. It called for "a general international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, and open to membership by all such states, large and small, for the maintenance of international peace and security." What I am now presenting to the Senate carries out completely this expression of national and international necessity.

Shortly before that, the House of Representatives passed the Fulbright resolution—also favoring the creation of international machinery with participation by the United States. You and the House of Representatives thus had a hand in shaping the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, upon which the Charter has been based.

No international document has been drawn in a greater glare of publicity than this one. It has been the subject of public comment for months. This widespread discussion has created the impression in some quarters that there were many points of disagreement among the United Nations in drafting this Charter. Naturally, much more public attention was given to the items of disagreement than to the items of agreement.

The fact is that there were comparatively few points upon which there was not accord from the very beginning. Disagreement was reduced to a minimum—and related more to methods than to principles. Whatever differences there were, were finally settled. They were settled by the traditionally democratic method of free exchange of opinions and points of view.

I shall not attempt here to go into the various provisions of the Charter. They have been so thoroughly discussed that I am sure you are all familiar with them. They will be so thoroughly discussed on this floor that you and the people of the nation will all have a complete expression of views.

In your deliberations, I hope you will consider not only the words of the Charter but also the spirit which gives it meaning and life.

Objectives of the Charter

The objectives of the Charter are clear.

It seeks to prevent future wars.

It seeks to settle international disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with principles of justice.

It seeks to promote world-wide progress and better standards of living.

It seeks to remove the economic and social causes of international conflict and unrest.

It is the product of many hands and many influences. It comes from the reality of experience in a world where one generation has failed twice to keep the peace. The lessons of that experience have been written into the document.

The choice before the Senate is now clear. The choice is not between this Charter and something else. It is between this Charter and no charter at all.

Improvements will come in the future as the United Nations gain experience with the machinery and methods which they have set up. For this is not a static treaty. It can be improved—and, as the years go by, it will be—just as our own Constitution has been improved.

This Charter points down the only road to enduring peace. There is no other. Let us not hesitate to join hands with the peace-loving peoples of the earth and start down that road—with firm resolve that we can and will reach our goal.

I urge ratification. I urge prompt ratification.

BYRNES VOTED IN BY SENATE

Is Confirmed as Successor to Stettinius.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.)—James F. Byrnes was confirmed unanimously by the Senate today as Secretary of State, succeeding Edward R. Stettinius Jr. The action was taken in a matter of minutes after the nomination was received from the White House.

The Senate suspended rules requiring hearings on Cabinet nominations and a day layover before a vote can be taken on such an appointment. This was done as a tribute by both Democrats and Republicans to the man who served with them for years, later was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and more recently Director of War Mobilization.

Original Plan Streamlined.

The Senate even telescoped its original plan to wait until after President Truman presented the United Nations charter before acting on the nomination. Confirmation placed Byrnes next in line for the Presidency, under present statutes, should Mr. Truman not complete his term.

Majority Leader Barkley moved to suspend the rules almost as soon as the nomination was received from the White House. Minority Leader White of Maine concurred, asserting that "we all know Mr. Byrnes personally," and adding that his length of service in high Government "leaves no doubt in any one's mind as to his qualifications."

By voice vote the Senate then approved the appointment. The conference gave President Truman his fifth Cabinet member of his own choice.

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Two Large Airfields Captured by Aussies In Balikpapan Drive

JUL 3 1945

DAVIS

INVASION FORCES ADVANCE INLAND ON 3-MILE FRONT

Borneo Campaign Already 'Strategically Won' Gen. Morshead Says.

RESISTANCE MOUNTS

American Bombers, Fighters Give Close Support to Ground Action.

MANILA, Tuesday, July 3—(AP) Australian invasion troops pushed within 1,500 yards of the fire-swept heart of Balikpapan on southeast Borneo today as their commander, Lt. Gen. Sir Leslie Morshead, announced that the campaign already was "strategically won."

The Melbourne radio said both the Sepinggang and Manggar airfields had been captured by the Australians, giving the Royal Australian Air force as its authority. This was not confirmed here, but Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent on the scene, reported at 6:30 a. m. that the capture of Sepinggang was imminent. It is three miles from Balikpapan.

Resistance Increases

Japanese resistance increased measurably as the Australians drove forward. Japanese 5-inch guns, hitherto hidden, opened up on the beaches, joining periodic mortar and anti-aircraft fire.

The Australians had taken more than three miles of beach and had driven better than 2,500 yards inland, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported early today.

General Morshead told Brines "the first few hours" settled the ultimate outcome of the invasion Sunday when the Aussies captured the "vital Paramatta ridge on the left flank of the beachhead."

The ridge put the Australians within a mile of the central docks and refineries which were destroyed by pre-invasion bombardments of the rich oil producing center.

The deeply entrenched Japanese were being subjected to steady artillery fire from Australian 25-pounders and aerial bombardment from carriers operating with the Seventh fleet.

Naval gunfire silenced a number of the Japanese gun placements.

Thick black smoke from the burning oil storage tanks settled over the entire battle operation, during which airforce repair crews began immediately to repair the captured airfields for Allied use, the Melbourne radio said.

Manggar airfield is ten miles northeast of Balikpapan and seven miles from Sepinggang.

Bombers Give Support

American heavy, medium and fighter bombers continued to give close support to the ground forces, while U. S. carrier based Navy fighters hit enemy road transportation inland.

This was the first disclosure that carrier planes were participating in the operation. (The Japanese in an ambiguous broadcast Sunday night had referred to carriers).

One American plane was lost in operations which included attacks on Tawao airfield and a supply area at Redeb.

By nightfall Sunday the Australian troops had overrun more than half the Klandasan section of Balikpapan, which formerly was the European residential quarter of the town.

Part of the Australian force swung north from the town's flaming ruins and was reaching within two miles of the Sepinggang airfields, a 4,650-foot strip which the Japanese had built three miles from Balikpapan.

Despite stiffening resistance from an enemy who had been shocked on D-day by the heaviest pre-invasion bombardment ever unleashed in the southwest Pacific, Allied losses were declared to be still light.

Capture of a 200-foot hill on the Aussie left flank put a stop to the accurate mortar and machine gun fire with which the Japanese had been harassing them.

Batteries Are Silenced

Continued gunning by the U. S. Seventh fleet silenced remaining Japanese coastal batteries which had met the in[illegible]sion with intermittent fire.

The invaders [illegible] yet taken any important [illegible] area of Balikpapan, bu[illegible] refineries and tank farms appeared to be in total ruin.

Developing their invasion steadily, however, the veterans of the Seventh division had pushed their right flank a mile and a half east along the broad, mangrove-studded beach and had forded the Ketji river, while their left flank gained three-quarters of a mile to the west.

Both wings had strong air support from Army and Navy planes, the Navy Wildcats and Avengers under Rear Admiral W. D. Sample overtaking an enemy truck convoy fleeing north and hitting 15 vehicles.

Sepinggang airfield, a first objective, is one of two good strips in the area.

Seven miles beyond lies yet another good air field, that at Manggar which was built before the war and used by the Japanese in their conquering southward march in 1942.

(The Tokyo radio in a broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission said 5,000 troops made three landings at Balikpapan and yet another force hit the swampy beaches near Sambodja, an oil center 31 miles northeast of Balikpapan.)

Heights Are Seized

The Australians seized heights dominating Balikpapan and were in the eastern suburbs, but apparently were making no attempt immediately to enter the city proper, which is smoke shrouded and shot by flame from the rain of shells and bombs that saturated its defenses.

MacArthur went ashore four hours after the first wave hit the beaches east of the city, and pored unperturbed over an operations map while a sniper took eight shots at him and his staff.

"This is my return visit to Makassar strait after three years," MacArthur said, referring to the dark days of 1942 when the Japanese were using this strategic strip of water between Borneo and the Celebes as an avenue to the south.

Now the strait is strictly an Allied avenue which cuts Japan's conquered Indies empire in half, because ships can steam through it to any part of the southwest Pacific under land-based air cover.

The capture of Balikpapan's air fields—in the words of MacArthur—"will enable our air craft of all categories to disrupt and smash enemy communications on land and sea from Timor to eastern Sumatra." All of Java, another island rich in oil, will be within easy range.

More and more troops and supplies were pouring ashore from the big invasion fleet of more than 300 ships that rode at anchor off Balikpapan.

Ready To Repair Port

American Seabees waited for the fires to die so they could go in and repair the damage to Balikpapan's harbor, which provides a good anchorage and has seven wharves.

American sailors manned the landing ships and an amphibian tractor battalion also hit the beaches with the Australians.

The Japanese Air Force made only a token appearance on D-day, one plane dashing in and out without trying to attack.

Rear Admiral Albert Gallatin Noble, in command of the 7th Fleet's amphibious group, reported unloading of supplies was proceeding satisfactorily.

Elsewhere on Borneo, the Australian 9th Division on the north coast took an enemy strongpoint 1 mile east of Australian-held Beaufort and pushed on up the narrow-guage railroad leading eastward to the Japanese base of Jesselton, now 50 miles ahead.

JUL 3 1945

Allied Troops Occupy Beach Of Balikpapan

DAVIS

MacArthur Says New Victory Assures Control Of All Borneo

By SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, July 2, (AP)—Australian troops made a successful major landing at Balikpapan Sunday in the third phase of a triple invasion of Borneo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who is in personal command, said this secured domination of all Borneo, split the East Indies and virtually completed Allied tactical control of the entire southwest Pacific.

Japanese resistance was aggressive to light as the tough infantry and tank troopers of the veteran Australian Seventh Division smashed ashore in the suburbs of the Far East's greatest oil center behind the most intensive pre-invasion bombardment yet unleashed in this theater. Opposition increased as the Australians thrust steadily inland.

By the middle of the afternoon they had won the last ridge looking down on the ruins of the town and refinery and its still-blazing oil storage tanks. They had taken an elaborate series of tunnels and pillboxes which the Japanese had deserted in the face of the furious naval and air onslaught.

Toughest opposition was on this last ridge, which Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson said was littered with dead Japanese, many of whom obviously had been killed by bombs and artillery fire, although others were chopped down by Australian machine gunners and tanks.

Although commanders had anticipated strong defense of this strongly-gunned enemy base, first losses were declared officially to have been light.

This was due in part to the 3,500 ton month-long pre-invasion bombing by the U. S. 13th and Fifth Air Forces and to the shell and rocket fire from the U. S. Seventh Fleet with Dutch and Australian units supporting the landing. Their weight of metal was described as heavier than the combined tonnage fired in the Leyte, Lingayen Gulf, Luzon and Manila areas.

The Japanese shore guns which had escaped being knocked out in a month-long aerial softening-up observation fired back sporadically at some of the more than 300 invasion ships, but their defense was ineffective.

The landing ships swept directly up to the beaches through channels which had cleared of countless mines and buoyed by daring fleet minesweepers who operated under Japanese gunfire for 15 days of the invasion.

American underwater demolition swimmers went in six days before D-Day and worked neck-deep in the surf, removing fixed obstacles while planes guarded them from Japanese funfire.

As a result, the Australians drove smoothly ashore at 8:55 A. M., quickly seized a mile-long stretch of beach, and raced inland against small-arms, mortar and artillery fire which was scattered but accurate.

MacArthur himself went ashore four hours later and climbed to a ridge for a view of the inferno of smashed oil installations.

"I think today we settled the score of that Makassar Straits affair of three and a half years ago," he commented, referring to the bold but vain effort of four old four-stack American destroyers in January, 1942, to stop the Japanese convoys heading south for the invasion of Java.

MacArthur Draws Sniper Fire

WITH ALLIED FORCES AT BALIKPAPAN, Borneo, July 1 (Delayed) (AP).—Although Balikpapan was an "Australian show," thousands of Americans participated in the operation. Most of them were with the Navy in bombardment units or manning troop and cargo ships. A large force of American Seabees (construction battalions) are scheduled for the big job of reconditioning the wrecked port.

The 672d Amphibian Tractor Battalion, which won renown for the Los Banos internee camp rescue on Luzon, carried the first waves of troops ashore alongside of elements of the 727th Amphibians.

"We kept machine guns firing into the beach, but there was no return fire," said Corporal Robert Stange, of Norfolk, Va., who was in the first wave of Amtracks (amphibian tractors). "Those Aussies looked good to me. When the ramp hit the beach, they dashed out into the hip-deep water like a football team for the second half."

General MacArthur drew Japanese sniper fire this afternoon as he surveyed enemy strongpoints from the most advanced command post, less than 200 yards from the enemy's defense positions.

Striding first through damp swampland and later up shale hills dotted with Australian foxholes, MacArthur reached a spur-like crescent overlooking Mt. Malang, first important objective of his Australian forces on the right flank.

As he stood conferring with an Australian brigadier, eight shots rang out. Staff members automatically ducked, but MacArthur and the brigadier continued to pore over a large-scale map, completely unperturbed.

With terse questions MacArthur probed the general and his staff for each development of the campaign—only four hours old at the time he went ashore.

MacArthur was especially interested in casualty figures and smiled broadly when he learned only two men had been injured, and they only slightly.

"An engagement will be measured by its casualties," he remarked later.

JUL 3 1945

Australian Force Pushes Close To Balikpapan Ruins

Brines

New York, July 2—The Melbourne radio, in a broadcast heard tonight by NBC, said the Sepinggang and Manggar airfields near Balikpapan have been captured by Australian troops.

With Allied Forces Near Balikpapan, *Tuesday*, July 3 (AP)—Australian infantrymen were within 1,500 yards of ruined Balikpapan today while tank-led columns on the right flank plunged swiftly eastward, threatening imminent capture of Sepinggang airstrip, a little over 3 miles beyond the edge of the town.

United States carriers operating with the 7th Fleet were augmenting the continual Allied air attacks against deeply entrenched Japanese positions. Carriers were under the command of Rear Admiral W. D. Sample.

5-Inch Guns Silenced

Heretofore hidden Japanese 5-inch guns opened fire upon the beachhead and upon ships in the bay today, joining periodic mortar and anti-aircraft fire which were highlights of the increasing enemy resistance. Naval gunfire, however, was believed to have silenced the 5-inchers, which were located deep in the hills several miles inland.

Australian 25-pounders continually blasted enemy positions in dominating ridges eastward from Balikpapan as tempo of the fighting increased.

"Won In First Few Hours"

Meanwhile, Lieutenant General Sir Leslie J. Morshead, Australian

Corps commander, told the Associated Press:

"The campaign was strategically won in the first few hours on invasion day," when Australians captured vital Paramatta ridge on the left flank of the beachhead. Positions atop this heavily bombed height placed Australians within a mile of the Balikpapan central docks and refineries which were totally destroyed by preinvasion air-raids. A Japanese-held ridge separated the Australians from the town itself.

Japs Take Borneo Natives To Java

With Allied Forces Near Balikpapan, July 1 [AP—Delayed]—Less than a dozen reed-thin, pathetically subservient natives who were in the Balikpapan invasion zone today told members of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's party that the Japanese had forced mass evacuation of their countrymen to Java.

Half naked, many of them still bleeding from wounds received in the preinvasion bombardment, the natives—all old men and boys—saluted everyone. One old man wearing a Mohammedan felt cap spied General MacArthur's gold-braided hat. He saluted rapidly three times as the general passed.

The natives said that when American air raids intensified and invasion became imminent the Japanese forced their countrymen to go to Java presumably to do forced labor in building defenses.

Nearly 30,000 natives lived in the Balikpapan area before the war. Most of them were Indonesians and predominantly Mohammedan.

The possibility of some last minute Japanese slaughtering of Balikpapan natives was hinted by a new graveyard on a hill behind the landing beach. More than 100 graves were found.

BIG OIL REFINERY ON NIP MAINLAND BLASTED BY B-29S

Explosive Bombs Used to Rip War Industry Near Shimotsu.

DUAL CAMPAIGN

Attack Follows Greatest Fire Raid by Superforts in History.

JUL 3 1945

GUAM, Tuesday, July 3 — (AP) About 50 American Superfortresses blasted the Maruzen oil refinery near Shimotsu on Japan's mainland before dawn today, less than 24 hours after nearly 600 of the B-29s struck four Nippon cities in the greatest incendiary air raid of history. Only two bombers were lost in the record fire-bomb mission.

Explosive bombs were used in the Shimotsu attack, the sixth raid in eight days by the Marianas-based B-29s against Japan. Shimotsu is 35 miles southwest of Osaka on Honshu island. The target was the third oil plant hit in a week.

Dual Bombing Campaign

The precision demolition attacks are part of a dual bombing campaign now being waged by Maj. Gen. Curtic LeMay's 21st bomber command. They are being alternated with the 500 and 600 plane incendiary strikes.

Targets in the two previous precision attacks included the Utsube river oil refinery and the Nippon oil company's plant at Kudumatsu.

The Maruzan installations produce fuel and lubrication oil and aviation gasoline. Many large storage tanks were in the target area, as well as refinery buildings.

Superfortress crew men returned from the record incendiary attack said Japanese air and ground fire opposition was insignificant.

The 20th air force, announcing from Washington that two of the B-29s failed to return, said that 20 crew members were rescued. Superfortresses normally carry crews of 11 men each.

In the four-pronged, before-dawn mission Monday, the bombers from Marinas bases at Guam, Tinian and Saipan poured 4,000 tons of incendiaries on Kure, Shimohoseki, Ube and Kumamoto—all vital centers of Japan's war-making power of about 200,000 population or more each.

22 Cities Now Hit

The attacks brought to 22 the number of Japan's key cities struck by American fire raiders since the incendiary campaign was launched March 10 with the first such attack on Tokyo. Today's was the 33rd incendiary mission from the Marianas. It was the fifth B-29 incendiary and explosive bomb attack on Japan in a week.

Returned crew members reported they observed "good to excellent" fires spreading and some described the conflagration at Kure—Japan's largest inland sea naval base—as "wonderful." There was only weak Japanese fighter opposition and ground guns offered but meager and inaccurate fire.

Other American planes, including medium B-25 Mitchell bombers on their first mission from newly-conquered Okinawa, contributed to a bad week-end for the Nippon mainland.

Twenty-three of the Seventh air force B-25s, escorted by Marine Corsairs, raided the Chiran airdrome on southern Kyushu island without encountering opposition beyond light ground fire.

Associated Press Correspondent Al Dopking reported from Okinawa that they were probably the first B-25s over Japan since Doolittle's carrier-launched Mitchells made their historic raid April 18, 1942.

Plane Bases Raided

Army Thunderbolt fighters from Okinawa and Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima also raided Japanese airfields and seaplane bases over the weekend.

Navy search planes sank or damaged 23 Nipponese ships in Japanese homeland waters and off the east China coast, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' Monday communique announced.

All four of the B-29 targets were hit for the first time with incendiaries.

Kure, with a population of about 275,000 is approximately 200 miles west of Osaka on the southern coast of Honshu.

Ube, near the southwestern end of Honshu, is Japan's greatest magnesium producing center. Returned fliers said that vital target area was hit by "the best fire concentration" they had yet seen.

Shimonoseki, rail and shipping terminus 25 miles west of Ube, and Kumamoto, transportation, commercial and military training center on western Kyushu island, were overcast. Bombing was by instrument and returned crewmen said they were unable to make detailed observations.

(A Japanese Domei news agency dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said a "wide area" of Kure was burned and that "some damage" was inflicted to naval facilities. It claimed, however, that "strategic operations remain absolutely unharmed."

(Tokyo also reported that 12 B-29s laid mines in Toyama bay on the west coast of Honshu Sunday midnight.)

JUL 3 1945

Huge Air Fleet Leaves Jap Industrial Cities in Ruins

Six Hundred Superforts Dump 4,000 Tons of Incendiary Bombs on Four Important Targets in Record Assault; Other Attacks Carried Out

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, July 2, (AP)—The greatest flood of fire ever unleashed in warfare leaped through four of Japan's important industrial centers today, bursting from a record 4,000 tons of incendiary bombs.

Nearly 600 superfortresses—a record number over Japan at one time—showered down the fire bombs with "good to excellent results."

Most clearly visible target was Ube, Japan's greatest magnesium producing center—vital to the aircraft industry. The entire waterfront was aflame, crewmen said.

Bombs were reported "well placed" in industrial areas.

Other aerial blows by smaller planes harassed the enemy from Java to Japan's Inland Sea, sinking or damaging 26 ships and crippling airfields and supply bases.

The B-29s in their biggest attack of the war struck before dawn at these targets—all fire bombed for the first time:

Kure—Greatest naval base and shipyard on the Inland Sea; a city of 275,000, about 200 miles west of Osaka on the southern coast of Honshu.

Shimonoseki—Vulnerable bottleneck of rail transportation at the western entrance to the Inland Sea; the city of 196,000 served as the embarkation point for troops and supplies moving to Korea and North China.

Kumamoto—Transportation, commercial and military-training center; a city of 210,000, it was one of the most important industrially in Western Kyushu.

Ube—major coal producing center and top magnesium maker of the empire; lies 25 miles east of Shimonoseki, near southwestern tip of Honshu.

Returning crewmen said cloud cover prevented full observation of results at all targets except Ube, which was hit by the 313th wing, based on Tinian. Pilots said the whole Ube waterfront was ablaze, with the superforts' firebomb loads well-placed within industrial areas of the city.

(Radio Tokyo acknowledged considerable damage "in a wide area" at Kure, and "some damage" to naval facilities there. Army units aided the Navy in relief work.

Weak aerial interception efforts were reported at Kure and Ube. No enemy planes at all were met over Kumamoto and Shimonoseki. Antiaircraft fire was meager and inaccurate at Kumamoto and Ube, crewmen said, and meager to moderate over Kure. Shimonoseki offered no ackack against the Guam-based 314th wing planes.

A total of 22 Japanese cities have now been hit in the 33 firebomb assaults which B-29s have made against the enemy homeland. Largest superfortess fleet—until today—was the 550-plan fo[illegible] which fired Tokyo May 23.

JUL 3 1945

Yank Walks Into Jap Camp And Asks 'Em to Surrender

Manila, July 2 (A. P.).—A First Cavalry Division officer—Lieut. Terrill E. Price Jr. of Ridley Park, Pa.—walked boldly into an enemy camp in the wilds of central Luzon and talked for ten minutes with a Japanese colonel in an effort to induce him to surrender his men; and when he saw his efforts were not succeeding he shot his way to freedom with a forty-five.

The surrender venture began when a Formosan captured by Price's platoon told an interpreter that he had a hundred friends who would surrender if a lieutenant approached them. With the Formosan and the interpreter, Price set out for the enemy lines with riflemen bringing up the rear. An hour later at the Formosan's call, a Japanese emerged from the brush, bowed, accepted a cigarette and told Price there were sixty Japanese on a small hill just ahead.

"My platoon was about 300 yards back and under cover," Price said. "The guerrilla interpreter and I went on along."

They crawled over a barbed wire fence and through a hedgerow to face several uniformed Japanese standing in front of a small shack. A Japanese lieutenant walked out of the shack with a gun in his hand. Two more followed him and a third rounded the corner with rifles leveled.

Told 'Em War Was Over.

"I told the Lieutenant if he'd take me to his commanding officer we could get on with the surrender business. I told him the war had ended three days ago."

Price and his interpreter were taken to one captain and then to another and there were messengers coming and going.

"We thought they were beginning to believe the war was over when they asked rather than ordered us to come on another 500 yards—but first to unload our guns."

The interpreter unloaded his carbine. Price pulled back his slide and ejected one round from the chamber leaving seven rounds in the clip but the Jap appeared satisfied and led them to the colonel.

Ordered Two Holes Dug.

"The colonel was seated on the ground at the bank of a river in a cocoanut grove with a saber beside him," the cavalryman said. "The colonel and my interpreter talked for about ten minutes and I could see things weren't going too well. Finally the colonel got up and after a brisk exchange of salutes and orders walked away. My interpreter told me the colonel had ordered two holes dug—perhaps our graves."

Price wanted to make a break but his guerrilla companion was reluctant to do so without arms. Finally, the Japanese agreed to let the interpreter get in touch with some Japanese who had a radio near by. He made off and Price waited for ten minutes. Alarmed, he went into action.

He hurled his steel helmet at one of three officers and put a bullet in the stomach of one of two guards. The second and third shots felled two remaining officers. Then he started a wild sprint back to the American lines with the sentinel and the rest of the Japanese in the area shooting at him. He scooted through a coconut grove for 200 yards, raced across a camote field, dropped below the river bank and crawled back to his own lines.

Jap Prisoners Predict Peace

Enemy Casualties in Philippines Reach 419,035; Remnants Crack

MANILA, July 2, (AP)—With scattered Japanese units cracking before the steady advance of Americans and Filipino guerrillas, enemy losses in the Philippines have risen to 419,035, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said today.

The total includes 9,774 prisoners, some of whom are predicting an early peace.

The enemy retained several strongholds on Luzon in the mountains northeast of the Summer capital, Baguio, including Bontoc, Mankayan and Kiangan. Resistance at Kiangan was reported weakening, however.

Most American forces were resting after their long campaign. In the Cagayan valley fighting was principally between guerrillas and isolated bands of disorganized Japanese.

A War Department intelligence officer, Col. Albert L. Warner, said American forces have lost 11,715 killed and 1,131 missing in the Philippines campaign—a ratio of 31 Japanese dead for every American dead or missing. His estimate of Japanese dead was 300,000.

JAP PRISONERS SAY SURRENDER IS DUE

Manila, July 2 (A. P.).—Some Japanese prisoners captured or surrendering voluntarily in the Philippines expect the war to end "next month" with Japan's surrender, it was learned today at 37th Division headquarters. The prisoners talked freely through interpreters, he said, and most of them discussed the possibility of a new Japanese Cabinet being formed soon to seek peace.

They agreed that Prince Kanoye might head such a cabinet, and termed him a friend of the common people of Japan.

American officers pointed out,

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however, that the views of Japanese soldiers who have been isolated for six months and exposed to America's overwhelming power in the Philippines cannot be expected to represent the views of Japanese in the homeland.

OSMENA SIGNS BILL THANKING AMERICA

Manila, July 2 (A. P.).—President Sergio Osmena signed joint resolution No. 1 of the Philippine Congress today and issued a statement which said:

"I have signed a resolution expressing our gratitude to the Government and the people of the United States for our liberation, and placing all our manpower resources at their disposal for the prosecution of the war against Japan."

The Commonwealth President continued, "the resolution represents the spontaneous and unanimous feeling of our people toward the great nation that has given them the largest measure of self-government known in colonial history."

Osmena said the Philippines were well on the course toward independence when the Japs struck, overwhelmed and occupied his country, but "without the least vacillation the Government of the United States pledged all resources at its command to the task of rescuing us from the tyrant and reiterated its solemn commitment to grant us our independence."

AMERICANS ON LUZON BAG 4 ENEMY TANKS

MANILA, Tuesday, July 3 (AP)—American troops and Filipino guerrillas tightened their lines around Japanese remnants cut off in the Cordillera Mountains northeast of the summer capital of Baguio in northern Luzon, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reported today.

Farther east other American forces knocked out four enemy tanks and captured a number of vehicles as they chased Japanese troops, beaten in the battle of the Cagayan Valley, deeper into the foothills of the Sierra Madras.

The screws also were tightened on the southern Philippines island of Mindanao, where the fleeing Japanese were encircled around the village of Waloe.

The Japanese were expected to try to regroup their tired and beaten forces in this area in the wild Agusan River Valley of eastern Mindanoa. Guerrillas pushed within less than a mile of Waloe without stirring up a fight.

JUL 3

ALCOHOL PLANTS ON FORMOSA HIT

MANILA, Tuesday, July 3.—(AP) Unrelenting heavy bomber raids have knocked out 90 per cent of Formosa's alcohol production capacity in one more blow at Japan's shrinking fuel supplies, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

His communique reported that a raid on the island completed the destruction of the big Heito sugar alcohol plant, which went up in what was described as "five tremendous explosions."

Fifth Air Force and Seventh fleet Liberators hit the naval base of Mako in the Pescadores for the second day in a row Saturday.

The around - the - clock aerial blockade of the Asiatic coast, extended now all the way from Shanghai southwestward to the Malay peninsula, sank eight coastal freighters and three luggers in 24 hours.

To the south, the tempo of neutralizing attacks was rising as heavy bombers blasted airdromes on the Celebes day and night and other heavies turned their attention on Malang air base in eastern Java.

A seaplane base on the nearby Kangean islands also was struck and explosions were reported.

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COMMANDS LISTED IN RYUKYUS FORCES

Nimitz Announces Organization Under Stilwell

Guam, *Tuesday*, July 2 (AP)—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz today announced the following command organization under Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding the 10th Army and Ryukyus forces:

Rear Admiral C. H. Cobb, commanding naval forces in the Ryukyus.

Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods, Marine Corps, commanding Tactical Air Force.

Maj. Gen. F. G. Wallace, Army, Okinawa Island command.

Nimitz announced also that Vice Admiral J. B. Olendorf was commanding 3d Fleet forces now in the Ryukyus.

Title Added For Richardson

Honolulu, July 2 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding United States Army Forces in Pacific Ocean Areas, announced today that he had been given title of commander of United States Army Forces in the Middle Pacific.

The new Middle Pacific command was created by Gen. Douglas MacArthur along with the Western Pacific command under Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm D. Steyer.

Richardson retains his title as army commander of Pacific Ocean Areas and commander of the Hawaiian Department, however, as in some cases his Pacific Ocean Areas command will report to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Richardson said Okinawa was within his command and that he would supply and train some of the troops to be used in future landings in either China or Japan.

JUL 3

CORSAIRS DOWN 8 JAP FIGHTERS

GUAM, Tuesday, July 3.—(AP) Search privateers destroyed or damaged eight more Japanese vessels as they ranged from China to Japan in a strangling blockade of enemy shipping lanes, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

Fleet Air Wing One has destroyed 137,875 tons and damaged 138,400 tons of Japanese shipping in the Okinawa area since it began operations there, the Admiral said, as well as destroying 37 enemy planes and damaging 26.

Marine Corsairs ranged again over Kyushu Monday, shooting down eight Japanese fighters, while other Okinawa-based tactical air force planes struck again at the Sakishima islands off Formosa.

Included in Fleet Air Wing One's newest kills were a small oiler and three small cargo ships left burning and sinking in Tsushima straits, a small river steamer sunk in Hangchow bay, and a destroyer escort damaged off Shanghai.

Okinawa Fighting Is Not Yet Ended

OKINAWA, July 2, (AP)—The American conquest of Okinawa was "a decisive victory" in which "our troops slugged their way through and proved again what we already know—that the Jap has no chance against Americans," Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell declared today.

Stilwell has assumed active command of the victorious 10th Army to which he was appointed several days ago in succession to the late Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner Jr.

Calling the Okinawa campaign, in which Buckner was killed, on June 18, "the most severe fighting to date in the Pacific," Stilwell warned that "organized resistance on Okinawa crumbled as announced on June 21, but that does not mean the complete cessation of hostilities by any means.

"The Japs do not quit in a body; they have to be chopped up until there are none left.

"Since June 21 their continued resistance in small groups has cost them 16,000 men, and we, of course, have not got off scot free.

"As elsewhere, mopping-up operations must continue for a long time before we can be sure this island is clear."

JUL 3

ERNIE PYLE HONORED IN RYUKYUS AND U. S.

IE ISLAND, the Ryukyus, July 2 (AP)—Soldiers of the United States Seventy-seventh Infantry Division dedicated a monument today to Ernie Pyle on the spot where he was killed by a Japanese sniper bullet April 18.

The concrete monument, replacing a painted board sign that was erected at the time of the correspondent's death, bears two brass plaques made from shell casings. One contains the Statue of Liberty shoulder patch design of the Seventy-seventh, the other reads:

"On this spot the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division lost a buddy, Ernie Pyle, April 18, 1945."

A combat engineer group of the division erected the monument.

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The award of a posthumous medal of merit to Ernie Pyle, war correspondent, was announced today by the Army, Navy and the State Department.

It will be presented tomorrow night to Mrs. Pyle, who will fly here from Denver for the ceremony. The presentation will take place after the National Press Club's preview of the film, Ernie Pyle's "Story of G. I. Joe."

Balikpapan Is Old Story For Amphibious Troops

Borneo Landing Marked 2d Anniversary for 7th Force

ABOARD [illegible] ADMIRAL BARBEY'S FLAGSHIP, July 1 (Delayed) (AP).—The 7th Amphibious Force celebrated an anniversary off Balikpapan today.

Just two years and one day ago a few ships operating on untried principles inaugurated amphibious warfare as now employed in this theater. In a night shoestring operation a considerable body of troops landed June 30, 1943, on Woodlark Island, 180 miles east of the eastern tip of New Guinea.

Vice-Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, commander of the amphibious force, recalled events since as he watched the tremendous array of power for today's landing.

The 7th Amphibious force has now completed fifty-three landings—all of them equal to or larger than Tarawa. Losses, said Barbey, have been "very modest for the result achieved, both in ships and men." The operations include the Lingayen landing on Jan. 9, 1945, one of the largest amphibious operations in military history.

In the initial Woodlark operation twenty-eight ships protected by only four destroyers slipped into the beach at night, risking mines in order to maintain the surprise element. The landing was unopposed.

Today more than 200 ships are assembled off the landing beach in broad daylight under the intensive supporting fire of warships and planes. The Japanese were forewarned sixteen days by minesweeping activities, aerial and surface attacks.

MARINE COLONEL KILLED BY SNIPER

MEZADO RIDGE, Southern Okinawa, June 18 (Delayed) (AP)—A Japanese sniper killed Col. Harold C. Roberts, 46-year-old commander of the Sixth Marine division's Twenty-second Regiment, today at almost the same hour when a Japanese shell killed Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, the Tenth Army's commander, 800 yards away.

Corp. Vincent Mullahy of Newport, R. I., a Marine Corps correspondent, said that Colonel Roberts had been killed in a sudden burst of activity by Japanese snipers. Within a few hours they also killed a second lieutenant commanding one of Colonel Roberts' companies. Several enlisted men were wounded.

Shortly after Colonel Roberts had been killed, the second in command, Col. August Larson of Sherburn, Minn., was dazed but uninjured when a shell from a Japanese grenade-discharger narrowly missed him.

Colonel Roberts, a Navy enlisted man in the first World War, was one of the most decorated men in the Marine Corps. His father, George Fenn Roberts, was Professor of Medicine at the University of Buffalo. The colonel is survived by his widow, Faith, and his daughter, Katherine, of Coronado, Calif.

FOUR ARE DECORATED

313TH BOMB WING, B-29 base, Tinian—(AP) Decorations for members of the 313th bombardment wing, the 21st bomber command unit responsible for bottling up Japanese harbors with parachuted mines, were announced here. Those honored for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights during combat missions against the Japanese Empire" included:

Connecticut—

S-Sgt. Daniel V. Manfredi, Middletown, (gunner)—second oak leaf cluster to Air medal.

S-Sgt. Donald P. Ward, New London, (radio operator)—second oak leaf cluster to Air medal.

Capt. John A. Bierkan, New Britain, (airplane commander)—oak leaf cluster to Air medal.

Lt. Kenneth F. Grogan, Hartford, (navigator)—oak leaf cluster to Air medal.

Plans to Ratify Charter Sped In All Capitals

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Many May Not Wait for U. S., Russia Expected To Be Among the First

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—Quick ratification of the United Nations charter appeared certain today in the capitals of virtually all the nations which took part in shaping it at San Francisco.

From Russia to Peru, government leaders are setting in motion machinery for formal approval, and it is possible that every nation will have acted by late fall.

All capitals expressed interest in the drive for quick indorsement in the United States Senate, but no government spokesman suggested that his government might wait to see what the United States would do.

Associated Press correspondent Eddy Gilmore, in Moscow, reported that "What the United States does or what is said in debate there certainly is not likely to affect Russia's stand one iota." He added that the Soviet Union "undoubtedly will be one of the first nations to approve the charter."

The Supreme Soviet met only recently and no longer is in session, but, in the intervals between its meetings, its praesdium has full authority to act.

Slight Delay in Britain

The only delay in Britain's formal acceptance probably will be the interlude before the new parliament convenes Aug. 1. The British Cabinet's approval of treaties is announced formally in Commons.

Even quicker action is probable in France, where an official spokesman said General Charles de Gaulle's government could ratify the pact merely through publication in the official journal after approval by the Cabinet, with no action by the consultative assembly needed.

In Chungking, China's ratification is expected shortly and without the slightest hitch, Associated Press correspondent Spencer Moosa reported.

The official Chinese text has not yet reached Chungking, but the English version has been cabled to the capital, translated there and brought to the attention of Won Wen-Hao, acting president of the legislative Yuan—the first step in the ratification procedure.

Action in China

Mr. Won will refer it to the Supreme National Defense Council, which met today. The council, after discussion and approval, will refer the charter to the Yuan for scrutiny and concurrence and it then would go to President Chiang Kai-shek for final approval.

Ratification in Belgium and Norway must await parliamentary elections in the fall, but the new government in Holland has announced that one of its first steps will be creation of an emergency parliament, which would have authority to ratify.

Denmark's Riksdagen, now in session, is expected to act promptly after Danish delegates return to Copenhagen from San Francisco.

Greece's government for several days has been debating whether to ratify the pact at once or wait until the election of a general assembly, whose approval, some Greeks said, could be given in an atmosphere of greater solemnity and formality.

Action by Great Britain's dominions appeared to hinge solely on legislative procedure. Canada's new Parliament meets in August or September. New Zealand's is now in session. The Parliament of

...e Union of South Africa normally would not convene until January, but a special session may be called. Australian ratification would require Parliamentary deliberation.

In Egypt, the government's large majority in Parliament is expected to win ratification despite opposition from the Wafdist party, which has contended that the charter duplicates existing Egyptian commitments and thus is not helpful.

Middle Eastern States

Reports reaching Cairo indicated that other middle Eastern states would indorse the pact quickly.

There was no important opposition in South America.

Argentina's Foreign Minister, Cesar Ameghino, said last Wednesday that ratification could be expected "soon," presumably by an executive decree by President Edelmiro Farrell.

The charter will be put before Peru's new Congress when it convenes July 28 coincident with the induction of the new President, Jose Luis Bustamante, who has expressed interest in quick ratification.

In Ecuador, Congressional ratification is necessary, and the Constituent Assembly has voted that Congress will not meet until August, 1946, except in exceptional circumstances. A special session, however, could be called.

Brazil's President, Getulio Vargas, has power to ratify the charter by executive decree, and his foreign ministry said he is expected to do so soon.

Chile's congressional ratification is expected to follow Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez's return late in July from San Francisco and visits elsewhere in North America.

Mexico's congress convenes in September and is expected to indorse the agreement quickly.

Columbia's Congress may act next week. The body already is in special session, and consideration of the charter is on the agenda.

Cuba's ratification must be by its Congress, which does not meet in regular session until late in September. Several political parties have asked for a special session.

Labor Party Committee Hercker Made Issue

London, July 2 (AP)—In an exchange of personal letters virtually on the eve of Thursday's general elections, Prime Minister Churchill asked Clement R. Attlee, Labor party leader, tonight what control the party's executive committee would exercise over a labor government, and Attlee replied "none."

Churchill's letter reiterated his recent suggestion that the 27-man executive committee of the opposition party would be made privy to the highest state secrets and called upon the former deputy prime minister in the coalition government to say whether the committee would dictate government foreign policy.

Attlee said Commons would determine policy under a Labor government and asserted that neither the committee nor its chairman, Prof. Harold Laski, had authority to instruct members of Parliament.

Attlee's Reply

The Laborite, who might be Churchill's successor as Prime Minister in the event of a Labor victory, declared that Churchill's concern over the issue was due to what he termed "his lack of acquaintance with procedures of democratic parties in general and the Labor party in particular."

Meanwhile Churchill campaigned through London for the city's millions of votes, reiterating his plea for a heavy Conservative party majority to give him "the power to speak for Britain" in world councils.

Press association estimated that 1,000,000 Londoners cheered the Prime Minister, who was perched on the rolled-down top of an open car.

"Dictator" Charge

Laborite Arthur Greenwood told other Londoners in a campaign speech that Churchill's campaign methods were "those of a dictator," because "he has endeavored to make the election a personal matter, rendering his followers ciphers with no contribution to make to the struggle."

Laborite Herbert Morrison struck the same theme, countering a heckler's cry of "vote for Churchill" with the statement that "we are voting for a Parliament and not for a Führer."

Atlee campaigned, too, asking London voters to "give us the chance to govern—we've never had it," and his lieutenant, Ernest Bevin, campaigned on national issues.

Committee Of 27

Churchill's letter said he had never been aware during the coalition government of any case in which the National Executive Committee had demanded secret information from (Labor) ministers," but that since this campaign opened, "we have learned a great deal more than we knew before about the powers vested in the National Executive Committee.

"It would appear," he said, "that a Labor or Socialist government would be subject to directions of this committee and that matters of foreign affairs and also, I presume, if they desired it, military would have to be submitted to them. . . .

"When we consider the members of this committee of 27 and how very few are responsible in any way to the public or bound by any formal obligation to the state, I feel that the situation is extremely disquieting and that it ought to be explained by you to the nation. . . ."

Ballot Estimate

Churchill, deprived of his own vote by the omission of his name from the electoral register while he was out of the country, carried his fight tonight into London's constituencies. He plans speeches tomorrow and Wednesday nights also.

It is estimated that between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 ballots will be cast, with most voters choosing between the free enterprise program of Churchill's Conservatives and the Labor party's advocacy of nationalization of the Bank of England, all inland transport, coal mines and other basic industries.

Election results will not be announced, however, until July 26, after overseas ballots are received, some from as far away as Burma. Balloting already has started among the armed forces overseas.

"Vote Of Thanks"

First of the Laborites to speak tonight was Emanuel Shinwell, who told voters, "do not let us make the mistake of handing over to Mr. Churchill on silver a victory for the Tory party."

Shinwell said "a vote of thanks to Churchill would be reasonable, but to give one to the Tory party would not only be nonsensical—it would prove to be the most tragic thing that happened to the nation since Mr. Lloyd-George succumbed to the Tory party in 1918, which led to the disasters of the inter-war years.

Attlee, who might succeed him as prime minister if the Labor party triumphs in the general election Thursday, as both Conservative and Labor leaders concentrated their last efforts toward winning London's millions of votes.

Attlee, who was deputy prime minister in the wartime coalition government, last night assailed Churchill for suggesting that if the Laborites won, the non-parliamentary members of the Labor party's 27-man executive committee might be made privy to highly secret military and state affairs.

CHURCHILL QUESTIONS ATTLEE ON LABOR PLAN

LONDON, July 2—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill, making an election issue of how the Labor party might handle foreign and military affairs, tonight asked opposition leader Clement Attlee to explain what controls his party's executive committee could exercise over a Labor government.

Churchill sent a personal letter to

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8 NAZIS WHO KILLED NON-NAZI ON TRIAL

London, July 2 (A. P.).—Eight German prisoners of war went on trial before a British military court today on a charge of trying and executing a fellow prisoner in a Scottish camp because he said that he was not a Nazi. The eight non-commissioned defendants pleaded not guilty to charges of murder.

Major Ral Hillard, prosecutor, told the court that Sergt. Wolfgang Rostberg was questioned by the other prisoners on whether he was a Nazi on his arrival at the camp last December 23 and that he replied, "No."

The next morning, Hillard said, a mock trial was held and Rostberg was told "if he had any honor he would hang himself," but he refused. A rope was tied around Rostberg's neck, the prosecutor said, and he was beaten, then dragged sixty feet to the lavatory, where his body was found hanging from a pipe.

Five non-coms on trial are charged with being present at the hanging, and all are accused of "pursuance of a common design to cause the death of Rostberg." The deputy judge-advocate, with six British officers sitting as a court, said that he wanted the prisoners to have a fair trial and know what was going on. Two British captains were called in as interpreters.

8 GERMANS TRIED IN CAMP HANGING

Prisoners in Britain Accused of Having Executed Captive Who Rejected Nazism

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—Eight young German non-commissioned officers were accused today of having established their own court in a British prisoner-of-war camp and of having hanged a fellow-prisoner because he had refused to "pay any attention" to Hitler's National Socialism.

Defiant and scowling, the defendants pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, and heard witnesses tell a British tribunal of six army officers how Sgt. Wolfgang Rosterg had been put to death after having been condemned as a "traitor."

The witnesses, whose names were kept secret after some expressed fears that the Nazi underground would seek revenge on them or their families, said Rosterg's body was found hanging from a pipe in a prison camp lavatory the day after his arrival there on Dec. 23, 1944.

The witnesses gave this account of the prison camp trial:

Rosterg, who had traveled extensively and could speak seven languages, immediately received the "third degree" upon his arrival in camp. When asked whether he was a Nazi, Rosterg answered "no," and added that he had "moved about enough in the world and had seen enough things not to pay any more attention to National Socialism."

The eight defendants, led by an SS man, then proceeded to determine "what was wrong" with Rosterg. A rope was fastened around his neck in the leader's camp hut and shouts of "traitor, swine and rogue" were heard.

One of the accused then announced, "We are doing it all quietly and gently. He has signed something about his having to hang himself. But he doesn't know that yet."

The witnesses said Rosterg refused to commit suicide, was knocked to the ground, and one of the defendants knelt upon his breast and tried to choke him while others kicked him in the face. Later Rosterg was dragged sixty feet through mud to a lavatory where he was hanged just before dawn, they told the court.

Agreement Reported On War Crime Trials

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—A responsible informant said today that the four major Western powers had reached general agreement on the American plan for a collective trial of German war leaders before an international military tribunal.

There was no official statement as the powers started their second week of conferences on plans for the prosecution. An American delegation spokesman reported "good progress."

TESCHEN AREA TREATY URGED

Russia Insists On Agreement By Czechs And Poles

London, July 2 (AP)—Zdeneu Fierlinger, Czechoslovak Prime Minister, said tonight in a Prague broadcast reported by the Czechoslovak news service that Russia had assured Czechoslovakia she had a full right to her pre-Munich frontiers but insisted the Czech dispute with Poland over the Teschen district must be settled by mutual agreement.

The broadcast was the Prime Minister's first report to the Czechoslovak nation since his return from a conference with the Poles in Moscow. He gave no indication that the Teschen dispute was nearer settlement, saying only that the Poles still claimed a Polish majority in the area.

In Dispute For Generations

Teschen, in dispute for many generations, was taken over by Poland from Czechoslovakia in 1938 shortly after Munich.

The Prime Minister also disclosed that the Czechoslovak delegation in Moscow had claimed the German areas of Kladsko (Glatz), Ratibor and Hlubcice. "If we consider that Poland is going to get large slices of the territories of Upper Silesia, not to speak of East Prussia and Pomerania, then our claim to German areas is utterly fair and just," he said.

Russia advised the delegation that these claims must be settled at the peace conference.

Withdrawals Indicated

Regarding Teschen, the Prime Minister said . . . "that historically pure Czech region" . . . "was an indispensible part of the economic whole of our state."

Fierlinger said Premier Stalin had informed Czechoslovakia that "within the next few days all Soviet troops would be concentrated along the German frontier and the American demarcation line." He added that he understood the Americans also planned an early withdrawal into their occupation zones, leaving the interior of the country.

BRITAIN GAINS ON SOLDIER SPENDING

London, July 2 (A. P.).—The impressive spending power of American troops has helped Great Britain to build reserves in dollars, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Canadian Chamber of Commerce today.

As American forces came into the sterling area, he said, Great Britain gave them local supplies and services free as reciprocal aid, but "they had an impressive spending power of dollars and these dollars have formed a very large part of additions to our reserves that we have been able to build up."

Anderson said Britain's reserves now were better but "they still are substantially less than when war broke out." He predicted that Great Britain and all countries "associated with us" in war would be short of dollars immediately after the war for purchase of goods and products from the North American continent.

Britain's financial position had changed "gravely" during the war in another respect, he said, as Great Britain had incurred an enormous financial indebtedness in sterling to a large number of countries. He said it already had reached $12,000,000,000 and would be even larger before the war is over.

Maintaining that most of the debt had been incurred entirely for war purposes, he added, "90 per cent is owed to our Allies and associates in the war."

"We asked each sterling area country to restrict their claim on us for dollars to essential needs," he said, "but we have accepted their claims as they came forward and have put dollars at their disposal."

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London, July 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill congratulated James F. Byrnes and Edward R. Stettinius today on their appointments as Secretary of State and United States representative on the Security Council, respectively.

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Report Jap Civilians Will Quit Singapore

London, July 2 (A. P.).—Another evacuation of Singapore, this time by the Japanese, was forecast today by the Japanese-controlled Java radio which said the evacuation of non-essential civilians would start in the middle of July.

Tokyo Reports Downing 3 U. S. Women Pilots

Outfits Are So Smart They're Credited to Walt Disney

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—The Tokyo radio said today three American aircraft piloted by women had been shot down over Kweilin, China. "Thus it is assumed that a shortage of American air crews is so acute that women are now being employed on operational duties," said the broadcast.

Walt Disney Dresses

The planes were flown by American girls dressed "in smart outfits which may have been designed by Walt Disney because they were so natty," said a Tokyo broadcast heard in San Francisco by the Federal Communications Commission.

Tokyo declared this "amazing fact" came to light when women pilots raided Kweilin last Saturday. "Since they were women," the report concluded, "their aerial technique was inferior, and they immediately fell prey to Japanese flak."

Britain Breaks Bad News To Italy's New Premier

London, July 2 (AP)—The British Foreign Office today notified Italy's new Premier, Feruccio Parri, that Italy would have to go short of urgently-needed supplies "for some time," despite the fact that Britain has promised Italy her "fair share" of aid.

UNRRA Jobs For GI's, WACs

London, *Tuesday*, July 3 (AP)—Soldiers and WAC's willing to accept Army discharges within the European Theater of Operations are being offered jobs by the UNRRA, which needs help in staffing its offices in Germany, the Army newspaper *Stars and Stripes* said today. The offer is open only to non-essential personnel with the required points for discharge.

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PNEUMATIC BREAKWATERS

Used by Allies to Control Waves on Normandy Invasion

LONDON, July 2 (AP)—The Allies' invasion forces used pneumatic breakwaters to control waves on the beaches during the Normandy invasion, Sir George Beharrell, chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., disclosed today.

He said that the breakwaters were 200 feet long and twenty-five feet high and were the largest single inflatable rubber units ever made. Clamped to concrete keels set in line, a number of these units can reduce a six-foot wave to one foot, he said.

BritishPost-War Car on Way

Ten-Horsepower Austin Sedan En Route to New York

LONDON, July 2 (AP).—The first British post-war car, a ten-horsepower Austin sedan, is en route to New York. J. L. Green, New York distributor of the automobile, said he wanted all the British small cars he could get for American buyers.

Green flew to England to negotiate with Austin manufacturers at Birmingham soon after a government announcement of resumption of private car manufacture in England.

Tommy Who Strangled Faithless Wife Freed

Nottingham, England, July 2 (AP). A British soldier accused of strangling his wife when he returned from overseas and found her bearing another man's baby was acquitted tonight of a murder charge.

"The provocation was such that an ordinary, frail man might have done what he did," the court said in discharging 24-year-old Reginald Keymer. "While her husband, a very excellent man, was overseas fighting, she was consorting with other men."

said that members of the United States Control Group were moving to Berlin with the troops and within ten days would be in a position to place their proposals before the representatives of Russia, Britain and France.

The American program for the decentralization of Germany—both politically and economically—calls for breaking Germany down into a number of "lander," or militarily impotent districts. Work has already begun on breaking up the American occupied western district—one of two military areas over which the American Army will have control—into three "lander." American regional commanders will take control over all German governmental agencies within their own regions.

Reds in Magdeburg.

Advices from Frankfurt said that a similar policy was expected to be carried out throughout Germany as soon as the program can be adopted by the Quadripartite Control Council in Berlin. "We are certain that Russia, Britain and Frence feel a great deal of sympathy for the policy of decentralization," one member of the United States group was quoted as saying.

It is expected here that the movement of American troops to Berlin will be completed by Wednesday, the Fourth of July, and that the withdrawal of forces of the western Allies from areas allotted to the Russians will be completed at the same time.

SHAEF Breaking Up.

While there was no official announcement concerning the identity of the American force en route to Berlin, it is understood to be the Second Armored Division. The Eighty-second Airborne Division is expected to follow, or perhaps take over the assignment later.

The British are sending their Seventh Armored (Desert Rat) Division to Berlin and a French force also is on the move. A press party of more than 100 is preparing to leave Paris for Berlin tomorrow.

The move toward Berlin coincided with an announcement that 315,000 American troops have already returned to the United States and that 185,000 more will have been added to this total by the end of July. The number sent from here direct to the Pacific remains a military secret.

Meanwhile today an authoritative spokesman said that the formal dissolution of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, awaits only Gen. Eisenhower's return from the United States. SHAEF operations are now broken into separate Army activities which will later on be correlated through the Allied Control Council, on which Eisenhower will sit, along with representatives of Russia, Britain and France.

Advance American Units Enter Berlin

Paris, July 2 (AP)—Advance units of American occupation forces have entered Berlin to set up communication facilities and arrange billeting for the veterans of World War II scheduled to march into the German capital tomorrow, it was disclosed tonight.

Supreme headquarters revealed that a mobile radio transmitter was sent ahead with an advance party of troops, and Press Wireless, Inc., announced in New York that the station had been set up in Berlin. SHAEF said the advance party had been sent ahead to arrange billeting for the main body of troops.

The mobile transmitter will handle the file of some 200 Allied correspondents who are due to enter the city with main American, British, Canadian and French forces tomorrow and Wednesday.

The main occupation forces of the western Allies already were either trekking toward the capital or were awaiting the signal to leave their positions.

EASTLAND'S CHARGES HIT

SHAEF Has No Knowledge of Offenses Laid to Negroes

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters said today it had "no knowledge" of an allege incident in Stuttgart to which Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, referred last Friday in a Senate debate, when he said that French Senegelese troops had locked 5,000 German girls in a subway for five days and criminally assaulted them.

SHAEF also had no comment on Mr. Eastland's statement that it had been necessary to disarm "a good many Negro soldiers in Normandy" because they had broken into French farmhouses and attacked French women. It was pointed out, however, that there were no Negro combat troops in the Normandy campaign. The only Negroes used there were service troops.

JUL 2

250,000 TROOPS PASS THROUGH LE HAVRE

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—More than 250,000 troops passed through the embarkation port of Le Havre for the United States up to the end of June, Col. Thomas J. Weed of the port command announced today.

The quarter million mark was passed on Saturday, when the United States Army transport Wakefield sailed with 6,958 troops.

"We have a number of handicaps," Colonel Weed said, "but we expect that we may embark over 1,500,000 troops from this port for the States in the next six months."

Four full divisions, the Eighty-sixth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-seventh and 104th, have cleared through the port. The Eighth Division is now loading and six others, the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Forty-fourth, Eighty-seventh and Thirteenth Armored, are listed for redeployment through Le Havre.

3,260,000 Homeless Restored in Europe

Paris, July 2 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters anounced today that 3,260,000 of the homeless have returned to their lands and that 2,530,000 remain to be sent back.

The announcement also said that 91,000 American and 168,400 British prisoners of war had been recovered and that virtually all were home or on their way home.

De Gaulle Honors U. S. Divisions

PARIS, July 2 (AP)—A French Army citation that will put the Croix de Guerre with Palm on the flag of each division has been awarded by Gen. Charles de Gaulle to the United States Thirty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Eighty-eighth United States Infantry Divisions.

JUL 3 1945

U. S. Maps Far-reaching Plan For Decentralizing Germany

Paris, July 2 (A. P.).—Plans envisaging the complete decentralization of Germany were mapped by the American group of the Allied Control Council today as American occupation troops trekked toward Berlin preliminary to the Big Three meeting there later this month.

Dispatches from Frankfurt

Former International Status Of Tangier Will Be Restored

Madrid, July 2 (AP)—General Franco has called a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet tomorrow with the session expected to last through the British elections Thursday.

Washington, July 2 (AP) — The Allies are about to end Spain's control of Tangier, where Francisco Franco made a grab to dominate the Straits of Gibraltar when it seemed that Britain had lost the war.

The plan is to work out a British-French-United States program for restoring the strategic stretch of the northwest African coast to its former international status, and then tell Franco how it is going to be done.

Soviet Union Asks Role

That is the purpose of conversations in Paris which the State Department announced today will get under way immediately. Russia may come into the picture, too. The British Foreign Office said the Soviet Union had asked to be included in the talks and the request is being considered.

With France crumbling before Nazi armies and Britain seemingly headed for the same fate, Franco moved Spanish troops into the international area June 14, 1940. He announced his action as intended to preserve the "neutrality" of the 147-square-mile area, only 29 miles from Gibraltar.

Since 1923 the area commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean had been an international settlement with Britain, France, Italy and Spain as the principal administrative powers.

No Spanish Participants

Today's State Department announcement was bluntly worded, mentioning that Franco moved in "by unilateral action," and stating that in view of the end of the European war "there no longer appears to be any justification for the continued occupation by the Spanish of the international zone."

The statement said Spain has "already indicated its desire to regularize the situation" and shown an inclination to negotiate with the United States, Britain and France to that end.

But the informal conversations in Paris apparently will have no Spanish participants.

Early Communication

"It is expected," the State Department said, "that the conclusions reached by the three powers participating in the present conversations will be communicated to the Spanish Government at an early date."

The United States, disliking the representation offered, had not taken part in the former international administration, but had advised Spain that it reserved all rights under Moroccan treaties.

There have been recent reports that Spanish troops already are being withdrawn from Tangier.

U. S. WILL HELP RESTORE TANGIER

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—Strategic Tangier, seized by Spain in 1940, is going to be restored to its former international status. When Britain, the United States and France decide how they intend to bring this about, they will notify Spain.

That is the gist of a State Department announcement which today bluntly recalled that on June 14, 1940, Spanish military forces by unilateral decision occupied Tangier to preserve its neutrality. The department has repeatedly stated its dislike of one-sided decisions in such matters.

Today's announcement said that since the European war has ended, "there no longer appears to be any justification for the continued occupation by the Spanish of the international zone," which is composed of 147 square miles on the northwest coast of Africa within twenty-nine miles of Gibraltar.

Accordingly, the announcement continued, Britain and France have invited the United States to an informal conference to be held in Paris immediately to consider what should be done with the zone. The announcement added that Spain would be informed of the results of the Paris conference "at an early date."

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State Department Views

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—A State Department annuncement today concerning the future status of Tangier said:

"On June 14, 1940, Spanish military forces, by unilateral decision of the Spanish government, occupied the international zone of Tangier and notified the statutory powers that this action had been taken as a result of Spain's desire to preserve the neutrality of the zone during the war in which the other major interested powers—Great Britain, France and Italy—were then engaged.

"The United States had not become a party to the international regime then governing Tangier, but, in view of its special position in Morocco deriving from a series of treaties to which it is a party, the American government made it clear to the Spanish government thtat it reserved all rights under those treaties during the provisional occupation by Spain.

"In view of the fact that the European war has been terminated, there no longer appears to be any justification for the continued occupation by the Spanish of the international zone. Accordingly on the invitation of the British and French governments, an informal meeting has been arranged between American representatives and representatives of those two governments for the purpose of discussing action to be taken in connection with the future disposition of the zone.

"Mr. Henry S. Villard, chief of the African division of the Department of State; Mr. J. Rives Childs, until recently American charge d'affaires at Tangier, and Mr. Ernest J. Dempster, of the American legation at Tangier, are representing the United States government in these conversations, which will take place immediately in Paris.

"The Spanish government has already indicated its desire to regularize the situation in Tangier and has indicated that it is disposed to enter into negotiations with the United States, Great Britain and France to that end. It is expected that the conclusions reached by the three powers participating in the present conversations will be communicated to the Spanish government at an early date."

JUL 3 1945

Pact Between China and Soviet Is Expected From Soong's Visit

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 2—A high foreign diplomatic source said today that the present conversations of Chinese Premier T. V. Soong with Russian officials covered virtually every issue of Chinese-Russian policy and predicted the talks would bring "most heartening news to anyone interested in inter-Allied relations."

The source said many problems of common interest would be threshed out before the conversations were concluded.

The diplomat, well-informed on the current talks, said the arrangement of an alliance or pact between China and the Soviet Union was "not beyond possibility."

He stressed that Premier Soong's first meeting with Premier Stalin had been most encouraging and said the spirit in which Mr. Stalin received the Chinese Premier should be applauded by all peoples interested in seeing closer unity among Russia, China, the United States and Britain.

SOVIET TROOPS NOW RULE MAGDEBURG

Magdeburg, Germany, July 2 (A. P.).—Russian infantry and cavalry crossed the Elbe River on the American-built Friendship Bridge today and took possession of Magdeburg, center of Germany's synthetic oil industry, while the Germans remained in their homes under a British-imposed curfew. The Red Army's entry into the city, captured by the Americans, and occupied by the British last month, was part of the readjustment of occupation zones in Germany.

THEATERS REOPEN

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, Germany, July 2—(AP) Theaters and places of entertainment now are being reopened for German civilians in the British area of occupation, it was announced today.

Permits for public gatherings, subject to normal security regulations, must be obtained from military government authorities before any show can be given. The first public entertainments were held yesterday in Hamburg and Hannover, where German musicians gave symphonic concerts. In Hamburg, the boxoffice was sold out of its 2,000 seats in three hours.

RUSSIANS FINE PRIEST

MOSCOW, July 2—(AP) Father Leopold M. Braun, formerly of Worcester Mass., now pastor of Moscow's Roman Catholic church of St. Louis des Francais, was convicted today of assaulting the Russian janitor of the French embassy. He was fined 100 rubles.

Father Braun was tried by a court consisting of three women judges. The janitor said that the priest had attacked him, and produced a medical certificate which indicated that his nose had been broken as the result of the attack.

First Demobilized Reds Reach Home

Moscow, July 2 (A. P.).—The first groups of demobilized Red Army veterans began leaving their units and arriving home today. Tass, from Leningrad, said each town and village had a special fund earmarked for housing for returning soldiers to draw upon. Soldiers returning to collective farms will find a pig as a present.

German Leaders Continue Feuds

Wiesbaden, Germany, July 2 (AP). Feuds and bitter personal animosities that split the German general staff during the final phases of the war did not end with the capitulation, but instead are being continued with vigor in captivity, it was learned today.

Most of the general staff, headed by Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, has been assembled on an acre of ground in the home of the late Gen. Diego von Bergen, former German Ambassador to the Holy See. Individual members are being interrogated there. Already the officers have fallen into two cliques with each ignoring the presence of the other.

Cleavage Dates To Bomb Plot

When Gen. George von Thomas arrived he received a note from von Rundstedt asking him to forget an earlier incident in which the field marshal had presided over a *Wehrmacht* court of honor hearing for von Thomas and others. The field marshal explained that only his sense of military duty had made him preside over the court.

Von Thomas, in the presence of his American captors, read the note and tossed it into a wastebasket, saying "tell General von Rundstedt I neither wish to see him nor to speak with him."

The cleavage dates to the Hitler bomb plot of last July which resulted in the hanging of Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben and a sentence to a concentration camp for von Thomas and others.

Not On Speaking Terms

Another ranking officer being detained at "the generals' house," as the rendezvous is called, is Gen. Franz Halder, former German chief of staff. At the time of the Sudetenland crisis he headed a *panzer* division which he said had orders to move into Berlin and kill or capture Hitler.

Von Rundstedt and his clique have different sittings at dinner than the clique represented by von Thomas and Halder.

Before von Rundstedt arrived Field Marshal Ewald von Kleist was the ranking officer and customarily sat at the head of the table. He sat there the night von Rundstedt arrived, but von Rundstedt moved in and grandly swept him aside.

At this time Von Kleist also occupied a room that opened into the only bathroom in their section of the house. The other generals didn't dare go through Von Kleist's room, but washed their hands in the kitchen sink.

Japanese To Be Exchanged

Return of 33 Captured Diplomats May Liberate Wainwright

SALSBURG, Austria, July 2 (AP).—Thirty-three members of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin departed by plane today for the United States to figure in a prisoner exchange, and it was suggested here that the exchange might liberate Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright, hero of Bataan and Corregidor.

Guards of the 3d Division, commanded by Lieutenant Robert Van Sickle, of Spokane, Wash., escorted the diplomats. In the group were General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin; Admiral Hideo Kojimabara and Lieutenant General Mitsuhiki Kamatso.

The Japanese were seized at Bad Gastein in the Austrian Tyrol when Germany was falling. They had sought refuge in the south after Berlin was bombed.

Talk With King Leopold Ended By Van Zeeland

Salzburg, July 2 (AP)—Former Premier Paul Van Zeeland today left for Brussels after a three-day conference with King Leopold on the Belgian political situation.

He was accompanied by other Belgian leaders.

No statement was issued upon their departure but the mystery surrounding the King's negotiations to retain his throne deepened with the arrival here of six persons described as servants. There was no indication whether they came to help Leopold move to Brussels or to augment his staff at his chateau in the Salzkamergut Mountains.

3 American Soldiers Come Home to Budapest

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Budapest, June 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Three American soldiers came home to Budapest: one helped brief the Eighth Air Force bombers who shattered his native city; one was an artist and was sad at the desolation, and another was happy because he found his mother. And in the same war-wrecked city is a Hungarian housewife who is homesick for South Bend, Ind.

Sergt. Stephen Schmergel, one of Hungary's leading fencers and owner of a lumber mill, left Budapest in July, 1939, to visit his brother in New York. He was there when war was declared and was soon in the American Army.

He was wounded twice in Italy and then, because of his acquaintance with Hungarian industry, he served to brief United States Eighth Air Force bomber pilots who used to shuttle from England to Bari and then to Russia. When the American mission was formed to move into Budapest he came along as a linguist guide. The first thing he did was head for his own apartment near Kossuth Square. He found it only a little damaged by the bombs he had mapped for the city.

Saddened by Desolation.

Sergt. Andre Kormandy of 51 West 12th street, New York city, was an artist who had many one-man shows in New York. At the beginning of the war he joined a force of Army artists to portray scenes of the war. His duties led him back to his native Budapest, which he last visited in 1937, and he is saddened by the scenes of desolation.

A woman came in to the American mission's headquarters one morning and told Sergt. William Wheeler of Omaha, Neb., that she had been traveling forty-eight days by rail, horse and afoot to reach Budapest because she had a son in the American Army and she thought he might be in Budapest. She had not seen him in six years.

Wheeler gave her a piece of paper and asked her to write down her son's name. "Why, he's on our staff," he then said. So Corporal John Cukor of 2 Grand View avenue, Tuckahoe, N. Y., was reunited with his mother.

Yearns for Notre Dame.

Esther Khoajda Buzda, wife of one of the leading lawyers of Budapest and the mother of two boys, one 12, the other 4, wants to go back to South Bend, Ind.

She remembers football games at Notre Dame, a drug store on a corner, and high school. She was born in Budapest and taken to South Bend when she was two weeks old. Her father was in the Hungarian consulate in Chicago. He died and is buried in the United States. After graduation Esther Khoajda was married, but the marriage was unsuccessful and she returned to Budapest with her mother. After her child was born she obtained a divorce and later married Paul Buzda.

CZECHS ARE EXPECTED TO APPROVE RED GRANT

PRAGUE, July 2—(AP) Early ratification by the Czechoslovak government of the Czech-Russian agreement ceding the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) to the Soviet Union was expected today.

President Edouard Benes and his council of ministers soon will recommend its approval to the National committee, a four-party group performing some of the functions of parliament in the present transitional period.

The probable demarcation line has not yet been fixed. Czechoslovakia, as a result of the agreement, probably will lose her border with Romania unless Romania later gets some Hungarian territory.

Details of the demarcation will be settled later by a Czechoslovak-Russian commission, it was understood.

ARMY SAFE IS RECOVERED

Two Fugitive Americans Accused of Theft in Italy

ROME, July 2 (AP)—Crammed with $133,000, a United States Army safe, stolen on the Rome-Florence highway, has been recovered intact and two fugitive American prisoners who escaped from a stockade have been recaptured and accused of the hold-up, headquarters announced today.

One of the recaptured prisoners, Sylvio T. Mathieu, was a member of the notorious "Lang gang" of American and Canadian Army deserters who staged a long series of hold-ups and kidnappings in 1944. The other, Rodney S. Trevanion, was serving a twelve-year prison term, it was said.

The safe was en route from Florence on June 18 in a jeep. Two hitch-hikers, said by the Army division to be Mathieu and Trevanion, held up the driver near Siena.

Mathieu and Trevanion escaped from a prison stockade at Pisa on June 15. Mathieu was serving a twenty-five-year term in connection with the activities of the "Lang gang."

Rome, July 2 (A. P.).—Departure of the United States First Armored Division from Italy to become part of the American occupation force was disclosed today.

JUL 3 1945

Charter Stand on Poland Is Deplored by Vatican

Spirit of Pact, However, Wins General Approval

VATICAN CITY, July 2 (AP).—An authoritative Vatican informant said today that the San Francisco conference had caused some disappointment at the Holy See because, while the charter stressed the principle of self-determination of peoples, no mention was made of the fate of the Baltic States and Poland.

The Vatican approved of the spirit of the charter in general, the informant said, because the Holy See was favorable to any

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initiative aimed at guaranteeing a just peace in the world.

The creation of the Economic and Social Council is regarded by the Vatican as a "step ahead over the old League of Nations because it is designed to strike at the roots of international conflict," the informant said.

He said the Pope had made no statement for publication about the conference.

Reds Punished Bishop's Killers, Vatican Belief

Vatican City, July 2 (AP)—An official Vatican source today said Russian authorities were believed to have punished "the drunken soldiers" accused of fatally wounding the Most Reverend William Apor, Bishop of the Hungarian city of Gyor, on April 1.

The *Osservator Romano* said death occurred when the 53-year-old prelate was "carrying out his duties." The unofficial Vatican news service said the Bishop was attempting to protect some women from the soldiers.

U. S. Congressmen Received by Pope

Vatican City, July 2 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today received in audience members of the Congressional Committee for Naval Appropriations headed by Representative Harry R. Sheppard of California.

GREECE WARS ON NIPS

WASHINGTON, July 2—(AP) The Greek embassy announced today that Greece considers herself at war with Japan, as of Dec. 8, 1941.

The embassy said George Chrystopoulos, first secretary of the embassy, was informing the State department that Japan has been notified of the Greek position through the Swedish embassy in Tokyo.

The embassy said Greek warships already have taken part in operations in the Indian ocean with the British fleet.

MORE CHINA COAST LOST BY JAPANESE

Chinese Are 132 Miles South of Shanghai—Foe Driven From Town North of Hong Kong

CHUNGKING, China, July 2 (AP)—The Chinese High Command indicated today that soldiers of Free China, pursuing withdrawing Japanese forces into the Hangchow Bay industrial basin, had gained up to thirty-five miles along China's "invasion coast" and reached an area 132 miles south of Shanghai.

More than 1,100 miles southwest of Shanghai, other veterans of China's widely scattered armies suffered a setback in Indo-China and were forced to withdraw from Trung Khanh Phu, seven miles inside the mountainous French colony, the High Command acknowledged.

Without specifying the exact location of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops pushing toward Shanghai, a Chinese communiqué said that the Japanese were continuing a withdrawal along the Chekiang coast after linking up with a relief force at Ninghai, 132 miles south of Shanghai.

The Japanese relief column, sent to aid enemy forces pulling out of the mainland coastal regions 380 miles west of American-held Kume island, was dispatched from Fenghwa, Chiang Kai-shek's birthplace 109 miles south of Shanghai, the communiqué continued.

Two Enemy Forces Pursued

Headquarters said that Chinese were in close pursuit of the relief column and retiring coastal forces. The report indicated that the Chinese had gained thirty-five miles in several days from captured Taichow and that spearheads in the Ninghai area were ninety-seven miles southeast of Hangchow city and thirty-nine miles south of Ningpo.

The communiqué said that Japanese remnants north of Linhai on the Wenchow-Ningpo coastal highway were being mopped up as the Chinese struggled for possession of Tientai, an enemy stronghold twenty miles above Taichow.

Almost 400 miles of China's east coast opposite Formosa is apparently Chinese controlled from the Ninghai area south to Amoy.

[The Tokyo radio, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, said that "about 100 American-directed Chinese junks" last Wednesday "charged" the Japanese-held port of Amoy, 140 miles west of Formosa and 285 miles northeast of Hong Kong. The broadcast claimed that "in the face of our immediate interception their adventure failed."]

Meanwhile, 230 miles north of Hong Kong in inland Kiangsi Province, the Chinese recaptured the highway town of Tangkiang, eleven miles west of the former United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Kanhsien, the Chinese said. Tangkiang was retaken Saturday, two days after it had been seized by the Japanese, the communiqué said.

In the Indo-China border area 132 miles northeast of the colonial capital of Hanoi, mountain fighters of Gen. Chang Fah-kwei's army pulled out of Trung Khanh Phu on the evening of June 24 following a Japanese counter-attack launched with reinforcements from Caobang.

A communiqué said that the Chinese who had taken Trung Khanh Phu earlier in the day "withdrew to adjacent areas where a fierce battle still is in progress." At least two other Indo-Chinese frontier towns—Dong Van and Malangchai, up to 100 miles west of Trung Khanh Phu, apparently still were in the hands of General Chang's troops.

Fliers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, approaching the third anniversary Wednesday of their operations in China, ranged over Japanese communications in North China between Nanking and the middle reaches of the Yellow River and attacked the airdrome at Kaifeng.

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JAPS PUSH CHINESE FROM INDO-CHINA

Chungking, July 2 (A. P.).—Chinese troops who pushed into Indo-China have withdrawn under Japanese counter-attack and a fierce battle now is raging in areas adjacent to Trung Khanh Phu, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei captured Trung Khanh Php (Chungchingfu) June 24, but were driven out that night by Japanese forces striking back with reinforcements from Caobang, nineteen miles to the southwest. Chang's troops also had captured Malungchai, one mile inside Indo-China and twenty-three miles north of Hagiang, which apparently was still held.

Chinese observers had stressed that the drive into Indo-China did not represent an invasion aimed at ejecting the Japanese from Indo-China.

The High Command said Chinese forces operating in Kiangsi Province recaptured Saturday the highway town of Tankiang, eleven miles west of the former American air base at Kanhsien. In Chekiang Province, a Japanese relief column from Fangwha, the birthplace of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, near Ningpao, effected a junction with Japanese forces withdrawing northward along the coastal highway from Wenchow, which was abandoned by the enemy June 18. The Japanese continued to withdraw toward the north after the junction, with the Chinese in close pursuit, the high command said.

San Francisco, July 2 (A. P.).—An unconfirmed Tokyo radio report said today "about 100 American - directed Chinese junks" attacked the Japanese-held port of Amoy, on the East China coast, opposite Formosa, last Wednesday.

"In the face of our immediate interception, however, their adventure failed," Tokyo said in the broadcast heard by the FCC.

JUL 3 1945

ALLIED BURMA LINE

Japanese Unable to Cross Sittang River in Flight

CALCUTTA, India, July 2 (AP)—Air-supported British troops, after killing almost an entire party of Japanese, have smashed an enemy attempt to cross the Sittang River 200 miles north of Rangoon and withdraw from Central Burma toward Thailand, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters disclosed today.

A group of sixty Japanese troops, trapped on the west bank of the Sittang twenty-six miles south of Pyinmana on the British-controlled Rangoon-Mandalay railroad, tried to cross the swift-flowing barrier on rafts. Fifty-one were killed.

Some 120 miles north of Rangoon, Indian infantry, aided by artillery, kept up an attack against 100 Japanese soldiers fighting from positions ten miles south of Pyu. More than forty casualties were inflicted on the Japanese, a communiqué said.

On the lower reaches of the Sittang, seventy miles northeast of Rangoon, the Japanese attacked a British gun position twenty-five miles northeast of Pegu but suffered high losses.

Fighter-bombers and fighters of the Eastern Air Command ranged up the Sittang River valley, lashing Japanese river transports and installations, while Mosquito bombers attacked rail lines and bridges north and south of Moulmein.

British Prevent Japs From Crossing Sittang

Calcutta, July 2 (AP)—Air-supported British troops, massacring almost an entire party of Japanese, have smashed an enemy attempt to cross the Sittang River 200 miles north of Rangoon and withdraw from central Burma toward Thailand, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters disclosed today.

'SHANGRI-LA' PLANE SURVIVORS HEARD

Hollandia, New Guinea, June 30 (Delayed), (A. P.).—While five paratroopers still awaited rescue from New Guinea's hidden valley of "Shangri-La," the authorities here continued their investigation of the crash of a transport plane in that valley on May 13, bringing death to twenty of her twenty - three passengers. The three survivors were brought from the valley by glider and by plane last week.

They told the investigators that the emergency equipment of the wrecked plane did not contain flares that might have speeded discovery by search planes of their remote location in the wild crags of the Oranje Mountains. They added, however, that it was possible the flares were discharged when the plane burned.

Awaiting rescue are Capt. Cecil E. Walters, Master Sergt. Santiago Abrenncia of Los Angeles, Tech. Sergts. Roque Velasque of San Francisco and H. E. Caoilo of Sacramento and Sergt. Alfred Baylon of Chicago, members of the glider rescue part...

Dutch to Train in Australia

MELBOURNE, July 2 (AP)—Preparations are being made for the training here of approximately 30,000 volunteer Netherlands troops to participate in the liberation of the Netherlands Indies, Lieut. Gen. L. H. van Oyen, Commander in Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army, said that a few hundred of the men had arrived in Australia and that others would follow as soon as shipping space was available.

1,076,000 Put Ashore

MELBOURNE, July 2 (AP).—Amphibious forces under command of General Douglas MacArthur have put ashore 1,076,000 men in a total of fifty-three large and small landings, one naval commander informed a "Melbourne Herald-correspondent at a briefing on Sunday's Balikpapan invasion.

FOE TO CLEAR SINGAPORE

JUL 3 1945

Radio Says Japs Will Send Out Unessential Civilians

San Francisco, July 2 (AP)—The Japanese announced plans today to evacuate civilians from Singapore as Allied power to the east on Borneo pushed dangerously close to the great naval base.

The Japanese-controlled Java radio said nonessential civilians would begin clearing out of Singapore the middle of July.

Seek Base 400 Miles Away

The Allies already control three airbases at Brunei, little more than 700 miles from Singapore, and now Australians are moving down Borneo's west coast toward Kuching airbase — 400 miles from Singapore.

The Tokyo radio in another broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission declared that "the curtain is about to be raised on the homeland battle" and reiterated that "both men and women, young and old" would join in a suicidal defense for an "ultimate victory."

It asserted that improved suicide planes would attack the invasion fleet and "if the enemy manages to barely reach the shores, our air force and surface special-attack corps will attack him in body-crashing action."

And if the invaders get ashore, the broadcast added, "our army forces will thoroughly smash him with body-crashing tactics also."

Admit Damage In Raids

Admitting damage was spreading in cities hit by the Superfortresses, Tokyo continued: "We are permitting the enemy to raid us with his B-29's and P-51's while we are striving to make even one more extra plane."

New crack fighter planes are being turned out in great numbers, Tokyo went on, and would soon go into action to "bring down enemy B-29's before the very eyes of the people."

Tokyo claimed that the United States and Great Britain, fearing defeat in invasion would crush the fighting spirit of their peoples, were trying to entice Russia to enter the conflict to end the war quickly.

Claims Attack On Amoy

Without confirmation elsewhere, the Tokyo radio said that "about 100 American-directed Chinese junks" attacked the port of Amoy, opposite Formosa, but the "adventure failed."

The Tokyo radio in a propaganda broadcast to the United States said that three American women piloting planes over Kweilin, China, were shot down and added:

"Thus it is assumed that a shortage of American air crews is so acute that women are now being employed for operational duties.

"It is believed that these girls were among those trained in aviation schools for women in the United States and that all of the planes raiding Kweilin on June 30 were piloted by women, except the leader plane."

TOKYO TO BE DEAD CITY

San Francisco, July 2 (A. P.).—Japan's Government expects only "about 200,000 people to remain in scorched Tokyo," Tokyo radio broadcasts said today. Greater Tokyo had a peacetime population of 6,496,613, according to the 1945 World Almanac. Extensive evacuation to rural areas and to smaller cities followed B-29 assaults which burned out fifty square miles of the heart of Tokyo.

JUL 3 1945

KAMIKAZI FAILS TO SINK 'MIGHTY I'

San Francisco, July 2 (A. P.).—A great rent gapes in her hull, fifteen of her enlisted men are dead and thirty wounded, but the destroyer U. S. S. Ingraham will sail again for another crack at the Japanese. The 2,200-ton craft, now in drydock for repairs at San Francisco, survived a direct hit by a Nipponese Kamikaze plane early in May north of Okinawa and came home under her own power, the Twelfth Naval District announced today.

Before the attack the Ingraham had taken a heavy toll. She was instrumental in sinking three enemy vessels and destroyed six of the seven suicide planes which chose her as their target in an assault by seventy to eighty Jap aircraft of all types.

Nicknamed the "Mighty I" by her crew, the Ingraham was operating on the edge of the East China Sea with another destroyer, the Morrison, when she was hit. Lieut. John D. Brink, U. S. N. R., of San Diego, Cal, Ingraham gunnery officer, said the Japs threw all available planes, from modern fighters to old twin-engined float craft, into the battle.

The Morrison was struck and badly damaged. The "Mighty I" steamed to her aid. Then one Nipponese suicide pilot bored through the barrage of ack-ack and crashed into the Ingraham's side at the water line, ramming

into the crew's mess hall, with its bomb exploding in the generator room. So terrific was the blow that an almost perfect imprint of the plane was left in the Ingraham's side.

Flames swept through the ship, and she settled until her decks were within five feet of being awash. Other Jap flyers poised to deal the death blow, but American combat air patrolmen shot them down by the score, and none reached the Ingraham. Forty minutes later rescue tugs took the crippled destroyer in tow and pulled her to safety.

EXACT TERMS ON SURRENDER OF JAPS URGED

Senator Calls For Truman Statement, Thinking It Might End War

JUL 3 1945

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Senator White, of Maine, minority leader, declared today that the Pacific war might end quickly if President Truman would state specifically just what unconditional surrender means for the Japanese.

White in a Senate speech called on the President to point out clearly that Japan's choice is either annihilation or a surrender with permission to continue peaceful pursuits.

"Should such a statement by our President meet indifference or rejection by Japan," the Senate minority leader declared, "it will not have increased our losses or otherwise have prejudiced our cause.

"Much might be gained by such a statement. Nothing could be lost."

Speaks As Individual

He said there is now "some evidence, slight though it is, of the beginning of a breach in the morale of the Japanese forces."

"The Japanese authorities and people must now realize the imminence and the extent of the disaster that approaches them," he added.

White emphasized he was speaking only as an individual Senator. He declared that Japan's surrender must mean her complete disarmament, relinquishment of conquered lands and punishment of war criminals. But he said surrender would not mean destruction of Japan's home life, religion or peaceful occupations.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) raised the question whether the President could make such a statement without prior consultation with the Allies, particularly China and England. However, White said the statement should be made anyway.

Capehart Is Insistent

At a news conference later, Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) reiterated a contention, previously denied by the State Department, that this Government has received a peace offer from Japan.

Capehart said his information had come from "someone connected with" the United States Government and that the Japanese offer had been made "at least 30 days ago." The Japanese, Capehart said, offered to give up all their conquered territory, their army and navy and war-making facilities. The only reservation was that Emperor Hirohito be allowed to remain on the Japanese throne.

HOLDS JAP FLEET POWER HAS ENDED

Admiral Says Enemy Made Its Last Banzai Attack

Coronado, Cal., July 2 (AP)—The Japanese fleet made its final *Banzai* suicide charge soon after Okinawa was invaded, and today has "virtually no effective fighting power left, Rear Admiral George Raymond Henderson, commander of an escort carrier task unit, said in an interview here today.

Admiral Henderson, who has spent three years overseas, was executive officer to Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher when the latter was commander of the carrier Hornet during the Doolittle raid on Tokyo in 1942.

Suicide Planes Not New

Henderson contended that the Japs have used suicide planes since early in the war. *Kamikaze* planes contributed to destruction of the Hornet after the Doolittle raid, he said.

"The closer we move to enemy shores, the greater will be our naval losses from suicide attacks," he declared. "The proportion of hits, however, is very low."

The best method of improving defenses against the *Kamikaze* planes is to increase the number of navy carrier-based fighter interceports and get more surface ship gunnery in action, Henderson asserted.

He predicted that the war will last at least two more years.

"We'll have to hunt them out and kill them one by one, and that may mean about 10,000,000 Japs of the military forces," he said.

10,000-ton Jap Cruiser Sunk

British Submarine Makes Killing in Pacific —10 Ships Sent Down by Yanks.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today the sinking of a Japanese cruiser by a British submarine operating under American control in the Southwest Pacific. In addition, the communique said, American submarines have reported the sinking of ten enemy vessels in Far Eastern waters.

The ten latter were listed as a converted gunboat, a patrol escort vessel, four medium merchant vessels, a large tanker, two small merchant vessels and a small tanker. American submarines have thus far sunk a total of 1,163 combatant and non-combatant Japanese ships.

The cruiser was of the Haguro class. Jane's Fighting Ships describes this class as of 10,000-ton standard displacement, with complements of 692 officers and men and carrying ten eight-inch guns. A Navy spokesman said that the British identified the submarine that sank the cruiser as H. M. S. Trenchant.

10 More Jap Ships Sunk By U.S. Subs

Washington, July 2 (AP)—United States submarines have sunk ten more Japanese vessels, bringing their total bag to 1,163, the Navy disclosed today.

The ten were a converted gunboat, a patrol escort vessel, four medium merchant vessels, a large tanker, two small merchant vessels and a small tanker.

The Navy also announced that a British submarine sank a cruiser of the Haguro class in the Southwest Pacific. The submarine, reported to be the H.M.S. Trenchant, was operating under United States control. The Haguro type is of 10,000 tons, with 692 men aboard.

Total sinkings by United States submarines include 140 combatant and 1,023 noncombatant ships.

Japs Tightening Grasp On Shanghai, China Port

JUL 3 1945

By James D. White

New York, June 30 (AP)—The Japanese, frankly scared of an Allied landing along the China coast, have pulled out of the southeastern ports of Foochow and Wenchow, thereby opening no particular doors to the Asiatic mainland.

Both ports are silted and undeveloped, and have only poor roads leading to the interior.

Meanwhile, the Japanese have abandoned their land corridor down through China. Gen. Claire Chennault says this means they have revamped their defensive strategy. They have built extensive fortifications around Shanghai, the most desirable port in China, and apparently intend to hold Hong Kong for its nuisance value.

Transportation Problem

One point in considering a landing on the China coast is transportation inland—or lack of it. There are practically no highways to the interior except in the north. Railways reach the coast only at a few points, and nowhere between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Sea approaches to ports along the entire coast from Indo-China to the Hangchow estuary, just south of Shanghai, are difficult. Harbor entrances are often blocked by many islands, and waters are shoal. Rivers also are badly silted. However, a skilled pilot who knows the territory could maneuver a large vessel fairly close to shore at many spots.

Yangtse Navigable

The Yangtse River, north of Shanghai, is navigable clear up to Hankow. However, the mouth of the river is a wilderness of islands and sandbanks.

In 1937 the Japanese took Shanghai from the south, by landing on the northern shore of the Hangchow estuary. Shanghai is one of the biggest ports in the world, and it lies on flat ground.

The Japanese have ordered all their civilians out of Shanghai and have announced plans to remove a million Chinese also. This is taken as an indication of their nervousness about a possible attack there.

Sand banks and salt flats extend along the coast for 300 miles above Shanghai. At Lienyun approaches are still shallow, but the coastline starts to rise a little. The important port in this area is Haichow, inland on a small river from Lienyun. Haichow is on the Lunghai east-west railroad, but the port area is undeveloped and is on shallow water.

The water gets deeper and the coastline higher north of Lienyun, until Tsingtao is reached. Tsingtao is a deep water harbor, situated in a well-protected bay. The Germans held a lease on it until after the first World War. In that war the Japanese (on our side that time) tried to capture it from the sea but were badly mauled by German shore batteries. They finally landed on the north shore of the Shantung peninsula and took Tsingtao from the north.

Resemblance Misleading

Any resemblance on the map between the Shantung peninsula and the Norman peninsula where the Allies landed in France is somewhat misleading. Shantung is mountainous and has only one railroad, which leads to Tsingtao. Its coast is generally forbidding.

Landings north of the Shantung peninsula don't seem to be in the cards at all, at least until an advanced stage of the campaign, if there is to be one.

The Japanese would dominate the region from Korea. However, if it's considered advisable to move on Manchuria from the sea, there are several ports that might possibly be used.

On Deep Water

Shanhaikwan, Hulutao and Newchwang are on deep water and fairly approachable. These are all above the end of the Great Wall. Between the Shantung peninsula and the Great Wall is the old flood plain of the Yellow River—salt pools, tidal flats, sand bars and marshes.

Tientsin is the only port in this area. It must be approached on the Hai River, which must be dredged to accommodate ships of 4,000 tons. A Liberty ship is 10,000 tons.

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Argentina's Socialists Ask Election This Year

Present Regime Is Termed a Complete Failure

BUENOS AIRES, July 2 (AP).—A demand that national elections be held in Argentina this year and a declaration that the present military government "has failed politically, mentally and morally" were made today by the national council of the Socialist party, at the end of a three-day session.

It was also decided to support neither the government nor private business in their current "battle of the manifestos," referring to published criticisms of the government's economic and social policies by trade and industry and to the government's replies.

Argentina's three-month-old meat strike ended today when the few workers who were still striking reported for work at the Armour and Swift packing plants in La Plata.

REPORTER IS THREATENED

BUENOS AIRES, July 2—(AP) Joseph Newman, correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune, took up residence in the United States embassy today, saying he had received a threatening telephone call because of a Herald-Tribune dispatch regarding the Argentine political situation.

Carol, Lupescu Reported Set To Go To Portugal

Rio de Janeiro, July 2 (AP)—A reliable informant said today that former King Carol of Romania and Elena Lupescu would sail about July 14 on the Portuguese liner Serpa Pinto for Lisbon.

The couple returned recently from the Brazilian summer capital of Petropolis, in mountains northeast of Rio de Janeiro.

11 MAROONED IN GREENLAND

Efforts To Save Yanks Since January 8 Snowslide Fail

Narsarssuak, Greenland, July 2 (AP)—The Army's Greenland base command said today that eleven American soldiers have been awaiting rescue from a remote weather and radio outpost since January 8 when a snowslide buried their supplies and powerhouse.

Col. Eugene H. Rice, commanding officer of the base command, which is part of the Eastern Defense Command, said the men had been kept alive by supplies dropped by parachute. Efforts to rescue them by plane and boat have failed.

Officials are waiting for ice to thaw sufficiently on Greenland's bleak east coast to permit a boat to reach the station at Skjoldungen.

Rice said the men were in good spirits and had volunteered to remain at their posts until their regular relief was due in Greenland's late spring.

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Foreign Policy Is Held Partial To No Nation

State Department Denies Either Britain or Russia Is Favored Over Other

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—The State Department emphatically set forth today a policy of impartial friendliness toward both Britain and Russia.

In a communication to an informal committee of Congressmen, it also restated the department's dedication to the principles of the Atlantic charter and a determination to pursue an active course in international affairs, aimed at achievement of this country's own aims.

Acting Secretary Joseph C. Grew wrote the outline to Representative John M. Coffee, Democrat, of Washington, leader of a group of four House members who called at the State Department May 31 and asked five specific questions about this country's foreign policy.

"It can be stated unequivocally that the United States government has no tacit understanding or day-to-day working arrangement through which it has become 'de facto' or otherwise a part of an Anglo-American or any other front against the Soviet Union," Mr. Grew wrote.

"Conversely there is no truth in the assertions made by some that we are 'playing into the hands of the Soviet Union' to the detriment of the British Empire or any other nation. . . .

United States Role Is Explained

"The leading role we have taken

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in the creation of the world security organization in San Francisco is conclusive proof of our friendly attitude to all freedom loving nations.

"It is regettable that when differences arise, one group of opinion or another often endeavors to build these differences into fundamental issues which are difficult to solve even in an atmosphere of patience and mutual understanding."

Answering the other questions, Mr. Grew told the Congressional group:

1. American policy in respect to the Polish and general eastern European questions "has not changed since the death of President Roosevelt. It continues to be as it was under President Roosevelt, based on the decisions of the Crimea Conference, as well as on his program for the attainment by all peoples of the four freedoms."

2. Reports that old anti-Soviet prejudices cling to a group within the State Department "have no foundation in fact."

3. Replying to the question: "What do you think has caused responsible editorial criticism?" Mr. Grew wrote, "As long as there is freedom of the press in the United States there will be editorial criticism because there is practically never unanimity of opinion on any important subject."

Roosevelt Policy Cited

4. Answering another question as to whether there has been any departure by the United States from its position as a "disinterested third power which could mediate in and mollify whatever differences might develop between our two great allies," Mr. Grew said:

"President Rooseevlt pursued a firm foreign policy whereby the United States participated as an active force in all foreign questions involving American interests or policy.

"In carrying out this policy of protecting vital American interests, President Roosevelt used his influence and that of the United States as mediator in those questions which, although not directly affecting our interests, might disturb international harmony if allowed to remain unsolved.

"This policy of active participation in the solution of all international questions concerning the United States is being continued by President Truman, and the Department of State is diligent in its efforts to execute this policy."

WISE LEADERSHIP URGED BY STASSEN

Governors Told U. S. Can Prevent War for 50 Years.

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MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 2—(AP) Harold E. Stassen told a new conference today that "we are facing a basic reorientation of our entire foreign policy" and if the United States follows a course of wise world leadership it will be possible to go 50 years without a war.

The former Minnesota governor, who will return to his post as assistant chief of staff to Admiral William F. Halsey in the Pacific soon, spoke to about 50 newsmen before appealing to the governors in a night address to take a more active part in studying and speaking about international affairs.

Calls Charter Essential

Just back from serving as a delegate to the San Francisco conference, he said the United Nations charter is "an essential step to world cooperation."

"Unless we have a mechanism whereby nations can meet continually, it will be impossible through messages and envoys to work out our social, economic and political problems satisfactorily," he asserted.

He added the charter alone was not sufficient and that the "common bonds of the people of the world in their intense desire for peace will decide the issue of peace or war."

"I do not feel that war is inevitable," he declared. "But that doesn't mean that we might not always have policing activity."

In response to a question, Commander Stassen said he still felt that from a Republican or party standpoint it was a political liability for him to accept membership on the American delegation to San Francisco from a president of the opposing party. But he said he wanted to reemphasize that he accepted the appointment because of the great obligation he felt and that he would accept again.

Stassen, a prospective candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, was interviewed after eight state chief executives made formal and informal speeches in opening the 37th annual conference of governors.

One, Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah, a Democrat and chairman of the conference, called for an end to all emergency federal regulation of business, farming and individuals as soon as peace comes, despite a statement by President Truman that stabilization controls would have to be continued into the post-war period.

Stassen said speedy ratification by the Senate of the world security charter without reservation was essential, but he added that he did not mean that it should be done so hastily as to preclude sufficient study by the Senate and the people.

Favors Some Curb

In response to a question, Stassen said he did not believe the American delegate on the proposed world security council should be given complete freedom of decision on the use of American forces and materials in collective action against aggressors. This is a separate question that should be handled by separate legislation, he said.

He preferred, the commander said, to wait until he had conferred with Washington officials further before outlining his views on his potentially controversial question in a formal statement.

His experiences at San Francisco had convinced him, Stassen said, that it would be no more difficult for an international organization to reach agreement on policies than for a session of Congress or of state legislators to do the same thing.

Stassen said he left San Francisco feeling "that the people of the Soviet Union are just as anxious to find a continuing basis for world peace as our people or the people of any other nation."

Noting the possibility that the world organization may be given additional authority in the future, he said he thought that it may become necessary, for instance, for the league to be given the same sort of control over international airways as the federal government exercises in this country.

Elaborating on his thesis that America faces a reorientation of its foreign policy, the former Minnesota governor said:

"We now occupy an unusual position in the world. It carries with it a very grave responsibility. We recognize our industrial and military strength and the very great power of the ideas that built America—freedom of enterprise and capital ownership widely dispersed.

Must Share in Leadership

"Our responsibility is to use that power for the welfare of the world as whole. To do that we must share in the leadership of the world and not attempt to dictate to the rest of the world, but to mediate the various hemispheric problems. That is the most constructive role we can play. It is a role that we followed in the last few weeks at San Francisco. It was the most important factor in bringing that conference to a successful conclusion."

Stassen said history would have to pass real judgment on the charter, which he termed "not perfect" but having the "flexibility and room for growth to a long life and real contribution to lasting peace."

Stassen spoke extemporaneously to the governors and covered virtually the same ground as he touched in the news conference. He prepared brief excerpts of his address for the press, however, in which he asserted:

"American world policy can no longer be one of aloofnes, neither can it be a policy of the State department and the Senate and the President alone. It must be the policy of the people of the 48 states. Only in that way can it be strong, clear, continuing, and effective.

"I hope the day will come when the 50 United Nations get along as well together as do our 48 states."

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Peace Training Report Handed To House Group

Approval Is Due Thursday by Military Committee; 'Timely Adoption' Urged

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—A tentative report recommending prompt Congressional approval of the "broad principle" of universal military training is in the hands of House Post-War Military Committee members.

Barring unexpected changes of sentiment, the report, perhaps with minor revisions, will be approved formally Thursday. Indications are that not more than six of the twenty-three members of the committee headed by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, will dissent.

The report, given to members over the week end and based on two weeks of public committee hearings, declares that "timely adoption" of the principle of peace-time military training for the nation's youths "will provide assurance to the United Nations that this nation expects to retain the necessary military strength to stand behind and make to work the idealism which has inspired the Dumbarton Oaks and the World Security conferences."

It emphasizes that no military service should be required of youths put into training, except in a national emergency and upon express orders of Congress.

The training, the report continues, should be provided in such a manner and on such a basis as to cause the least interference with normal education and the private lives of the trainees.

The committee will recommend no legislation as such. Details must be worked out by the House or Senate Military Committees, which probably won't consider the subject until fall.

The committee's tentative report urges that Congress act during the present session which ends in December. Congressional action, the committee feels, should not interfere with preservation of the National Guard, the Reserve Officer Corps and other established reserve components.

The training, the report continues, should be "universal and democratic, applicable to rich and poor alike, and with a minimum of exemptions or exceptions," and should be provided "under conditions of modern warfare" and fitted into the existing structure of the military and naval establishments.

Future military operations, "can not be conducted effectively by raw recruits or partially trained men," it said, adding:

"It is not feasible to rest the future security of the United States upon a large standing armed force; its cost would be prohibitive; the necessary men to fill its ranks could not be hired in time of peace; and it would be repugnant to the American people."

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Senators Hear Swiss Conceal German Funds

Banking Secrecy Laws Are Found to Provide Cloak for Nazis' World Plot

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Senators delving into German plans for a third world war heard testimony today that Swiss banking secrecy laws provide the Nazis with a convenient cloak for their machinations.

Just returned from a mission to Europe, Orvis Schmidt, director of the Treasury's foreign funds control division, told a Senate Military Subcommittee headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia, that "there has been an open invitation to Germans to utilize Swiss facilities to conceal their assets throughout the world."

Asserting there is every indication that this government does not know even yet the exact extent of German investments in the United States, Mr. Schmidt added in testimony prepared for the committee:

"Even at this late date, the Swiss government is loath to take the necessary steps to force banks and other cloaking institutions to disclose owners of assets held in or through Switzerland. . . . Thus the true picture of German financial and industrial penetration throughout the world will be kept a secret."

Mr. Schmidt said "the German industrial giants have honeycombed" the four neutral nations of Europe, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as Argentina and Turkey, with some 650 subsidiary and affiliated companies.

Terming this significant but not all-important, the witness added that "the real problem is to break the veil of secrecy and reach and eliminate the German ability to finance another world war."

Mr. Schmidt said "General Otto Stupenagel, some time prior to V-E Day, admitted that Germany was turning her 'booty' into deposits in neutral countries and that she would plead poverty until the time comes for her to try again.

"Marshal von Mannstein directed, in a confidential circular to brigade commanders in September, 1943, that they should procure commodities of little weight but representing great value, such as jewelry, precious stones, etc., so that they can be sold easily and transformed into monetary deposits to be held in 'inviolable' places.

"The extensive plans for an underground movement can only be successful," Mr. Schmidt continued, "if the Germans can utilize the reserves already accumulated abroad and presently being added to by various devices."

Mr. Schmidt submitted a breakdown of German-controlled firms showing fifty-eight in Portugal, 112 in Spain, 233 in Sweden, 214 in Switzerland, thirty-five in Turkey and ninety-eight in Argentina. Of the total 122 were in manufacturing, and these firms held $258,000,000 in American investments. There were twenty-seven in petroleum, twenty-five in finance, fifty-four in trade and fifty miscellaneous. The total American investment in the list was valued at $420,000,000.

Brownell Sees Food 'Muddle' As 1946 Issue

Holds Truman Responsible in Rejecting Republican Food 'Czar' Proposals

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP).—Because Republican-offered proposals for a food "czar" and for changes in the price-control act were "rejected" by the Truman administration, the Republican party "may well carry" the food problem as an issue into the 1946 campaign, Herbert Brownell jr. said today.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee, here for a meeting of national party officers with those of thirteen states, told a press conference his party "gave the Truman administration an opportunity to take our Republican program on production and distribution of food, presented in a very friendly spirit.

"This offer was rejected, and the Truman administration has taken on the responsibility. Time will tell whether their program works or whether there will be a continuation of this muddle.

"That may well carry into the 1946 campaign."

Mr. Brownell said his party had shown "constructive leadership" in developing this program and in the work of its representatives at the San Francisco Conference. He gave "major credit" to Republicans for changing the Dumbarton Oaks proposal to make the United Nations Charter "workable."

Asserting that the Republicans' objective is to win control of Congress in 1946, Mr. Brownell said: "With the successful winning of the war, the intention of the people will be to develop a better domestic economy for every American family, and we believe the Republican party more capable of this than the New Deal program."

Earlier Mr. Brownell had told chairmen and vice-chairmen of thirteen Republican state committees that the Republican party "still is fighting the New Deal" because President Truman "has made that discredited regime his own."

He said the Administration is "adhering to practices through which its predecessor sought to

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debauch the electorate by misuse of public funds," adding that the Truman administration "sought to buy votes in a special Congressional election in Montana with funds voted for the construction of a veterans' hospital."

States represented at the two-day meeting are Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oklahoma.

The first of a series of regional meetings, it is designed, Mr. Brownell said, to integrate the national party program with state programs.

Wheeler Nickell, of Ashland, Ky., a Marine Corps veteran of the Pacific War, today was named chairman of a committee set up by the Republican National Committee to map out activities for veterans of this war.

Mr. Nickell, former president of the Ashland Young Republican Club, received his discharge from the corps after fighting at Gaudalcanal, Bougainville and Guam, where he was wounded.

Warren H. Atherton, of Stockton, Calif., former national commander of the American Legion, heads the party's committee on all veteran affairs.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR FACTS ON FOOD

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—President Truman told his new Secretary of Agriculture today that he wants to be kept closely informed on developments in the food situation.

The Secretary, former Representative Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, called on Mr. Truman to ask how much of the food question should be carried on to the White House.

"He seems to be very anxious to keep personally informed on the question of food," Anderson told reporters later. He arranged a later date with the Chief Executive to discuss the food front in detail.

DISABILITIES ARE INCREASED

Veterans Administration Approves New Schedule

JUL 3 1945

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The Veterans Administration tonight announced its approval of a new schedule for use in determining the degree of disability suffered by war veterans.

It includes "many new disabilities" incurred in service in the tropics and under conditions peculiar to this war.

"Particular attention has been given to temporary and residual conditions resulting from tropical diseases, gunshot wounds and burns," the administration said in a statement.

176 In New Schedule

For example, 176 separate disabilities of bones, joints and muscles were listed, compared with 126 in the old schedule which has been in effect since 1933.

Disability ratings for loss of a hand or foot were made equivalent to amputations, and special attention was given scars resulting from explosions, oil burns and similar casualties.

Special recognition also was given to skull fractures and gunshot wounds of the brain, chest and abdomen.

Total Deafness 100% Disability

"Emphasis has been placed on these because of the greater number of wounded in this war who survive with these injuries," said the agency.

A veteran who is deaf in both ears and whose hearing may not be improved by a hearing aid now is rated at 100 per cent disability.

Increases in disability rating were approved for disfiguring scars and discoloration of the skin.

Hart Steps Out As Chairman of New Dies Group

Rankin, in Line for Post, Refuses; Non-Member of Committee May Get It

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—Representative Edward J. Hart, New Jersey Democrat, resigned today as chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, and Representative John E. Rankin, of Mississippi, turned down an opportunity to succeed him.

Representative Hart said he was under doctor's orders to curtail his activities. His resignation came as the committee projected an investigation of alleged subversive activities in Hollywood and on the west coast.

As next-ranking Democrat on the committee, Representative Rankin was in line to become chairman. But he already heads the important Veterans' Committee, and Democratic rules prevent any member from holding two chairmanships.

Representative Rankin said he preferred to remain as head of the veterans' group which now is investigating conditions in veterans' facilities.

The vacancy on the un-American Activities Committee will be filled by the House on recommendation of Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, which also will recommend a chairman. Word went around that the post had been offered to Representative Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, of Washington, but there was no information on whether he will take it.

Normally Representative J. Hardin Peterson, of Florida, would be next in line, below Representative Rankin, but he too heads a committee—public lands—and probably would decline to give it up.

Next is Representative J. W. Robinson, of Utah, chairman of the Roads Committee, followed by Representative John R. Murdock, of Arizona, chairman of the committee on Irrigation nad Reclamation.

The remaining Democrat, Representative Herbert C. Bonner, of North Carolina, is chairman of a minor committee, but his colleagues say he would not want the chairmanship of the un-American group.

That situation lent weight to the report that the Ways and Means Committee may recommend an entirely new man for chairman.

Representative Hart's resignation had been expected for some time. He emphasized, in his letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn, that he resigned solely for reasons of health.

Representative Hart and Representative Rankin have disagreed frequently on committee procedure. Only a few weeks ago, when Representative Hart made public a statement defining committee policy, Representative Rankin disputed it and said the committee had not voted on a definition of un-American activities.

The committee had conducted public hearings in one investigation—of radio programs of the New York Regional Office of Price Administration office—since it was created. Representatives Hart and Rankin disagreed over the timing of the hearings, with Representative Rankin winning that controversy.

The investigation of alleged subversive activities on the west coast was ordered last week in Representative Hart's absence.

FEPC REBUFFED TWICE IN HOUSE

Rules and Appropriations Bodies Bar All Funds.

JUL 3 1945

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The House Appropriations Committee today refused to recommend funds for continuance of the Fair Employment Practices Committee—the FEPC's second rebuff of the day. It tabled a $771,000,000 war agencies supply measure into which the Senate had inserted $250,000 for FEPC operation in the current fiscal year after earlier House action refusing to recognize that agency.

The Rules Committee declined this morning to approve procedure which would have permitted the House membership to vote on the FEPC fund provided by the Senate.

To save the funds of sixteen other home front war agencies financed in the war agencies supply measure the Appropriations Committee voted out a new bill, varying only in minor details from the measure originally passed by the House. It carried nothing for the FEPC. The vote rejecting the Senate bill was reported as 20 to 11, while that sending a new bill to the House floor was 21 to 12.

FEPC Backers Continue Fight.

FEPC backers were expected to make a fight for Rules Committee approval of procedure that would permit submission to the House of an amendment restoring the FEPC funds. The authorization expired yesterday. The Rule's Committee's rejection of the $200,000 compromise fund

The Rules Committee's rejection of the $200,000 compromise fund was reported to be 5 to 5.

The committee acted after a delegation of approximately twenty Negoes from New York sought a hearing in support of the FEPC, created by the late President Roosevelt to prevent employment discrimination because of race, creed or color. Charles Collins, head of the delegation, asked to be heard and declined at first to leave the committee room when an executive session was ordered.

Asks If This Is Germany.

"What is this, Germany?" he shouted as he was led to the door by committee attaches and a plain clothes officer.

Collins identified himself as president of the Negro Labor and Victory Committee and the spokesman for the Hotel and Club Employees Union, Local No. 6, New York City. In denying Collins's request for a hearing, the committee followed its normal procedure of not hearing outside witnesses. Seldom does it permit any one except members of Congress to testify.

TRAINING-PLAN VOTE PROPOSED

Butler Would Take Popular Opinion In 1946 Elections

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Senator Butler (R., Neb.) suggested today a poll of the public, including the armed forces, on the question of compulsory military training in peacetime.

Butler offered a resolution calling on state governments to start up machinery for placing the question before the voters in the next congressional election in November, 1946.

Thus, under the absentee-voting laws, service men would have a voice in the proposal, Butler said in a speech to the Senate.

The answer of the public would be available "in a year or so," he said, and he did not consider this undue delay because "I think it is generally agreed that the Congress will not act (on universal service) this year anyway."

"How People Stand"

"Such a referendum would clear up many doubts in the minds of many senators about how the people themselves stand on this most vital issue," he told the Senate.

The Senator offered his suggestion while members of the House Postwar Military Committee—headed by Representative Woodrum (D. Va.)—were considering the tentative draft of a report approving the "broad principle" of universal military training.

The report, not proposing actual legislation but suggesting congressional action during this session which ends in December, probably will be adopted at a meeting Thursday. Not more than six of the 23 committeemen are reported opposed.

Relevance To Combat Service

Under the draft report the youths would not be required to perform actual military service except in a national emergency and upon express orders of Congress.

Expressing objections to a big standing army, the report asserts that future military operations "cannot be conducted effectively by raw recruits or partially trained men."

"Timely adoption" of the principle of peacetime training, it says, "will provide assurance to the United Nations that this nation expects to retain the necessary military strength to stand behind and make work the idealism which has inspired the Dumbarton Oaks and world security conferences."

ARMY ANNOUNCES MORE CUT-BACKS

JUL 3 1945

Chicago, July 2 (AP P.).—Contract cut-backs calling for reduction of approximately $20,000,000 a month in production of medium artillery ammunition components were anounced today by the Army. Items involved included such components as storage cases, cartridge cases, containers, fuses, primers and boosters.

Under the cut-backs approximately 7,600 workers in eighty three plants throughout the nation would be released between now and September 1, the Army estimated, while man power was not affected in 118 other plants and there was no estimate on the number affected in sub-contractors' plants.

The announcement, made through the Chicago Ordnance District, followed a meeting of Army and industrial officials here and said that the War Manpower Commission was taking immediate steps to direct released workers into other vital war jobs in their own areas.

The cut-backs were described as another major step in adjustment of the nation's war production since the end of the European war. Last week the Army anounced a 50 per cent over-all reduction in the artillery shell program. The new reductions were approved by the production readjustment committee of the War Production Board composed of representatives of the Army, Navy, WPB, WMC, Smaller War Plants Corporation, War Food Administration and Maritime Commission.

Production schedules were cut extensively in all cases, the announcement said, but only twenty-five plants, which were not identified, received complete cancellations of their contracts on these particular items and these same plants are engaged in other war production work. Most affected plants will retain large potential capacity on these items in case of future emergency needs by the Army.

TREASURY OPPOSES BRETTON PLAN CURB

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP)—The Treasury told the Senate Banking Committee today it opposed a reservation to the Bretton Woods Monetary plan restricting its operations until Great Britain's fiscal position was improved.

Committee members said that Harry D. White, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, told a closed session that discussions had been going on in only a general way for the United States to give Britain a postwar loan to help clear up that country's debts.

Senator Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, had suggested that Congress write a reservation to give Britain prior aid in the measure providing for United States participation in the Bretton Woods plan.

He had suggesed some proviso after witnesses testified that the monetary plan might not work out unless Britain received substantial help beforehand and modified its empire preference trading system.

Mr. Fulbright told reporters that Mr. White had opposed the idea of any reservation to United States participation in the plan and had assured the committee that this Government as yet had made no commitments to give Great Britain postwar aid.

Senator Taft, Republican of Ohio, said that nothing should be given Britain until it agreed to lift trade restrictions so "we can sell to India and Egypt, for instance, on the same basis as the British Empire."

Local Councils Urged for Little Communities

State Community Service Institute Hears Plea by Farm Labor Supervisor

SYRACUSE, July 2 (AP).—Delegates attending the New York State Institute of Community Service were told today that "small communities need community councils for their own protection and as insurance for continuing the democratic process."

Robert A. Polson, state super-

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visor of the farm labor program, also said: "Promotion of self-interest on the part of individuals and organizations in the past-war years will have a tendency to break up co-operative work developed during war time unless some plan such as the community council is promoted."

"A modern rural community with a village center of 1,000 and hinterland of 1,500," Mr. Polson said, "will have operating within it sixty membership organizations and thirty to fifty state and Federal agencies.

"The result of this highly specialized type of organization is usually an unco-ordinated series of appeals to special interests. These many groups and agencies, although well intentioned, operate to dissipate the energies of the community rather than to promote its well being."

Dewey Message Read

A message from Governor Thomas E. Dewey was read at the opening session this morning by Chancellor William P. Tolley of Syracuse University.

The complete text of Mr. Dewey's message:

"It is a great pleasure to extend my congratulations to the officers and members of the New York State Citizens' Council, the Educational Conference Board and Syracuse University for sponsoring this important Institute of Community Service. I am very glad that several agencies of the state government, including agriculture and markets, commerce, health, housing and labor, are also joining with you to face the problem of mobilizing community resources for the balance of the war and for the post-war period.

"Community endeavor is the key to progress in the Empire State. New York is studded with communities—large and small—which are models of the American home town. The position of leadership which our state enjoys in matters of social and economic advancement is the result of years of energetic endeavor by leaders of our communities to improve their lives and the living conditions of their children and their neighborhood.

Lauds Co-operation in State

"Business men, labor leaders, farm leaders, educators and other good citizens in all walks of life take pride in their community in this state of ours. Working together with officials of local and state government, they have made social and economic conditions serve the best of human values.

"The war has presented many new opportunities for community endeavor. Out of the experience of these war years has come a new awakening to the possibilities of community service and good government. We owe it to the young men and women who are risking their lives in this war, as well as to ourselves, to see that our community and our state become even more effective units for the full realization of the American ideal.

"I wish you success, both in your work here and in the cities, towns and villages to which you will return."

The two-week institute is sponsored by the New York State Departments of Agricture, Commerce, Health, Housing and Labor, the New York State Citizens' Council, Educational Conference Board and Syracuse University.

Army Needs More Dogs To Spot Enemy Snipers

O. W. I. Asks Citizens to Enlist Animals for Scout Work

WASHINGTON, July 2 (AP).—The Office of War Information said today:

"The government needs and asks its citizens in this 186th week of the war against Japan to:

"Ask for no more canning sugar than you will actually use. By taking only your fair share, you will help make the short supply go round.

"Enlist your shepherd, schnauzer, Doberman pinscher or collie in the Army K-9 Corps. The need is urgent for scout dogs to spot Japanese snipers and save American lives. Write or wire Quartermaster General, Washington 25, D. C.

"Sign up for at least one voyage on a merchant ship bringing soldiers home from Europe, if you are a competent chef, butcher or baker. Sea experience is unnecessary. Wire collect, Merchant Marine, Washington 25, D. C.

"Drown your July 4 picnic fire before leaving it. War-time lumber shortages are acute, yet careless campers and smokers cause fires that annually destroy enough timber to build thousands of houses.

"Use and put up all the fresh peaches you can. They may be the only plentiful fruit crop this summer, and commercially canned fruits will continue scarce next winter."

JUL 3 1945

WLB Ends Strikers' Vacations

JUL 3 1945

Also Suspends Shift Premium Provisions of Akron Rubber Workers.

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board, in an unprecedented action, suspended the shift premium and vacation provisions of its April 3 directive order today for 16,700 striking C. I. O. rubber workers at Akron, Ohio.

The board, with labor members dissenting, afted after George W. Taylor, the chairman, had warned the strikers at the plant of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company that it would consider modification of its directive orders as a disciplinary move. Repeated efforts by the board and by the international officers of the union to get the striking members of Local No. 2 back on the job thus far have proved fruitless. The strike began on June 16.

Strike Not Condoned.

At the same time, the WLB called on officials of Local No. 7 of the rubber workers' union to end a walkout at the plant of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. The WLB said that the strike at Firestone, which began yesterday, involved 17,000 workers.

The labor members who refused to join in the board's suspension of shift premium and vacation provisions in the Goodyear directive, explained that they did not, however, condone the strike. They said that they merely objected to upsetting the order.

The vacation pay provision previously ordered by the WLB called for one week's vacation for those with one year's service and two weeks' vacation with pay for those with five or more years' service. The shift premium which the board suspends was 3 cents an hour extra for those working between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. Because of previous allowances, this 3-cent additional premium made the total bonus 4 cents an hour for the second shift and 8 cents an hour for the third shift.

16,700 striking rubber workers, the War Labor Board today suspended paid vacations and other benefits it had granted them.

The action was taken against members of the CIO rubber workers, who have defied WLB orders to return to work at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

With labor members dissenting in principle, the board suspended the money provisions in a order it issued April 3. They were a 3-cent hourly shift differential for workers on the job between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., and paid vacations of one week for one year of service and two weeks for five years or more.

Act In Firestone

The board was unable to estimate how much money would be withheld, temporarily at least, from the strikers.

The WLB also moved to bring a quick end to the Akron strike of 15,000 CIO rubber workers of the Firestone Rubber Company. The Goodyear strike began June 16, the Firestone walkout started yesterday.

The 31,700 workers had voted under the Smith-Connally War Labor Dispute Act last month in favor of striking to enforce their demands. At Goodyear, the board said, the strike was over company handling of grievances and at Firestone over negotiation on a new contract. The old one expired June 29.

Return-To-Work Order

The WLB sent Firestone workers a return-to-work order similar to one sent to Goodyear workers when their walkout began.

At Goodyear, repeated efforts by the Government and by the union's international president, Sherman H. Dalrymple, were unsuccessful in getting resumption of work.

Tire production was practically nonexistent in Akron.

Strikes caused by labor-management disputes kept 33,200 production workers idle at two plants, 24,000 others were off their jobs for a week because of shutdowns of three firms for overhauling and repairing of equipment.

Pickets At Gates

Only 1,500 were producing tires at a sixth company—the only one functioning.

Pickets guarded the gates of the Goodyear Company, and the Firestone Company.

Said C. V. Wheeler, local head of the Goodyear union:

"They've taken away our right. We'll stay out until we get it back."

He then advised the strikers to "go down and apply for unemployment compensations, for this forced strike is a lockout because of intolerable working conditions."

Turn Back Workers

Pickets of the Goodyear group which voted yesterday for the seventh time to continue the strike, today turned back some 3,800 clerical employés, permitting only top executives, Government workers, doctors and nurses to pass through the lines.

Some 16,500 Firestone employés also steered aside all production employés seeking to enter the gates, but allowed office workers to enter.

A new angle crept into the situation as it was disclosed several hundred railway cars, loaded with crude and synthetic rubber, solvents, carbon black and fabric, could not be unloaded due to the strikes. The cars are on sidings near the plants, and more are arriving daily.

Vacations Suspended For Rubber Strikers

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Using a new weapon to crack down on

Furloughs For Miners Opposed By Patterson

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War, opposed today a proposal that men in the armed forces be discharged or furloughed to work in coal mines.

He told congressional delegations from four states and industry representatives that compliance with their suggestion that 60,000 to 75,000 men be released would "open the flood gates" to blanket discharges.

Patterson said the Army's best estimate was that only 42,000 former coal miners are now in the Army. About 7,000 of them, he estimated, will be released under the point discharge system within the next year.

OPA Extended

WASHINGTON, July 2, (AP)—President Truman's signature to a bill dramatically flown to him in Kansas City brought OPA safely through a fiscal year-end crisis.

The measure extending price and stabilization controls one year was signed into law shortly before their Saturday midnight expiration.

And Mr. Truman in a statement issued after his return to Washington by plane yesterday reiterated that such controls will be needed during reconversion to continue the fight against inflation.

Sped to final House passage Saturday afternoon, the legislation was flown to Mr. Truman to eliminate any possible cloud over OPA's price and rationing powers. The signing took place shortly before the midnight deadline.

JEWISH ISSUE PUT UP TO BIG 3

JUL 3 1945

Truman Asked To Include It On Conference Agenda

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The New Zionist Organization of America today asked President Truman to include "the Jewish question" in the agenda of the forthcoming conference of the Big Three.

In a letter to the President made public by Major William R. Friedman, the organization asked the Chief Executive "to secure a decision by the Big Three that the Jewish problem be solved in accordance with its magnitude and its historical implications."

Also submitted to the President was a declaration signed by twenty United States senators, 80 congressmen and more than 100 mayors calling upon the Government to "take the necessary steps that Palestine in its historic boundaries shall be proclaimed as a Jewish state."

Palestine Jewry Delegation

The 'officials' declaration also asked that a delegation of Palestine Jewry as "the natural representatives of all the Jews of the world who are in need of a home be invited to participate with the representatives of all the United Nations to secure a real, just and lasting peace for humanity."

In its letter to President Truman The New Zionist Organization declared:

"A Jewish Palestine with its tremendous civilizing, moral and material force will be a bulwark of peace and order in the eastern Mediterranean."

Death Sentence Reduced By President Truman

Washington, July 2 (AP)—President Truman late today commuted the death sentence for Private Albert B. Ritchie, of Catawba county, N.C., to life imprisonment.

Ritchie was convicted by court-martial for the murder of Corporal Peter De Fusco at Camp Phillips, Kan., last summer.

Representative Ervin (D., N.C.), accompanied by Attorneys John Stroupe and R. H. Shuford, of Hickory, N.C., made their plea for clemency before the President's military aide, Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan.

Within an hour, Vaughan had consulted the President and the Chief Executive had changed the sentence to life imprisonment.

Postal Rates Continued

Washington, July 2 (AP)—President Truman has signed legislation continuing the present first class postal rates, the White House announced today. Without the legislation the 3-cent rate on out-of-town letters would have reverted to 2 cents.

Truman Too Busy To Go to Mackinac

Washington, July 2 (A. P.).—Because of the press of work in Washington, President Truman will not be able to attend the Governors' Conference at Mackinac Island, Mich., as he had planned. White House press secretary Charles G. Ross today made this announcement on behalf of Mr. Truman.

"He regrets that he can't go, but he has too heavy a load of work ahead of him here."

Possible Rockefeller Successors Mentioned

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The name of Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Chile, was prominently mentioned today in speculation by Latin-American diplomatic circles as possible successor to Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State.

Laurence Duggan, formerly in charge of State Department activities in Latin America, and Adolf A. Berle, United States Ambassador to Brazil, were also mentioned as possibilities if Rockefeller leaves office when James F. Byrnes becomes Secretary of State.

Duggan currently is a deputy director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Berle was an Assistant Secretary of State under Cordell Hull for several years, but resigned to accept the ambassadorship to Brazil following Hull's retirement last fall.

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Contract Terminations $5,100,000,000 In May

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Reflecting the end of the war in Europe, contract terminations jumped from $1,800,000,000 in April to $5,100,000,000 in May.

Reporting this today, the office of contract settlement said that during May the settlement rate reached $1,700,000,000, and is expected to rise further between now and September.

The War Department accounted for most of the May contract terminations with a total of $4,600,000,000. Of the total, the air forces canceled commitments exceeding $2,700,000,000, and the Army Service Forces $1,900,000,000.

New Director Named For Division Of ODT

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Earle E. McCarty has been appointed director of the railway transport division of the ODT, the agency announced today.

McCarty, associate director since May 1, is on loan from the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. He succeeds J. H. Aydelott, of Chicago, who is returning to the Burlington Railroad.

The agency also announced the appointment of M. E. Harlan as assistant director for passenger trafic of the railway transport department. Harlan, a resident of St. Paul, succeeds Vincent T. Corbett, who is returning to the Rock Island lines at Chicago.

L. A. Christiansen, who has been acting eastern director, railway transport department, with headquarters at New York, has been appointed director.

Assistant Postmaster General Resigns Post

Washington, July 2 (AP)—The White House announced the resignation today of Kildroy P. Aldrich, First Assistant Postmaster General since 1943.

Charles G. Ross, presidential press secretary, said Aldrich, who entered the postal service as a clerk in 1897, told President Truman he felt it was time to retire and asked to be released at the end of June. Aldrich was born a Alhambra, Ill., February 16, 1877.

Briggs Replaces Hatch On Senate Committee

Washington, July 2 (AP)—Senator Briggs (D., Mo.) was appointed today to the Senate Mead committee, which conducts a continuing investigation of the war effort.

Briggs fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), who said he had too much other Senate work to continue.

Wickard Is Sworn In As Electrification Head

St. Louis, July 2 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, former Secretary of Agriculture, was sworn in as Rural Electrification Administrator today in the REA offices.

The oath of office was given by John W. Asher, Jr., chief of the REA personnel division.

After the brief ceremony, Wickard read a statement asking for "support of everyone who wants the Rural Electrification Administration to reach its goal of providing electricity to the 6,000,000 still-unserved rural homes.

Wickard succeeds Harry Slattery, who resigned last December.

Roosevelt Memorial For Foreign Students

New York, July 2 (AP)—Receipt of $40,000 from an anonymous donor for establishment of a Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Scholarship fund for foreign students was announced yesterday by Dr. Henry Noble Mac Cracken, president of Vassar College.

Dr. Mac Cracken said income from the gift would be applied to scholarships for one or more students from any of the United Nations in furtherance of "President Roosevelt's work for international understanding."

Flags Of Big 3 On Russ Stamp

New York, July 2 (AP)—The Soviet Tass news agency today said Russia had issued two postage stamps depicting the flags of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union in color "in honor of the Anglo-American-Russian fighting alliance." The dispatch was heard by the FCC.

TAKES POST IN GERMANY

NEW YORK, July 22.—(AP) Clifford S. Strike, president of F.H. McGraw and company, said today he would leave late this week for Germany to aid United States occupation forces in rebuilding housing and industrial facilities. A native of Marion, Ill., the 42-year-old Strike now lives at West Hartford, Conn.

JUL 3 1945

Mercury Worth Five Million Is Discovered on Nazi U-Boat

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 2—(AP) Approximately five million dollars' worth of mercury was discovered aboard the U-234, Nazi mine laying submarine, when it was drydocked at the Portsmouth Navy yard, the Portsmouth Herald said today.

The U-boat, one of the largest in the German navy, surrendered while en route to Japan after V-E day.

Water-tight containers found in 18 mine wells were reported to have been taken from the U-234 and shipped to Washington two weeks ago under a heavy escort of Seabees and Marines.

They were said to have obtained valuable plans, merchandise and secret equipment.

Navy officials in Portsmouth declined to discuss the U-234's cargo which they said, would be made public in Washington. The Navy department at Washington said it had "No comment."

The Herald reported that first knowledge of the mercury came when keel plates were removed. The valuable liquid metal, presumed to have come from Italy, was said to have been carried as ballast on each side of the keel, stored in flasks 12 to 18 inches high. The smaller size flask was said to have weighed about 80 pounds, but no estimate of the total weight of the shipment was available.

TEXAN COMES HOME TO DIE

Soldier, Who Had Been In Jap Camp, Doomed, Doctors Say

Fort Worth, Texas, July 2 (AP)—Corporal James E. Newman came home from the war today, but he brought with him effects of the infamous march of death and three years in a Japanese prison camp which doctors say will be fatal.

He was smiling, this sick, weary soldier, as an ambulance wheeled up to his front door and attendants carried him into the house.

But scarring his 6-foot-2-inch frame were the ravages of tuberculosis, laryngitis, malnutrition and beri-beri, which had reduced his weight to 98 pounds and left him critically ill.

Plane Brings Him Home

A Red Cross plane flew him home from the hospital. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Newman, requested that he be allowed to return home since doctors said he couldn't live.

It was on December 7, 1941, that Newman was to have boarded a ship which was to bring him from the Philippines back to the United States. His three-year hitch in the Army, which he had joined when he was still a minor, was up.

Newman was among those liberated from Cabanatuan. Then he was taken to New Guinea. Doctors said he couldn't survive.

On March 27 he was brought to San Francisco and after two weeks he was taken to Bruns General Hospital.

He Smiles Jauntily

His mother visited him there—it was the first time in seven years she had seen him.

"Sit down over there, mother," she said her son told her. "Pull yourself together. I'm going to be all right now."

Army doctors at the hospital feared he couldn't stand the plane ride, which brought him to Fort Worth today.

But with a civilian hat cocked over one eye and propped up on an elbow, he smiled jauntily as he moved across the lawn of his front yard on the stretcher bringing him home.

JUL 8 1945

LONDON, JULY 2—QUICK RATIFICATION OF
CHARTER APPEARED CERTAIN TODAY IN THE CAP
THE UNITED NATIONS PLANT. GOVERNMENT LEADE
FROM RUSSIA TO FRANCE, OFFICIALS AND
MACHINERY FOR FORMAL APPROVAL AND IT IS
WILL HAVE ACTED BY LATE FALL. THE
THE TREATY DESIGNED TO SAFEGUARD
SIGHT ATTAIN UNANIMOUS RATIFICATION
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REFER THE CHARTER TO YUAN FOR SCRUTINY AND CONCURRENCE AND IT THEN WOULD GO TO PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK FOR FINAL APPROVAL.

RATIFICATION IN BELGIUM AND NORWAY MUST AWAIT PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN THE FALL, BUT THE NEW GOVERNMENT IN HOLLAND HAS ANNOUNCED THAT ONE OF ITS FIRST STEPS WILL BE THE CREATION OF AN EMERGENCY PARLIAMENT, WHICH WOULD HAVE AUTHORITY TO RATIFY.

DENMARK'S RIKSDAGEN, NOW IN SESSION, WAS EXPECTED TO ACT PROMPTLY AFTER DANISH DELEGATES RETURN TO COPENHAGEN FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

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JUL 3 1945

AFTER DANISH DELEGATES RETURN TO COPENHAGEN FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

GREECE'S GOVERNMENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS HAS BEEN DEBATING WHETHER TO RATIFY THE PACT AT ONCE OR WAIT UNTIL THE ELECTION OF A GENERAL ASSEMBLY, WHOSE APPROVAL, SOME GREEKS SAID, COULD BE GIVEN IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF GREATER SOLEMNITY AND FORMALITY.

ACTION BY GREAT BRITAIN'S DOMINIONS APPEARED TO HINGE SOLELY ON LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. CANADA'S NEW PARLIAMENT MEETS IN AUGUST OR SEPTEMBER. NEW ZEALAND'S IS NOW IN SESSION. THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA NORMALLY WOULD NOT CONVENE UNTIL JANUARY, BUT A SPECIAL SESSION MAY BE CALLED. AUSTRALIAN RATIFICATION WOULD REQUIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELIBERATION.

IN EGYPT, THE GOVERNMENT'S LARGE MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT WAS EXPECTED TO WIN RATIFICATION DESPITE OPPOSITION FROM THE WAFDIST PARTY, WHICH HAS CONTENDED THAT THE CHARTER DUPLICATES EXISTING EGYPTIAN COMMITMENTS AND THUS IS NOT HELPFUL.

REPORTS REACHING CAIRO INDICATED THAT OTHER MIDDLE EASTERN STATES WOULD INDORSE THE PACT QUICKLY.

THERE WAS NO IMPORTANT OPPOSITION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, CESAR AMEGHINO, SAID LAST WEDNESDAY THAT RATIFICATION COULD BE EXPECTED "SOON," PRESUMABLY BY AN EXECUTIVE DECREE BY PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL.

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THE ARGENTINE CONSTITUTION REQUIRES LEGISLATIVE APPROVAL OF TREATIES, BUT THE SUPREME COURT HAS RULED THAT, SINCE THE COUNTRY LACKS A CONGRESS UNDER ITS MILITARY GOVERNMENT, RATIFICATION MAY BE PERFORMED LEGALLY BY THE EXECUTIVE.

MIGUEL ANGEL CARCANO, CHIEF OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION AT SAN FRANCISCO, SAID WEDNESDAY IN NEW YORK THAT ARGENTINA MIGHT BE THE FIRST LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY TO ACT.

THE CHARTER WILL BE PUT BEFORE PERU'S NEW CONGRESS WHEN IT CONVENES JULY 28 COINCIDENT WITH THE INDUCTION OF THE NEW PRESIDENT, JOSE LUIS BUSTAMANTE, WHO HAS EXPRESSED INTEREST IN QUICK RATIFICIATION.

IN ECUADOR, CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION IS NECESSARY AND THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY HAS VOTED THAT CONGRESS WILL NOT MEET UNTIL AUGUST, 1946, EXCEPT IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES. A SPECIAL SESSION, HOWEVER, COULD BE CALLED.

BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT, GETULIO VARGAS, HAS POWER TO RATIFY THE CHARTER BY EXECUTIVE DECREE AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTRY SAID HE WAS EXPECTED TO DO SO SOON.

CHILE'S CONGRESSIONAL RATIFICATION WAS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW FOREIGN MINISTER JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ' RETURN LATE IN JULY FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND VISITS ELSEWHERE IN NORTH AMERICA.

MEXICO'S CONGRESS CONVENES IN SEPTEMBER AND IS EXPECTED TO INDORSE THE AGREEMENT QUICKLY.

COLOMBIA'S CONGRESS MAY ACT NEXT WEEK. THE BODY ALREADY IS IN SPECIAL SESSION, AND CONSIDERATION OF THE CHARTER IS ON THE AGENDA.

JUL 3 1945

CUBA'S RATIFICATION MUST BE BY ITS CONGRESS, WHICH DOES NOT MEET IN REGULAR SESSION UNTIL LATE IN SEPTEMBER. SEVERAL POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE ASKED FOR A SPECIAL SESSION.

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BY W.W.HERCHER

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-NEWSPAPERS WHICH SUPPORT THE CONSERVATIVES WROT CONFIDENTLY TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PARTY WOULD WIN THE THURSDAY ELECTION, WITH SPECULATION THAT THE MARGIN MIGHT BE MORE THAN 100 SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD STATED THAT "FAVORITE FIGURES RANGE FROM 100 UPWARDS." CONSERVATIVES HELD 359 SEATS IN THE OLD PARLIAMENT, A WORKING MAJORITY OF 52.

CHURCHILL, APPARENTLY EXPECTING A HARD FIGHT AT THE POLLS, STARTED A TOUR OF LONDON. BY A STRANGE TWIST OF THE REGISTRATION LAWS, THE PRIME MINISTER WILL HAVE NO VOTE SINCE HE DOES NOT MAINTAIN A BUSINESS IN HIS HOME CONSTITUENCY INTHE ABBEY DIVISION OF WESTMINISTER AND DID NOT ATTEND A UNIVERSITY AFTER LEAVING HARROW.

THE LABOR PARTY, LIKE THE CONSERVATIVES, EXUDED CONFIDENCE. LABORITES WERE URGING THEIR NATIONALIZATION PLATFORM, AND SCHEDULED MASS MEETINGS FOR TOMORROW NIGHT. THEIR BIG THREE, CLEMENT ATTLEE, ERNEST BEVIN AND HERBERT MORRISON SCHEDULED LONDON APPEARANCES.

LABORITES WERE EXPECTED TO CAPITALIZE ON CHURCHILL'S DISENFRANCHISEMENT AS PROON OF THEIR ASSERTIONS THAT REGISTRS THROUGHOUT THE LA

LABORITES WERE EX

JUL 3 1945

LABORITES WERE EXPECTED TO CAPITALIZE ON CHURCHILL'S DISENFRANCHISEMENT AS PROOF OF THEIR ASSERTIONS THAT REGISTERS THROUGHOUT THE LAND WERE NOT IN SHAPE FOR AN EARLY ELECTION. BOTH THE LABOR AND LIBERAL PARTIES WANTED A FALL ELECTION.

THE FIRST VOTES CAST ARRIVED LAST NIGHT FROM TROOPS IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. MEN OF THE 21ST ARMY GROUP OCCUPYING NORTHWEST GERMANY WILL START VOTING TOMORROW. THE TIME NEEDED TO COLLECT SOLDIERS' VOTES WILL DELAY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ELECTION RESULTS UNTIL JULY 26.

THE DAILY EXPRESS, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, DAILY MAIL AND DAILY SKETCH--ALL SUPPORTING CHURCHILL EDITORIALLY--PRINTED FRONT PAGE FORECASTS THAT THE CONSERVATIVES WOULD WIN THE JULY 5 BALLOTING.

PAPERS PREDICTING A NONSERVAT

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FORECASTS THAT THE CONSERVATIVES WOULD WIN THE JULY 5 BALLOTING.

PAPERS PREDICTING A CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH SAID THEIR FORECASTS WERE BASED ON REPORTS COMPILED BY PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

PAPERS SUPPORTING THE LABOR PARTY WERE MORE RESTRAINED BUT CONCEDED NOTHING. THE TABORITE HERALD SAID THAT "LABOR CONFIDENCE IS HIGHER THAN EVER" AND PROMISED "SHOCKS FOR THE TORIES."

OR NOTIME NEARED TEMPEG

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LEADERS OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT WOULD BE MADE PRIVY TO HIGH MILITARY AND STATE SECRETS IF THE LABORITES CONTROLLED THE GOVERNMENT. ATTLEE, WHO WAS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHURCHILL'S CABINET, SAID LABOR MEMBERS OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT KEPT WARTIME SECRETS.

KA1022AEW

LONDON, JULY 2--(AP)--PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL WILL N O T BE ABLE TO VOTE IN BRITAIN'S GENERAL ELECTION JULY 5 BECAUSE HIS NAME WAS LEFT OFF THE ELECTORAL REGISTER IN HIS HOME CONSTITUENCY, A SPOKESMAN FOR NO. 10 DOWNING STREET ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUL 3 1945

MANY BRITISH SUBJECTS HAVE A CHOICE OF TWO OUT OF THREE CONSTITUENCIES IN WHICH TO VOTE -- NOT ONLY FROM THE RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS, BUT FROM BUSINESSPREMISES AND FROM CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES WHICH SEND MEMBERS TO PARLIAMENT.

BUT THE PRIME MINISTER, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, IS OUT OF LUCK ALL THE WAY AROUND. HE DOES N O T MAINTAIN A BUSINESS AND DID N O T ATTEND AND UNIVERSITY AFTER LEAVING HARROW.

"SO HE'S LOST HIS VOTE ENTIRELY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID.

THIS NEW DEVELOPMENT WAS EXPECTED TO BE SEIZED UPON BY THE OPPOSITION TO CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE PARTY. THE OPPOSITION HAS FREQUENTLY CONTENDED THAT MANY VOTERS WOULD BE DISENFRANCHISED BY THE JULY ELECTION BECAUSE THE ELECTORAL REGISTERS ARE NOT COMPLETE.

THE DISCOVERY THAT HE HAD BEEN LEFT OFF THE REGISTER WAS MADE WHEN CHURCHILL RETURNED FROM HIS 1,000-MILE TOUR OF THE NORTH LAST WEEK. AT THAT TIME HE MADE INQUIRIES ABOUT THE POLLING STATION AT WHICH HE WOULD CAST HIS VOTE. NO. 10 DOWNING STREET IS IN THE "ABBEY DIVISION," WHERE CHURCHILL WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR SIR HAROLD WEBB, CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

JUL 3 1945

CHURCHILL'S SECRETARY, MRS. HILL, MADE INQUIRIES AND DISCOVERED THAT THE NAMES OF MRS. CHURCHILL AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S BROTHER JOHN WERE PRESENT, BUT THAT CHURCHILL'S NAME WAS NOT.

MRS. HILL DISCOVERED INCIDENTALLY THAT ANOTHER NAME HAD BEEN LEFT OFF -- HERS.

BY DONALD DOANE

LONDON, JULY 2--(AP)--LONDON'S CONSERVATIVE PRESS BROKE OUT IN A RASH OF VICTORY PREDICTIONS TODAY AS BRITAIN'S STORMY ELECTION CAMPAIGN THUNDERED INTO THE CLOSING DAYS.

JUL 3 1945

THE DAILY EXPRESS, DAILY TELEGRAPH, DAILY MAIL AND DAILY SKETCH -- ALL EDITORIALLY SUPPORTING PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE PARTY -- JOINED IN PRINTING FRONT PAGE FORECASTS THAT THE CONSERVATIVES WOULD BE RETURNED TO POWER IN THE VOTING JULY 5.

CHURCHILL HIMSELF, HOWEVER, ~~SEEMED LIKE ANYTHING BUT~~ A MAN CONCEDING TO AN EASY VICTORY. HE STARTED A WHIRLWIND THREE-DAY CAMPAIGN TOUR OF LONDON WHICH WILL CARRY HIM RIGHT UP TO THE BALLOTING DEADLINE.

JUL 3 1945

THE LABOR PARTY -- THE CONSERVATIVES' STRONGEST CHALLENGE -- LIKEWISE WHEELED UP ITS BIGGEST ~~ORATORICAL~~ ORATORICAL GUNS FOR A FINAL BARRAGE IN SUPPORT OF ITS PROGRAM FOR NATIONALIZATION OF KEY INDUSTRIES.

LONDON SPEECHES WERE BILLED FOR CLEMENT ATTLEE, LABORITE LEADER AND HEIR-APPARENT TO THE PREMIERSHIP IF THE LABORITES WIN, AND FOR ERNEST BEVIN AND HERBERT MORRISON, BOTH FORMER LABORITE MEMBERS OF THE COALITION CABINET.

PAPERS PREDICTING A CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH SAID THEIR FORECASTS WERE BASED IN REPORTS COMPILED BY PARTY HEADQUARTERS.

"CONSERVATIVE ELECTION EXPERTS SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR LONG EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO ASSESS TRENDS OF PUBLIC OPINION HAVE REPORTED THAT THE PRIME MINISTER CAN BE CERTAIN OF VICTORY AT THE POLLS THURSDAY, BARRING ACCIDENTS," SAID THE DAILY MAIL.

JUL 3 1945

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH STATED THAT "WEEKEND REPORTS FROM THE CONSTITUENCES ENCOURAGE THE VIEW THAT THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT (AS CHURCHILL REFERS TO HIS CABINET) IS ASSURED OF A MAJORITY."

THE DAILY SKETCH SAID THAT "POLITICAL ANALYSTS OF THREE MAJOR PARTIES TODAY PRESENT TO THEIR CHIEFS THEIR FORECASTS OF THE ELECTION RESULT AND ALL AGREE ON A MAJORITY FOR CHURCHILL AND HIS NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."

JUL 3 1945

THE DAILY EXPRESS DECLARED THAT THE "GOVERNMENT'S OPPONENTS HAVE ALREADY DECIDED THEY HAVE LOST THE ELECTION AND THAT CHURCHILL IS CERTAIN OF A BIG WORKING MAJORITY."

PAPERS SUPPORTING THE LABOR PARTY WERE MUCH MORE RESTRAINED BUT CONCEDED NOTHING. THE LABORITE HERALD SAID THAT "LABOR CONFIDENCE IS HIGHER THAN EVER" AND PROMISED "SHOCKS FOR THE TORIES." IT DECLARED THAT "WHEN ALL THE HYSTERIA CREATED BY THE TORIES HAS DIED DOWN THE MASS OF PEOPLE WILL ON THURSDAY INSIST ON A LABOR POLICY."

AS TIME FOR VOTING NEARED TEMPERS FIRED AND CAMPAIGN SPEECHES SHARPENED.

ATTLEE LAST NIGHT ACCUSED CHURCHILL OF PLUMBING THE "DEPTHS OF MISREPRESENTATION AND INGRATITUDE" IN SUGGESTING THAT LABOR PARTY

LEADERS OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT WOULD BE MADE PRIVY TO HIGH MILITARY AND STATE SECRETS IF THE LABORITES CONTROLLED THE GOVERNMENT. ATTLEE CLAIMED THAT LABOR MEMBERS OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT KEPT WARTIME SECRETS.

JUL 3 1945

ATTLEE ALSO RAPPED THE CAMPAIGN ROLE OF CHURCHILL WHO, DESPITE HIS 70 YEARS, STUMPED VIGOROUSLY OVER MOST OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, DEFENDING THE POLICY OF FREE ENTERPRIZE, SLAMMING SOCIALISM. THE LABOR LEADER, WHO WAS CHURCHILL'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN THE COALITION CABINET, SAID HE WAS TRYING TO WAGE THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S CAMPAIGN ON HIS OWN PRESTIGE AS A WAR LEADER.

"I SHOULD BE THE LAST MAN TO DENY HIS GREAT SERVICES IN THE GERMAN WAR," ATTLEE ASSERTED, "BUT IT IS QUITE ANOTHER THING TO ARGUE FROM THIS THAT HE'S INDISPENSABLE IN THE FUTURE AND THAT THE COUNTRY, TO SECURE HIS SERVICES, MUST SADDLE ITSELF WITH A CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT."

JUL 3 1945

LONDON, JULY 2-(AP)-RUSSIA HAS ASKED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BRITISH-FRENCH-UNITED STATES DISCUSSIONS ON THE STATUS OF TANGIER, THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT, AND THE REQUEST IS BEING CONSIDERED WHILE DISCUSSIONS AMONG THE THREE POWERS AT PARIS CONTINUE.

RUSSIAN INTEREST IN TANGIER DATES FROM 1906 WHEN THE CZARIST GOVERNMENT WAS A SIGNATORY TO THE ORIGINAL MEASURE DEFINING THE INTERNATIONAL STATUS OF TANGIER, A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR EXPLAINED.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED THIS ACT ALONG WITH OTHER CZARIST COMMITMENTS AND DID NOT SIGN THE ACT OF 1923 UNDER WHICH THE TERRITORY OPERATED UP TO THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 3-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY RUSSIAN TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED THE WEST GERMAN CITIES OF SCHWERIN, HALLE, LEIPZIG, WEIMAR, ERFURT AND PLAUEN IN THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE FOLLOWING THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS.

SOVIET SOLDIERS ADVANCED "IMMEDIATELY BEHIND" THE WITHDRAWING BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS, WHO BEGAN MOVING OUT SUNDAY IN THE FINAL REALIGNMENT OF OCCUPATION FORCES. THE BROADCAST SAID.

LONDON, JULY 2(AP)- THE ALL INDIA RADIO SAID TODAY THAT PANDIT SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PARTY LEADER, HAD CONFERRED FOR NEARLY TWO HOURS WITH LORD WAVELL, VICEROY OF INDIA, BUT DECLINED TO DISCUSS THE NATURE OF HIS CONVERSATION.

NEHRU THEN CALLED UPON MOHANDAS K. GHANDI WHO ALREADY WAS IN CONFERENCE WITH THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD AND OTHER INDIAN LEADERS.

NO FURTHER TALKS WERE EXPECTED BEFORE THE MEETING OF THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE TOMORROW. GENERAL CONFERENCES ON THE WAVELL PLAN FOR A NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA HAVE BEEN ADJOURNED UNTIL JULY 14.

JUL 3 1945

LONDON, JULY 2(AP)- THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION COMMISSION'S EUROPEAN COMMITTEE TODAY REJECTED A RUSSIAN-BACKED YUGOSLAV RESOLUTION INTERPRETED BY THE UNITED STATES AS IMPLYING DISCRIMINATION IN RELIEF ACTIVITIES AMONG EUROPEAN

30.24-28073

COUNTRIES.

THE VOTE WAS 5 TO 3, WITH FOUR ABSTENTIONS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANADA AND FRANCE SUPPORTED THE UNITED STATES' POSITION WHILE CZECHOSLOVAKIA JOINED RUSSIA AND YUGOSLAVIA IN THE DEBATE STEMMING FROM THE YUGOSLAV ASSERTION THAT RELIEF SHIPMENTS JUST FAR HAD BEEN WEIGHTED IN FAVOR OF GREECE AS COMPARED WITH YUGOSLAVIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND POLAND. JUL 3 1945

COMMANDER ROBERT JACKSON, SENIOR DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL FOR UNRRA, EXPLAINED SHIPMENTS UNDER DISCUSSION WERE OF FRACTIONAL CHARACTER REPRESENTING ONLY THE BEGINNING OF A HUGE RELIEF PROGRAM AND UNRRA'S SOLE POLICY WOULD BE "FAIR DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS."

--CAMPBELL812,57-LASPES

LONDON, JULY 2--(AP)--FOOD-PINCHED BRITAIN WAS OFFERED HOPE LAST NIGHT BY FOOD MINISTER J.J. LLEWELLIN THAT RECENT RATION CUTS MAY BE RESTORED NEXT WINTER. JUL 3 1945

"WE SHALL BRING IN ALL THE FOOD WE CAN," LLEWELLIN SAID IN A CAMPAIGN SPEECH. "AS SOON AS ANYTHING EXTRA COMES THE PEOPLE WILL BE GIVEN THE BENEFIT OF IT."

SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND, JULY 2--(AP)--SHOUTING THEIR HAPPINESS OVER BEING BACK "WHERE PEOPLE SPEAK ENGLISH," THE FIRST CONTINGEN OF COMBAT TROOPS FROM THE CONTINENT TO BE REDEPLOYED THRO GH ENGLAND TO THE UNITED STATES DEBARKED HERE YESTERDAY.

THE FIRST ARRIVALS WERE MEMBERS OF THE 71ST REGIMENT OF THE 44TH INFANTRY DIVISION WHO CROSSED THE CHANNEL ON THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT EXCHEQUER.

"NOW WE CAN TALK TO PEOPLE AND READ SIGNS AGAIN" SAID PVT. RALPH RIHA OF EAST HAMPTON, N.Y., AS HE WALKED DOWN THE GANGPLANK.

LT. ROBERT D. AYERS IS LOOKING FORWARD TO "CORNBREAD AND BUTTERMILK" AT HIS HOME IN ROCKHILL, N.C. JUL 3 1945

THE O TFIT HAD BEEN OVERSEAS LESS THAN A YEAR BUT THE MEN WERE AS EAGER AS OTHER VETERANS TO GET BACK HOME. REMAINDER OF THE DIVISION WILL ARRIVE SOON.

BY MID-JULY THE ARMY HOPES TO HAVE 2,000 A MEN A DAY SHUTTLING ACROSS THE CHANNEL ON THE WAY HOME.
APR JAMESONS 01627 CCC 1114A

PRECEDE NEW YORK

PARIS, JULY 2-(AP)-AN ANNOUNCEMENT MADE IN NEW YORK BY PRESS WIRELESS, INC., SAYING ONE OF ITS MOBILE RADIO TRANSMITTING STATIONS HAD BEEN SET UP IN BERLIN, WAS RECEIVED HERE TODAY AND SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT IF THIS WERE SO AMERICAN TROOPS NOW WERE IN BERLIN.

SHAEF SAID NO ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ARRIVAL IN BERLIN WOULD BE MADE HERE.

JUL 3 1945

JS438PEW

PARIS, JULY 2-(AP)-ABEL BONNARD, FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AND ONE OF PIERRE LAVAL'S COMPANIONS IN CONFINEMENT AT MONTJUICH FORTRESS IN BARCELONA, SPAIN, WILL BE TRIED IN ABSENTIA ON COLLABORATION CHARGES WEDNESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

(100)

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JULY 2-(AP)-COL. ERICH HAMMON, HOLDER OF THE KNIGHTS CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS, WAS EXECUTED JUNE 30 BY A BRITISH FIRING SQUAD FOR KILLING A RUSSIAN. THE MILITARY COURT DISREGARDED HIS PLEA THAT HE HAD A WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN.

OFFICIALS SAID SEVERAL RUSSIANS LISTED AS DISPLACED PERSONS WERE ACCUSED BY A GERMAN WOMAN OF STEALING HER WATCH AND AN ARGUMENT TOOK PLACE NEAR A GERMAN SENTRY. HAMMON NOTICED THE DISTURBANCE, AND AFTER HEARING THE WOMAN'S STORY ORDERED THE SENTRY TO SHOOT ONE OF THE RUSSIANS. WHEN THE SENTRY REFUSED HAMMON TOOK THE SENTRY'S RIFLE AND SHOT THE RUSSIAN HIMSELF. THE COURT FOUND.

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

OBERAMMERGAU, JULY 2-(AP)-HOPE THAT THE PASSION PLAYERS WILL BE ABLE TO SET THEIR PRODUCTION IN SHAPE FOR A SPECIAL PRESENTATION NEXT YEAR IS STIRRING THE VILLAGERS OF OBERAMMERGAU, ALTHOUGH NO DECISION HAS BEEN REACHED.

THE PASSION PLAY HAS BEEN GIVEN HERE SINCE 1634, WHEN IT WAS BEGUN AS AN EXPRESSION OF THANKSGIVING BECAUSE OBERAMMERGAU WAS SPARED DURING A PLAGUE.

THE PLAY WAS GIVEN AT TEN-YEAR INTERVALS, BUT THE LAST ONE WAS PRESENTED IN 1934 ON THE TERCENTENARY. WAR PREVENTED ITS REPETITION IN 1944.

MISS ANNY RUTZ, WHO PLAYS THE ROLE OF MARY, SAID:

"WE ALL HOPE WE CAN GIVE THE PLAY NEXT YEAR, ALTHOUGH NORMALLY IT WOULD NOT BE GIVEN AGAIN UNTIL 1954. BUT WE LOST SO MANY MEN IN THE WAR AND NEW CHARACTERS MUST BE TRAINED FOR ROLES.

"WILLY BIERLING, WHO PLAYED JOHN, IS NOW A PRISONER OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES. WE LOST MORE THAN 100 MEN.

"FROM A VILLAGE OF 3,000, WE USE 1,400 PERSONS IN THE PLAY, 700 ACTUALLY TAKING ROLES IN THE CAST. THE REMAINDER ARE TECHNICIANS.

"MANY WOMEN HAVE MARRIED SINCE 1934, AND THAT FURTHER LIMITS OUR CHOICE OF CHARACTERS, SINCE IN MOST ROLES MARRIED WOMEN ARE BARRED."

THE VILLAGERS HAVE BEEN KEEPING THEIR FAMED WOOD-CARVING SCHOOLS GOING, WORKING AT THE DAILY TASKS WHILE WAITING FOR REHEARSALS TO BEGIN.

OTTO RUTZ, NOT A RELATIVE OF ANNY, WHO PLAYS SIMON, IS THE VILLAGE TECHNICIAN. PILATE IS PORTRAYED BY MELCHOIR BREITAMTER, THE SAWMILL OWNER. JUDAS IS HANS ZWINK, AN ARTIST AND FARMER, WHOSE GREAT-GRANDFATHER ONCE PLAYED THE CHRISTUS, WHOSE GRANDFATHER PLAYED PETER AND WHOSE FATHER PLAYED JUDAS.

THE CURRENT CHRISTUS IS ALOIS LANG, WHO NOW LIVES IN A BARN BACK OF DAHEIM LANG, NOTED HOTEL WHERE PASSION PLAY VISITORS WERE PUT UP BY THE LANG FAMILY. THE HOTEL HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THE 10TH ARMORED DIVISION FOR ITS HEADQUARTERS. THE DIVISION OCCUPIES THE TOWN.

THE CAST LOST ITS MARY MAGDALENE, THE FORMER RITA FOSCH, DAUGHTER OF THE TOWN DRUGGIST, WHO MARRIED SOME YEARS AGO AND NOW HAS TWO CHILDREN. SHE WON'T BE ABLE TO PLAY THE ROLE.

BUT THE COSTUMES AND SCENERY ARE UNDAMAGED BY THE WAR. THE TOWN WAS SPARED BY BOMBERS, ALTHOUGH IT WAS LEARNED AFTER THE UNITED STATES ARMY MOVED IN THAT IT HOUSED A LABORATORY FOR JET-PROPULSION PLANE DESIGNING STAFFS.

JP815ARW

JUL 3 1945

LANDSHUT, GERMANY, JULY 2-(AP)-STAFF SGT. [redacted] HENDRIX, 19-YEAR-OLD ARKANSAS FARM BOY, IS ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON TO RECEIVE THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL FROM PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

THIS FRECKLE-FACED DOUGHBOY WON THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD IN THE BATTLE OF BASTOGNE LAST DECEMBER WHEN HE WAS CREDITED WITH [redacted] DESTROYING TWO GERMAN 88 MM. GUN POSITIONS AND TAKING THE CREWS PRISONER, WIPING OUT TWO GERMAN MACHINEGUN NESTS AND CARRYING THREE WOUNDED AMERICANS TO SAFETY.

JUL 3 1945

30.24-28075

HENDRIX WAS THE ONLY MEMB OF HIS SQUAD TO SURVIVE BASTOGNE AND ALL HIS COMPANY OFFICERS OF THE FOURTH ARMORED DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT TO THE RELIEF OF THE 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.. He expects

HENDR THE SOLDIER, WHO IS FLYING BACK TO THE UNITED STATES, SAID HE INTENDED TO REJOIN THE DIVISION AFTER SPENDING HIS FURLOUGH WITH HIS PARENTS NEAR LEPANTO, ARK. HE HAS ONLY 39 POINTS TOWARD DISCHARGE.

JUL 3 1945

LT. MELVIN SCHUWEILER, 22 MON AVISTA, AVE., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. HIS PRESENT COMPANY COMMANDER, SAID [redacted] HENRD HENDRIX BACK. "HE DOESNAI HAVE MUCH FORMAL EDUCATION. HE ONLY COMPLETED THE FOURTH GRAIE BUT I NEVER HAVE SEEN A MAN WITH MORE COMMON SENSE," SCHUWEILER SAID.

LMK HOWCOMANS 01330 CCC 245P

AOD Shlzburg Jdbexchange xxx wds bombed

THEY DEPARTED WITH THIS MESSAGE, DELIVERED THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, FROM PFC.MICHAEL CIPKOWSKI, 334 W. 47TH ST., NEW YORK:

"YOU WON'T RECOGNIZE YOUR COUNTRY WHEN YOU GET BACK."

JS235PEW

JUL 3 1945

AOD Wiesbaden (Tucker) xxx Kitchen sink

"IT WAS NOTHING TO SEE HALF A DOZEN GENERALS STANDING AROUND IN THE KITCHEN WAITING THEIR TURN," AN AMERICAN OFFICER SAID.

GEN.BARON ALEXANDER VON FALKENHAUSEN, FORMER COMMANDER OF GERMA TROOPS IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, HAS BECOME KNOWN AS "CHOW HOUND FALKENHAUSEN" BECAUSE OF HIS GREAT APPETITE.

PFC.FRANCISCA ROLEK OF (1750 SAINT CLAIR AVE.), EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL., A GUARD, DECLARED:

"BACK IN 1939 THEY SAID THEY WANTED LIVING SPACE. THEY'VE GOT IT NOW--ONE ACRE."

JS437PEW

PRAGUE, JULY 2(AP)- THE CZECH MINISTRY OF DEFENSE RULED TODAY THAT CZECH, RUSSIAN AND RUMANIAN ARMIES MUST HAVE FORMAL CZECH ORDERS BEFORE SEIZING FOOD AND OTHER PROPERTY OF CIVILIANS. PREVIOUSLY, OCCUPATION TROOPS USUALLY SIMPLY TOOK WHAT THEY NEEDED.

PRAGUE, JULY 2(AP)- A RUSSIAN FILM DELEGATION ARRIVED TODAY TO NEGOTIATE THE PRODUCTION OF SOVIET MOVIES IN CZECH STUDIOS WHOSE PROPERTIES AND EQUIPMENT WERE LEFT LARGELY [redacted] DURING THE WAR.

UNDATED POPE PIUS

JUL 3 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

POPE PIUS XII IN A STATEMENT REPORTED BY THE VATICAN RADIO, WARNED YESTERDAY (MON) AGAINST POSTWAR "REACTION" AMONG THE PEOPLE IN WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES.

THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FCC, QUOTED THE PONTIFF AS SAYING THAT LEADERS "IN ALL FIELDS SHOULD RECOGNIZE IT AS

THEIR DUTY TO PROTECT SUCH MASSES AGAINST THEMSELVES AND AGAINST THOSE WHO ARE ONLY TOO READY TO MAKE CAPITAL OF CRITICAL PERIODS IN A NATION'S LIFE TO SATISFY UNWORTHY, BLIND PASSIONS."

THE REPORT SAID THE STATEMENTS WERE MADE IN AN INTERVIEW GRANTED BY POPE PIUS TO JEAN A.BRUNNER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

JUL 3 1945

MQ1014PEW

(ATHENS, JULY 2-(AP)-- THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE GREEK DISTRICT OF EPIRUS SAID TODAY THAT R REFUGEES CROSSING THE BORDER FROM ALBANIA DECLARED GREEKS WERE BEING SUBJECTED TO SYSTEMATIC PERSECUTION BY ALBANIAN OFFICIALS.

IN A REPORT TO THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL QUOTED THE REFUGEES AS SAYING THAT LARGE NUMBERS OF GREEKS HAD BEEN HERDED INTO CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WHERE THEY WERE ILL FED AND WITH SANITARY FACILITIES OR MEDICAL CARE.

THE REFUGEES, MOST OF WHOM WERE IN PITIABLE CONDIT DECLARED THAT ILLNESS WAS TAKING A HEAVY TOLL IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS, THE REPORT ADDED.

JUL 3 1945

APR ASSOCS 0945--JA-- 657A

PRESS ASSOCIATED

NYK

01215 TASS BELGRADE DISPATCH REPORTS FOLLOWING CHANGES SERBIAN GOVERNMENT COLON MINISTER TRADE AND SUPPLIES VOYA LEKOVIC RETIRED IN HIS PLACE FORMER MINISTER INTERNAL AFFAIRS STOP NEW MINISTER INTERNAL AFFAIRS NAMED MONCHILO MARKOVICH EDDY GILMORE

JERUSALEM, JULY 2, (AP)- A LARGE GROUP, COMPOSED OF JEWISH REFUGEES AND EX-SERVICEMEN, INVADED THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT OF SARONA TODAY IN A DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING AGAINST ANY ATTEMPT TO RE-GERMANIZE THAT COLONY WHICH ONE OF SIX FOUNDED BY GERMAN SETTLERS IN PALESTINE 80 YEARS AGO.

DEMONSTRATORS DID NOT MOLEST THE INVADING GROUP DID NOT TOUCH OR DAMAGE ANY OF THE GERMAN HOUSES, AFTER BEING APPEALED TO BY THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER, BUT MANY MARKED OU PLOTS WHERE THEY DECLARED THEIR INTENTION OF BUILDING IF THE GERMANS WERE KEPT OUT.

JUL 3 1945

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, THE NEARLY 5,000 INHABITANTS OF TH VILLAGES IN THE COLONY HAVE BEEN KEPT UNDER GUARD AND THEIR HOUSES AND PROPERTI HAVE BEEN UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ENEMY ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

TEHRAN, IRAN, JULY 2-(AP)-- THE RUSSIAN DUMP AND PORT T KHORRAMSHAHR IN IRAN AT THE PERSIAN GULF AGAIN CROWDED WITH SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT, BUT THIS TIME IT IS U.S. ARMY PROPERTY ENROUT

30.24-28077

OUT OF THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND INSTEAD OF LEND-LEASE MATERIAL FOR RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN AID MISSION NOW HAS BEEN COMPLETED, AND THE REMAINING JOB IS EVACUATING PERSIAN GULF COMMAND PROPERTY. FOR 25 MONTHS THE DUMP PROVIDED TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR THE OVERFLOW OF THE RUSSIAN [redacted] CARGO, BUT BY THE END OF LAST MARCH THE DUMP WAS CLEARED OUT OF RUSSIAN-BOUND SUPPLIES. SOON THOUSANDS OF TONS OF MATERIAL PILED IN TO THE [redacted] DUMP, [redacted], AWAITING REDEPLOYMENT TO [redacted] SECRET DESTINATIONS.

JUL 3 1945

ALB/ 00100 LDN APR 340PEW

CHUNGKING, JULY 2--(AP)--IN A MESSAGE COMMEMORATING THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE SERVICE IN CHINA, LT. GEN. IRA C. EAKER, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES AT WASHINGTON, TODAY DECLARED THAT "THREE YEARS OF COMBAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 14TH AIR FORCE HAVE SERVED TO HASTEN THE HOUR OF JAPAN'S ULTIMATE DEFEAT."

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF AIR FORCE SERVICE IN THE CHINA THEATER FALLS ON JULY 4.

JUL 3 1945

"DESTRUCTION OF JAPANESE TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND VITAL TARGETS, AND CLOSE COOPERATION GIVEN ALLIED GROUND FORCES IN THE THEATER HAVE BEEN POTENT FACTORS IN REDUCING THE ENEMY'S CAPACITY TO CARRY ON," EAKER'S MESSAGE SAID. "THAT YOU AIR OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE DESPITE GRAVE OBSTACLES ADDS TO THE STATURE OF YOUR ACHIEVEMENTS."

"EVERY MEMBER OF THE 14TH ARMY AIR FORCE CAN TAKE PERSONAL PRIDE IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL TEAMWORK THAT HAS MADE SUCH POSSIBLE,"

JUL 3 1945

CHINESE FORCES CLEARED ALL ENEMY RESISTANCE FROM WEICHOW ISLAND, IN TONKIN GULF. ADD Chungkô (Moosa) xxx Command Said

CHINESE TROOPS TO THE SOUTHEAST, SWIFTLY FOLLOWING UP THE CAPTURE OF THE FORMER U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE AT LIUCHOW, PUSHED TOWARD TWO OTHER FORMER AMERICAN BASES--KWEILIN, 90 MILES NORTHEAST, AND TANCHUCK, 100 MILES SOUTHEAST.

SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, THE CHINESE SAID REGULARS AND MILITIA HAD CAPTURED THE SI (WEST) RIVER PORT OF KWEIPING, 28 MILES WEST OF TANCHUK.

KA923AEW

BY HAMILTON W.FARON

MANILA, JULY 2-(AP)-INVASION OF THE SOUTHEAST BORNEO AREA OF BALIKPAPAN BY AUSTRALAIN TROOPS REGAINS FROM JAPANESE CONTROL THE RICHEST OIL FIELDS OF THE EAST INDIES.

IT WAS UPON THE OIL SOURCES THERE THAT THE JAPANESE HAD HOPED TO BUILD THEIR ASIATIC CONQUEST, EXPECTING THAT AREA TO SUPPLY THE FUEL FOR THEIR WAR MACHINE.

THOSE HOPES ALREADY HAD BEEN QUASHED TO A GREAT EXTENT BY AIR AND SEA BLOCKADES WHICH IN RECENT MONTHS CUT TO A THIN TRICKLE THE ENEMY'S FLOW OF OIL MOVING BY TANKERS OR PUMPED DIRECTLY INTO THE THE BUNKERS OF SHIPS.

ESTIMATES OF PRODUCTION IN THE BALIKPAPAN FIELDS VARY, BUT IT RUNS TO MANY MILLIONS OF BARRELS OF CRUDE OIL ANNUALLY--GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID 15,000,000. THIS OIL IS SO PURE IT CAN BE USED AS SHIP FUEL WITHOUT REFINING.

IN ADDITION, DUTCH-BUILT REFINERIES HAD A DAILY OUTPUT OF 35,000 BARRELS OF OIL AND 7,400 BARRELS OF GASOLINE.

DESTROYED BY THE DUTCH WHEN THE JAPANESE SWEPT SOUTHWARD IN 1942.

THESE REFINERIES WERE RESTORED BY THE ENEMY AND THEN BLASTED AGAIN BY THE ALLIES. JAPANESE PRODUCTION MAY HAVE INCREASED BEYOND PRE-WAR FIGURES TO HANDLE THE GREATER OUTPUT PIPED FROM FILES TO THE NORTH AT SAMBODJA AND LOUISE AND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MAHAKAM RIVER IN THE SAMARINDA AREA.

BUILT ALONG THE EAST SHORE OF BALIKPAPAN BAY, THE TOWN OF BALIK-PAPAN HAD A PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 30,000 INDONESIANS AND ABOUT 1,000 EUROPEANS. MOST OF ITS RESIDENTS WERE ENGAGED IN OIL PRODUCTION.

THE FEW ROADS HAD BEEN IMPROVED BY THE JAPANESE TO GAIN BETTER ACCESS TO THE OIL FIELDS. NOW THEY MAY WELL PROVE OF GREAT AID IN THE MOVEMENT OF ALLIED TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE AREA.

BALIKPAPAN BAY PROVIDES GOOD ANCHORAGE FOR AN ALMOST-UNLIMITED NUMBER OF SHIPS. THE TOWN ITSELF HAS, OR HAD, AT LEAST SEVEN GOOD WHARVES, MAKING IT A LOGICAL BASE FOR OPERATIONS THROUGH THE MAKASSAR STRAITS AGAINST OTHER ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY.

OUTSIDE OF THE TOWN, THE GENERAL AREA OF THE INVASION IS SPARSELY-POPULATED, AND EXCEPT IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE OIL FIELDS THE TROOPS FACE THE PROSPECT OF JUNGLE FIGHTING.

THERE ARE TWO CHIEF AIRFIELDS IN THE VICINITY. ONE, FORMERLY A CIVILIAN AIRPORT, IS AT MANGGAR, 12 MILES NORTHEAST OF BALIK-PAPAN, AND A JAPANESE-BUILD FIELD AT SEPINGGANG. THERE ARE SEVERAL ADDITIONAL SITES FOR AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION NEARBY. ALL THE AREA HAS BEEN HEAVILY BOMBED, KNOCKING THE ENEMY FIELDS OUT OF OPERATIONAL USE.

THAT SECTION OF EAST BORNEO NORMALLY IS UNDER RULE OF THE SULTAN OF KOETE, MAHOMMED PARIKESIT, BUT SINCE THE JAPANESE LANDED ON JAN. 25, 1942, IT HAS BEEN ADMINISTERED BY THE JAPANESE NAVY.

PM203APW

JUL 3 1945

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH ALLIED FORCES AT BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, JULY 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE SOLDIERS FLED INLAND TODAY AS THE INVASION OF BALIKPAPAN'S OIL LANDS ROLLED ON OVER BLASTED BEACH DEFENSES AND SHELL SEARED HILLS STRETCHING BACK FROM THE BAY.

AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN PILOTS REPORTED ENEMY TROOPS WERE GETTING OUT OF THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY AS FAST AS THEIR FEET AND A VARIETY OF VEHICLES COULD TAKE THEM.

THE AIRMEN HASTENED THEIR DEPARTURE WITH BOMBS AND STRAFING ATTACKS.

FROM A RIDGE OVERLOOKING BALIKPAPAN, WHICH THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS SECURED BY MID-AFTERNOON TODAY, WE COULD SEE LITTLE BUT RUIN.

HUGE OIL STORAGE TANKS, OF 50,000 GALLON CAPACITY, BLAZED AND SENT SMOKE BILLOWING SKYWARD.

ALONG THE SHORELINE THREE ROWS OF PILINGS HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY UPROOTED IN THE PRE-INVASION OPERATIONS WHICH MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID WAS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT AMPHIBIOUS MANEUVERS ACHIEVED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

AS THE AUSSIES MOVED IN AND ESTABLISHED FIRM POSITIONS, THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF HURRIED EVACUATION BY THE ENEMY. SOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE TAKEN INTACT.

SOME OF THE PILLBOXES WERE AS LARGE AS A THREE-ROOM BUNGALOW. ONE HONEYCOMBED TUNNEL SYSTEM, EVIDENTLY USED AS A HOSPITAL, WAS AT LEAST 600 FEET LONG. A VERTICAL SHAFT DROPPED 30 FEET, REVEALING TWO TUNNEL LEVELS.

ON THE NOSE OF THE RIDGE FROM WHICH WE VIEWED THE SCENE WAS A JAPANESE FIVE-INCH GUN EMPLACEMENT. BOXES OF UNUSED AMMUNITION WERE STACKED BESIDE IT.

THE ENEMY APPARENTLY ABANDONED IT WHEN AN ALLIED BOMB OR NAVAL GUN SCORED A HIT IN FRONT OF THE EMPLACEMENT. AUSSIES SAT QUIETLY BESIDE THE OMNIOUS LOOKING GUN--AND BREWED A POT OF TEA.

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PART OF THE INVADING FORCE SWUNG NORTHEAST ALONG THE COASTAL HIGHWAY TOWARD THE SEPINGGANG AIRSTRIP, THREE MILES AWAY, AND LATE IN THE DAY WERE REPORTED MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

SEPINGGANG'S AIRSTRIP, BUILT BY THE JAPANESE, IS 4,600 FEET LONG. A SECOND AIRFIELD WITH TWO PRE-WAR BUILT RUNWAYS LIES SEVEN MILES FARTUER ON AT MANGGAR.

INLAND 100 MILES ARE TWO OTHER AIRFIELDS WHICH THE DUTCH BUILT SECRETLY BEFORE THE WAR. THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN USING ALL THE FIELDS BUT NO PLANES APPEARED FROM ANY OF THEM TODAY.

THE ENEMY APPARENTLY DID NOT EXPECT A FRONTAL ASSAULT FROM THE SEA. A MAIN ANTI-TANK DITCH WAS FURTHER NORTH, NEAR THE AIRFIELDS.

UM433APW

WITH BORNEO (180)

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH AUSTRALIAN TROOPS AT BALIKPAPAN, JULY 2-(AP)-A RIVER OF BURNING OIL--A HELLISH INFERNO OF FLAME AND SMOKE--MADE A NO-MAN'S-LAND BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN AND JAPANESE LINES TODAY.

AS AUSTRALIANS AND A FEW AMERICANS WATCHED FROM A WHITE SAND RIDGE WHICH THEY HAD SEIZED, A BIG STORAGE TANK A THOUSAND YARDS AWAY ERUPTED LIKE A VIOLENT VOLCANO. A WALL OF FLAME 100 FEET ACROSS LEAPED SPECTACULARLY HUNDREDS OF FEET SKYWARD.

THE WILD COLUMN OF ROARING FLAME SEEMED TO LEAN FORWARD, AS THOUGH IT WERE GOING TO TOPPLE ONTO US ACROSS THE VALLEY. SCORES OF MEN STOOD UP FROM THEIR GUNS, WATCHING IN WONDERMENT AND SHIELDING THEIR FACES FROM THE HEAT.

A37FX

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TROOPS A MILE AWAY ON THE BEACH SAID THEY COULD FEEL THE EA[illegible] VIBRATE FROM THE FIRST BLAST AND COULD FEEL THE HEAT.

FLAMING OIL POURED DOWN RAVINES ON BOTH SIDES OF OUR RIDGE, RUNNING FASTER THAN A MAN COULD HAVE FLED. SEVERAL AUSTRALIANS SAID THEY SAW A JAPANESE, TRAPPED IN A TREE BY THE ONRUSHING FIRE, SLIP A ROPE OVER A LIMB AND HANG HIMSELF BEFORE THE FLAMES REACHED HIM.

AN AUSTRALIAN PATROL, ALREADY RETIRING FROM THE AREA BECAUSE OF JAPANESE ARTILLERY SHELLING, BARELY REACHED SAFETY.

EVIDENTLY AN ENEMY SHELL BLASTED THE TANK OPEN AFTER BLACK SMOKE HAD BEEN POURING FROM IT SINCE LATE YESTERDAY.

CD707PPW NM

A37FX

MANILA, JULY 2-(AP)-TWENTY-NINE AMERICANS AND ONE FILIPINO HAVE DIED FROM POISON LIQUOR SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF MANILA, NEARLY FIVE MONTHS AGO, AND THE ARMY PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE IS CRACKING DOWN ON THE CITY'S GOLD-BOOMING NIGHTCLUBS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE MEDICAL EXAMINER OF MANILA REVEALED THESE RESULTS: OF 40 SAMPLES OF LIQUOR TESTED, 34 CONTAINED POISON. ONE BOTTLE CONTAINED FOUR DEADLY "BLENDS" OF METHYL ALCOHOL, ACETALDEHYDE, FORMALDEHYDE AND OIL OF CARBOLIC ACID.

OF A HUNDRED LITTLE BARS AND TEMPORARY SHACKS BUILT TO VCATCH THE ARMED FORCES' TRADE, POLICE HAVE CLOSED SCORES FOUND SERVING UNLICENSED BEVERAGES.

UM225APW

MANILA, JULY 2-(AP)-"IT'S GOOD TO SEE YOU, MAC. THE LAST TIME WE MET WE WERE GOING IN A DIFFERENT DIRECTION."

THUS DID GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR GREET GOMDR. MELVIN MC COY ABOARD A U.S. SEVENTH FLEET WARSHIP AS THE GENERAL HEADED FOR THE

30.24-28079

BALIKPAPAN OPERATION.

THE LAST TIME THEY MET, INDIANAPOLIS-BORN MC COY, THEN A COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER AT CORREGIDOR, AIDED IN PLACING MACARTHUR ABOARD A PT BOAT THAT BROKE THROUGH THE JAPANESE BLOCKADE AROUND LUZON AND CARRIED THE GENERAL SAFELY TO AUSTRALIA. THAT WAS IN MARCH, 1942.

MC COY, NOW EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE LIGHT CRUISER WHICH TOOK MACARTHUR AND HIS STAFF TO BALIKPAPAN DESCRIBED MACARTHUR AS, "NOT CHANGED AT ALL, BUT LOOKING A LOT HAPPIER THAN THE LAST TIME I SAW HIM."

MC COY, THE LATE COL.EDWARD DYESS AND COL.STEPHEN S.WELLNICK FIGURED IN A DRAMATIC ESCAPE FROM A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP AT MINDANAO.

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P1252ACW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM,JULY 2 (AP)-FIERCE FIRES RAGED THROUGH FOUR JAPANESE CITIES TODAY, TOUCHED OFF BY A RECORD 4,000 TONS OF INCENDIARY BOMBS RAINED DOWN BY NEARLY 600 SUPERFORTRESSES.

IT WAS THE GREATEST FIRE STRIKE EVER MADE. BOMBER CREWS RETURNING FROM THE EARLY MORNING RAID SAID SOME FIRES WERE VISIBLE 120 MILES AWAY. FORMATIONS HITTING THREE INDUSTRIAL CITIES ON SOUTHERN HONSHU, MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN, WOULD SEE THE GLOW FROM FLAMING CITIES RAIDED BY OTHER FLIGHTS.

OFFICIALLY RESULTS WERE "GOOD TO EXCELLENT." JUBILANT AIRMEN DESCRIBED THE RAID ON KURE NAVAL BASE AS "WONDERFUL."

VETERAN RAIDERS SAID "THE BEST FIRE CONCENTRATION" THEY'VE EVER SEEN LIGHTED UBE, JAPAN'S GREATEST MAGNESIUM PRODUCING CENTER. THE ENTIRE WATERFRONT WAS AFLAME, WITH A STRONG WIND FANNING THE FIRE.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN DAVIES OF THE TINIAN-BASED 313TH WING SAID HIS BOMBARDIERS WERE ABLE TO RELEASE THEIR INCENDIARIES VISUALLY ON UBE WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS. OVERCAST FORCED BOMBARDIERS TO USE INSTRUMENTS OVER OTHER TARGETS, AND PREVENTED DETAILED OBSERVATION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE RAIDS.

OTHER AERIAL ETC 4TH GRAPH.

JUL 3 1945

XA952ACW

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM,JULY 2-(AP)-FOR EIGHT FLIERS IN ONE SUPERFORTRESS CREW TODAY'S GREATEST SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND WAS THE FLIGHT TO END ALL FLIGHTS.

AFTER 35 MISSIONS THEY'RE HEADING FOR THE BARN--THE U.S.A.

CAPT.GEORGE G.BERTANGNOLI OF PENCE,WIS., SAID THE FLIGHT LEFT HIM WITH MANY FINE MEMORIES, TWO IN PARTICULAR--"SEEING A GOOD NETWORK OF FIRES BURNING IN UBE, JAPAN'S LEADING MAGNESIUM PRODUCING CENTER,AND ON THE WAY BACK SEEING KURE, JAPAN'S MAIN NAVAL BASE, FLAMING 120 MILES AWAY FROM THE FIREBOMB TREATMENT."

SGT.JOHN MCGARY OF TUSCALOOSA,ALA., TAILGUNNER, SAW A JA PPPPPPPPPP

JAPANESE PLANE GO DOWN IN SMOKE OVER UBE. "TRACERS WERE BITING INTO THE PLANE AND AS IT WENT DOWN, I SAW A PARACHUTE OPEN.

CAPT.B.R.OLIVE OF FREEPORT,TEX., SAID HE COULD SEE FIRES FOR A HUNDRED MILES AFTER LEAVING THE TARGET AREA.

THE CREW IN THE SUPERFORT PILOTED BY LT.NICHOLAS KILARGIS OF PHILADELPHIA NARROWLY ESCAPED HAVING A FIREBOMB CLUSTER EXPLODE IN THE BOMB BAY. ONE BOMB STUCK WHEN BOMBARDIER LT.THEODORE PECK OF MILWAUKEE,WIS., RELEASED.

"WE DIDN'T KNOW WHETHER THE ARMING DEVICE WAS SPINNING--IF IT WAS, THEN THE BOMB WOULD EXPLODE IN A FEW SECONDS," KILARGIS SAID.

"UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PECK, LT.HOWARD CAUSBY OF CORPUS CHRISTI,TEX., AND GUNNER SGT.WILLIAM MOBLEY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WENT INTO THE BOM BAY AND HELD THE ARMING DEVICE UNTIL THEY COULD PULL THE BOMB AWAY FROM THE HOOK AND THROW IT OUT MANUALLY.

NOME OF BRIG.GEN.ROGER RAMEY'S TINIAN-BASED 58TH WING'S PLANES WERE LOST.

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DV1242PCW

OKINAWA,JULY 2-(AP)-ACCLAIMED AS ONE OF THE FINEST OUTFITS IN MARINE CORPS AVIATION HISTORY, MARINE AIR GROUP 33 SHOT DOWN 224 JAPANESE PLANES AND FLEW MORE THAN 25,000 COMBAT HOURS DURING THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN.

COMMANDED BY COL.WARD E.DICKEY, DUBOIS,PA., THE GROUP'S PILOTS

FLEW NEARLY 10,000 SORTIES WITH CORSAIRS, HELLCATS, NIGHT FIGHTERS AND AVENGER TORPEDO BOMBERS FROM THE TIME OF THE FIRST COMBAT AIR PATROL FROM KADENA FIELD APRIL 10 UNTIL OKINAWA WAS SECURED JUNE 21.

CORSAIRS AND HELLCATS ALSO RANGED NORTHWARD TO KYUSHU AND SOUTHWESTWARD TO MIYAKO IN THE SAKISHIMA ISLANDS TO CARRY THE FIGHT TO JAPAN'S OWN BASES.

ONLY TWO PLANES WERE LOST IN AERIAL COMBAT. FORTY-FOUR WERE LOST BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, AND ROUGH FLYING CONDITIONS CAUSED A LOSS OF 12 PLANES.

"ONLY THE BRILLIANT FLYING PERFORMANCES BY THE PILOTS KEPT OUR OPERATIONAL LOSSES TO THAT LOW FIGURE," SAID LT.COL.ESCHOLM MALLORY, 4803 WASHINGTON BLVD., ARLINGTON,VA., GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER.

FJ727ACW NM

JUL 3 1945

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 2)

BY MARINE FIRST LIEUTENANT MILLARD KAUFMAN OF BALTIMORE, MD., DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)...OKINAWA (DELAYED)--OKINAWA'S READY ACCEPTANCE OF AMERICAN OCCUPATION HAS BEEN DRAMATICALLY PRESENTED IN A PETITION SIGNED BY PROMINENT CIVILIANS HOPEFUL FOR "A NEW PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC," UNDER AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

THE PETITION, DRAWN UP BY 10 OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL OF THIS WAR-SCARRED ISLAND'S CIVILIANS, EVEN SUGGESTS A MAN--A MARINE LIEUTENANT BORN IN JAPAN TO TAKE A LEADING ROLE IN OKINAWA'S REHABILITATION.

HE IS FIRST LIEUTENANT FREDERICK B. VAN BRUNT OF ONTARIO, CALIF., WHO WAS BORN IN YOKOHAMA AND SPENT 17 OF HIS 23 YEARS IN KOBE. IT WAS LARGELY THROUGH VAN BRUNT'S EFFORTS THAT THE COOPERATION OF THE OKINAWANS WAS WON IN THE EARLY, DECISIVE PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE OKINAWANS' PETITION WAS ADDRESSED TO "HIS EXCELLENCY, THE REVERED" MAJ. GEN. LEMUEL C. SHEPHERD, COMMANDING THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION.

THE DOCUMENT READ IN PART:

"OKINAWA HAS AN EXTRAORDINARY HISTORY, EXTENDING BACK OVER A PERIOD OF SIX HUNDRED YEARS. IT REPRESENTS AN AMALGAMATION OF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE CULTURES, BUILT ON A FOUNDATION PECULIAR TO OKINAWA ITSELF. X X X

"IF, WHILE THE TRADITIONAL CULTURE OF OKINAWA STILL EXISTS, IT WERE IMPREGNATED WITH THE SEEDS OF YOUR NEWER CIVILIZATION, THIS LAND WOULD BECOME A NEW PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC. X X X

"WE FEEL THAT LIEUTENANT VAN BRUNT, BY VIRTUE OF HIS UNDERSTANDING OF OKINAWA AND HER PEOPLE, IS THE PERSON BEST QUALIFIED TO UNDERTAKE THE REBUILDING OF OKINAWA, A WORK IN WHICH MEN OF SUCH CHARACTER MUST NOT BE LACKING.

"PLEASE DEIGN TO ALLOW THIS LIEUTENANT TO REMAIN WITH US, X X X"

GENERAL SHEPHERD REPLIED:

"I AM GREATLY HONORED AND DEEPYL TOUCHED TO RECEIVE YOUR PERSONAL LETTER, BUT I AM ONLY A MILITARY COMMANDER OF ONE DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THIS ISLAND. THEREFORE, I HAVE NO AUTHORITY TO GRANT YOUR REQUEST.

THE FUTURE OF OKINAWA RESTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND NOT WITH THE MILITARY COMMANDERS IN THE FIELD. THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS ISLAND WILL BE ADMINISTERED BY CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS SENT BY THE UNITED STATES, SUPPORTED BY MILITARY AND NAVAL OCCUPATIONAL FORCES. TELL YOUR PEOPLE THAT I WILL FORWARD YOUR REQUEST TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES RECOMMENDING THEY GIVE IT THEIR GRAVEST CONSIDERATION."

SAID VAN BRUNT, "IT ALL CAME AS A SURPRISE TO ME."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JULY 2)

SU1031PEW

JUL 3 1945

A199KX (BORNEO BLOCKADE)

BY ROBERT GEIGER (250)

OKINAWA, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE AMERICAN AERIAL BLOCKADE OF JAPAN, NOW EXTENDED TO THE CHINESE COAST, HAS THROTTLED ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE YELLOW SEA TO A MERE TRICKLE, A NAVY OFFICER DECLARED TODAY.

THIS SEA BETWEEN THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS AND CHINA ONCE WAS THE PRINCIPAL ENEMY ARTERY, BUT NOW NONE OF ITS WATER IS SAFE.

COMDR.J.M.CHITTENDEN, OF MASSENA,N.Y., COMMANDER OF THE PRIVATEER DETACHMENT OF FLEET AIR WING ONE, SAID AMERICAN ATTACKS HAD FORCED THE JAPANESE TO TAKE A ROUNDABOUT ROUTE FAR UP THE YELLOW SEA.

THE TRAFFIC IS RESTRICTED TO SMALL SHIPS, HE SAID, AND TO REACH JAPAN AT ALL THEY MUST FOLLOW THE SMALL ISLANDS OFF KOREA AND THEN SLIP ACROSS THE HOME ISLANDS BY NIGHT.

THUNDERBOLTS FROM OKINAWA IN THEIR FIRST STRIKE AGAINST THE CHINA COAST DEMONSTRATED YESTERDAY HOW DANGEROUS IT IS FOR THE NIPPONESE TO MOVE BY DAY IN THE WATERS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

THEY CAUGHT A CONCENTRATION OF SHIPPING IN THE CHUSAN ARCHIPELAGO, WHICH IS SOUTH OF SHANGHAI, SET A BIG OIL TANKER AFIRE AND DAMAGED SIX LARGE CARGO VESSELS.

LT.LLOYD E.MILLET OF BELLEVILLE,ILL., HAD HIS PLANE SHOT UP IN THE RAID ON THE ARCHIPELAGO AND RETURNED TO BASE WITH ONE WHEEL OF HIS THUNDERBOLT UP AND THE OTHER DOWN. HE HEADED OUT TO SEA WHILE ANOTHER PLANE BUZZED A NAVY SHIP TO ATTRACT ATTENTION.

MILLET BAILED OUT. "AS I FLOATED DOWN I COULD SEE A P-6 BOAT HEADING FOR ME," HE SAID, "AND SO WHEN I HIT THE WATER AND DITCHED THE PARACHUTE I DIDN'T BOTHER TO INFLATE THE LIFE RAFT."

JW249PCW

BY AL DOPKING

OKINAWA,JULY 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ARMY B-25S MADE THEIR FIRST BOMBING RAID ON JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS FROM THEIR NEW OKINAWA BASES TODAY WITHOUT RUNNING INTO A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE ON THE 650-MILE ROUND TRIP.

TWENTY-THREE MEDIUM BOMBERS OF A SEVENTH AIR FORCE BOMBARDMENT

GROUP HIT CHIRAN AIRFIELD ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF KYUSHU SHORTLY BEFORE 8 A.M. THEY REPORTED NO OPPOSITION EXCEPT A LITTLE FLAK FIRED AT TAIL-END PLANES.

THE MITCHELL BOMBERS WERE POSSIBLY THE FIRST OVER JAPAN SINCE DOOLITTLE'S CARRIER-LAUNCHED B-25 ATTACK APRIL 18, 1942. THEY CAME OVER THE TARGET IN TWO WAVES AT 7,500 FEET.

ESCORTED BY 32 MARINE CORSAIR FIGHTER PLANES, THE MITCHELLS DROPPED HUNDREDS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS. THE TAIL-END PLANES OF THE STRIKE REPORTED SEEING ENEMY ANTIAIRCRAFT BURSTS WHICH LT.JOE GARDNER, MIAMI BEACH,FLA., DESCRIBED AS "WIDE." SO DID 2ND LT.ARNOLD D.NYZER, STORM LAKE,IOWA, AND STAFF-SGT.EDWARD STINSON, NORRISTOWN,N.J.

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NYZER COUNTED 36 BURSTS FROM ENEMY SHELLS 200 YARDS ON EACH SIDE OF HIS BOMBER, AND STINSON ABOUT 16 WHICH HE SAID LOOKED LIKE 75-MILLIMETER SHELLS.

TO ALL PILOTS, HOWEVER, THE RAID WAS A BIG LET-DOWN. "WE JUST GOT A FLEETING GLIMPSE OF JAPAN--THAT'S ALL," SAID LT.ANTHONY ROBERT ROSS, OLEAN,N.Y.

FJ453ACW

BY AL DOPKINS

OKINAWA, JULY 2-(AP)-THERE'S NO PUSSY-FOOTING OR PAMPERING IN UNCLE SAM'S TREATMENT OF HIS LAST CROP OF WARTIME WARDS--250,000 OKIES OF OKINAWA.

BUT THERE'S PLENTY OF HARD-HEADED JUSTNESS.

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UNDER BRIG.GEN.WILLIAM E.CRIST OF HARRISBURG, PA., HEAD OF THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, THE QUARTER MILLION OKINAWAS ARE GETTING TEN AMERICAN DOLLARS AND FEW IF ANY IMPROVEMENTS IN THEIR

30.24-28081

LIVING STANDARDS OUTSIDE OF SANITATION, WHICH IS MAINLY FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

THE OKIES ARE NOT PAID WAGES FOR WORKING BUT RECORDS ARE BEING KEPT AND EVENTUALLY HE WILL BE PAID--IN LINE WITH THEIR FORMER ECONOMY, CRIST SAYS. RIGHT NOW ALL AN OKIE GETS IS AN EXTRA MEAL. THOSE WHO WORK EAT THRICE DAILY AND THOSE WHO DON'T WORK EAT ONLY TWICE.

NO FRATERNIZING IS PERMITTED AMONG OKIES AND AMERICAN TROOPS WHO ARE NOT ALLOWED TO GIVE THEM CIGARETS OR CANDY. AND IF CIVILIAN WOUNDED NEED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS, THE BLOOD COMES FROM FELLOW OKINAWANS.

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MILITARY OPERATIONS HAVE DICTATED THAT THE OKINAWANS MUST MOVE FROM THE COMPARATIVELY LEVEL FERTILE SOIL IN THE SOUTH TO THE MORE MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY IN THE NORTH, SAID CRIST. HOWEVER BEFORE THIS MASS MIGRATION IS UNDERTAKEN THE NATIVES ARE BEING ALLOWED TO HARVEST THEIR CROPS.

THE OKINAWANS RAPIDLY ARE LEARNING ENOUGH ENGLISH TO GET ALONG ON, OTHERWISE THEY CLING TO THEIR ANCIENT WAYS. THEY ARE NOT JAPANESE, ALTHOUGH THEIR CULTURE IS A CONGLOMERATION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE WITH IMPROVIZATIONS OF THEIR OWN.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT, SAID CRIST, IS GIVING EACH OKINAWAN AS MUCH RESPONSIBILITY AS HE IS WORTHY OF SHOULDERING. NO MORE. UNDOUBTEDLY SOME OF THE NATIVES ARE STILL PRO-JAPANESE, ALTHOUGH MOST ARE DOCILE FARMERS EASY TO HANDLE.

COL.FREDERICK B.WIENER, PROVIDENCE, R.I., DIRECTOR OF ONE GOVERNMENT BRANCH, REPORTED LITTLE RELIGIOUS UNDERSTANDING AMONG

THE OKINAWANS. HE SAID THERE ARE TRACES OF BUDDHISM AND SHINTOISM. BETWEEN 2,000 TO 3,000 ARE CHRISTIANS.

FR544ACW

ADD MANILA(Sutton) xxx & JAVA

IN A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-INVASION, MACARTHUR SAID TODAY THAT THE STRATEGIC STRAITS NOW WERE "CONTROLLED BY OUR SURFACE CRAFT AS WELL AS BY AIR AND SUBMARINE" AND THAT "OUR SHIPPING CAN NOW SAIL WITH LAND-BASED AIR COVER TO ANY POINT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC."

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"SWIFTLY FOLLOWING OUR SEIZURE OF BRUNEI BAY ON THE NORTHWESTERN COAST AND TARAKAN ON THE NORTHEASTERN, THE ENEMY'S KEY BORNEO DEFENSES ARE NOW ISOLATED OR CRUSHED," MACARTHUR SAID, "AND HIS CONFUSED AND DISORGANIZED FORCES ARE INCAPABLE OF EFFECTIVE STRATEGIC ACTION."

AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION TROOPS INVADED TARAKAN MAY 1 AND BRUNEI BAY JUNE 10.

MACARTHUR SAID THAT WITH BALIKPAPAN'S AIR FACILITIES, "WILL ENABLE OUR AIRCRAFT OF ALL CATEGORIES TO DISRUPT AND SMASH ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS ON LAND AND SEA FROM TIMOR TO EASTERN SUMATRA" AND THAT "THE WHOLE EXTENT OF JAVA" WAE WITHIN EASY FLIGHT RANGE.

REAR ADM.ALBERT GALLATIN NOBLE, COMMANDING SEVENTH FLEET AMPHIBIOUS FORCES UNDER THE OVERALL COMMAND OF VICE ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY, SAID THE ASSAULT PHASES OF THE OPERATION WERE COMPLETED WITHOUT CASUALTY DESPITE DETERMINED OPPOSITION FROM THE ENEMY AND HIGH WAVES. NOBLE SAID THE JAPANESE DUAL PURPOSE GUNS ON THE COAST WERE MANNED AND FOUGH BY THE ENEMY IN AN AGGRESSIVE MANNER.

SEVENTEEN OF 28 KNOWN 90-MILLIMETER ENEMY GUNS, HOWEVER, HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT BY THE AIR FORCES UNDER MAJ.GEN.PAUL B. WURTSMITH, AND 60 PER CENT OF THE TOWN OF 30,000 POPULATION HAD BEEN LEVELED, WHILE SEVEN ENEMY AIRFIELDS WERE RENDERED UNFIT FOR USE.

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THE AUSTRALIANS, LED BY MAJ.GEN.E.J.MILFORD UNDER THE CORPS COMMAND OF LT. GEN.SIR LESLIE J.MORSHEAD, ARE THESAME FORCES WHO STOPPED THE JAPANESE ON THE KOKODA TRAIL IN NEW GUINEA JUST THREE YEARS AGO.

MM1221APW

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ADD MANILA (Sutton) xxx dead was 300,000

SOME JAPANESE PRISONES CAPTURED OR SURRENDERING VOLUNTARILY IN THE PHILIPPINES EXPECT THE WAR TO END "NEXT MONTH" WITH JAPAN'S SURRENDER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT HAMILTON FARON REPORTED FROM 37TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

PRISONERS TALKED FREELY THROUGH INTERPRETERS, HE SAID, AND MOST OF THEM DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITY OF A NEW JAPANESE CABINET BEING FORMED SOON TO SEEK PEACE. THEY AGREED PRINCE KANOYE MIGHT HEAD SUCH A CABINET, AND TERMED HIM A FRIEND OF JAPAN'S COMMON PEOPLE.

AMERICAN OFFICERS, FARON CAUTIONED, SAY THE VIEWS OF JAPANESE WHO HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FOR SIX MONTHS AND EXPOSED TO AMERICA'S OVERWHELMING POWER IN THE PHILIPPINES CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF JAPANESE IN THE HOMELAND.

UM209APW

ADD Balikpapan (LEE VAN ATA) xxx remarked (MacArthur) 1st er

CARRYING HIS NOW CHARACTERISTIC LIGHT TANK KID GLOVES BUT MINUS HIS USUAL PIPE OR CIGAR, HE WALKED RAPIDLY UP THE BEACHHEAD AND INTO THE FORWARD LINES, PAUSING ONLY TWICE TO GREET INDIVIDUAL SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS BEFORE REACHING THE COMMAND POST WHICH WAS HIS PRIMARY

30.24-28083

INTEREST.

THERE WAS SOME DOUBT WHO PRESENTED THE BEST SNIPING TARGET: MACARTHUR, LT.GEN.SIR LESLIE MORSHEAD, AUSTRALIAN AIR VICE MARSHAL VILLAIM BOSTOCK OR VICE ADMIRAL DANIEL BARBEY.

AFTER DRAWING FIRE ON THE FIRST RIDGE MACARTHUR TURNED TO LT. COMDR.WILLIAM MAILLARD OF SAN FRANCISCO, BARBEY'S AIDE, AND SAID IN HIGH GOOD HUMOR, "LET'S TRY THAT RIDGE OVER THERE AND SEE IF WE CAN DRAW SOME FIRE FROM THE OTHER SIDE."

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THERE WAS NO MORE FIRE.

ADD BALIK PAPAN (Hutcheson) After 3rd xxx See 2nd half

CPL.WILLIAM BIGELOW OF (1521 PLEASANT VALLEY BLVD.) ALTOONA,PA., AND CPL.STEVE STEFCHAK OF (304 THURLOW ST.) CHESTER,PA., AMTRACK DRIVERS SAID THE WORST THING THEY HAD TO DUCK GOING ASHORE WERE WAVES.

THE TRIO WERE BUSILY ENGAGED IN SOUVENIR HUNTING IN A HUGE PILE OF CRATED CHINAWARE. WHILE ARTILLERY LANDED ALL AROUND, THE FRAGILE PILE OF TEACUPS AND GLASSES WAS UNTOUCHED. FOLLOWING THEIR LEAD, AMERICAN CREWS ON LANDING BOATS ARE BUSY CARRYING THE CHINAWARE TO BARGES TO REPLACE MESSKITS.

DV1150ACW

ADD Balikpapan (Baines) xxx Town Itself.

THICK BLACK SMOKE FROM OIL FIRES ENGULFED BOTH ARMIES, SPREADING AN OMINOUS BACKDROP FOR THE BATTLE SCENE.

"THERE IS PLENTY OF FIGHTING STILL AHEAD" MORSHEAD ADDED, "BUT IN THE STRATEGIC SENSE OUR CAPTURE OF THE RIDGE INSURED SUCCESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. ONCE WE SECURED THE BEACHHEAD WE KNEW WE HAD THE JAPS LICKED. WE HAD TO HAVE THAT RIDGE IN ORDER TO PROTECT OUR LEFT FLANK AND MAKE SURE THE ENEMY COULDN'T DISLODGE

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US."

THE AUSTRALIANS HOLD MORE THAN HALF OF KLANDASAN, A MAIN RESIDENTIAL SUBURB OF BALIKPAPAN. PART OF THE TOWN LIES WITHIN THE BEACHHEAD AREA, AND ONCE-ELABORATE EUROPEAN RESIDENCES SPRAWL ALONG GENTLE HILLS RUNNING EASTWARD FROM THE BEACHHEAD TO THE PENINSULA WHICH MARKS THE ENTRANCE TO BALIKPAPAN BAY. EVERY HOME, INCLUDING THE FORMER DUTCH ARMY BARRACKS AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS, HAS BEEN SMASHED BY BOMBING AND SHELLFIRE.

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ADDITIONAL TROOPS LANDED MONDAY ON THE WIDENING BEACHHEAD, TO THE THUNDEROUS WELCOME OF INCESSANT ARTILLERY FIRE AND THE UNDERTONES OF DEEPER NAVAL GUNFIRE AND BOMBS DROPPED BY CIRCLING CARRIER PLANES.

FORCES DIVING EASTWARD ALONG THE COAST TOWARD SEPINGGANG AIRSTRIP MOVED RAPIDLY ALONG A TWO-LANE DIRT ROAD THROUGH GENERALLY LIGHT RESISTANCE BUT MET OCCASIONAL STUBBORN JAPANESE POCKETS. THE ADVANCE WAS SO SWIFT THAT CAPTURE OF THE AIRFIELD SEEMED IMMINENT.

IN THIS EASTWARD ADVANCE THE AUSTRALIANS EARLY THIS MORNING TOOK A DOMINATING HILL WITH SURPRISING EASE. ELABORATE FORTIFICATIONS ON THEHILL WERE FOUND VIRTUALLY UNMANNED. FIELD COMMANDERS SAID THIS WAS ONE OF MANY STRIKING EXAMPLES OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRE-INVASION AERIAL AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS WHICH LEFT ALL TARGET AREAS IN COMPLETE RUINS AND DROVE AWAY MANY SHATTERED DEFENSE GARRISONS.

SEPINGGANG AIRSTRIP, JAPANESE-BUILT, WAS HEAVILY CRATERED BY THE BOMBARDMENT BUT AFTER ITS CAPTURE IS EXPECTED TO BE RESTORED TO SERVICE RAPIDLY TO PROVIDE A BASE FOR CLOSE AIR SUPPORT.

SPECIAL CAVALRY COMMANDOS WERE FIGHTING IN THIS EASTWARD DRIVE. ABOUT A MILE INLAND, BITTER FIGHTING FLARED WHERE THE AUSTRALIANS WERE TRYING TO DISLODGE JAPANESE FROM STRONG CAVE AND TUNNEL POSITIONS.

OTHER ENEMY POCKETS AND CAVES INLAND FROM THE MAIN BEACHHEAD

WERE BEING REDUCED SYSTEMATICALLY. THE JAPANESE USED ARTILLERY IN FAMILIAR STYLE, WITH A FEW ROUNDS AT INTERVALS. AUSTRALIAN CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT ALTHOUGH THE ENEMY WAS COVERING THE ENTIRE BEACHHEAD AREA WITH HIS GUNS.

JAPANESE WERE EMPLOYING DUAL PURPOSE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS FIRED AT A RELATIVELY LOW ALTITUDE, WHERE THEIR SHELLS SPREAD HOT METAL OVER A WIDE AREA.

ONCE SUCH A SERIES OF BURSTS HIT A BARGE ALONG THE BEACH AND SCATTERED METAL ACROSS A NEARBY COMMAND POST. THE SAME GUN SENT A SCOUT PLANE CRASHING IN FLAMES FROM 200 FEET ALTITUDE.

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OTHER AMERICAN PLANES REPORTED ENCOUNTERING MUCH HEAVIER ENEMY ACKACK THAN ON INVASION DAY. AUSTRALIANS, LATER CAPTURED THESE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS WHEN THEY OVERRAN A HILL POSITION NEAR THE RIGHT FLANK

CAPT.PAUL RAYMOND, 3679 FIARMON DRIVE, NEW ORLEANS, COMMANDING I COMPANY OF THE 672ND AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR BATTALION, REPORTED MINES WERE A PROBLEM FOR AMTRACS ON THE INLAND EDGE OF THE BEACHHEAD. HE SAID THE JAPANESE BURIED 250-POUND BOMBS WITH THE FUSES PROTRUDING LIKE MUSHROOMS. ONE MEDICAL AMTRAC STOPPED JUST IN TIME TO LOCATE THREE SUCH MINES--JUST AHEAD AND ON BOTH SIDES.

ONE GROUP OF AUSSIES BUILT A FIRE TO BREW TEA AND EXPLODED SUCH A BOMB, KILLING ONE AND WOUNDING SIX.

ONLY A FEW JAPANESE PRISONERS HAVE THUS FAR BEEN TAKEN. ONE OUTFIT BAGGED TWO WOUNDED JAPANESE MARINES, BOTH LARGE, WELL-FED AND SULLEN.

JUL 3 1945

QD939PPW

ADD Flagship (Brines) xxx Surface Attacks

THE LESSONS AND GAMELES OF THOSE EARLY DAYS, SAID BARLEY, PROVIDED THE BASIC TACTICS NOW USED FOR WHAT HAS BECOME A FAMILIAR BUT STILL AN INTRICATE MANEUVER. THE OPERATIONAL PLANS FOR EACH LANDING ARE SO COMPLEX THAT THEY ARE THICKER THAN A NEW YORK TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

"IN THE BEGINNING WE WERE UNDER CONTINUED JAPANESE AERIAL ATTACK. SO WE HAD TO DEVELOP A TECHNIQUE OF LANDING OUR MEN QUICKLY AND THEN PULLING OUT FAST IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE LOSSES. THE ANSWER WAS TO CARRY INFANTRYMEN IN LSTS (LANDING SHIP TANKS) AND LCIS (LANDING CRAFT INFANTRY) WHICH RAN UP ON THE BEACH FOR SPEEDY UNLOADING -- A TECHNIQUE PECULIAR TO THIS THEATER IN THE PACIFIC."

GRADUALLY THE SEVENTH ACQUIRED MORE WARCRAFT FOR SUPPORT FIRE. BUT JAPANESE SNIPERS STRAPPED TO COCONUT TREES RODE OUT THE BOMBARDMENTS AND THEN INFLICTED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES TO LANDING INFANTRYME SO BARBEY

BUT JAPANESE SNIPERS STRAPPED TO COCONUT TREES RODE OUT THE BOMBARDMENTS AND THEN INFLICTED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES TO LANDING INFANTRYMEN. SO BARBEY AND HIS STAFF OFFICERS BORROWED SOME NEW ARMY ROCKETS AND EXPERIMENTED TO OBTAIN AN UMBRELLA-LIKE SHELL FIRE CAPABLE OF ELIMINATING TREE MEN. FROM THAT DEVELOPED THE AWESOME ROCKET BOATS WHICH NOW ARE USED EXTENSIVELY IN THE SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL PACIFIC.

UM504APW

JUL 3 1945

ADD Guam (Erskine) xxx May 29

OKINAWA-BASED ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS AND IWO-BASED ARMY MUSTANGS ROAMED ENEMY SEAS AND RANGED OVER HONSHU AND KYUSHU, HAMMERING TWO AIRFIELDS AND TWO SEAPLANE BASES. THEY SANK FOUR AND DAMAGED 19 JAPANESE SHIPS IN THEIR SUNDAY FORAYS BESIDE DESTROYING 13 PARKED ENEMY PLANES AND SHOOTING DOWN FOUR.

--DASH--

ALLIED HEAVY BOMBERS MEANWHILE STRUCK FROM FORMOSA AND CHINA SOUTH THROUGH EASTERN JAVA, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES REPORTED TODAY.

THE ENEMY'S SHINCHIKU OIL REFINERY ON FORMOSA WENT UP IN TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS; THE NAVAL BASE OF MAKO, BETWEEN FORMOSA AND CHINA, WAS CRIPPLED; AN ARSENAL NEAR CANTON WAS BOMBED; AND AIRDROMES, SUPPLIES AND COMMUNICATIONS BLASTED IN INDO-CHINA AND JAVA, MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED. THREE JAPANESE SHIPS WERE SUNK.

MM-UM1232APW

ADD Okinawa xxx Island is Clear

LAUDING BUCKNER AND THE OTHER AMERICANS WHO DIED HERE, STILWELL SAID "OUR PRIDE IN THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENT MUST BE TEMPERED BY THE PRICE THEY PAID. TOO MANY OF THEM WILL NOT COME HOME."

30.24 - 28085

HE CONCLUDED, "WE OWE IT TO THE MEN WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES HERE TO FINISH THE JOB SO COMPLETELY AND CONVINCINGLY THAT NEVER AGAIN CAN JAPAN BE A THREAT TO PEACE IN THE PACIFIC."

JUL 3 1945

UM213APW

A115FX

JAPCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 2-(AP)-THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TODAY MOVED TO IMPROVE ITS DAMAGED RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS IN THE FACE OF CONTINUED AIR ATTACKS, THE IMPENDING INVASION OF THE MAINLAND AND THE ANNOUNCED PROGRAM OF SHIFTING ITS INDUSTRIES TO MANCHURIA.

IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION QUOTING DOMEI NEWS AGENCY, RADIO TOKYO SAID THE GOVERNMENT AS ORDERED A NEW MOBILIZATION OF MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S VOLUNTEER CORPS TO LOAD AND UNLOAD FREIGHT.

THEY WILL BE CHARGED WITH "AUGMENTING THE EFFICIENCY OF RAILWAYS FOR THE SPEEDIEST POSSIBLE MOVEMENT OF MUNITIONS, FOODSTUFFS, COAL AND OTHER VITAL STRATEGIC GOODS."

THE DISPATCH SAID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TEMPORARILY LEND ROLLING STOCK TO PRIVATELY OWNED AND OPERATED RAILWAYS AND RAILWAY WORKERS WOULD BE ORGANIZED INTO A "RAILWAY FIGHTING UNIT."

"EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS" WERE TAKEN TO CONSTRUCT "MORE STRATEGIC" VESSELS AND FOR THE EXPANSION OF FACILITIES FOR BUILDING AND REPAIRING WOODEN STEAMERS AND ENGINE-EQUIPPED SAIL NG VESSELS.

PLANS WERE MADE TO EXPAND STEVEDORING HELP AND TO MOBILIZE LIGHTERS AND MECHANICAL CONVEYORS TO INCREASE SHIPPING EFFICIENCY, DOMEI SAID.

THE MEASURES WERE DESIGNED ALSO TO FACILITATE EVACUATION OF "IMPORTANT PRODUCTIVE FACILITIES FROM LARGE CITIES TO RURAL DISTRICTS."

JP808APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 2-(AP)-FIRES RAGED FOR FIVE HOURS TODAY IN KURE, TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED IN A BROADCAST SAYING FIRE-BOMBING SUPERFORTS SWEPT OVER THE NAVAL BASE CITY AND OTHER AREAS OF SOUTHERN HONSHU ISLAND FOR FIVE HOURS.

JUL 3 1945

"A WIDE AREA" OF KURE WAS BURNED AND "SOME DAMAGE" WAS INFLICTED ON NAVAL FACILITIES, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID IN A DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSIONS. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DAMAGE TO NAVAL INSTALLATIONS IS A RARITY FOR THE NIPPONESE.

"ALTHOUGH NAVAL INSTALLATIONS SUSTAINED SOME DAMAGE," DOMEI EXPLAINED, "STRATEGIC OPERATIONS REMAIN ABSOLUTELY UNHARMED."

NAVY AND ARMY FORCES WERE REPORTED DOING THEIR "UTMOST IN CARRYING OUT EFFECTIVE MEASURES FOR RELIEF IN THE AFFECTED AREA."

IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN-ANNOUNCED MASS FIRE RAIDS, TOKYO SAID TWELVE SUPERFORTS SOWED MINES IN TOYAMA BAY ON THE WEET COAST OF HONSHU AT MIDNIGHT AND OTHERS RECONNOITERED A SECTION OF THE EAST COAST.

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(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO GUAM B-29 AFTER 11TH (BRACKETED) GRAPH).

JUL 3 1945

ASOFX ADD Frisco (Mighty I) xxx To safety

THE INGRAHAM, ONE OF THE NAVY'S 175 "CAN" CLASS OF BIG DESTROYERS, PARTICIPATED IN THE LEYTE ISLAND, PHILIPPINES, INVASION AND OTHER SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ENGAGEMENTS BEFORE REACHING THE HIGH MARK OF HER 14-MONTH CAREER WHILE ESCORTING AMERICAN CARRIERS IN STRIKES AT THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA AREA.

IN LATE FEBRUARY SHE WAS OFF IWO JIMA POUNDING ENEMY SHORE INSTALLATIONS WITH HER FIVE-INCH GUNS. A SHORT TIME LATER SHE JOINED THE DESTROYER PACK IN PROTECTING U.S. CARRIERS SOFTENING UP OKINAWA FOR INVASION. SHE WENT UNSCATHED THROUGH THE OKINAWA LANDING AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS IN APRIL, RECEIVING HER HIT THE FOLLOWING MONTH WHILE AT A "HOT SPOT" PICKET STATION BETWEEN THE RYUKYUS AND KYUSHU, JAPAN'S SOUTHERNMOST HOME ISLAND.

DURING ALL ACTION SINCE LEYTE, ON A BATTLE-A-MONTH SCHEDULE THAT INCLUDED MINDORO AND THE LINGAYEN GULF INVASION OF LUZON IN THE PHILIPPINES THE INGRAHAM WAS COMMANDED BY COMMANDER J.F. HARPER, JR., CENTERVILLE, MD. BEFORE THAT HER SKIPPER WAS CAPT. EDWARD W.GORDON, USN, NOW PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER AT THE 12TH NAVAL DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, SAN FRANCISCO.

SHE WAS BUILT AT THE KEARNY, NEW JERSEY, SHIPYARDS OF THE FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND COMMISSIONED MARCH 10, 1944.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT NOON EASTERN WAR TIME, MONDAY, JULY 2)

UM644APW

ADD Frisco Japcast xxx Ultimate Victory

IT ASSERTED THAT NEW AND IMPROVED SUICIDE PLANES WOULD ATTACK THE INVASION FLEET AND "IF THE ENEMY MANAGES TO BARELY REUH THE SHORES, OUR AIR FORCE AND SURFACE SP

IT ASSERTED THAT NEW AND IMPROVED SUICIDE PLANES WOULD ATTACK THE INVASION FLEET AND "IF THE ENEMY MANAGES TO BARELY REARH THE SHORES, OUR AIR FORCE AND SURFACE SPECIAL-ATTACK CORPS WILL ATTACK HIM IN BODY-CRASHING ACTION."

AND IF THE INVADERS GET ASHORE, THE BROADCAST ADDED, "OUR ARMY FORCES WILL THOROUGHLY SMASH HIM WITH BODY-CRASHING TACTICS ALSO."

ADMITTING DAMAGE WAS SPREADING INCITIES HIT BY THE SUPERFORTRESSES, TOKYO CONTINUED: "WE ARE PERMITTING THE ENEMY TO RAID US WITH HIS B-29S AND P-51S WHILE WE ARE STRIVING TO MAKE EVEN ONE MORE

EXTRA PLANE."

NEW CRACK FIGHTER PLANES ARE BEING TURNED OUT IN GREAT NUMBERS. TOKYO WENT ON AND WOULD SOON GO INTO ACTION TO "BRING DOWN ENEMY B-29S BEFORE THE VERY EYES OF THE PEOPLE."

TOKYO CLAIMED THAT THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAINON FEARING DEFEAT IN INVASION WOULD CRUSH THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THEIR PEOPLES, WERE TRYING TO ENTICE RUSSIA TO ENTER THE CONFLICT TO END THE WAR UICKLY.

A13KX

WITHOUT CONFIRMATION ELSEWHERE, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID THAT "ABOUT 100 AMERICAN-DIRECTED CHINESE JUNKS" ATTACKED THE PORT OF AMOY OPPOSITE FORMOSA BUT THE "ADVENTURE FAILED."

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IN THE TRANSPORTATION CRISIS IT WAS EXPANDING FACILITIES FOR BUILDING WOODEN AND ENGINE-EQUIPPED SAILING VESSELS.

ON LAND, MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLES' VOLUNTEER CORPS WERE MOBILIZED FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING FREIGHT, "AUGMENTING THE EFFICIENCY OF RAILWAYS FOR THE SPEEDIEST POSSIBLE MOVEMENT OF MUNITIONS, FOOD-STUFFS, COAL AND OTHER VITAL STRATEGIC GOODS."

THE TOKYO RADIO IN A PROPAGANDA BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES SAID THAT THREE AMERICAN WOMEN PILOTING PLANES OVER KWEILIN, CHINA, BE SHOT DOWN AND ADDED:

"THUS IT IS ASSUMED THAT A SHORTAGE OF AMERICAN AIR CREWS IS SO ACTURE THAT WOMEN ARE NOW BEING EMPLOYED FOR OPERATIONAL DUTIES.

"IT IS BELIEVED THAT THESE GIRLS WERE AMONG THOOSE TRAINED IN AVIATION SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAT ALL OF THE PLANES RAIDING KWEILIN ON JUNE 30 WERE PILOTED BY WOMEN, EXCEPT THE LEADER PLANE."

JUL 3 1945

JG/AO4PCW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 2-(AP)-THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT WILL AWARD MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT THE NATIONAL ORDER OF CRUZIERO DO SUL (THE SOUTHERN CROSS) WEDNESDAY IN A MEMORIAL PROGRAM BY THE BRAZILIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION HONORING THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE AWARD WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT BY SENHORA CARLOS MARTINS PEREIRA E SOUZA, WIFE OF THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

ADD Buenos Aires - Newman x x x political situation

NEWMAN ACCEPTED AN INVITATION OF AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN TO LIVE AT THE EMBASSY AND WAS ACCOMPANIED THERE BY AN AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL.

A RECENT DISPATCH BY NEWMAN CONCERNING AN ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTE BROUGHT ABOUT A FORMAL STATEMENT BY VIE PRESIDENT JUAN PERON, WHO SAID IT WAS NOT TRUTHFUL.

PS809PEW

JUL 3 1945

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD CORRESPONDENT THREATENED (A54) X X X NOT TRUTHFUL.

(NEWMAN'S DISPATCH SAID THAT PERSONAL RIVALRY BETWEEN PERON AND GEN. JULIO CHECCHI, ARGENTINE SECRETARY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, LED TO A PERON-ORDERED INVESTIGATION OF CHECCHI'S DEPARTMENT. CHECCHI SINCE HAS RESIGNED, SAYING HE HAD BEEN UNFAIRLY ACCUSED OF MISUSING HIS AUTHORITY.

(THE DISPATCH FOLLOWED SEVERAL MONTHS OF HIGHLY CRITICAL REPORTING BY NEWMAN OF ARGENTINA'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICES.)

NEWMAN SAID HE RECEIVED THE CALL ABOUT 11:30 A.M. FROM A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS "CAPTAIN MORETTI" AND SAID HE WAS CALLING FROM THE WAR MINISTRY.

JUL 3 1945

THE CORRESPONDENT QUOTED HIM AS SAYING:

"NEWS CORRESPONDENCE WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN SENDING IS TENDENCIOUS AND CAUSING SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY. WE ARE GOING TO PUT AN END TO THIS. WE WILL TERMINATE WITH YOUR

ACTIVITIES."

SHORTLY THEREAFTER, A MAN WHO GAVE THE SAME IDENTIFICATION TELEPHONED THE AMERICAN EMBASSY. THE GIRL SECRETARY WHO TOOK THE CALL SAID THE MAN COMPLAINED ABOUT "THE FALSE AND TENDENCIOUS" DISPATCHES BEING SENT BY NORTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS.

"THE SITUATION IS VERY SERIOUS AND WE ARE NOT DISPOSED TO PERMIT ANY FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMAN TO DISTURB THE SITUATION," THE SECRETARY QUOTED HIM AS SAYING. "THIS MESSAGE IS NOT OFFICIAL BUT IT COMES FROM A PERSON WHO CAN SEND ONE."

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EMBASSY PERSONNEL IMMEDIATELY TELEPHONED THE WAR MINISTRY AND WERE INFORMED BY CAPT.MARIO JORGE MORETTI THAT HE HAD MADE NO SUCH CALLS.

NEWMAN IS THE SECOND UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENT TO RECEIVE THREATENING CALLS WITHIN A WEEK. ARNALDO CORTESI, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES, SAID HE RECEIVED AN ALMOST IDENTICAL WARNING ON JUNE 27.

ON THAT OCCASION THE CALLER ALSO SAID HE WAS "CAPTAIN MORETTI" SPEAKING FROM THE WAR MINISTRY. APPARENTLY THE SAME PERSON THEN TELEPHONED THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY AND MADE SIMILAR STATEMENTS.

CORTESI SAID CAPT.MORETTI'S OFFICE DENIED LATER THAT THE CAPTAIN HAD CALLED EITHER CORTESI OR THE EMBASSY.

THE NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT WAS THREATENED THE DAY AFTER BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPERS REPUBLISHED HIS DISPATCH CONCERNING THE ALLEGED TORTURE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GENDARME IN THE TERRITORY OF CHACO IN NORTHERN ARGENTINA.

30.24-28087

(UNDER ARGENTINE CENSORSHIP, THE NATION'S NEWSPAPERS OFTEN ARE UNABLE TO PUBLISH THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS OF EVENTS BUT ARE PERMITTED TO REPUBLISH THE DISPATCHES SENT OUT OF THE COUNTRY BY NORTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS. DISPATCHES BY UNITED STATES REPORTERS ARE PUBLISHED ALMOST DAILY IN THE ARGENTINE PRESS.)

CORTESI WAS SUMMONED TO THE OFFICE OF REAR ADMIRAL ALBERTO TESSAIRE, ACTING MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, TO DISCUSS THE DISPATCH. CORTESI LATER REPORTED THAT TESSAIRE OBJECTED TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE DISPATCH AND SAID THE MINISTER TOLD HIM, "YOU MUST NOT BE SURPRISED AT ANYTHING THAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU."

JUL 3 1945

MQ1128PEW

WINNIPEG, JULY 2-(AP)-- VOLUNTEERS TODAY SEARCHED THE RUINS OF A FOUR-STORY FRAME HOTEL IN THE LITTLE MINING TOWN OF RED LAKE, 175 MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE, FOR ADDITIONAL VICTIMS OF A FIRE BELIEVED TO HAVE TAKEN THE LIVES OF AT LEAST 10 PERSONS YESTERDAY.

TWENTY PERSONS WERE INJURED SERIOUSLY IN THE BLAZE, WHICH BROKE OUT ~~HERE~~ SHORTLY AFTER 1 A.M. APPROXIMATELY 100 ~~HERE~~ PEOPLE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN THE BUILDING AT THE TIME, AND NOT ALL WERE YET ACCOUNTED FOR.

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TWO OF THE DEAD WERE TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED AS C.M.KEECH, A

LUMBERMAN, AND MRS. DON MCCLAREN, A SCHOOL TEACHER. A THIRD BODY WAS BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF A MAN NAMED GRAINGER (FIRST NAME UNAVBLE) BUT MOST OF THE DEAD WERE BURNED BEYOND RECOGNITION.

JUL 3 1945

DOCTORS, NURSES AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE FLOWN TO THE SCENE FROM WINNIPEG, LAC DU BONNET AND KENORA. BY LAST NIGHT SEVEN OF THE ST SERIOUSLY INJURED HAD BEEN PLACED IN WINNIPEG HOSPITALS.

A NURSE WHO ACCOMPANIED THEM TO WINNIPEG SAID THE FLAMES APPARENTLY SPREAD RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT THE HOTEL, TRAPPING SOME OF THE GUESTS IN THEIR ROOMS. MANY OF THE INJURED TRIED TO ESCAPE BY JUMPING FROM WINDOWS, SHE SAID.

RED LAKE, ONTARIO, JULY 2. --(AP) -- THE DEATH TOLL IN A ROARING 15-MINUTE FIRE WHICH LEVELED THE 58-ROOM RED LAKE HOTEL ROSE TODAY TO ELEVEN PERSONS AS SEARCHERS PROBED THE CHARRED RUINS OF THE THREE-STORY BUILDING FOR THE BODIES OF AN UNDETERMINED NUMBER OF PERSONS STILL MISSING.

THE 11TH VICTIM, JAMES WALKER OF PORT CREDIT, ONT., DIED IN A WINNIPEG HOSPITAL THIS MORNING. THIRTY-FIVE RESIDENTS OF THE FRAME HOTEL WERE INJURED IN THE FIRE EARLY SUNDAY MORNING.

RED LAKE, ONT., JULY 2.-(AP)--DISTRICT INSPECTOR H. STOREY OF THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT PATRICK L. KIELEY, 38-YEAR-OLD COOK, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH ARSON IN CONNECTION WITH A FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THE RED LAKE HOTEL EARLY SUNDAY MORNING.

SEVEN PERSONS DIED IN THE BLAZE AND BETWEEN 25 AND 35 WERE INJURED.

STOREY SAID KIELEY WOULD BE TAKEN TO KENORA BY PLANE TONIGHT TO WAIT PRELIMINARY HEARING.

JUL 3 1945

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD X X X 2ND GRAF

RED LAKE, ONT., JULY 2-(AP)-AFTER AN ALL DAY SEARCH OF THE SMOULDERING RUINS OF THE RED LAKE HOTEL, DESTROYED BY FIRE EARLY SUNDAY, THE KNOWN TOLL OF DEAD AND MISSING WAS PLACED TONIGHT AT SEVEN, WITH BETWEEN 25 AND 35 INJURED.

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD WERE JAMES WALKER, PORT CREDIT, ONT.; SAM KANGER, ADDRESS UNKNOWN; GLADYS MCCAULEY, WINNIPEG; AND CHARLES KEECH, RED LAKE. MISSING AND BELIEVED DEAD WERE MRS. DON MCCLAREN, RED LAKE; JAMES A. SHAND, WAPELLA, SASK., AND LESTER RAJ, THE HOTEL CLERK.

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THE HOTEL'S REGISTER WAS DESTROYED AND VOLUNTEERS SEARCHED

30. 24-28089

THE RUINS TONIGHT FOR BODIES. [redacted]

ABOUT 100 GUESTS WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN THE THREE-STORY, 58-ROOM

FRAME BUILDING, WHICH WAS LEVELED IN 15 MINUTES. MANY ESCAPED IN NIGHT

CLOTHES.

JUL 3 1945

JSS 840P CP'S

WASHINGTON, JULY 2-(AP)-RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR ANDREI A.GROMYKO, DECLARING FORMATION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER WAS "A REAL ACHIEVEMENT," SAID TODAY IT "WILL OF COURSE NOT IN ITSELF SECURE PEACE BUT IT WILL HELP TO DO SO."

"PEACE DEPENDS ON THE COOPERATION OF NATIONS, ESPECIALLY THE BIG NATIONS," THE AMBASSADOR TOLD NEWSMEN BEFORE CONFERRING WITH ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C.GREW.

"WE DON'T WANT OUR SONS TO GO THROUGH WHAT WE HAVE BEEN THROUGH," ASSERTED GROMYKO WHO ATTENDED THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AS ONE OF THE LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF HIS NATION.

ASKED HOW LONG RATIFICATION OF THE CHARTER WOULD TAKE IN MOSCOW HE SAID THAT DEPENDED ON THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE SOVIETS, THE RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT, WHICH MEETS REGULARLY TWIC A YEAR.

ASKED IF A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COUNCIL MIGHT BE CALLED TO AC UPON RATIFICATION THE AMBASSADOR SHRUGGED HIS SHOULDERS.

TOLD BY REPORTERS THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN REPORTEDLY HAS SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE UNITED STATES FIRST TO RATIFY THE CHARTER, AND ASKED "IS THERE ANY CHANCE OF YOUR COUNTRY BEATING US TO IT?" GROMYKO REPLIED:

JUL 3 1945

"IF YOU'LL KEEP UP WITH US WE'LL KEEP UP WITH YOU. AND THAT WOULD BE A VERY GOOD THING. THEN THE OTHER NATIONS WILL KEEP UP

UP WITH US."

GROMYKO SAID HE PLANNED TO GO TO MOSCOW SOON TO REPORT ON VARIOUS MATTERS INCLUDING THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCES. AFTER HIS CONFERENCE WITH GREW HE WOULD SAY ONLY THAT THEY HAD DISCUSSED VARIOUS MATTERS.

FR1126AEW

American Troops Enter Berlin Occupation Zone: U.S. Flag Goes Up Today

Yank Troops Enter War Ravaged Berlin

Doughboys Greeted By Red Army Police—Germans Portray Mixed Emotions—Ute Indian First American Soldier To Reach City's Center.

JUL 4 - 1945

By Daniel De Luce

BERLIN, July 3 (AP) — American occupation troops rolled into Berlin today, speeding through the beaten capital's mammoth wreckage to the accompaniment of scattered waves and tears from bread lines and work-chains of women and girls.

Enter as Conquerors

The American veterans of World War Two entered as conquerors and returned the crisp salutes of Red Army women traffic police. There were tears of joy and cries of "God be thanked" from some Berliners, but others were silent and sullen.

Vanguards of a vast 4,000-vehicle convoy reached suburban Zehlendorf this afternoon after leaving Halle at 4 a. m., crossing the Elbe River and driving through Russian-occupied Germany west of the capital.

"Bridge trouble," however, delayed the combat veterans of the U. S. Second Armored (Hell On Wheels) Division and the prospects were that the division's main strength might not arrive before midnight — making them at least late in fulfilling a pledge they took three years ago to bivouac in Berlin.

A red-skinned hero of the U. S. Army was the first American soldier to enter the Russian-held center of Berlin as a veteran of the 2d Armored Division, which will take up positions in the American occupation zone in the southwestern part of the capital.

Drives to Chancellery

He was Pfc. Harvey Natchees of the Ute Indian reservation in northeastern Utah, a 25-year old veteran due to return home on points after a few more days. He drove this correspondent to Adolf Hitler's Reichschancellery.

Girls in freshly-ironed frocks walked in lines along the route, removing the debris from great piles of ruined buildings. In an eight-mile drive through the center of Berlin, not a single block was seen intact.

Hundreds of women, children and old men queued up in front of bread stores. In Zehlendorf a German child complained of hunger and got part of Natchee's K ration. An old woman said she got only 200 grams of bread daily and no meat or fat. She went off with the rest of Natchee's lunch.

Twice we crossed a canal that was an open sewer which could be smelled 600 yards away. On the Kaiserallee a Red flag flew over the Stars and Stripes on a pole outside the headquarters of the German Communist party.

The East-West Axis in the blasted Tiergarten still was decorated with colossal portraits of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin from a previous Red Army celebration. The city was scattered with Russian posters telling the Germans of the unity of the United Nations.

Berliner Hugs Soldier

One Berliner, Margaret Titze, who said she was born at Sheepshead Bay, New York, and was dressed in a swanky, black fur coat, hugged Natchees when she saw the "U. S." on his jacket. On the rubble-lined Wilhelmstrasse, a neatly-dressed middle-aged woman asked:

"Russian?"

"Lady, I'm an American," Natchees replied.

"God be thanked," she exclaimed.

A peddler in front of Berlin cathedral, its huge dome wilted, gave Natchees a set of pre-war Berlin postcards and said: "It is

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good to see the Americans again.

Most Berliners claim they have been waiting since March for the U. S. Army "to save us from the Russians," but their ideas seemed to reek of the anti-Bolshevik beliefs inculcated in them by Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

In a bomb-battered Berlin district facing the small Schlachten See (lake), Capt. James W. Mooney, of Conrad, Mont., commander of a company in the 41st Armored Infantry Regiment, claimed that his unit was the first American combat group to hit Berlin.

Unit Arrives Sunday

Mooney's unit arrived Sunday to arrange billeting. As soon as his men unloaded their trucks, German women appeared and volunteered to clean house for "our American friends." Their menfolk came around later asking if they could be of help. One offered a hotel in the Russian zone.

Mooney said his unit changed from half-tracks to trucks at the Elbe River after the Russians said they didn't want armored combat vehicles to appear in Berlin so early.

Mooney's outfit has had a tough time getting billets. "We located a large collection of damaged artillery barracks," he said, "yet in 20 buildings there were only about three satisfactory rooms.

"Our billeting detail had a little trouble with the Soviet authorities, too," he said. "Three of our officers were detained overnight last night because they had mistakenly gone into a non-American area after curfew. The Russians were polite but firm."

U. S. TANK DIVISION MOVING INTO BERLIN

Redskin Hero Drives Jeep Eight Miles Through Center of City.

BRITISH AND FRENCH DUE IN

Simultaneous Entry Planned by Allied Forces Who Will Occupy ex-Capital.

Berlin, July 3 (A. P.).—The veteran Second Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division of the American Army deployed in the suburbs, and the first member of the American occupation force entered the Russian-held center of Berlin today. A red-skinned hero of the United States Army jeeped down Unter den Linden and women wept with joy at the sight of him—Pfc. Harvey Natchees of the Ute Indian Reservation, who wears the Silver Star, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

The main force of the division was deployed in suburban Zhlendorf to the south.

[Exchange Telegraph, the British news agency, declared in a dispatch to London, that the British occupation force of about 15,000 troops was expected to arrive in the main part of Berlin tonight, while the main British force would arrive tomorrow.

The American delegation of the Allied Control Council arrived at headquarters of the council's newly created district in Berlin today, NBC declared in a broadcast from the German capital, and will start work immediately in co-operation with representatives of the other Allied Powers on the task of dividing the city into three separate zones of occupation.]

Ute's Adventures.

A lot happened to Natchees in a few minutes. After rounding a shell-scarred Victory monument in the Tiergarten, taking a smart salute from a Red Army woman traffic cop, he started for the remains of the Kaiser's Palace. A Berliner on a bicycle asked him to look up his brother, Bill William Schwellbeck, somewhere with the American forces in France. And Margaret Titze, who said she was born in Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., begged a ride to Potsdam.

She was dressed in a swanky black fur coat with a handkerchief-size American flag tied to her sleeve, and when she spied the "U. S." on Natchees's jacket she hugged him and her eyes filled with tears.

On the rubble-lined street that was once the far-famed Wilhelmstrasse, Natchees inquired the location of Hitler's Chancellory. A middle-aged German woman, neatly dressed and twisting her hands nervously, replied: "Russian?"

"Lady, I'm an American," said the khaki-clad private.

"God be thanked!" she exclaimed.

Clearing Up Debris.

Most of the Chancellory walls were still standing. Red Army men were supervising the clearing up of debris and repairs to a water main at the corner, so Natchees did not go prospecting for the subterranean bunker where Hitler is supposed to have met his death.

In front of the Berlin Cathedral, its huge dome wilted by bombs and fire, Natchees was given a set of pre-war Berlin postcards by a street peddler, who said: "Gee, its great to see Americans again."

Registering the distance on his speedometer, Natchees drove eight miles through Berlin without seeing one block of buildings that was intact. "It took quite a beating," he commented.

He saw girls in freshly ironed frocks working in chain lines removing bricks from mammoth piles of wreckage. He saw women and children and old men queued up by the hundreds in front of bread stores. He saw a red flag on a pole outside what turned out to be the headquarters of the German Communist party.

The east-west axis boulevard through the blasted Tiergarten was still decorated with colossal portraits of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill which had been raised for the previous Red Army celebration. Scattered over the city were posters stuck up by the Russians telling Germans of the unity of the United Nations.

Gives Germans Food.

Natchees, who is 25 years old—and going home on points after a few more days in Berlin—drove an Associated Press correspondent up from Halle this morning with Brig.-Gen. John H. Collier of Dallas, Tex., in the lead and Collier's Second Armored Division in the rear of a 4,000-vehicle convoy that stretched out for many miles.

Getting across the Elbe in a downpour of rain was a ticklish business because of Russian cavalcades going in the opposite direction to occupy territory that had been held by the Americans. Russian soldiers on foot herded cows, horses and sheep in their big trek. Others rode lend-lease trucks and model Russian-made vehicles. Many Russian women accompanied them, not all in uniform.

The spacious autobahn was decorated every quarter mile with fancy signboards bearing quotations from Stalin's speeches dealing with the Soviet ideal of equality of races, a rebirth of the German people and a state devoid of "Fascist pogrom-heroes."

"I guess the Russians don't worry about non-fraternization," said Natchees.

In Zehlendorf a German child approached and complained of hunger and received a share of the Indian's K rations. An old woman said she had only a small amount of bread. She received the rest of Natchees's lunch.

"Back home I've got 200 head of cattle on my ranch, and I'll never have to worry about going hungry," he said.

To March In Today.

Paris, July 3 (A. P.).—The main body of American troops assigned to occupation duty in Berlin was expected to march triumphantly into the rubbled German capital some time today.

Advance units of the American forces entered Berlin yesterday to set up communications facilities and arrange billeting for the troops. British, Canadian and French forces will march into the city simultaneously with the Americans. Approximately 200 Allied correspondents are accompanying the troops.

Russians Leaving Prague.

Prague, July 2 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Russian occupation troops started moving out of Prague today and it was expected that virtually all would be gone by tomorrow except administrative officers and a guard at the airport.

The Russians are regrouping at the borders of Czecho-Slovakia, reducing the occupation area. The Czechs, meanwhile, are pressing an energetic mobilization program, obviously hoping to convince the occupying Powers—American as well as Russian—that they can take care of any conceivable military emergency themselves.

[The Moscow radio said today that the west German cities of Schwerin, Halle, Leipzig, Weimar, Erfurt and Plauen were occupied by Russian troops yesterday after the withdrawal of British and American troops from the Soviet occupation zone.]

Thirteen villages in the vicinity of Litomysl have reported that all Germans have been evacuated and the village names have been changed from German to Slav. The village of Litrbach, for instance, was renamed Paty, in honor of Dr. Joseph Paty, university professor executed by the German Gestapo.

New Boundary Formula Seen

London Foreign Office Backs Friendly Local Settlements of Territorial Disputes.

London, July 3 (A. P.).—A new formula for easing Europe's many boundary disputes appeared to be taking shape today in the wake of Russia's acquisition of the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) from Czecho-Slovakia, and the argument between Czechs and Poles over the future of Teschen.

A Foreign Office commentator said today that there was nothing in the major Power agreements to preclude the settlement of disputes between Allied countries that would be laid eventually on the peace table for ratification. Up to now it had been assumed in some diplomatic quarters that all such questions, with the exception of Poland, would be postponed to the peace table. This was based in part on Under-Secretary of State Crew's recent statement pointing out that there are more than thirty such questions now.

The Foreign Office commentator took the view today, however, that the delay affected only cases involving enemy territory and that nothing existed to bar friendly settlements between Allied countries.

Apparently, too, there is nothing mandatory for one major Power involved in a territorial change to consult the others before reaching an agreement. The commentator said he did not know whether Britain and the United States had been consulted about the Carpatho-Ukraine.

States Czech Claim.

The Czech Prime Minister Zdeneu Fierlinger, enunciated in a broadcast yesterday Czech-Slovakia's claim to the German areas of Kladsko (Glatz), Ratibor and Hlubcice. Two other territorial questions already held the attention of the Czechs.

Prime Minister Zdeneu Fierlinger said last night in a Prague broadcast that Russia had assured Czecho-Slovakia that she had a full right to her pre-Munich frontiers, but insisted that the Czech dispute with Poland over the Teschen district must be settled by mutual agreement. The broadcast was reported by the Czechoslovak News Service. Teschen, disputed for generations, was taken over by Poland from Czecho-Slovakia in 1938, shortly after Munich.

A Prague dispatch said that early Czech ratification was expected of the Czech-Russian agreement ceding the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) to the Soviet Ukraine.

Churchill Endures Heckling In Stormy London Speech

By W. W. Hercher

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, booed and heckled at one of the stormiest political meetings in British history, tonight carried his fight for a Conservative party victory before a crowd estimated at 25,000 persons in the Labor party stronghold of northeast London.

"We Want Labor" Chant

Greeted by organized sections of hecklers chanting "we want labor" Churchill told the big open air rally in Walthamstow Stadium that "hirers cheer and the beaten boo."

Almost constant heckling, and responsive cheering by the Prime Minister's supporters, forced him at times to wait several minutes before continuing his speech.

Swapping verbal punches with partisan opponents, the 70-year old Prime Minister endured half an hour of booing as he made his last major speech of the hard-fought campaign alongside conservative candidates seeking the 27 Parliament seats in the district.

"The first element of our policy," Churchill told his stormy audience, "is to beat Japan. The next thing is to bring our army home and then we have to build up the homes and houses shattered by enemy bombardment."

Promises Full Employment

Churchill promised full employment for the next two or three years as Britain starts to produce long-needed goods.

He estimated six years of war had left Britain short nearly 2,000,000 homes "which otherwise would have been built, apart from all of those which the enemy blew down or broke into pieces. Why have we not repaired and rebuilt those houses?"

He was interrupted by cries from all over the stadium.

"The reason why . . ." Churchill began but stopped and announced "another two minutes will be allowed for booing, if you like."

His listeners took him at his word.

With only 24 hours of campaigning left, leaders of both the labor and liberal parties—chief conservative opposition—warned voters to beware of any "last minute trick" by Churchill and other conservatives to stampede the electorate.

Other Speeches Scheduled

Scores of other candidates scheduled speeches tonight throughout London.

In a statement authorized by Churchill, the conservatives today denied allegations that their party was "fostering the regrowth of the Fascist party." The statement said the "Socialist press is the only body in the country which has made any contact with these people and they have done it in order to frame a mock-up position to divert the people's minds from the real issues of the election."

Voting started today among Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's 500,000 British troops on the European continent but Associated Press Correspondent Charles Chamberlain reported from 21st Army headquarters that business was so slow several polling booths closed down in mid-afternoon.

'A Drink-Free Britain' Urged

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—The British National Prohibition Party appealed to its members today to write the words "A Drink-Free Britain" across their ballots before dropping them in a box at general election polls Thursday. The party urged its members not to vote for any candidate unless "you are positive he stands foursquare against the drink traffic."

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Describe Nazi Terror Reign

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—A reign of Nazi terror in a German prisoner of war camp in Scotland where young fanatics exercised virtual rule by threats, was described to a British military court today in the trial of eight German non-commissioned officers charged with murdering a non-Nazi.

Witnesses said Sergt. Wolfgang Rosterg was beaten to death and his body hanged last Dec. 23 when he refused to commit suicide to save his "honor" after declaring he was not a Nazi.

One witness said he attempted to save Rosterg, was then himself grilled as a suspected "traitor," and forced to watch the hanging procession "to see if you are a National Socialist."

Put Rope Around Neck

Another of the witnesses, whose names are being kept secret, testified that one of the eight accused, Erich Pallme Koenig, put a rope around Rosterg's neck after the mock trial and told Rosterg: "If you have any honor in your body you will hang yourself."

When Rosterg said he could not, the witness declared that Rosterg was beaten, kicked, choked and stamped upon and his body then was dragged 60 feet through mud with one man kneeling on the chest before it was hanged from a washroom pipe.

Under cross-examination, the witness agreed that "it was too long ago for me to say with absolute certainty" that it was Koenig who put the rope around Rosterg's neck.

Other witnesses testified that they heard "screaming and crying and then loud singing" coming from the hut where Rosterg was given his mock trial and that one of the accused, Heinz Brueling, was heard boasting that he had taken part in the murder.

500-Year-Old Tradition to Go

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth left on a cruiser today to attend the traditional July 5 meeting of the Tynwald Court, the Manx Parliament. No sovereign has taken part in the ancient ceremony since the Isle of Man was wrested from the Vikings and came under the English crown in 1399. The Manxmen have nominal home rule and say they can produce records of Parliament meetings since 913.

King Visits Isle of Man

London, July 3 (U.P.)—The King and Queen left this afternoon for a visit to the Isle of Man.

German Leftist Bloc Urged

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—Walter Ulbricht, German Communist party leader in Russian-occupied Germany, issued an invitation to Socialists in western Germany to form a left wing bloc, in a Berlin radio talk heard here today. Ulbricht said occupation authorities had agreed to formation of a committee for re-education of German youth.

Norwich to Honor Kepner

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Maj. Gen. William E. Kepner, commander of the United States Eighth Air Force in the United Kingdom, is to receive "the freedom of Norwich" from a city that has never before given such an honor to a foreigner. General Kepner's former outfit, the Second Air Division, which operated from East Anglian airfields close to Norwish, subscribed $30,000 to build a Norwish memorial to colleagues killed during 463 bombing missions over Europe.

8 Soldiers Burned As Flare Explodes

BRISTOL, July 3. (AP)—Eight members of the Seventh infantry company stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., were treated at Bristol hospital today for burns received, and Army spokesmen said, when "an aerial flare exploded in a truck in which they were riding as a part of the "Here Is Your Infantry" Army war bond show.

T-Sgt. Karl Geib received burns about the face and body characterized as "serious" by a hospital spokesman but his name was not immediately placed on the danger list. An Army spokesman said the injured man would be taken to the Bradley Field air base hospital as soon as he could be removed.

Those treated for slight burns at the hospital and then released were identified as S-Sgt. Charles Lewis; T-5 Hendon Shelton; S-Sgt. Herbert Rosignol; T-5 Harold Dixon; Sgt. John Brewen; Corp. Leander Henson, and Pfc. Allan Waters.

Witnesses said the accident happened on Farmington avenue as the 10-truck convoy was approaching Bristol from New Britain. As the trucks neared the city, the soldiers started shooting aerial flares into the sky to announce the show's arrival for a performance at Muzzy Field.

Sweden Ends Press Censorship.

Stockholm, July 3 (A. P.).—Press censorship in Sweden on cables and telephone calls have ended with the lapsing of a special wartime law on press control.

45TH DIVISION COMING HOME

Movements of Other Units Are Listed.

Paris, July 3 (AP).—The veteran Forty-fifth (Thunderbird) infantry Division received orders today from Supreme Allied Headquarters for redeployment home to the United States.

The giant communications zone redeployment center at Reims started its second month of operations today with 134,000 in the course of processing. SHAEF said the moving of men home would be speeded through the port of Antwerp on converted Liberty and Victory ships at the rate of 1,500 men daily starting today. The rate will be stepped up to 3,000 a day by August 1. The Victory vessels will carry 1,725 men and the Libertys 550 each.

The redeployment box score:

95th Infantry—379th Regiment home, rest now nearing U. S.

104th Infantry—Now on the high seas.

8th Infantry—To complete loading today at LeHavre.

87th Infantry—Now loading and expected to clear port July 7.

4th Infantry—Advance party home, rest of division to complete loading today.

2d Infantry — Processing for shipment later this month.

5th Infantry — Advance unit sailed from Le Havre June 28, rest of division expected to sail later this month.

44th Infantry—Three shiploads shuttled to United Kingdom for immediate shipment home, rest of division to clear Le Havre July 7.

13th Armored—Advance units left June 30, rest of division processing for July shipment.

30th Infantry—Scheduled to arrive at assembly command area July 10 on way home.

28th Infantry — Movement order temporarily suspended.

45th Infantry—Alerted for redeployment and scheduled to arrive in assembly area July 5.

The Forty-fifth is one of the oldest divisions in the European theater. It participated in the invasion landings in Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and southern France.

'LOST' AMERICANS THRONG TO PARIS

Thousands Claiming Citizenship Arrive From All Europe—Food and Shelter Needed

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—United States Army, embassy and Red Cross representatives are expected to meet here today to discuss means of procuring food and billets for increasing numbers of persons arriving here from all over Europe and claiming American citizenship.

Miss Adele Dix of Washington, American vice consul in charge of welfare, said that quick action was imperative to relieve the plight of these stranded persons. "The United States is feeding the world but can't do a thing for our own," she said.

According to Red Cross estimates, there are at least 2,000 American civilians living here now. Nobody knows the number living in other countries.

The Red Cross said that the United States Government was shipping tons of supplies and that it was a matter of getting the Army to release some of the food for the nation's civilians. Those whose claims to citizenship are dubious are, under Army procedure, treated as displaced persons until their status has been established. Then they will be eligible for State Department aid.

The Army's policy has been to use food for military and not civilian needs. William H. G. Giblin of Dorchester, Mass., director of civilian war relief for western Europe for the Red Cross, said that his organization would soon receive food that would be distributed to needy Americans, particularly to children and the sick.

Miss Dix said that this was a typical example of the problems turning up daily:

Three sisters, claiming Michigan birth, appealed for aid for a 5-year-old child suffering from tuberculosis. They said that they had been taken when quite young to Lithuania by their parents. Their only documents consisted of birth certificates. They said that their husbands and parents had died during forced labor in Germany. They had been unable to find hospital facilities for the child, who belonged to one of the sisters, because the military had taken over the one American-sponsored hospital.

Miss Dix said that the situation would be awkward enough if only Americans with positive identification were turning up needing assistance, "but the problem is really getting serious with persons logically classed as displaced persons appearing with citizenship claims which must be proved." She said, however, that she could not blame the Army for telling such persons to "go to Paris and present yourself to the embassy."

Russia's Tangier Request Delays 3-Power Parley

Paris, July 3 (AP).—A French foreign ministry spokesman tonight said the tripower conference called to discus means of ousting means of ousting Spain from the Tangier international zone had been postponed indefinitely pending action on Soviet Russia's proposal that she participate in its future control.

The spokesman said negotiations were under way at Paris, London and Washington, and that Allied acceptance of the Russian request would mean simultaneously admitting the Soviets to the "exploratory conversations" which had been scheduled to start today.

12 U. S. Soldiers Killed In Nancy Train Crash

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—At least 12 American soldiers were killed and 25 to 30 injured when their train plowed into a freight train halted on the tracks near Nancy shortly after midnight Saturday, headquarters of the military railway service of the European theater said today.

The soldiers were returning from a Riviera holiday on a train northbound from Nice to Aachen, Germany.

Both trains were operated by the French. The office of Brig.-Gen. Carl Gray, director general of U. S. Military railroads has not yet received a final report from French investigating officials.

Gray's aides said none of the names of victims had yet been reported to that headquarters.

At least two soldiers were reported in a critical condition.

The first three cars behind the engine telescoped when the military train crashed into the freight. Army officials said there were many instances of heroism but declined to discuss details until an investigation is completed.

Press May Be Barred From Big 3 Parley

Supreme Headquarters, Paris, July 3 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters said today that so far as is known here no arrangements have yet been made for press coverage of the forthcoming Big Three meeting in Berlin.

There is a possibility that the meeting will be held without press coverage and that the results will simply be announced in a statement afterward as at Yalta. A large Allied press party accompanied the British, American and French troops arriving in the German capital today, and while it is possible that this group may cover the meeting, such a resumption has not been substantiated by any official announcement.

U. S. I.'S DIE IN WRECK

Nancy, July 3 (A. P.).—The bodies of twelve American soldiers killed in a train wreck near here Sunday night have been recovered, it was announced today. Twenty-three injured Americans are in hospitals. The French press agency said a United States military train carrying leave personnel smashed into a freight train that had stopped.

Nazi Government Pay Is Officially Stopped

Paris, July 3 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters today issued a stop order on all salaries, allowances and compensations to all inactive national and local officials and employees of the former German Government.

This policy, it was explained, has been in effect in most parts of the SHAEF area of the Reich for a long time. The order was issued to make uniform the policy of keeping officials and employees of agencies from drawing compensation in any form on non-existent positions.

Weygand's Property Seized

PARIS, July 3 (AP)—France's High Court of Justice for the trial of collaborationists today ordered the seizure of all the property and assets of Gen. Maxine Weygand, at present under arrest on charges of attacking the internal security of the state. Weygand, who succeeded Gen. Maurice-Gustave Gamelin in 1940 as commander in chief, was arrested on his return from German internment in May.

'New York Post' Starts Its Paper in Paris Today

Editor-Publisher of Tabloid Is Paul Scott Mowrer

PARIS, July 3 (AP).—The Fourth of July will see the first issue of "The Paris Post," a tabloid size affiliate of "The New York Post" and the first American afternoon daily to start publication in the French capital.

In an editorial written for the four-page debut number, editor-publisher Paul Scott Mowrer announces that "The Paris Post" will be a liberal newspaper reflecting the American viewpoint and concerning itself primarily with world affairs. Robert Pell, a former newspaper colleague of Mowrer, who passed eighteen years with the United States State Department, is general manager of the paper, and Jan Hasbrouck is managing editor.

Mowrer's editorial explains that "The Paris Post" was started despite the availability of a number of excellent French papers, quick deliveries of British journals and the presence of the "well known and deservedly popular" European edition of the New York Herald Tribune, in the belief that the large English-reading public on the Continent "should have a chance to see at least two American dailies."

"The Paris Post" will be operated as an independent publication, Mowrer said, although it is financed by the New York Post Corporation and is "affiliated editorially with the parent publication."

Direct Coverage Of News Banned For Big 3 Parley

Berlin, July 3 (AP).—One hundred and forty Allied correspondents who entered Berlin today with American troops were told tonight no direct coverage of the forthcoming "Big Three" conference would be permitted.

Their spokesmen immediately asked clarification and reconsideration of an order that said that no correspondent now accredited would be permitted to report the conference.

Another order said all correspondents who entered Berlin today would be withdrawn at the end of seven days and would be replaced by others having "Allied accreditation."

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Goebbels' Body Is Identified

(By the Associated Press)

The Moscow radio said today that the body of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, former Nazi propaganda minister, has been "unmistakably identified."

The German language broadcast, reported by the FCC, said the body had been carried from an air raid shelter under the Reichschancellery in Berlin by Nazi SS troopers on the night of May 1 and that they had attempted to burn it.

The body did not burn, the broadcast said, adding that Goebbels had "remained in such a state of conservation that he could be unmistakably identified."

Moscow said Soviet photographers had taken pictures of the body

Montgomery's Aide Killed

Col. Ewart, Victim of Auto Crash, Marshal's Intelligence Chief

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP, Germany, July 3 (AP).—Colonel Joseph O. Ewart, twenty-eight-year-old right-hand man for Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, has been killed in an auto accident, it was announced today.

Colonel Ewart, regarded by many as having one of the most brilliant minds in the British Army, rose in five years from a private in the Royal Scots Regiment to chief of intelligence at the field marshal's personal headquarters.

He was killed July 1 when his staff car skidded at high speed off a wet road and spun into a tree. The driver also was killed.

Soong Sees Stalin Twice

Talks Viewed as Bringing Closer a Chinese-Russian Pact

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP).—Two conferences between Chinese Premier T. V. Soong and Generalissimo Stalin were reported today to have brought "much closer" the possibility of a Russian-Chinese pact.

Chinese and foreign diplomats agreed that there was a "good chance for a pact or treaty," but did not specify its nature.

Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov gave a reception for Soong this evening, attended by large numbers of Soviet officials and diplomats.

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SINO-RUSSIAN PACT IS REPORTED NEAR

Moscow, July 3 (A. P.).—The Chinese and Russians were reported today to be "much closer" to a pact, the nature of which was not specified. An informant with close connections with the negotiations of Chinese Premier T. V. Soong said there was a good chance of a treaty being worked out.

Soong planned to hold discussions with the Soviet Foreign Trade office today.

Pleasure was expressed in Chinese diplomatic circles with the results of Soong's second conversation last night with Premier Generalissimo Stalin. After an elaborate banquet given by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov yesterday afternoon, Soong went to the Kremlin at 10 P. M., and talked with the Russian leader.

A person on the Chinese side in a position to know said "the talk was most gratifying."

Soong had his first meeting with Stalin on June 30, the night of his arrival.

Russia Greets News

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP).—President Truman's call for swift approval of the San Francisco charter by the United States Senate was given great prominence today by both the Soviet press and radio. No announcement has been made concerning Russia's plans for ratification, but there is eevry indication the charter will be approved shortly.

First Moscow-Berlin Train

MOSCOW, July 3 (AP).—The first train from Moscow to Berlin since the start of the war between Germany and Russia arrived in the German capital yesterday, a Tass dispatch reported today. Burgomeister Arthur Werner welcomed the train at the Silesian Railway Station, which was decorated for the occasion with flags of the United Nations. The train left Moscow at noon on June 25.

U. S. NAVY RECEIVES BLESSING OF POPE

Vatican City, July 3 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII blessed the United States Navy yesterday and expressed the hope that the mission of the "greatest Navy in the world will be to protect and defend the most precious treasure of this world—peace."

The pontiff's declaration was made at an audience with the Naval Affairs Committee of Congress.

"Europe will always be grateful," he said, "for the assistance America has given and wishes to give."

Declaring that the reconstruction of Europe would seem a terrifying task, the Pope said that the people must be saved from "fear or terror which lead so easily to reckless grasping at any specious, flattering solution to their problems that may be offered by unscrupulous and selfish leaders."

Meanwhile today an audience was granted by the Pope to James Markham of Lowell, Mass., the United States Alien Property Custodian. He was introduced by his brother, Mgr. Thomas F. Markham, the National Catholic Welfare Council's representative for war relief in Italy.

Leopold's Decision Mystery To Public

BRUSSELS, July 3 (AP)—Belgium's exiled king, Leopold III, was believed tonight to have made up his mind on whether to abdicate or return to his throne, but just which way he had decided still had the public guessing.

A communique from the royal palace saying Leopold's consultations with his advisers at Salzberg had ended intensified the belief among a big bloc of parliament members that Leopold would not come back to the throne.

Many parliament members predicted announcement of his abdication would be withheld several days, until it could be carried out with all royal parliamentary formalities.

LEOPOLD BELIEVED DECIDING TO QUIT

Brussels, July 3 (A. P.).—A cryptic statement attributed by the official Belgian news agency to the Royal Palace was interpreted in some parliamentary circles today as indicating that King Leopold III has decided to abdicate.

The statement said, according to the agency, that consultations had come to an end and that Attorney-General Cornil had been asked by the King to communicate with the Regent, Prince Charles, and former Prime Minister Achille Van Acker, who resigned in protest against Leopold's returning as head of the Government. The statement added that the King would "hold conversations" with them today.

Supporting the belief that Leopold would abdicate, observers said, was the disclosure that the palace domestic staff has left for St. Wolfgang, where the exiled King has maintained headquarters while holding discussions with his advisers.

Red Troops Leave Prague

Russians Regroup at Border as Czechs Spur Mobilization

PRAGUE, July 2 (Delayed) (AP).—Russian occupation troops started moving out of Prague today, and it was expected that virtually all would be gone by tomorrow except administrative officers and a guard at the airport.

The Russians are regrouping at the borders of Czechoslovakia, reducing the occupation area.

The Czechs, meanwhile, are pressing an energetic mobilization program, obviously hoping to convince the occupying powers—American as well as Russian—that they can take care of any conceivable military emergency themselves.

'Appeasement' Table Found

PRAGUE, July 3 (AP).—Another Czech war trophy has come to light. It is the table on which the British, French, German and Italian negotiators signed the Munich agreement dismembering the republic. Hitler ordered it taken to the monastery at Visoky Brod, where it was found with a number of art objects from Vienna, Paris and Amsterdam.

First Coffee in 7 Years Jams Prague Traffic

PRAGUE, July 3 (AP).—Traffic jams were caused in front of several shops when Prague residents stopped today to see the first coffee displayed here in seven years.

Beginning next week, workers doing heavy labor will be permitted to buy three-tenths of a pound each of the coffee, seized from German Army warehouses.

JUL 4 1945

Over 93 Buildings Wrecked

Raid Near Changsha Key Nerve Center Of Resistance.

THOUSANDS OF TROOPS ROUTED

Success Gained By U. S. 14th Air Force Supporting Chinese.

JUL 4

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, July 3 (AP)—Striking the key nerve center of Japanese resistance in central China, American fliers virtually destroyed three enemy headquarters near Changsha, 385 miles east southeast of Chungking, a U. S. 14th Air Force communique said today.

The concentrated blow against Japanese staff headquarters yesterday wrecked more than 93 buildings, and scattered thousands of Japanese troops, the bulletin declared.

Support Chinese Forces

The attack by bomb-carrying fighters supporting Chinese ground forces in Hunan province, destroyed 40 buildings housing troops, supplies and staff officers at a point seven miles east of Changsha.

Fifteen miles east of Changsha, American pilots swooped low over Yunganshih and destroyed 43 other buildings where Japanese troops were concentrated, the communique continued. In a third attack, an enemy headquarters estimated to quarter 400 troops was attacked and 10 buildings were leveled.

Air Attacks in Hengyang Area

Seventy-five miles south of Changsha, astride Japan's vital transcontinental corridor from Korea to Hong Kong, P-51 Mustang fighters pummeled bridges and Japanese shipping in the Hengyang area.

All the U. S. planes returned safely to base, the communique said.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's soldiers meanwhile scored new gains 400 miles southeast of Chungking, breaking through the north gate into the encircled Japanese-held town of Liucheng, 11 miles north northwest of captured Liuchow, a Chinese communique said.

Chinese Capture Town

Street fighting broke out in the Japanese stronghold and at the same time, other Chinese units recaptured Shapoyu, an important point six miles east of Liucheng, the High Command said.

At dawn Monday, Chinese fighters in southwestern Kiangsi province reoccupied the important highway center of Sinfeng, 185 miles northeast of Canton and 32 miles south of the former American air base at Kanhsien, the Chinese announced.

The High Command reported a fresh outbreak of fighting 350 miles northeast of Chungking and west of the stubbornly-held Japanese bastion of Hsihsiakow in southern Honan province.

(While the Chinese communique failed to report the progress of fighting inside the northern frontiers of Indo-China, the Brazaville radio reported that French troops in the occupied colony had withdrawn to the mountains "in order to hold the Japanese more easily." The French were outnumbered five to one and were without sufficient materials and planes, the broadcast, heard by the FCC, said.

Civilians Leaving Shanghai

Chinese press reports from Japanese-occupied Shanghai meanwhile asserted that some 170,000 of Shanghai's 3,000,000 inhabitants had evacuated the seaport recently as a result of high prices and the fear of Allied air raids.

The reports said Japanese authorities in Shanghai had closed all German firms there and interned 1,700 German nationals in a camp on the city's western outskirts.

CHINESE WIN ROAD HUB

Chungking, July 3 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese forces have captured the important highway center of Sinfeng in Kiangsi province, 185 miles northeast of Canton and thirty-two south of the former United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Kanhsien. The announcement said the city, a link in the defenses guarding the Jap Hong-kong-Hankow corridor, had fallen after continuous assaults from the south.

At the same time the Chinese announced that their forces in Kwangsi province had entered encircled Liucheng, eleven miles northwest of Liuchow, another former American air base. The Chinese also said they had recaptured Shapoyu, six miles east of Liucheng.

In southwestern Honan province a fresh outbreak of fighting was reported north of Hishsiakow which the invaders have built up to safeguard the approaches to the Hankow railway between Hankow and the Yellow River.

110 GERMAN FIRMS SHUT IN SHANGHAI

Chungking, July 3 (A. P.).—Chinese press reports said today that Japanese authorities had closed all 110 German firms in Shanghai and interned more than 1,700 German nationals in a camp on the western outskirts of the city. Another dispatch said that a Japanese plane, shot down in an air battle over Shanghai, had crashed in a crowded district in the former French concession, causing an explosion and fires which resulted in the deaths of some 2,000 persons.

A third report said that the prohibitive prices of food, combined with the fear of Allied air raids, had caused some 1,700,000 of Shanghai's 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 population to leave the city in the last few months.

Policy on Role Of Press Urged By Australians

JUL 4 1945

Invite Newspapermen in English-Speaking Lands to Conference Next Year

SYDNEY, Australia, July 3 (AP).—The Australian Newspaper Proprietors Association proposed today that a conference of newspaper men from English-speaking countries be held in Australia within a year for the purpose of declaring "the public service and responsibilities they are prepared to accept as beneficiaries of the historic military victory over the enemies of freedom."

Rupert Henderson, president of the association, said the proposal was put forward "in the belief that newspapers, to maintain their status in the post-war world, must clearly define the basis on which they hope to keep the freedom to report and comment." He added that it was hoped the conference

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would produce "a declaration of these minimum requirements and these responsibilities."

Henderson said invitations would be issued to fifty delegates from Britain, the United States, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Australia. He explained it was felt that to extend the scope of the conference to other than English-speaking nations "might cause needless difficulties and delays," but expressed hope the meeting might be "the starting point for a wider exchange of views."

The association advanced the following points as the basis of an agenda:

1. Drafting of a declaration of newspapers' post-war position.

2. What is the function of a free press in a free country?

3. How are the conditions of freedom to be recovered where war has compromised them? This would include discussion of (a) the future of government controls and laws prohibiting free reporting developed during the war; (b) the development of propaganda as an instrument of administration and its potential danger to free reporting.

4. How can conditions of freedom be established where they have never existed? (a) A proposal to incorporate in the peace covenant a clause binding the signatories to remove all barriers to free reporting of news within their frontiers. (b) To what extent does ownership or control of channels of communication prevent establishment of a free press?

5. How can the free press of the world organize a united front in defense of the freedom to report and comment? (a) A proposal for a world press secretariat to act as a clearing house of information on governmental tendencies toward the suppression of press freedom. (b) Proposal for an international society of editors to meet regularly to discuss problems and trends affecting freedom of communication and access to information.

Henderson said it was hoped to hold the conference either late this year or early in 1946. He disclosed that the association was sending Brian Penton, editor of "The Sydney Daily Telegraph," abroad to complete arrangements and carry invitations.

Promises Rubber From Borneo Quickly

Sydney, July 3 (A. P.).—Rubber can be exported from Balikpapan, in Dutch Borneo, within a week after its complete liberation if there is shipping space available, J. Van Holst Pellekaan, Dutch East Indies Trade Commissioner in Australia, said today. He added that in his belief most of Borneo's rubber trees would be found intact.

Stilwell Road Repaired

Survives Downpour at Start of Monsoon; Much More Rain Ahead

NEW DELHI, India, July 3 (AP).—The new Stilwell (Ledo-Burma) Road from India to China has had its first and hardest test of this monsoon, and has come up muddy but unbowed.

A six-day downpour dumped twenty-three inches of rain on the road and buried part of it under four feet of water. Two bridges were washed out, but engineers rushed repairs, and after a brief relay traffic was resumed.

It was described as one of the hardest rains since construction of the road started three years ago. The monsoon has just begun, however, and there will be much more rain.

Protest Against Germans in Palestine

Jerusalem, July 3 (A. P.).—A large group said to have been composed of Jewish refugees and ex-service men invaded the German settlement of Sarona yesterday in a demonstration protesting any attempt to re-Germanize that colony which was one of six founded by German settlers in Palestine eighty years ago. The demonstrators did not molest any of the German houses.

Since the outbreak of the war the nearly 5,000 inhabitants of the colony have been kept under guard.

Last Man Out of 'Shangri-La'

Rescue Leader and Filipino Paratroopers Say Crash Victims Would Have Died.

Hollandia, New Guinea, July 1 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The last white man came back from New Guinea's hidden valley of "Shangri-La" today, a weird, towering figure with six weeks' growth of beard and a flaming bird of paradise headdress.

He was handsome Capt. Cecil Walters, leader of the expedition that parachuted into trackless jungles to rescue a pretty Wac and two Army airmen who crashed just seven weeks ago. The great adventure ended as the glider carrying Walters and the last three of his ten Filipino paratroopers rolled to a halt on Hollandia's air strip.

Shortly after his arrival Walters viewed pictures of the Grand Valley discovered in 1938 by the Richard Archbold Expedition, and was asked whether in his opinion it was Shangri-La.

Not Grand Valley.

"Grand Valley is certainly not the one we were in,' he declared emphatically. The American Museum of Natural History, New York, sponsor of the Archbold Expedition, had expressed the belief that they were the same.

Walters was unstinting in his praise of the Filipino paratroopers.

"They should receive their fair share of any recognition this expedition gets," he said. "They went into the roughest kind of mountain terrain without map or guides and faced unknown conditions without flinching."

Would Have Died Without Aid.

He said that two of the rescued trio—Wac Corporal Margaret Hastings of Owego, N. Y., and Sergt. Kenneth Decker of Kelso, Wash.—would have died without the treatment administered by two Filipino medics, Staff Sergt. Benjamin Bulato of San Francisco and Corporal Camilo Ramirez of Ormoc, Leyte. The third of the rescued group, was Lieut. John B. McCollom of Trenton, Mo.

Sergt. Decker has been in a hospital since his return here last Thursday. Medical officers said they must reset his elbow joint and graft new skin on his seriously burned back. Present plan calls for further treatment the United States and possibly, an honorable discharge because he has 95 points. Both Lieut. McCollom and Corporal Hastings are scheduled for furloughs home.

Returning with Walters today was Master Sergt. Santiago Abrenica of Los Angeles, Tech. Sergt. Hermenegildo Caoilo of Sacramento, Cal., and Tech-Sergt. Roque Velasco of San Francisco.

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450-500 Planes In Raid

Four New Target Cities On Honshu, Shikoku Islands Hit.

BOMBERS USING NEW MISSILES

Seeking Out Frantically Dispersed War Plants With Incendiary Bombs.

GUAM, Wednesday, July 4 (AP)—Four fleets of B-29s, totaling between 450 and 500 planes, struck four target cities on Honshu and Shikoku islands of Japan with nearly 3,000 tons of firebombs in predawn darkness today.

The mission brought to 2,400 the total number of sorties flown by planes of the 21st Bomber Command against Japan in nine days.

Three cities in Shikoku—Tokushima, Takamatsu and Kochi—were hit with firebombs for the first time.

The fourth city attacked was Himeji, on Honshu, across the Inland Sea from Shikoku.

26 Cities Now Fire-Blitzed

Twenty-six Japanese industrial cities now have been fire-blitzed by the Superforts, which have made 37 incendiary missions from the Marianas.

In their unique campaign to wipe out the enemy's war industries, Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's bombers are using newly-developed American incendiary missles. They are seeking out frantically dispersed war plants in cities which Americans never heard of before the B-29s started blasting the Nipponese homeland.

Most Important Target

The Kurashiki Aircraft plant, converted from a spinning mill, at Takamatsu appeared to be the most important military target in this morning's objectives. Takamatsu is Shikoku's leading port city and the terminus of railroad ferry line connecting with Honshu.

The railroad ferry terminal, with its repair shops constituted a prime target in the effort to further obstruct Japanese transportation.

Takamatsu also has a small iron works, a minor seaplane base and scattered spinning mills.

Major Industrial Center

Kochi is a major industrial and commercial center on southern Shikoku. Its industries include paper and textile mills now converted to war production. Other large industries around the city include a plywood plant, metal working plant and cement and chemical works.

A 21st Bomber Command spokesman said Kokochi probably is more important as a commercial and food-producing center than as a war industry hub.

Before the war Tokushima, largest city on Shikoku, was the principal center for manufacture of high-quality silk crepe. Its textile mills have been converted to war industry.

Himeji is a major railroad terminal on the Sanyo main railroad line. It is also an important military training center.

Himeji's industrial plants produce explosives, electric light bulbs and matches, which are one of the cirtically-rationed Japanese commodities.

Quick Follow Raid

This morning's raid (after noon Tuesday,E.W.T.) followed closely on Tuesday's attack by 50 Superforts on the Maruzen oil refinery near Shimotsu, also on Honshu, which returning airmen indicated was successful. It also came less than two days after the great fire raid by a record force of 600 planes on the Honshu cities of Kure, Shimohoseki, Ube and Kunamoto, in which 4,000 tons of bombs were cascaded on target areas.

Two Forts Lost

Two Superforts were lost in the mission, but all but two crew members were rescued.

The pre-dawn strike at the Maruzen plant was carried out by 50 B-29s. Black smoke rose 10,000 feet and could be seen for 30 miles.

Not a single plane was lost in the Maruzen mission, it was announced in Washington by the 20th Air Force. Crews reported no enemy interception and but meager, inaccurate ground fire over the target.

"They just seemed to want to play," said Cpl. W. H. Power, Carrollton, Ga. "They just sat out of range and wiggled their wings and flicked their lights."

Good Results

Lt. Chester C. Gibbens, Hayward, flying the newly-commissioned B-29 "Fleet Admiral Nimitz," reported good results. He added, "somebody right behind us really hit pay dirt. I saw a double flash that lit up the sky for five seconds."

Navy search Privateers, meanwhile, sank or damaged eight more enemy vessels, Marine Corsairs knocked down eight enemy fighter planes over the home island of Kyushu, and Okinawa-based Tactical Air Force pilots attacked the Sakishima islands off Formosa.

To the south, Philippine-based bombers in the MacArthur Command have destroyed 90 per cent of the alcohol production on Formosa. Others tightening the blockade in southwest by sinking eight Japanese coastal freighters and three luggers and continuing attacks on the enemy naval base at Mako in the Pescadores.

Airdromes in the Celebes, eastern Java, and the seaplane base in the Kangean islands near Java, also felt aerial blows.

Carrollton, Ga.

"They just sat out of range and wiggled their wings and flicked their lights."

A Direct Hit Scored.

"Our bombs looked like they went into the target areas," said Lieut. Chester C. Gibbens of Hayward, Cal., riding in the newly commissioned Superfortress named "Fleet Admiral Nimitz." "Somebody right behind us really hit pay dirt. I saw a double flash that lit up the sky for at least five seconds. You know, whoom!"

Corporal Andy Sevick of Bethel, Kan., whose crewmates claim that at 34 he's the oldest and best tailgunner in the business, watched a "fireball" come up through the clouds and tail the "Chicago Queen" for a seeming eternity of seven minutes before it dove through the clouds and

Japs Lose Another Oil Plant

JUL 4 1945

B-29 Crewmen Report They Won't Have to Return to Maruzen Refinery.

ERICKSON

Guam, July 3 (A. P.).—Superfortresses struck at Japan's dwindling oil resources today for the third time in a week, blasting the Maruzen oil refinery with such precision returning airmen said "we won't have to go back there again."

DRAFT

Fifth precision bombing B-29s hit the oil center thirty-five miles from Osaka before dawn today in a quick follow up of yesterday's record 600-plane fire raid on four cities, while other Allied air forces wrecked shipping and military installations from Nippon to Malaya. Two B-29's were lost in yesterday's 600-plane raid, but all except two crew members were rescued.

[In Washington, a communique from 20th Air Force headquarters said the Maruzen mission was flown without loss. Crews reported meager and inaccurate anti-aircraft fire at the target and no enemy air opposition, the communique said.]

Black smoke which rose 10,000 feet above the important Maruzen oil plant could be seen for thirty miles in the night sky. Anti-aircraft fire was light and the few Jap interceptors that took to the air "just seemed to want to play," said Corporal W. H. Power of

Twenty-first Bomber Command Headquarters announced, meanwhile, that 117 square miles of Jap urban industrial area had been laid waste by B-29 strikes, not counting yesterday's record raid. Reconnaissance photographs of firebomb strikes June 29 against Moji, Sasebo, Shimonoseki and Nobeoka showed approximately two square miles burned out.

Navy Planes Blast Ships.

The refinery hit today at Shimotsu, thirty-five miles southwest of Osaka on Honshu Island, was the third oil center struck within a week. It had produced fuel and lubricating oil and aviation gasoline. It likewise was a storage center with many large fuel tanks in the target area. The raid was the eighth B-29 attack on the Jap homeland in eight days, dovetailing with other aerial assaults on far-flung areas of the empire.

Navy Search Privateers, ranging from Japan to China, sank or damaged eight more enemy vessels as Marine Corsairs over the home island of Kyushu

knocked down eight Jap planes. Other Okinawa-based planes attacked the Sakishima Islands off Formosa.

Japs Report Raid on Kyushu.

San Francisco, July 3 (A. P.).—Radio Tokyo said today that 100 medium and small-sized planes raided air bases in southern Kyushu today even as it was promising that crack new fighter planes soon would go into action to "bring down enemy B-29s before the very eyes of the people."

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Australians Capture Sepinggan Airfield

Seventh Division Troops Speed Three Miles Along Highway—Manggar Airstrip Threatened—Japanese Retire From Beaches.

By Spencer Davis

MANILA, Wednesday, July 4 (AP)—Australian Seventh Division troops in a three-mile advance to the northeast captured Sepinggan airfield by nightfall of the second day of the Balikpapan invasion to bring Java, heart of the Dutch East Indies, within fighter range of Allied planes for the first time in more than three years.

Consolidate Positions

As the Aussies consolidated their left flank positions atop a vital ridge overlooking fire ravaged Balikpapan, the rapid advance of other digger units along a hard-surfaced two-lane highway brought possession of the 4,600-foot asphalt paved runway only 510 statute miles from Soerabaja.

Royal Australian Engineers prepared to fill bomb craters and smooth the airstrip for accommodation of land based planes as quickly as possible.

A second enemy airfield is at Manggar, only six miles ahead of the driving Australians. While Melbourne radio broadcasts have claimed its capture, there has been no confirmation from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

The Japanese defenders of Balikpapan, where the Australians landed Sunday, followed their customary practice and pulled out of strong prepared positions on the beach and retired to a series of ridges overlooking the town itself.

Today's communique made no mention of further progress inland and a spokesman said there had been little change of position from the first day.

Heavy Machinegun Fire

Cavalry commandos, components of the Seventh Division, met heavy machinegun fire from six enemy positions when they crossed the Klandasan river Sunday night to begin their push on Sepinggan.

Aerial and naval bombardment knocked out Japanese coastal defense guns and dual purpose anti-aircraft guns at the landing beach but there was no indication that enemy mortar and artillery fire in the hinterland had been silenced.

Balikpapan continued to blaze as burning oil sent a thick pall over the city.

While Rear Adm. Russell S. Berkey's Seventh Fleet cruisers and destroyers supported by carrier planes volleyed hundreds of rounds of shells into the oil town, more than 100 Liberators and scores of Mitchells and Lightnings of the 13th and 5th Air Forces pounded enemy bridges, barracks and troop concentrations in the target area.

In addition, planes kept banketed and unoperational various airfields on Celebes, across the Makassar strait from Borneo, and in the Bandjermasin area of southern Borneo. Four small enemy craft were destroyed in the straits.

Advance North of Beaufort

On western Borneo, the Australian Ninth Division, supported by Navy rocket fire, advanced north of Beaufort to capture Lamut and pushed two miles north to within 50 miles of Jeselton. Another column, south and east of Beaufort, took strong natural positions lightly held by the Japanese at Tenom, a mile and a half west along a spur railroad serving North Borneo rubber plantations. Fifth Air Force Liberators, Spitfires and Kittyhawks based at Labuan worked over enemy positions from Trombol Field at Kuching to Keningau.

Over China, a 5th Air Force Liberator on armed reconnaissance Saturday night hit Shanghai's Texaco oil refinery. Other liberators and Seventh Fleet mariners hit a Hongkong radio station and an important bridge position leading into Haiphong, Indo-China. Privateers swept Indo-China railways.

On Sunday a lone Liberator raided the enemy naval base of Mako, in the Pescadores, while Black Widow night fighters and Liberators bombed and strafed Kochun, on southern Formosa.

Lt. Gen. Sir Leslie J. Morshead, Australian Corps commander, declared yesterday after seizure of high ground dominating Balikpapan that "in a strategic sense, the campaign is won."

Jap Withdrawal Reported

Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines, with the invasion force, reported the Japanese were withdrawing up the coast towards Samarinda, 60 miles north of Balikpapan.

The rich Sanga Sanga oil fields, in the Samarinda area, are the last held by the Japanese. They have been driven from Tarakan island, 300 miles north of Balikpapan, from which oil is already being supplied to Allied ships, and their hold has been broken on the Seria and Miri fields of Sarawak, northwest Borneo.

Borneo's rubber, with much of the producing areas already in Allied hands, can be exported from Balikpapan within a few weeks after its liberation, Netherlands government officials said.

Brines reported that in their retreat northward the Japanese were driving before them all able-bodied natives, including several thousand Javanese and Dyaks believed used as slave laborers.

AUSSIES BRAVE INFERNO OF OIL AT BALIKPAPAN

Invaders Also Encounter Fire From Jap 5-inch Gun Batteries.

BUT PART OF PORT IS SEIZED

Two Airfields Are Also Reported Taken—Campaign Is Said to Be Already Won.

Manila, July 3 (A. P.).—Australian infantry, braving flaming oil and barrages from Jap 5-inch guns, advanced through searing heat today and seized part of the vital southeast Borneo petroleum port of Balikpapan.

Australian radio reports asserted they also had captured both the Sepinggang and Manggar airfields, three and ten miles northeast of Balikpapan, and the Australian commander declared the two-day-old invasion already was a strategic success.

Fire and smoke from the refinery area rolled over Aussie-held ridges that dominate both the town and the beach. Standing atop the highest of these ridges, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Leslie J. Morshead, Australian Corps commander, declared that quick capture of the ridge had "insured success of the campaign." Jap resistance inland, however, was stiffening and the enemy's concealed artillery still was spattering ridges and beachhead.

Tokyo Says 7,000 Troops Land.

Tokyo radio said approximately 7,000 Allied troops had been put ashore by last night, spearheaded by two heavy tanks and fifty medium tanks. The Japs placed air support of this ground operation at 170 planes and noted an "increase of warships, including five cruisers, fifty transports and other types."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique today located the invading Australian Seventh Division nearly two miles inland and spread for three miles along the seashore. MacArthur did not confirm the report of the capture of the airfields, but Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines earlier reported from the front that capture of Sepinggang, at least, was imminent.

The Australians already held more than half of Klandasan, a main residential suburb of Balikpapan, near the Balikpapan Bay entrance. East of the beachhead and about a mile inland, Japs holding strong cave and tunnel positions were fighting bitterly. Similar caves were encountered occasionally inland from the main beachhead and were being reduced one by one in familiar, grim, Pacific-war fashion.

Aussie Casualties Light.

Aussie casualties thus far were reported light. Only a few Jap prisoners have been taken.

Emphasizing the difficulty of immediate occupation—and salvage—of the refinery area, Associated Press Correspondent James Hutcheson described a literal river of fire separating Australian and Japanese lines when a huge oil tank exploded, sending "a wild column of flame" roaring down ravines toward the sea.

There was no confirmation of Tokyo's assertion that Australian invasion forces had made a new landing at Kualasambodja, some thirty miles up the coast from Balikpapan.

ILL SLAVES BURNED BY FOE ON BORNEO

Japanese Set Fire to Hospital Before Driving Thousands of Natives North for Work

Brines

WITH ALLIED FORCES, Near Balik Papan, Borneo, July 3 (AP)—The burning of starving and sick Javanese slave laborers in a hospital was charged to the Japanese Army today by Netherlands officials.

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The Japanese, officials said, set fire to a native hospital before driving all able-bodied men and women northward toward the Samarinda oil fields. Several thousand, including Javanese and Borneo Dyaks, were believed to have been driven away as slave laborers.

Only 200 natives, including two women, have been found so far in this area. They were placed in a compound maintained by a Netherlands Indies civil affairs unit. Nearly all are pathetically beaten skeletons.

Two men escaped from the burning hospital, where an uncounted number were burned alive. Australian soldiers found the two huddled in foxholes when they reached the site, along the road leading to the Sepinggang airstrip. One had an old, unattended leg infection from which bones protruded. He gasped out part of the story and then died. The other lay dying, unable to talk, this afternoon in the Nicau hospital.

The Australians were told that Japanese soldiers, entering the flimsy wooden hospital, where they kept slave laborers who were too weak to work but gave them no attention or medicine, had announced that they intended to burn the hospital and that all those able to walk could escape. Only two managed to stagger outside as the torch was applied.

The Japanese methodically fired the hospital while the helpless patients stared hopelessly from wooden shelves which they occupied as beds.

When the Australians arrived nearly all sizable buildings had been destroyed and charred bodies were scattered in the debris.

Other Australian troops discovered in the Klandasan section of Balik Papan additional natives too weak to move. They were in a small house surrounded by dead compatriots. Three natives, found in a near-by cave, were boiling leaves for food.

It is impossible to describe the gaunt, scrofulous, submissive victims of Japanese imperialism now receiving medical treatment in the Nicau hospital for a variety of illnesses and starvation. Many had been wounded by pre-invasion shellfire.

Maj. Andre van Assenderp, commanding the 186-man Nicau unit, said that the Japanese shipped 500 slave laborers monthly to Java for at least five months before the invasion. They were called "Hei-Ho," or military laborers, and all received some form of Japanese military training under compulsion.

The Javanese apparently were kept on a near-starvation diet. Local natives, also impressed as laborers, fared somewhat better because they raised some food around their homes.

PHILIPPINES MOPUP

Manila, July 3 (A. P.).—Scattered little remnants of a Jap Philippine garrison, once half a million strong, found themselves isolated and trapped today by American and guerrilla thrusts.

The village of Waloe, in the Agusan River valley of eastern Mindanao, already is circled by a ring of American and Filipino troops. The fleeing enemy was believed likely to attempt a final regrouping of his forces there.

On Luzon, Filipino Army forces captured several communities in the northern Cagayan Valley near Lal-lo and American Thirty-seventh Division infantrymen destroyed four enemy tanks as they chased beaten Japs into the foothills of the Sierra Madres. Lines also tightened around enemy remnants in the Cordillera Mountains northeast of the summer capital of Baguio.

OKINAWA FIGHTERS HIT SHANGHAI SHIPS

Okinawa, July 3 (A. P.).—Ranging the length of the Yellow Sea and the coast of China virtually without enemy fighter opposition, Yank flyers in two days sank eighteen Jap small craft and damaged sixteen others including two destroyer escorts and two large freighters five miles from Shanghai.

It was the first Shanghai strike for American Thunderbolts whose veteran pilots are hunting for Jap fighter planes. Not finding any, they loosed their rockets upon a Jap convoy of two destroyer escorts and two 7,000-ton freighters setting one of the destroyers on fire and damaging the other ships.

Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 1 caught a 4,000-ton river boat in Hangchow Bay and sunk it. It may have been attempting to evacuate Jap soldiers from China.

"Big ship targets have been scarce for some time," said Commander J. M. Chittenden of Massena, N. Y., commanding officer of the Privateer detachment, "but hunting is good for smaller boats, especially in the Tsushima Straits."

FOUR AIRMEN SURVIVE TWO CRASHES IN DAY

Headquarters, 13th Air Force, Philippines, July 3—(AP)—Hundreds of bombing missions struck Balikpapan prior to the landing of the Australians—but it's still recognized by pilots of the 13th Air Force as one of the toughest targets east of Singapore.

There was the case of one Liberator which had flown through flak-filled skies to give a low-level pasting to antiaircraft guns and Japanese troops and barracks. Going home, the Liberator gave out under the strain and with two engines knocked out the pilot ordered the crew to jump.

Only four men survived to tell the harrowing story. They were Second Lieut. Walter E. Kulig, navigator; Freeland, Pa.; Sgts. Robert Kaul, engineer, Hammond, Ind.; Daniel Loeffelholz, radio operator, Potosi, Wis.; and Gleen D. Gatenby, assistant engineer, Gallatin, Mo.

Two Men Lost

The bombardier and tail gunner jumped but never were seen again. The other four crew members landed on Japanese-held Celebes and watched as the big bomber crashed with pilot and co-pilot still aboard. Both managed to swim away from the sinking plane and joined Kulig and the three enlisted men ashore.

Less than an hour later a 13th Air Force Catalina flying boat dropped down to rescue survivors while a sister Cat and several other Liberators strafed and bombed the shore to keep the Japanese from attempting to capture the men. But tragedy still pursued the survivors.

The Catalina pilot, Lieut. Arthur G. Carothers, Jr., Orbisonia, Pa., took the survivors aboard but the choppy sea proved an unexpected obstacle. Gunning the big seaplane, Carothers tried to take off but water ripped the hull, nearly tearing the rescue plane in two. It nosed over at high speed and pearl-dived into the sea.

Pilots Killed

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The Liberator pilot and co-pilot, so recently rescued, were killed outright. Carothers' navigator also was killed.

Watching the crash of his sister ship, Lieut. Bryan D. W. Guess, pilot of the second Catalina, made a risky water landing.

His flight surgeon, Capt. Nicholas Bailey, Manhattan Beach, Calif., dived overboard to help the survivors. He saw a flash of gold and blue—it was the shoulder patch of the crashed Catalina's radio operator, Pfc. Granville S. Mason, Delhi, Ontario—and pulled Mason from the wreckage.

The crew of the wrecked Catalina, with the four Liberator survivors, crowded into the waist of Lieutenant Guess' Catalina. There were 19 aboard when he started his takeoff.

Waves eight feet high smashed the plexiglass window and flooded the waist. Pilot Guess battled for 45 minutes before his Catalina soared into the air.

"None of us thought we'd get out of that one alive," said Navigator Kulig, "but Guess pulled her up."

The rescued men were taken to a Dutch East Indies base where doctors said they'd fly again after treatment and rest.

JAPAN'S FOOD CUT; B-29'S SEAR SUPPLY

Tokyo Decrees 10% Reduction in Ration—Boasts New Plane to Combat 'Superforts'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 3—B-29 attacks on Japan, aimed at industrial targets, are paying an extra dividend by destroying Japanese food reserves, Army men said today.

Incendiary bombs, which have wrecked whole metropolitan areas, certainly have razed warehouses and even many small food stores, War Department authorities believe. They cite the Japanese announcement today that rations are being cut another 10 per cent in the home islands.

"Certainly they are starting to feel a pinch in food," a high officer said. "They have announced that they are even boiling leaves for starches. That may be a sign that the rice reserves have been hit."

An even more powerful blow at the Japanese larder is in store, he indicated. With industrial targets plastered, the big bombers will turn next to Japanese ports and rail communications.

Only two ports have been chosen so far for attack; they were "secondary" targets, to be hit only if the primary ones, the industrial areas, could not be reached.

Once ports and port facilities come under the lash of the Superfortresses, it is reasoned, the Japanese will not keep them teeming with ships laden with food grown on the Asiatic continent.

Moreover, additional strikes at rail lines would block shipment of food inland from ports.

Japan Boasts of New Planes

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (AP)—Japanese propagandists said today that new planes would soon be in the air to fight the B-29's and strove to assure the world that the Japanese were "determined to die" in defending the invasion-jittery empire.

Civilian volunteers are banding together from Japan proper to Singapore, the Tokyo radio said. "The same spirit that beat back the Mongol invasion 700 years ago is as fierce as ever today," it added.

Inhabitants of Kyushu in southern Japan were pictured as particularly determined. An unidentified but "prominent" landowner, said to have graduated from "one of the best known universities in California," was quoted in one of the broadcasts, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, as having said:

"Village folks know that the war situation in the Okinawas is unfavorable, and many believe Kyushu will be the next scene of fighting. Preparations are being made to crush the enemy. I, myself, am determined to die on the battlefront here."

Contradictory reports were made on accomplishments of Japan's small underground aircraft plants. To the Japanese, Tokyo said that the plants were producing "scores" of planes a month; another broadcast, aimed at America, boosted the output to "several hundred, with the production curve showing an upward swing every night."

The Japanese military, trying to guess where Allied troops would land next, rushed defense preparations from Singapore to the towering cliffs of the home islands.

The enemy radio told of plans to evacuate civilians from Singapore and the formation of volunteer corps in Canton and in Indo-China. The Domei agency said that 10,000 Japanese residents of Canton had formed special storming parties of males 14 to 60 years of age.

Japan's new Extraordinary War Measures Committee has approved a decree voiding all leases on property damaged by American bombs "to facilitate swift rehabilitation," Domei said.

JAPS ARE RUSHING INVASION DEFENSES

San Francisco, July 3 (A. P.).—The feverish Japanese military, trying to guess where Allied troops will land next, pushed defense preparations today from Singapore to the cliffs of the home islands.

The enemy radio told of plans to evacuate civilians from Singapore, the formation of volunteer corps at Canton and in Indo-China and determination of Japponese at home to die defending Kyushu's soil.

Domei Agency reported 10,000 Jap residents of Canton have formed special storming parties of males between 14 and 60 years of age. It is there that the enemy fears Allied invasion of the China coast to gain the important Canton-Hongkong port facilities.

Tokyo claimed that the United States and Great Britain are well aware of the threat of defeat on Japan's beaches and are attempting to entice Russia into the fight to bring about a short war, although "there exists no reason nor problem for which Russia must participate in the Japanese war."

Domei admitted that the Jap home food situation is so critical that leaves and vines of at least nineteen different kinds of plants will be used in an effort to obtain starch.

Added to the Jap dietary woes was a decision by Premier Kantaro Suzuki and the cabinet to cut staple rations 10 per cent. The nation generally will be affected July 11 and the major cities a month later. The Japanese are pinning their hopes for fuller tables on the October harvest.

The Nipponese acknowledged scant air opposition to destruction of Japan's cities by American Superforts, but the broadcast, recorded by the FCC, declared that an infallible air force was being hoarded for the "coming battle of the homeland." It explained that American bombers were being permitted to carry on their massive raids while all effort was concentrated on building a great new force of planes.

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B-29S BREAK LEASES IN JAPAN

San Francisco, July 3 (A. P.).—Japan's new "extraordinary war measures committee" has approved a decree voiding all leases on property damaged by American bombs, in order "to facilitate swift rehabilitation," the Japanese Domei Agency said today.

Permission of the prefectural governor alone is sufficient, under the decree, to permit any one to use such property "for anti-air raid defense, production and other emergency war purposes," said the broadcast, recorded by the FCC. After a "certain" lapse of time, it added, "burnt trees, metals and other immovables" on such property will revert to the state treasury—if the owners haven't taken possession meanwhile.

Tokyo Says Japs Sank Cruiser

San Francisco, July 3 (A. P.).—Japan's Domei News Agency reported today that Jap planes sank one "enemy" cruiser and damaged another off Okinawa Sunday night and attacked the American airfield on Ie Jima, west of Okinawa, on Monday, "causing several big fires." The dispatch, recorded by the FCC, was without Allied confirmation.

Japs Report 2 More Admirals Dead

San Francisco, July 3 (A. P.).—The death of two more Japanese flag officers identified as Rear Admirals Yasuatsu Suzuki and Yoshiro Kato, was announced today by the Tokyo radio. The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, gave no details.

Japanese Acknowledge 4,900,000 Casualties

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3 (AP)—Tokyo radio acknowledged tonight that 4,900,000 Japanese have been killed, injured or rendered homeless in five large homeland cities as the result of American aerial blows up to May 31.

The broadcast, monitored by the American Broadcasting Company, said 1,135,000 homes were destroyed in the attacks.

ARGENTINA DENIES THREAT TO NEWMAN

Buenos Aires, July 3 (A. P.).—The Ministry of the Interior expressed surprise today when informed that Joseph Newman, correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, had taken up residence in the American embassy on the ground that he had received a threatening telephone call. The Ministry said that Argentina offers ample guaranties for the safety of foreigners residing in the country and that Newman should have told the police of any threat to his person before seeking shelter in the embassy.

Newman declared he had received a call yesterday from a man who identified himself as a "Capt. Moretti" and said he was speaking from the War Ministry.

"News correspondence which you have been sending is tendentious and is causing serious disturbances in the country," Newman quoted the man as saying. "We are going to put an end to this. We will terminate your activities."

The embassy also received a telephone call from a man giving the same identification and complaining about the dispatches filed by American correspondents. A secretary immediately telephoned the War Ministry and was informed by Capt. Mario Jorge Moretti that he had made no such calls.

Arnaldo Cortesi, correspondent for the New York Times, disclosed last week that he too had received threatening telephone calls from an individual calling himself "Capt. Moretti." At the time also Capt. Mario Jorge Moretti denied making any such call.

Navy Tells How Okinawa Ships Were Protected

Floating Air Base in East China Sea Mothered Planes Covering Invasion

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The largest, most daring seaplane maneuver in history covered the Okinawa operation for nearly a week before the invasion, on April 1.

Anchored amid the Kerama Islands in the East China Sea seven seaplane tenders of Fleet Air Wing 1 mothered four squadrons of Martin Mariners (P. B. M. S., which protected from surprise enemy movement on, under and above the sea the vast armada of warships, transports and supply vessels engaged in the Ryukyus assault.

The Navy now permits telling of the story, for with extensive land-based air operations at Okinawa there no longer is need for a floating base.

This was the situation: Okinawa was 1,400 miles from the Marianas bases and less than 350 miles from the Japanese mainland. The distance was too great for land-based air patrols of the density needed; carrier-based aircraft had other assignments and were not suited to the job. The answer was a floating seaplane base.

So the veteran 77th Army Division was sent to Kerama on Monday, March 27, to take over a few of the dozen islands seventeen miles west of Okinawa. Soldiers were already ashore when the Navy force steamed in the next morning.

Fleet Air Wing 1's ships moved briskly to prearranged anchorages. Small boats were over the rails before anchors were down, and plans worked out months before were in operation. Thousands of men bustled around the three seaplane tenders. Light markers and navigation aids were placed in positions. Soundings of the area were made to check charts.

Then the big planes arrived, in small groups, flying through tough weather that for awhile had threatened the whole Ryukyuan operation. They came primarily to patrol the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean sides of Nansei Shoto—a long chain of islands running southwestward from Japan—and the southwest and southeast shores of Kyushu, and to forestall any Japanese attempt to bring in submarines, warships or aircraft against the American invasion forces, which by then were en route.

The ground crews lived in dust, freezing nights and sweltering noons, and ate from cans and cartons, all the while flailing at mosquitoes. But they and the fliers did the job.

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GEN. PATTON OFF TO EUROPEAN POST

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Gen. George S. Patton Jr. wound up his vacation in the States and left today for Europe, where he will resume command of the Third Army Headquarters. He retains his rank as commander of the Third Army.

The War Department announced the General's departure.

The Third and Seventh armies have been designated as the American occupation forces in Germany.

Earlier, Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) told the House he had invited the General to visit Congress but the invitation was late reaching Patton and he had to leave for Europe today before he could accept. "He said, however, that he hoped to have the privilege of visiting with us later," Rankin said.

SENATOR SEES SIX FLAWS IN WORLD CHARTER

But Bushfield Asserts He Must Support Treaty for Sake of Soldier-son.

SAYS CORRECTION IS EASY

Aims Criticism at Broad Powers of American Council Member and Council Itself.

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—In one of the first open Senate breaks on the United Nations Charter, Senator Bushfield (R.-S. D.) declared today that the document contains at least six flaws. These should be corrected, he told his colleagues, before the charter is ratified.

Although the first-term Westerner asserted that some of the provisions must be changed "for our national safety," he announced that he would support the treaty because he could not face his soldier son "if I fail to do what I can to stop the senseless, maniacal slaughter and planned murder of my fellow men."

In a Senate speech, Bushfield

listed these as "the jurisdictional faults in the new treaty:

1. "It delegates power which we have no authority to delegate to the Security Council to declare war.

2. "It places our sovereignty in the hands of foreigners because we have only one vote out of a necessary total of seven. This power must be referred to Congress in each case as it arises.

3. "It seeks by implication to delegate power to the American member of the Security Council to vote us into war without reference to Congress. This power must be strictly defined and limited by statute to congressional approval in each case as it arises.

4. "It grants to the Security Council power to regulate the size and kind of our armaments for national defense. No power on earth should dictate our defense, except the Congress.

5. "It destroys the Monroe Doctrine, which is the only fixed foreign policy America has ever had and leaves that foreign policy to a council of foreign nations.

6. "It scuttles the Pan American Union which we have spent fifty years in building among our American neighbors and makes it subject to the approval of European and Asiatic nations."

Bushfield said all the objections "can be corrected easily by the Senate," without harm to the treaty.

Governors Will Express Views About Charter

Conference Will Be Asked To Endorse Resolution For "Prompt" Approval.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 3, (AP)—The 37th vonference of state governors will be asked tomorrow to approve a resolution endorsing the United Nations world security charter as drafted and asking "prompt" approval by the United States Senate.

The reslution, approved unanimously late today by the conference's resolutions committee, declares the charter "lays a firm foundation upon which future progress of world organization for lasting peace can be made."

"No more worthwhile achievement could be realized by freedom-loving men and women," it added.

The resolution asserts that the attainment of world peace "has ever been the aim of civilized peoples," adding:

Favor U. S. Entry

"We as governors declare our belief that the people of the several states are wholeheartedly in favor of teh entry of the Uinted States into this proposed international organization for world security."

The resolutions committee action highlighted another day of speechmaking by state chief executives in which major problems confronting the states and nation in the changeover from war to peace received exclusive attention.

Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, the last speaker tonight urged that federal grants-in-aid to states for unemployment insurance as proposed by President Truman for the reconversion period be made a permanent part of the Social Security structure.

He suggested it is an amendment to the Wargner-Murray-Dingell bill in Congress which provides for a federalized insurance plan. He said it was needed:

"First, because the United States, the wealthiest nation in the world, cann ill-afford to furnish less security than nations mucn poorer than we;

Must Provide Security

"Second, with state socialism emergent as a competitive to our system of individual initiative and free enterprise, we must provide our people with equal security.

"Third, unless we can provide social and economic security in this, the wealthiest of nations, our failure will likely prevent economic recovery of a devastated world.

The Rhode Island governor spoke at a night session after Governor Edward Martin of Pennsylvania asserted returning veterans want opportunity for jobs and not "coddling."

"Remember that the real veterans — the man who did things as a soldier and will do things as a citizen — does not want coddling," he said. "He wants an opportunity. He wants a free and dynamic America. It is our job to give it to him."

BATTLE OVER FEPC IN HOUSE IMPERILS 11 OTHER AGENCIES

Single Member Can Block Funds for These Units and Marcantonio Plans to Do So

CTION IS DUE TOMORROW

Inusual Situation Arises as Rules Group Refuses to Clear 752 Million Bill

By C. P. TRUSSELL,
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 3 — New developments in the House fight over continuance or death of the Fair Employment Practices Committee threatened today to further delay, if not block entirely, appropriations to keep alive nearly a dozen of other war agencies.

Among those scheduled for new or added financial troubles were the War Production Board, War Labor Board, the Office of War Information, the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Shipping Administration and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. These and twelve other agencies are now functioning under a temporary arrangement by which they may "incur obligations" pending receipt of the allotments blocked by the FEPC controversy.

In its latest move to prevent the House from voting on funds to continue the FEPC, which presently has no money at all, the Rules Committee refused this afternoon to grant a rule to clear for floor action the new War Agencies Appropriation Bill, totaling $752,000,000, which yesterday replaced the one passed recently by the Senate and House, but which the Rules group would not let go to conference. The Senate bill contained a compromise of $250,000 for the FEPC, about one-half the amount sought for this fiscal year.

Out of the parliamentary maze which entangles the FEPC and war agencies operating funds in general, there emerged the fact that the Rules Committee's action was more positive than negative.

Bill Goes to Floor Tomorrow

The new war-agencies' bill, which contains no funds for the FEPC, was agreed, can go to the House floor without a rull and will on Thursday. But any attempt to offer an amendment giving money to the FEPC will be subject to a point of order and barred under House rules from a vote. By the same token eleven other war agencies which were also created by executive order and did not receive statutory status from Congress will be similarly affected.

Representative Marcantonio of the American Labor party of New York, served notice that he and others would enter points of order affecting all eleven agencies.

"The responsibility for denial of funds to these war agencies," Mr. Marcantonio said, "will not be on us. We had a war agency bill and it was passed by both houses of Congress. All that remained to be done was to send it to conference.

"Who blocked that conference? Opponents of FEPC. The bill went back to the Appropriations Committee. Instead of reporting it out the committee tabled it and submitted an entirely new bill. Opponents of the FEPC on that committee have succeeded in writing into the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it may be used for the FEPC."

Byrnes Is Secretary of State

President and Other Officials See the Oath Administered on White House Terrace.

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—James F. Byrnes became Secretary of State today. President Truman and the highest officials of the Government looked on as the oath of office was administered to the man who would succeed to the presidency, under present statutes, should Mr. Truman be unable to complete his term.

After Byrnes had been sworn in by Chief Justice Richard S. Whaley of the Court of Claims, in a brief ceremony on a sun-swept White House terrace, he made the following formal statement:

"I enter upon my duties as Secretary of State, deeply conscious of the great and grave responsibilities of that office.

"It is the function of the State Department to advise the President in the formulation of foreign policy and to carry out the foreign policy of the United States as determined by the President and the Congress. It follows that a change in the secretaryship at this time involves no change in the basic principles of our foreign policy in the prosecution of the war and in the struggle for enduring peace which have been charted by the late President Roosevelt and reaffirmed by President Truman.

Will Seek Advice.

"In advising President Truman on foreign policy I shall seek the constant help and guidance of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. My friend, Cordell Hull, with whom I have served in the Congress and in the executive branch of the Government and who has done so much to shape our foreign policy during the critical war years, has promised to give me the benefit of his wise counsel. I am glad also that I will be in a position to advise with my immediate predecessor, Mr. Stettinius, particularly on the tremendously important tasks relating to the organization of the United Nations as a permanent institution to maintain peace.

"As I am leaving within a short time to accompany President Truman at his forthcoming conference with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill, I am asking all of those in the department at home or abroad to remain at their posts and to carry on as usual. I have asked the director of the budget to make an investigation of the structure of the department. Until I receive that report and have an opportunity to study it and make such personal inquiry as I deem advisable, no change in personnel will be made.

Tells What Peace Needs.

"The making of enduring peace will depend on something more than skilled diplomacy, something more than paper treaties, something more even than the best charter the wisest statesman can draft. Important as is diplomacy, important as is our peace settlements and the basic charter of world peace, these cannot succeed unless backed by the will of the peoples of different lands not only to have peace but to live together as good neighbors.

"Centuries ago devout men thought that they had to fight with one another to preserve their different religious beliefs. But we have learned through long and bitter experience that the only way to protect our religious belief is to respect and to recognize the right of others to their religious beliefs.

"Today there can be no doubt that the peoples of this war-ravaged earth want to live in a free and peaceful world. But the supreme task of statesmanship the world over is to help them to understand that they can have peace and freedom only if they tolerate and respect the rights of others to opinions, feelings, and ways of life which they do not and cannot share."

Ceremony on Terrace.

The ceremony was shifted out to the terrace because the crowd was too big for the President's office. As the new Secretary took the oath, Edward R. Stettinius Jr., the man he succeeds, stood one step behind him.

Members of the Cabinet, military leaders, and many members of the Senate and House of Representatives looked on and applauded.

After the ceremony Byrnes and Stettinius left the White House together. Charles G. Ross, press secretary, announced that Stettinius will have an office in the White House to carry on his new duties as member of the United Nations Security Council.

Harry Hopkins Quits Because Of Ill Health

Truman Accepts White House Adviser's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Harry Hopkins, confidential White House adviser and wartime emissary for two Presidents, stepped out of public life today because "I must take a rest."

In frail health for several years, Hopkins turned in his resignation as special assistant to President Truman. The latter accepted it in a letter expressing regret and praise "for all your great and patriotic service to our country."

The resignation came at a time when the President was preparing for his first Big Three conference with Premier Churchill and Marshal Stalin. Hopkins was to have attended that conference in the same advisory capacity in which he accompanied the late President

HARRY L. HOPKINS

Roosevelt to all previous Big Three meetings.

Returned from Moscow

The ailing White House confidant returned to Washington recently from a special mission to Moscow, undertaken at the request of President Truman. He has made many such secret trips since the war started, despite his failing health.

In his letter of resignation, Hopkins wrote:

"The time has come when I must take a rest. I have therefore reached the decision that I should

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now retire from government service. Hence I shall not be able to accompany you to the Berlin area for your impending conference."

In accepting the resignation President Truman wrote:

"There are few people in the United States who know more fully than I the substantial role you have played in the prosecution of our war."

Hopkins came into the government as Works Progress Administrator in 1935 and immediately became one of the closest advisers to President Roosevelt.

Special Assistant

He became adviser and special assistant to Mr. Roosevelt in 1941 and continued the role in the Truman administration. At one period in his government service he lived in the White House spending his nights and days under the same roof with President Roosevelt.

When Mr. Roosevelt died Hopkins arose from a sick bed and, obviously weak from illness, went to the White House to offer his assistance to Mr. Truman. The offer was accepted and culminated in his recent Moscow trip.

As he stepped out of government service Hopkins applauded President Truman for the latter's "courageous administration of this government's foreign and domestic policy."

"The fact that you are surrounding yourself with competent and able men but adds to the confidence this nation has in you," he wrote Mr. Truman.

The texts of the letters exchanged between Mr. Hopkins and the President follow:

THE HOPKINS LETTER

Dear Mr. President:

The time has come when I must take a rest. I have, therefore, reached the decision that I should now retire from the Government's service and hence I shall not be able to accompany you to the Berlin area for your impending conference with Mr. Churchill and Mr. Stalin.

I want you to know how, along with millions of other Americans, I applaud your courage and liberal administration of this Government's domestic and foreign policy. The fact that you are surrounding yourself with competent and able men but adds to the confidence this nation has in you.

If I express my gratitude for your more than generous attitude toward me personally, it is that you may know that I leave the Government with a deep satisfaction in your confidence.

THE TRUMAN REPLY

Dear Harry:

I am sorry that I cannot persuade you to remain in Government any longer. I should have liked it not only because of the great service which you could continue to render to the nation but also because it would have given me great pleasure to have you associated with my administration.

However, I understand fully the reasons which prompted your decision—and I do not feel that I can justifiably ignore them.

There are few people in the United States who know more fully than I the substantial role which you have played in the prosecution of our war. I know how much President Roosevelt relied upon you as he started the nation on the hard task of preparation to meet aggression from abroad. I know how much your efforts counted toward the successful carrying out of the lend-lease program during the days immediately preceding and following our entry into the war. I know how much your tireless energy had to do with the carrying on of the war in all parts of the globe.

During the earlier days when our nation was recovering from the depths of the depression, your participation in Government affairs—first as administrator of relief activities and later as Secretary of Commerce—left its beneficial and lasting imprint on the economy of our nation.

I am sure that you must feel much pride and a deep sense of accomplishment in all your great and patriotic service to our country during the last twelve years.

I know that I shall have to call upon you in the future and I hope that you will soon be fully and completely recovered so that you can give me the benefit of your counsel.

RANKIN OPPOSES JACKSON IN JOB

Wants No Liberal to Head un-American Committee.

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.), acting chairman of the House Committee on un-American Activities, indicated today that he would oppose the selection of Representative Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.) as chairman of the committee.

In a statement commenting on the vacancy created by the resignation of Representative Edward J. Hart (D.-N. J.) as chairman and reports that the 33-year-old Jackson would succeed Hart, Rankin said: "No member should be selected for this post who opposed the creation of this committee or who is opposed to the purposes for which it was established."

Jackson was recorded as not voting on January 3 when the House established the committee as permanent successor to the old Dies committee. However, on March 7 he voted against giving the committee $50,000 for operating expenses. In 1943, when the old Dies group was extended for the 78th Congress, Jackson voted against its continuance and against financing it.

Other Southerners indicated that they, too, would oppose the selection of Jackson, who has been classed as a "liberal" by colleagues since he came to the House in 1941.

While Rankin did not indicate his own choice for the chairmanship, his associates said the Mississippian favored Representative John Gibson, Georgia Democrat.

"The Committee on un-American Activities," Rankin said in his statement, "has a tremendous task before it running down and exposing those elements and individuals who are trying to undermine and destroy our constitutional form of government and our American way of life.

"They are using the same dangerous technics and tactics employed in every totalitarian country in Europe. They are trying to get control of the press, either by purchase, advertising or other influences. They are trying to get control of the radio and the picture shows, driving decent, patriotic Americans like Cecil DeMille and Upton Close from the screen and from the air. They are carrying on schools of subversive technic for the purpose of teaching their deadly doctrines and indoctrinating the children of this country through the schools, through the press, through the radio, and through the moving picture shows."

...es Deplores ...port of Fight At Northport

Declares Veteran's Mother Grossly Exaggerated in Charging Free-for-All

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Veterans' Administrator Frank T. Hines said today that a mother who told of a "free-for-all fight" at the Northport, N. Y., Veterans facility, had "grossly exaggerated."

Mrs. Ralph Morris, of 233 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City, told Representative Bernard W. Kearney, Republican, of New York, that she saw a "violent" patient at the hospital "pick up a chair and hit a visitor." She was worried, she said, about the safety of her son, a patient at the hospital. She added that a "free-for-all fight" broke out among the patients and that "no attendant was around to preserve order."

"Wha was evident," Mrs. Morris said in a letter to Representative Kearney, "was the shortage of attandants, making the situation precarious. We fear for our son's safety, and all the patients and visitors are endangered."

Representative Kearney referred her letter to Brigadier General Hines for a repor ton the incident. General Hines declared that a "thorough and impartial" investigation "shows conclusively that Mrs. Morris' statement of the incident was grossly exaggerated."

Chair Taken Away

His investigation disclosed, General Hines reported in a letter to Representative Kearney, that Mrs. Morris witnessed an attempt by a psychotic patient to hit his visiting father with a chair. This occurred, he said, after the son accused the father of giving him "poisoned candy."

The patient raised a chair in an effort to strike the father, General Hines said, but did not do so because another patient "took the chair away from him before any one was struck or injured."

He added several witnesses corroborated that no "free-for-all" developed, as Mrs. Morris asserted, and that three attendants were present—one of whom "responded immediately to the situation."

"It is indeed unfortunate that such an incident should be so grossly exaggerated, with the consequent publicity resulting in anguish and worry to relatives of patients in our hospitals," General Hines said.

The hospital was recently the subject of criticism by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in testimony before the House Veterans Committee, of which Representative Kearney is a member. Witnesses termed conditions at the hospital "intolerable."

Blind Declared Neglected

Representative Jack Z. Anderson, Republican, of California, called today for "a prompt and thorough investigation" of complaints that blind patients at the Army's Dibble General Hospital receive little attention.

Representative Anderson asked Representative J. Buell Snyder, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Military Appropriations, to discuss the situation at the Menlo Park, Calif., Hospital with Surgeon General Norman Kirk.

He sent to Representative Snyder letters from two Californians living near the hospital stating that the blind patients have inadequate recreational and vocational training facilities, transportation and medical care.

General Hines soon will be succeeded in the veterans' office by General Omar Bradley.

Awards for Draft Board Workers.

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—President Truman has signed legislation authorizing issuance of a medal and an award of merit to uncompensated employees of the Selective Service system.

Urges Cabinet Seat For Veterans Head

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The creation of a Cabinet post for the head of veterans affairs was suggested today by Brig-Gen. Frank T. Hines, retriing veterans administrator. Hines did not make a formal proposal, but he told the House veterans affairs committee:

"If I were President, I would want whomever is running that institution (veterans office) sitting at the Cabinet table. Other Cabinet members might be helped by this presence there."

Hines soon will be succeeded in the veterans office by Gen. Omar Bradley. He appeared before the veterans committee to answer charges of adverse conditions in hospitals under his administration which have been aired before the committee. He laid most of the recent troubles of the facilities to "lack of personnel and lack of space."

Senator ...nith Deplores Haste on Succession Bill

Wants a Careful Study Made of Various Plans

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Senator H. Alexander Smith, Republican, of New Jersey, who said today he was not yet committed to any of the numerous plans to provide for Presidential succession, believes a careful study should be made before adopting any of the new proposals.

He said he did not believe the Senate would be as hasty as the House in accepting legislation to make the Speaker of the House the next in line after the Vice-President. Now that James F. Byrnes has been named Secretary of State, Senator Smith said a revision of the existing law, in his opinion, would appear less urgent.

The Senator, who believes the proposal to be one of the most important before Congress, said he had already begun a study of the various plans, none of which may be acted upon finally until after the summer recess.

Among the proposals are: In case of a double vacancy, the Secretary of State would become temporary President, holding office until a President and Vice-President were elected at the next Congressional election. A second would have the President appoint an assistant President, with Senate approval, who would be next in line after the Vice-President.

Goodyear Rubber Seizure By Government Impending

By Larry Smith

AKRON, O., July 3 (AP)—Government seizure of strike-paralyzed Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plants moved a step nearer today as the National War Labor Board, handed the 18-day-old stoppage by 16,700 workers to Economic Stabilizer William H. Davis.

Other Developments

That was but one of the fast-moving developments in this labor-troubled rubber capital on Independence Day eve.

Sharing the spotlight with the WLB's action, which came just a day after that agency had erased defiant Goodyear workers' rights to vacations and shift differentials were:

1—Notification of the WLB by 16,500 Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. employes, on strike since Sunday, that they "would not return to work under present conditions," thus defying a back-to-work order.

2—An almost "open rebellion" by Summit County draft boards against recent instructions to draft men involved in the Goodyear strike.

3—Announcement by four ...ron banks that rubber worke...s, unpaid since the strikes began, cashed war bonds yesterday $43,000 in excess of the normal "turn-in" rate.

4—Disclosure by Goodyear that the stoppage at its plants had resulted in the loss of 272,000 tires and a Firestone announcement that its production lines were losing 14,400 tires and 13,500 tubes daily.

First Definite Step

Referral of the Goodyear case to Davis by WLB was regarded as the first definite step toward seizure of the plants by the Army or Navy—both are vitally interested in tires and other military equipment produced here—on orders by President Truman.

Goodyear CIO-United Rubber worker defiance of the WLB was backed up today by the Firestone branch of the same union when Isaac H. Watson, local president, informed the National Board the company has shown no willingness to reach an agreement on any of them," and urged the WLB "not to resort to the same repressive tactics used in the Goodyear case, but rather order an investigation into the merits of the controversy."

Yesterday C. V. Wheeler, president of the Goodyear local, and Watson had joined in asking a Senate committee to "immediately start consideration of the merit of disputed points between the workers and these companies."

County Boards Protest

The request by Davis, and an ensuing order by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and state draft officials, that draft deferments of the Goodyear strikers be cancelled and all men between 18 and 27 be called, drew fire from the 14 Summit County boards.

J. P. Riddle, attorney and chairman of Draft Board No. 1, sent a protest to state draft officials today, declaring.

"The members of our local board are of the opinion that the order issued is most unfair to local draft boards.

"It means placing in our hands a responsibility of another government agency charged with solving labor's problems, and which has adequate facilities at its disposal for the settlement of strikes.

"Our community is torn asunder with the possibility of neighbor being arraigned against neighbor. We should not be forced to become a strike-breaking agency.

Riddle said the other draft boards felt the same as his about the order.

NEWSPRINT QUOTAS INCREASED BY WPB

38,500-Ton Accrual Permits First Easing of Cuts Since Jan. 1, 1943

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Newspapers will receive slightly more newsprint on their quota allocations for the third quarter, the printing and publishing division of the War Production Board announced today.

In the first relaxation of the newsprint consumption limitation order since it was put into effelt on Jan. 1, 1943, officials of the board said that the sliding scale

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of reductions in the use of paper from the base year, 1941, would be eased, with the additional allocations representing about 1 to 6 percentage points off the outstanding deductions from the basic tonnages.

An over-all increase of about 38,500 tons of newsprint now available for newsprint publishing in this country will make possible the changes. A spokesman for the WPB said that the increased allotments would permit newspapers to operate "somewhat more closely to normal requirements."

The WPB indicated that monthly delivery quotas would be one-sixth of the total of a publisher's consumption quotas for the third and fourth quarters for 7945.

Exemptions for small newsprint consumers are increased from one and onelquarter tons to five tons per quarter for newspapers published weekly or less frequently, with an exemption for each additional day of publication of one and one-quarter tons a quarter.

Each publisher using twenty-five tons, or more, of newsprint during any calendar quarter must report his inventory on hand, and in transit, at the end of each month. Publishers also must send to the WPB copies of all orders placed by them for delivery of newsprint.

Publishers in Northern and Eastern parts of the United States confine their newsprint inventory to a thirty-day supply on Dec. 31, 1945. Publishers in the South and West may not exceed inventories of fifty days by the end of the year.

At the same time as the WPB's announcement, newsprint action was taken on Capitol Hill when the Senate Agriculture Committee approved a resolution appropriating $5,000 for an investigation of the newsprint shortage.

Senator Willis, Republican of Indiana, who introduced the measure was named chairman of an inquiry sub-committee. Appointed to serve with him were Senators Butler, Republican of Nebraska; Thomas, Democrat of Oklahoma; wheeler, Democrat of Montana, and Bilbo, Democrat of Mississippi.

The resolution went to the Senate.

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Margin Requirements Are Raised To 75% by Federal Reserve Board

Move to Reduce Loans, Check Speculation, Behind 50% Increase, Effective Tomorrow—To Force Use of Cash From Sales

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board took two major steps today to reduce loans in the stock market and thereby cut down on speculation:

1. It raised the marign requirements from 50 to 75 per cent, the highest ever. The change, effective July 5, will reduce the size of new loans to finance purchases or short sales of stock exchange securities. It meant that when a person buys or sells stock short on credit he must put up a martin of 75 per cent and can borrow only 25 per cent fbrom his banker or broker.

2. The board announced another change, effective on July 16, designed to squeeze some of the existing credit out of the market. If a person holds several securities in a single account, and sells some of them, he must use the proceeds to bring the margin on the remaining securities up to 75 per cent.

This rule applies to loans under both Regulation T and Regulation U. Except to this extent, neither regulation requires that existing accounts or loans be brought up to 75 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Board often has said thta raising margin requirements would not eliminate speculation because it would not affect cash sales and cash is "the important factor" in the rising market.

A spokesman repeated this tonight, but said it is hope that the regulations will have "some effect" as a quieting influence.

The last change in margin requirements was in February when they were raised from 40 to 50 per cent. Prior to that they were at 40 per cent for more than seven years.

SENATE BODY BACKS THE BRETTON PLAN

Banking Committee Vote Is 14 to 4—It Will Be Taken Up Before Charter Debate

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee late today approved, 14 to 4, legislation enabling United States participation in the Bretton Woods mnetary plan.

Democratic Leader Barkley, said that the legislation, already adopted by the House, will be taken uup by the Senate July 16, a week before debate opens on the United Nations Charter.

The monetary plan provides an $8,800,000,000 fund for international stabilization and $9,100,000,000 world bank for reconstruction and development.

The proposed World Bank would guarantee long-term loans by private lenders for redevelopment of devastated countries, while the fund would seek to stabilize currencies of cooperating nations and provide a revolving fund of foreign exchange.

One of the three amendments approved by the committee strikes out a house-inserted provision which would have required the United States to fix the par value of the dollar in terms of gold only. This action was taken on motion of Senator Millikin, Democrat, of Colorado.

Senator Radcliffe, Democrat, of Maryland, succeeded in inserting an amendment which would have Congress declare that nations should abolish currency restrictions and trade obstacles to insure success of the monetary plan.

Sen. Radcliffe said he had in mind the British Empire trade preference system which committee witnesses had said favors members of the empire to the prejudice of other nations.

The third amendment approved, one by Senator Taft, Republican of Ohio, requires that the United States insist that none of the monetary fund's resources be used for financing armaments.

Only Senators Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Butler of Nebraska, and Millikin, all Republicans, voted against the plan. Approving it were Senators Wagner, Democrat, of New York; Tobey, Republican, of New Hampshire; Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky; Radcliss, Glass, Democrats, of Virginia; Bankhead, Democrat, of Alabama; Downey, Democrat, of California; Murdock, Democrat, of Utah; McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona; Taylor, Democrat, of Idaho; Fulbright, Democrat, of Arkansas; Buck, Republican, of Delaware; Hickenloopen, Republican, of Iowa, and Mitchell, Democrat, of Washington.

Over $100 Billions Spent by U. S. in Year For First Time in History; Ninety for War

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WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Government spending passed the $100,000,000,000 a year mark for the first time in history during the fiscal year which ended Saturday, the Treasury announced today.

Total expenditures were $100,-030,000,000, a record which the Treasury said was not likely to be approached for some time to come.

War spending was over $90,000,-000,000 for the first time.

Receipts were over $46,000,000,-000, also a new record.

The Army spent $50,000,000,000 for the first time and the Navy spent $30,000,000,000 for the first time. An additional $10,000,000,-000 was spent for war purposes by various agencies, such as the Maritime Commission, War Shipping Administration, Agriculture Department and others.

Income taxes on individuals and corporations were $35,000,000,000, breaking last year's record.

There was a $188,000,000 in surplus postal revenues. Last year there also was a slight surplus, but before that there was usually a deficit.

The year ended with the largest cash balance in history, $24,698,-000,000, built up at the close by the Seventh War Loan drive.

This drive also brought the public debt up to $258,682,000,000, an increase during the fiscal year of $57,679,000,000.

For the first time during the war Government corporations took in more than they spent. They showed a net credit of $374,000,000

FARM HANDOUTS UNDER ATTACK

Gov. Sparks Calls for More Efficient Food Output.

Mackinac Island, Mich., July 3 (A. P.).—The nation's governors heard proposals today that small business be given a head start in reconversion and farmers an even break with industry instead of Federal handouts.

Gov. Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming declared at the conference of the States' chief executives that unless little business gets the jump on large industry in the changeover to peaceful pursuits its chances of survival will be threatened.

On the same program, Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Alabama told his colleagues that Federal measures to aid the farmers had been "poor sedatives that ought to give way to efforts to making food production more efficient, increasing markets and perfecting distribution.

The governors turned to domestic problems after hearing Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor, call last night for a reorientation of American foreign policy under which this country would assume the role of mediator between the clashing interests of other nations.

Sparks declared that there had been too many attempts in the past to solve the farm problem by unnatural stimulation by means of legislative handouts. He suggested that mechanization of farms would cut production costs, adding that there is a wide field for electrification development. He noted, too, that the need for rural housing is acute, with upward of 3,000,000 new farm homes classed as essential.

SCHWELLENBACK GIVES FIRST ORDER

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Secretary of Labor Lewis B. Schwellenbach told the employees in his department today that their duty is to accept and enforce the laws—not to try to interpret them.

In his first general order—released at the White House with the approval of President Truman—Schwellenbach told his department:

"I must insist that in this department there is given full recognition to the fact it is the function of this department to execute the laws. The duty of an officer in this department is to accept the laws as Congress has written them and as the courts have interpreted them. The fact that he may think the Congress should have written, or the courts should have interpreted, a law differently in no case justifies him in ignoring or attempting to circumvent the law. I will expect full co-operation on this policy."

Schwellenbach later explained to reporters that he had no specific instances of misinterpretation in mind, but commented that "you gentlemen know that in the past Congress has passed a law and after a department gets through interpreting it you would not recognize it if you met it on the street."

He explained that President Truman had decided to announce the policy through the White House after the new Labor Secretary's visit yesterday. Schwellenbach said he hastened to get the policy pronouncement on the record in order to clarify his position for the department employees in the future.

U. S. JUDGE RESIGNS; IS UNDER INQUIRY

Johnson, 72, Cites Age in Leaving Bench in Pennsylvania—House Group to Push Sift

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Attorney General Tom Clark said today that Judge Albert W. Johnson of the Middle District Federal court in Pennsylvania had tendered his resignation to the President and the President had accepted it.

The judge. gave his age, 72, as the reason for retiring, the Attorney General, who had just left the White House, said.

The "official conduct" of Judge Johnson and of another judge in the same court, Albert L. Watson, has been under investigation since 1944 by a House Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Representative Kefauver of Tennessee.

The inquiry was authorized by the House on motion of the Judiciary Committee to determine if either judge had been "guilty of any high crime or misdemeanor" which would "require" impeachment proceedings.

A Federal grand jury in Scranton, Pa., recently indicted Judge Johnson's son, Donald M. Johnson, District Attorney of Snyder County, on conspiracy charges in connection with a receivership suit before his father's court.

The son has since pleaded not guilty. The indictment charged that he received "approximately $2,500" in an "off-the-record" fee split, though not participating as a lawyer in the suit. Among four others named in the same indictment and also pleading not guilty was Harry S. Knight of Sunbury, Pa., secretary of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Kefauver had declared before leaving for Scranton this week, while rumors that Judge Johnson would resign were circulating in Washington, that his group would continue its investigation even if Judge Johnson resigned.

Chairman Sumners of the Judiciary Committee said that a judge's resignation would not "necessarily" forestall any impeachment proceedings which might be contemplated against him.

The subcommittee, which resumed hearings in Scranton Monday, has heard testimony from and about Judge Johnson behind closed doors.

U.S. Appoints C. H. Powel Head of German Electrics

He Will Help Revive Industry, but Curb War Potential

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—The War Department announced today the selection of Charles H. Powel, of Pittsburgh, as chief of the electrical and radio branch in the United States Group Control Council for Germany.

Mr. Powel is president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is an official of Westinghouse.

The Army said his immediate task will be to survey facilities in the American zone of occupation, establish controls under which German industries will be permitted to revive, and to see that they are so organized that they cannot become potential producers of war materiel.

Mr. Powel will join the staff of Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, Deputy United States Military Governor of Germany, about mid-July.

Truman Names N. H. A. Head

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—President Truman nominated today Raymond Michael Foley, of Michigan, to be Federal Housing Commissioner in the National Housing Agency, succeeding Abner H. Ferguson, resigned. Mr. Foley's term will expire June 30, 1946.

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Truman Orders 44-Hour Week For Most Government Agencies

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 3.—President Truman ordered today most government agencies to cut their work week to forty-four hours, effective immediately.

His memorandum excluded the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury, the Veterans Administration, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Panama Canal.

All other government agencies were ordered to cut four hours from the forty-eight-hour six-day week they have maintained through the war. Even in the case of the six departments excluded, the President said they should examine their operations and go on a forty-four-hour week wherever possible.

In a memorandum to the heads of the executive departments and agencies, Mr. Truman said:

"It should be clearly understood that reductions in hours of work are not to constitute a basis for request for additional funds for personnel."

The President's action means that hundreds of thousands of Federal workers will receive smaller pay checks than they otherwise would get. However, President Truman on Saturday signed a bill granting basic pay raises averaging 15.9 per cent to 1,220,000 Federal employees.

Truman Signs Bill to Pay Sioux Indians $101,630

Money Is for Ponies the Army Took After Custer Massacre

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—President Truman signed legislation today to pay $101,630 to Sioux Indians for ponies the Army took away from them after the Custer massacre.

After General George A. Custer and his little band were wiped out at the battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana in June, 1876, the Army swung into action.

The troops took the ponies of the Sioux—hostile and non-hostile—in a wide area, with the idea that, if the Indians couldn't ride to battle, the uprisings would be quelled.

The legislation, introduced by Representative Francis Case, Republican, of South Dakota, authorizes payment for the ponies and arms taken from the non-hostile Sioux, principally in North and South Dakota and a few in Montana. The payments are to go to the Indians or their heirs.

Truman Urges Nation to Glory In Its Liberty

His Fourth of July Message Calls U. S. Leader of Freedom for the World

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—In a Fourth of July statement, President Truman tonight called on the nation to honor the "creed of liberty" which its fighting sons have carried throughout the world.

His statement follows:

"Again this year we celebrate July 4 as the anniversary of the day 169 years ago on which we declared our independence as a sovereign people.

"In this year of 1945 we have pride in the combined might of this nation which has contributed signally to the defeat of the enemy in Europe. We have confidence that, under providence, we soon may crush the enemy in the Pacific. We have humility for the guidance that has been given us of God in serving His will as a leader of freedom for the world.

"This year the men and women of our armed forces, and many civilians as well, are celebrating the anniversary of American independence in other countries throughout the world. Citizens of these other lands will understand what we celebrate and why, for freedom is dear to the hearts of all men everywhere. In other lands, others will join us in honoring our declaration that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"Here at home, on this July 4, 1945, let us honor our nation's creed of liberty, and the men and women of our armed forces who are carrying this creed with them throughout the world."

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ANDERSON ASKS BLIND INQUIRY

Requests Investigation of Veteran Care.

Washington, July 3 (AP).—Representative Anderson (R.-Cal.) called today for a prompt and thorough investigation of complaints that blind patients at the Army's Dibble General Hospital receive little attention.

Anderson asked Representative Snyder (D.-Pa.), chairman of the House Sub-committee on Military Appropriations, to discuss the situation at the Menlo Park Hospital in California with Surgeon-General Norman Kirk.

He sent letters to Snyder from two Californians living near the hospital stating that the blind patients have inadequate recreational and vocation training facilities, transportation and medical care.

One of the letters said:

"One of the patients had a pus formation where the eye had been. He tells me he was turned over to a cadet nurse who asked 'What do you think I should put on it?'"

Other complaints in the letters:

Cannot Use Canes.

"A new building has just been erected for the blind. Instead of it being of easy access, it is fraught with hazards. The blind were told they couldn't use their canes because they would mark up the walls of this nice new building."

"Entertainment is haphazardly handled through the Red Cross. Private individuals wishing to entertain are frequently told, 'The hospital wants no outside interference. Everything possible is being done for the boys.'"

Anderson said that he feels sure that the hospital commandant, if given the proper equipment and a sufficient vocational training staff, will promptly rectify many of the complaints.

BUSINESS TAX CUT FACES HOUSE VOTE

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The way was opened today for a House vote on a proposal to relieve corporations of paying an estimated $235,000,000 of excess profits taxes this year. The relief would be accomplished by raising exemptions effective retroactively to last January 1.

Congressional tax authorities apparently were agreed that the House will approve the proposal, although there is some vigorous opposition.

The Rules Committee stipulated late yesterday that an amendment can be offered to the business-aid tax bill stipulating that a boost in the excess profits levy exemption take effect on 1945 corporate income instead of on January 1, 1946, as recommended by the Senate-House post-war tax committee, the Treasury and by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Under the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and coming to the House floor Thursday, the excess profits exemption would be raised from $10,000 to $25,000 beginning with the next calendar year.

Chairman Doughton (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Ways and Means group, said that setting the effective date a year earlier would cost the Treasury $235,000,000.

The proposal to raise the exemption is part of a five-point tax revision program designed to improve the cash position of business and industry by $5,000,000,000 during the reconversion period.

C.A.B. Issues New Rules For Air Trips Overseas

Code Aims to Promote 'Safe and Orderly Operation'

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—A new set of regulations, designed to promote "safe and orderly operation" of scheduled airplane flights outside the continent, was issued today by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The new rules, which become effective Aug. 1, were announced by the C. A. B. after more than a year's discussion among representatives of the aviation industry, the C. A. B. and the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The lengthy list of rules sets requirements for maintenance of aircraft, licensing, qualifications for pilots and crews, landing and take-off regulations, flight and dispatching rules and weather-report specifications.

The C. A. B. divided the scheduled operations into two classes—"short distance" and "long distance" operations.

Short-distance operations were defined as those involving intermediate stops of sufficient frequency to permit dispatch of flights from each airport to be based on spot weather reports and forecasts.

Long-distance operations are those in which the time interval between stops is so great as to require that the dispatching of flights be based entirely on forecasts of weather expected at destinations.

In long-distance operations the C. A. B. made distinctions in its regulations between day, night and instrument flights.

House Group Backs Bill On Indian Immigration

Act Also Makes Eastern Race Eligible for Citizenship

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—A bill permitting immigration of Eastern Hemisphere Indians was sent to the House by committee today with the plea that its enactment would eliminate "present resentment against what amounts to a racial barrier."

Representative Noah M. Mason, Republican, of Illinois, acting as spokesman of the House Immigration Committee, officially informed the rest of his colleagues of committee approval of the measure and urged speedy action.

A few hours earlier the committee had reaffirmed its aproval of the bill, sponsored by Representative Emanuel Celler, Democrat, of New York, which in addition would make Indians racially eligible for citizenship.

"It has been a source of annoyance to the United States, because they feel the real cause of exclusion is based on a question of race," the committee's report said.

The report stressed that William Philipps, former American special representative to India, and Representative Clare Booth Luce, Republican, of Connecticut, had "each submitted convincing reasons why the Congress should give favorable consideration to the measure."

HEARD ON CIGARETTE ADS

Dr. Wright Says at FTC Inquiry Nicotine Difference Is Slight

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Dr. C. D. Wright, an Agricultural Department expert, testified at a hearing yesterday before the Federal Trade Commission that there was little difference in the effects on smokers produced by various popular brands of cigarettes.

Dr. Wright testified for the Commission in a continuation of hearings started recently in New York and New Jersey on Commission complaints that P. Lorillard & Co. of Jersey City, N. J., misrepresented facts in advertising Old Gold cigarettes. The difference in nicotine content among the popular brands was so slight as to be insignificant, Dr. Wright testified.

House Wastes No Time In Drawing Expense Fund

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Kenneth Romney, House paymaster, disclosed today that "upwards of 85 per cent" of the members have drawn the $1,250 expense allowance they recently voted themselves.

The allowance is $2,500 per year, but was made retroactive to last Jan. 1. Half of it was payable yesterday.

Mr. Romney declined to divulge the names of the members who already have drawn. The total number, however, was expected to increase as soon as members who were absent yesterday return to the capital. They have until the end of the year to draw the expense allowance for the entire year.

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Gates Now Navy's Under-Secretary

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Artemus L. Gates took the oath of office as Under-Secretary of the Navy at ceremonies today in the office of Secretary Forrestal. He was sworn in at noon by Rear Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, Judge Advocate General of the Navy. Gates has been Assistant Secretary for Air since September 5, 1941, and in that assignment had charge of building up the Navy's air force to its present striking power.

He was succeeded as Assistant Secretary for Air by John L. Sullivan, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Gates succeeds Ralph A. Bard, resigned.

Coffee Reassured on Russia

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Representative John M. Coffee, Democrat, of Washington, said today a State Department declaration of unaltered friendship for the Soviet Union "allays the concern many of us felt over our relations with Russia." Representative Coffee told a reporter he also was gratified at the Department's statement yesterday that America's policy toward Polish and general eastern European questions "continues to be as it was under President Roosevelt, based on the decisions of the Crimea conference, as well as on his program for the attainment by all people of the four freedoms." Joseph C. Grew, Acting State Secretary, sent Representative Coffee a letter replying to specific foreign policy questions put by an unofficial committee of House members led by the Washingtonian.

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Federal Judge Johnson Quits Bench at Scranton

Conduct Under Investigation; Son Under Indictment

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Attorney General Tom Clark said today Judge Albert W. Johnson of the Middle District Federal Court in Pennsylvania has resigned.

The Attorney General told reporters of the resignation as he left the White House after a conference with President Truman.

"Judge Johnson has tendered his resignation to the President, and the President has accepted it," Mr. Clark said. He said the judge gave his age as the reason for retiring from the bench. Judge Johnson is seventy-two.

The "official conduct" of Judge Johnson and of another judge in the same court, Albert L. Watson, has been under investigation since 1944 by a House judiciary subcommittee headed by Representative Estes Kefauver, Democrat, of Tennessee.

The inquiry was authorized by the House on motion of the Judiciary Committee to determine if either judge had been "guilty of any high crime or misdemeanor" which would "require" impeachment proceedings.

A Federal grand jury in Scranton, Pa., assigned to investigate "certain matters" in that court, also has spent more than a year in conducting an inquiry. It recently indicted Judge Johnson's son, Donald M. Johnson, Snyder County District Attorney, on conspiracy charges in a receivership suit before his father's court.

The son has since pleaded no guilty. The indictment charges he received "approximately $2,500" in an "off-the-record" fee split although not participating as a lawyer in the suit.

Newsprint Inquiry Voted by House

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The Senate Agriculture Committee today approved a resolution appropriating $5,000 for an investigation of the newsprint shortage. Senator Willis (R.-Ind.), who introduced the measure was named chairman of an inquiry sub-committee. Appointed to serve with him were Senators Butler (R.-Neb.), Thomas (D.-Okla.), Wheeler (D.-Mont.) and Ilbo (D.-Miss.), The resolution went to the Senate.

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SEEK TO INCREASE SOFT COAL OUTPUT

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Officials of half a dozen Government agencies conferred with soft coal producers today to attempt to reach agreement on how to step up production.

William H. Davis, Director of Economic Stablization, met with officials of the War Manpower Commission, the OPA, the War Production Board, the Army and the Foreign Economic Administration to discuss a threatened 1945 coal shortage of between 25,000,000 and 35,000,000 tons.

Later the same group met with representatives of miners and operators from Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Both sessions were closed. One of Davis's aids said it was improbable that any immediate announcement would be made of a course of action.

Davis will report on results of the talks to Representative Flannagan (D.-Va.), chairman of an informal congressional committee from the four States. The committee met with the Government and industry groups yesterday.

Spokesmen for the operators claim that unless prompt Government action is taken to solve production problems, there will be a 5,000,000-ton deficit this year in the four States, which mine one-fifth of the nation's coal. They placed 1945 production at 117,000,000 tons, as against a demand of 122,000,000 tons.

FOUR PROMOTED IN NAVY

Truman Names Two in Marine Corps to Be Major Generals

WASHINGTON, July 3—(AP)—President Truman sent to the Senate today these nominations for promotions:

Brigadier generals to be major generals in the Marine Corps, Harry R. Pickett, now stationed at Camp San Louis Obispo, Calif., and Raymond R. Wright, paymaster of the Marine Corps.

Colonel to brigadier general, in the Marine Corps, Robert H. Pepper, stationed with Fleet Marine Force in Pacific.

To Commodore, Charles T. Dickeman, of New York, now director of Advance Base Department, Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington.

House Investigator Ousted

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The House Civil Service Investigating Committee voted today to discharge its staff director, E. J. McCormack, effective July 31. The decision upheld temporary action taken earlier by the committee chairman, Representative Robert Ramspeck, Democrat, of Georgia, who said Mr. McCormack had circulated a letter which reflected on him.

Quick on the Draw

More Than 85% of Home Members Collect New Expense Allowance

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Kenneth Romney, House paymaster, disclosed today that "upward of 85 per cent" of members of the House have drawn the $1,250 expense allowance they recently voted themselves. The allowance is $2,500 a year, but was made retroactive to Jan. 1. Half of it was payable yesterday.

Mr. Romney declined to divulge the names of the members who had already drawn. The number is expected to increase as soon as members who were absent yesterday return to the capital. They have until the end of the year to draw the allowance for the entire year.

Flying General Promoted

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, former commander of the 9th Air Force, was appointed today assistant chief of air staff in the Army Air Forces. General Vandenberg, forty-six, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and holder of numerous decorations as a flying general in North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, succeeds Major General Donald Wilson. The latter has received a new, undisclosed assignment.

SAYS AGENCY'S FOOD ROTS

Senator Wherry Cites Sale of 'Off-Condition' Pack of 1942

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Senator Wherry of Nebraska asserted in a Senate speech today that Government agencies were permitting food to spoil in dead storage. He introduced into the Congressional Record an advertisement for a sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of a batch of "off-condition evaporated milk" of the pack of 1942.

"What about the packs of 1943 and 1944?" the Senator asked. "The food counters are empty. You go into eating places and there's no butter, but here is milk that has been allowed to spoil.

"I call it maladministration."

Veterans Can Get Tires to Sell

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—OPA today authorized veterans opening small businesses to obtain limited stocks of new tires.

Effective Friday, veterans will be able to stock ten passenger tires, four small and two large truck tires, and six tractor tires. This is the first time in the last year that OPA has permitted any one not already in the business to obtain new tires.

C. H. Powel Gets Post in Germany

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the selection of Charles H. Powel of Pittsburgh as chief of the electrical and radio branch in the United States Group Control Council for Germany. Powel is president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is an official of Westinghouse.

The Army said his immediate task will be to survey facilities in the American zone of occupation, establish controls under which German industries will be permitted to revive, and to see that they are so organized that they cannot become potential producers of war material. Powel will join the staff of Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy United States military governor of Germany, about mid-July.

Montgomery Ward Gets Back a Plant

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—The Army has relinquished control of the ummer Manufacturing Division of Montgomery Ward & Co. at Springfield, Ill., Secretary Stimson announced today. The War Department took over the plant last year during a labor dispute which held up the output of strategic war material.

A departmental statement said that the property was restored to Montgomery Ward yesterday. The action was taken, the statement added, after Col. Nelson S. Talbott had informed his superiors that recent developments in the labor situation at the Hummer plant had provided assurance that productive efficiency would be maintained if the War Department withdrew.

Foley Nominated For Housing Post

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated Raymond Michael Foley of Michigan to be Federal Housing Commissioner in the National Housing Agency, succeeding Abner H. Ferguson, resigned. Foley's term will expire June 30, 1946.

General Vandenberg Gets Air Staff Post

Washington, July 3 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, former commander of the Ninth Air Force, was appointed today Assistant Chief of Air Staff in the Army Air Forces.

Vandenberg, 46, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and holder of numerous decorations as a flying general in the North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns, succeeds Major-Gen. Donald Wilson. The latter has been given a new, undisclosed assignment.

Passenger Liner Sailing for France

Boston, July 3 (A. P.).—The liner Mariposa, recently used as a troop transport, sails this evening for France with approximately 377 passengers, including a number of women aboard in the first big civilian exodus from Boston since the war began.

The women were described by shipping officials as the wives of foreign diplomats, civilians abroad or American business men en route to Europe. Contrary to rumor, shipping agents said that there were no wives of overseas service men listed to sail.

Included among those sailing were delegates returning from the San Francisco Peace Conference and experts on special missions.

Nine American nuns from Marycliff Academy in Arlington, Mass., and Joan d'Arc Academy in Milton, Mass., were headed for the mother house of their order in Argentan, Normandy, to participate in the election of a new superior for their order.

Court-martial Frees 2 Negro Officers

Fort Knox, Ky., July 3 (A. P.).—Col. B. O. Davis, commanding officer at Godman Field here, said today that two Negro air force officers had been acquitted of charges of "disobedience of a direct order." He said an all-Negro court-martial freed the young officers last night. The officers were listed as Second Lieuts. Marsden Thompson and Roger Terry, both from Los Angeles.

Col. Davis said Second Lieut. Shirley Clinton of Camden, N. J., another flyer attached to the all-Negro unit here, would be tried on a similar charge today.

The public relations office at the field said the charges grew out of "an incident" at Freeman Field, Ind., last spring when a group of young Negro flyers, then students, tried to enter a club set aside for officer-instructors. The young Negroes said they were barred from the club because of a race segregation regulation, but Freeman Field authorities said it was a case of separating students and instructors during off-duty hours.

Greek Officials to See Truman

CHICAGO, July 3 (AP).—Cimon Diamantopoulos, Greek Ambassador to the United States, and John Sofianopoulos, Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, departed today for Washington, where they will confer with President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes. Van A. Nomikos, regional director of Greek War Relief, said Mr. Diamantopoulos and Mr. Sofianopoulos, who attended the San Francisco Conference, also would confer with government officials "on the Greek-Japanese situation."

Patrol Fleet Is Sent to Pacific

PHILADELPHIA, July 3 (AP).—Submarine busters that patrolled the Atlantic City and Cape May shore line and later the English coast in the Normandy invasion are among the fleet of Coast Guard eighty-three-footers in Philippine waters, the Coast Guard revealed today. Lieutenant Commander Ernest A. Simpson, commander of the flotilla in the Pacific, says, "so far, the Japs haven't thrown anything at us that we can't throw right back." These submarine chasers, the Coast Guard said, are the first Coast Guard-owned vessels to be transferred from Atlantic to Pacific duty.

Navy Plane Cutback Causes July Layoff

Philadelphia, July 3 (A. P.).—Curtailment of the output of TBY-2 (Sea Wolf) airplanes, affecting the production program of the Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corporation in Allentown, was announced today by the Navy Department.

Naval spokesmen pointed to the reduction in total requirements for torpedo bombers as the reason for the cutback in production of the TBY'2's. A gradual release of workers was expected with approximately 20 per cent of the 4,800 employed in the Allentown division to be released during July, the Navy said.

Canadians Can Bring Own Meat

BUFFALO, July 3 (AP).—Canadians visiting the United States are permitted to bring a "reasonable supply" of meat with them, The Buffalo Courier-Express reported today in a story quoting a Canadian customs official. However, Jack Wiggins, inspector in charge of United States customs at Peace Bridge, said they had to submit "the necessary red points within twenty days after entrance." The Buffalo office of the OPA said that they allotted about one and one-half red points per day.

Communities Urged to Give Aid to Veterans

Institute Speaker Says Men Will Go Where Business Opportunities Are Best

SYRACUSE, July 5 (AP).—Delegates at the New York State Institute of Community Service were told today that "It's time for us to stop having the government tell us what to do and for us to be ready to tell the government what to do."

Samuel H. Thompson, associate director of the National Planning Association, of Washington, also declared that "Freedom is not very meaningful unless it is exercised in the presence of opportunity."

D. H. Davenport, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Commerce, said that "numbers of soldiers write to us that they want to start business in a small way," adding: "They are the finest kind of community material. If we don't make opportunity for them, they will go elsewhere."

Mr. Davenport said that because a large number of New York's factories have continued normal operation during the war, "turning out clothing, shoes and food for civilian or government needs," the state's problems of reconversion to peace-time production were somewhat simpler than those confronting the nation as a whole.

He warned against expecting too much from private enterprise, asserting that "each project has to meet expenses and pay profits, or it goes out."

"Tremendous lags" exist in the production of housing, roads, schools, automobiles, refrigerators, radios and other such goods, Louis Hollander, of New York City, president of the New York State Industrial Union Council, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, pointed out.

He said that "the needs of our people and of the peoples of the world provide us with a new economic frontier as challenging as the geographic frontier which confronted the American pioneers."

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BY DONALD DOANE

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FORMER DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE--LEADERS OF BRITAIN'S STRONGEST POLITICAL PARTIES--MARSHALLED THEIR FOLLOWERS TODAY FOR A LAST-MINUTE DRIVE FOR THE VOTES THAT WILL DECIDE THURSDAY'S NATIONAL ELECTION.

AFTER CROSSING SWORDS IN A SHARP EXCHANGE OF LETTERS, CHURCHILL, WHO HEADS THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, AND ATTLEE, WHO LEADS THE LABORITES PLANNED TO MOUNT SPEAKING ROSTRUMS TO KEYNOTE THEIR PARTIES' SEMI-FINAL ROUND OF ORATORY.

BOTH PARTIES CONCENTRATED THEIR CLOSING FIRE ON LONDON, WHERE A FIFTH OF BRITAIN'S ESTIMATED 25,000,000 VOTES ARE BUNCHED, WITH CHURCHILL SPEAKING IN MASSIVE WALTHAMSTOW STADIUM AND ATTLEE AND OTHER LABOR PARTY LEADERS SCHEDULING A SERIES OF SPEECHES ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY.

CHURCHILL BROUGHT ONE CAMPAIGN ISSUE TO AN EXPLOSIVE HEAD LAST NIGHT WITH A LETTER DEMANDING THAT ATTLEE EXPLAIN TO THE NATION JUST WHAT CONTROLS THE LABOR PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MIGHT EXERCISE OVER THE GOVERNMENT IF THE LABORITES WON. CHURCHILL POINTED OUT THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS NOT ELECTED BY THE VOTERS.

ATTLEE REPLIED THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITEE HAD NO CONTROL OVER LABOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND ADDED: "I AM SORRY YOU ARE SO DISTRESSED, OWING TO YOUR LACK OF ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE ORDINARY PROCEDURE OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIES IN GENERAL AND THE LABOR PARTY IN PARTICULAR."

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY MAIL PROMPTLY CALLED ATTLEE'S REPLY "DISOWNING" OF PROF. HAROLD LASKI, CHAIRMAN OF THE LABOR PARTY'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHO HAS BEEN A POPULAR CAMPAIGN TARGET.

LABORITE ARTHUR GREENWOOD CALLED CHURCHILL'S CAMPAIGN METHODS "THOSE OF A DICTATOR" AND DECLARED: "THE MOST DISTURBING FEATURE OF THIS ELECTION IS THE EMERGENCE OF THE FUEHRER PRIN CIPLE WHICH IS FOREIGN AND ABHORRENT TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE."

WHILE CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE HELD THE CAMPAIGN SPOTLIGHT, PARTY LIEUTENANTS AND PRESS EDITORIALS KEPT HAMMERING AT THE BASIC ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN--THE FREE ENTERPRISE SLOGAN OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND LABOR'S PROGRAM FOR NATIONALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES.

OLIVER LYTTELTON, CONSERVATIVE MINISTER OF PRODUCTION AND PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, PAINTED A PICTURE OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE UNDER SOCIALISM AS PUPPETS PERFORMING BY GOVERNMENT DIRECTIVES

HERBERT MORRISON, FORMER HOME SECRETARY IN THE WARTIME COALITION GOVERNMENT, DECLARED THAT THE CONSERVATIVES FAILED TO ANSWER THE "REAL QUESTIONS" OF THE CAMPAIGN--"HOW BEST T GIVE THE PEOPLE A GOOD AND LASTING LIVING AFTER THE WAR." HE SCOFFED AT RECENT VICTORY CLAIMS BY CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPERS AND PARTY LEADERS.

A10

"LABOR HAS VICTORY WITHIN ITS GRASP," HE SAID, "IF BETWEEM NOW AND THURSDAY A LAST BIG EFFORT IS MADE."

THE EVENING STANDARD OF LORD BEAVERBROOK--HE IS A CONSERVATIVE AND LORD PRIVY SEAL--PREDICTED A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY OF AS HIGH AS 100 IN COMMONS' 640 SEATS. THE PARTY HAD A MAJORITY OF ONLY 52 IN THE HOUSE WHICH WAS ELECTED IN 1935 AND STAYED IN OFFICE A RECORD 10 YEARS THROUGH A WARTIME POLITICAL TRUCE WHEN ALL PARTIES JOINED IN A COALITION GOVERNMENT UNDER CHURCHILL.

ATTLEE EXPRESSED THE LABOR PARTY'S SENTIMENT WHEN HE SAID IN A SPEECH: "GIVE US THE CHANCE TO GOVERN--WE'VE NEVER HAD IT."

JP810AEW

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-A GERMAN PRISONER OF WAR TESTIFIED IN LONDON DISTRICT COURT TODAY THAT HE HAD HEARD HEINZ BRUELING, ONE OF EIGHT GERMAN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON TRIAL FOR KILLING A FELLOW PRISONER, BOAST OF TAKING PART IN THE SLAYING.

THE WITNESS ALSO TESTIFIED HE HAD HEARD "SCREAMING AND CRYING AND THEN LOUD SINGING" COMING FROM THE HUT IN THE SCOTTISH PRISON CAMP WHERE PROSECUTORS CONTEND THE VICTIM, FELDWEBEL WOLFGANG ROSTERG, WAS GIVEN A MOCK TRIAL LAST DECEMBER BEFORE BEING BEATEN TO DEATH FOR NOT BEING A NAZI.

ROSTBERG, THE WITNESS ADDED, WAS ACCUSED AT THE TRIAL OF BETRAYING AN ESCAPE ATTEMPT.

OTHER WITNESSES GAVE SIMILAR TESTIMONY AFTER THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL ASSURED THEM: "YOU MAY TELL YOUR STORY FULLY AND FRANKLY TO THE COURT WITHOUT FEAR YOUR NAME WILL BE BROADCAST TO GERMANY OR ANYWHERE ELSE."

JP812AEW

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-DISCUSSIONS LOOKING TOWARD RESUMPTION OF TRADE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FINLAND ARE NOW UNDER WAY IN LONDON, A BRITISH TREASURY OFFICIAL DISCLOSED TODAY.

GEORG A. GRIPPENBURG, VETERAN FINNISH DIPLOMAT AND FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, IS NEGOTIATING WITH THE TREASURY ON THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE MATTER, THE OFFICIAL SAID. LATER ANOTHER FINNISH MISSION WILL DISCUSS TRADE PROBLEMS WITH THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SUPPLY.

JP717AEW

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LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-TWO TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS HELD THE ATTENTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CITIZENS TODAY.

PRIME MINISTER ZDENEU FIERLINGER SAID LAST NIGHT IN A PRAGUE BROADCAST THAT RUSSIA HAD ASSURED CZECHOSLOVAKIA THAT SHE HAD A FULL RIGHT TO HER PRE-MUNICH FRONTIERS BUT INSISTED THAT THE CZECH DISPUTE WITH POLAND OVER THE TESCHEN DISTRICT MUST BE SETTLED BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT. THE BROADCAST WAS REPORTED BY THE CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS SERVICE.

TESCHEN, DISPUTED FOR GENERATIONS, WAS TAKEN OVER BY POLAND FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1938 SHORTLY AFTER MUNICH.

A PRAGUE DISPATCH SAID THAT EARLY CZECH RATIFICATION WAS EXPECTED OF THE CZECH-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT CEDING THE CARPATHO-UKRAINE (RUTHENIA) TO THE SOVIET UKRAINE.

JP336AEW

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-AN AMERICAN BROADCASTER REPORTED FROM WARSAW TONIGHT THAM THE RUSSIAN ARMY WAS PULLING OUT OF SOVIET-OCCUPIED POLAND AND THAT POLISH HIGHWAYS WERE JAMMED WITH SOVIT MILITARY VEHICLES.

IN A DISPATCH BROADCAST TO BRITAIN'S EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY, ROBERT MAGIDOFF OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING CORPORATION SAID THERE WERE NO RED ARMY SOLDIERS IN EVIDENCE IN WARSAW AND "I HEARD FROM COMPETENT OBSERVERS IN KRAKOW AND OTHER LARGE POLISH CENTERS THAT THE SITUATION THERE IS SIMILAR."

BZ844PEW

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR SAID TONIGHT IT WAS "STILL TOO EARLY TO HAVE DEFINED OUR ATTITUDE" TOWARD ADMITTING ITALY INTO FULL PARTNERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS.

HE SPOKE AFTER LEARNING OF REPORTS THAT THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT APPROVED THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTIONS TO ACCEPT ITALY INTO FULL MEMBERSHIP.

"WE HAVE A FEELING THE ITALIANS ARE WORKING THEIR PASSAGE," HE SAID, "BUT I HAVE NOT SEEN ANYTHING TO SUGGEST THAT WE ARE PLANNING SUCH A THING."

Z-FD1005PEW

JUL 4 1945

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THERE NOW ARE A RECORD NUMBER OF 9,710,350 RADIO RECEIVING SETS IN USE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND--OR AN AVERAGE OF ONE FOR EVERY FIVE PERSONS.

THE FIGURE REPRESENTS AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 250,000 IN THE LAST YEAR.

THE STATISTICS WERE OBTAINED FROM A CHECK OF LICENSES WHICH ARE REQUIRED FOR EVERY RADIO IN BRITAIN.

JP339PEW

A1BT

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-BREAKFAST IN BED FOR ALL ENLISTED MEN, SERVED BY OFFICERS,

WAS WILL BE PART OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY TOMORROW AT THE 22ND STATION HOSPITAL AT SHERBOURNE, A DAY PROCLAIMED AS "THE ENLISTED MAN'S DAY OF INDEPENDENCE" BY LT.-COL J.KINGSLEY MACDONALD OF CHARLOTTE, N.C.

ENLISTED MEN WILL ACT AS OFFICERS FOR THE DAY, AND A PARTY WILL BE GIVEN AT THE OFFICERS' CLUB AT NIGHT.

BZ645PEW

LONDON, JULY 3--(AP)--THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED TO FLYING OFFICER JAMES HARTY OF DALLAS, TEX., BY KING GEORGE AT AN INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE TODAY.

JUL 4 1945

OP CCC 141P

LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE OSLO RADIO SAID TONIGHT 40,000 NORWEGIANS WOULD BE TRIED ON VARIOUS CHARGES INVOLVING COLLABORATION WITH THE GERMANS AND THAT 16,000 ALREADY HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

THE BROADCAST SAID 350 GERMANS HAD BEEN NAMED BY THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT IN A WAR CRIMINALS LIST SENT TO THE ALLIED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

APL WILLIAMS 0012S JB 843PEW

JUL 4 1945

DUBLIN, JULY 4-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER "IRISH INDEPENDENT" CHARGED TODAY THAT U. S. AIRMEN WERE ENDANGERING IRISH LIVES BY STUNTING AT LOW LEVELS OVER DUBLIN AND DEMANDED THE STRICTEST MEASURES" TO DEAL WITH OFFENDERS.

JUL 4 1945

CB 1040P ASSOCIATED 00425 APL

PARIS, JULY 3-(AP)-PREMIER PREMIER OF GREECE SAID TODAY 15,000 ARMED GERMAN SOLDIERS STILL OCCUPY A CORNER OF CRETE WHERE "THEY ARE FED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES AND HAVE BRITISH LIAISON OFFICERS TO LOOK AFTER THEM."

VISITING PARIS EN ROUTE TO CHINA ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF ALLIED BASES THE 34-YEAR-OLD COUSIN OF KING GEORGE OF GREECE SAID THE BRITISH FAILURE TO DISARM THE GERMAN GARRISON OF CRETE WAS "SOMEWHAT BEWILDERING TO THE POPULATION. THERE IS VERY LITTLE TO EAT ON CRETE AND THE PEOPLE WOULD CERTAINLY LIKE TO GET RID OF THEIR GERMAN GUESTS."

HE SAID THE PEOPLE OF GREECE WERE NOT READY FOR AN ELECTION TO DECIDE THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE. THEY ARE POOR, STARVED AND ILL AT EASE. MY COUSIN WILL HAVE TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND FOR SOME TIME YET."

FD/MD1152PEW

PARIS, JULY 3-(AP)-JOSEPH DARNAND, FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF POLICE, WAS BROUGHT BACK FROM ITALY TODAY AND JAILED TO AWAIT TRIAL ON CHARGES OF CONNIVING IN THE SLAYING OF GEORGES MANDEL, ANTI-NAZI FRENCH POLITICIAN.

POLICE SAID DARNAND WAS ARROGANT AS EVER AND INSISTED HE MERELY HAD PLAYED THE GAME AND LOST.

DURING THE VICHY REGIME, DARNAND OPERATED WITH A ZEAL APPROACHING THAT OF THE GESTAPO. HE WAS ARRESTED IN NORTHERN ITALY, NEAR THE SWISS FRONTIER, ON A WARRANT ISSUED LAST SEPTEMBER BY THE DE GAULLE GOVERNMENT HAS ACCUSED HIM OF RELEASING MANDEL FROM SANTE PRISON SO THAT MANDEL COULD BE "TAKEN FOR A RIDE" BY PRO-NAZIS.

BZ641PEW

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

BERLIN, JULY 3-(AP)-ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS FROM MANY NATIONS, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN ALERTED SINCE MID-MAY TO BE READY AT ANY MOMENT TO GO TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL, ARRIVED SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY IN THE BOROUGH OF ZEHLENDORF.

THE LARGE PRESS PARTY TRAVELLED IN 70 JEEPS WITH TRAILERS AHEAD OF THE U.S.SECOND ARMORED DIVISION.

B1205PEW

BERLIN--FIRST ADD CORRESPONDENTS (BY LOCHNER) X X X ARMORED DIVISION.

--DASH--

(EDS: THE FOLLOWING BRACKETED MATTER MAY BE USED AS A PRECEDE TO LOCHNER'S STORY)

(LOUIS P.LOCHNER WAS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN BERLIN FOR 14 YEARS--1928 TO DECEMBER, 1941 WHEN GERMANY DECLARED WAR ON THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS INTERNED WITH OTHER AMERICWN CORRESPONDENTS AT BAD NAUHEIM AND FINALLY REPATRIATED TO THE UNITED STATES. HE HAS NOW RETURNED TO BERLIN WITH THE U.S. ARMY AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO

30.24 28103

THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION. LOCHNER HAS SPENT THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE SHAEF OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY.)
--DASH--
THEY HAD SPENT THE NIGHT AT HALLE. STARTING FOR BERLIN AT 4 A.M., THE CORRESPONDENTS WERE CHECKED IN BY THE RUSSIANS AT THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE ELBE RIVER NEAR DESSAU.
THIS ELBE BRIDGE AS OF TONIGHT CEASES TO BE THE DEMARCATION LINE SINCE THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE SPREADING OVER SECTIONS OF THURINGIA PROVINCE, SAXONY AND PORTIONS OF HARZ, A CORNER OF THE FORMER SAXONY KINGDOM.
AS THE CORRESPONDENTS DROVE ALONG THEY ENCOUNTERED NUMEROUS RUSSIAN DETACHMENTS GOING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION WITH HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES ON THE SUPERHIGHWAYS ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR FAST AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC.
IF IT BE TRUE THAT AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS CHIEFLY HUNT CAMERAS AS SOUVENIRS, IT IS EQUALLY TRUE THE CUSSIANS SEEM TO GO IN FOR COWS AND HORSES.
AT NUMEROUS POINTS ALONG THE ROUTE WE SAW CORRALS OF HORSES AND CATTLE GUARDED BY IVAN GI'S.
THE FIRST FLEETING IMPRESSION IS THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE DETERMINED TO RUSSIANIZE THE SECTIONS WHEREIN THEY RULE FOR THE GERMAN ROAD SIGNS IN MOST CASES HAVE BEEN REMOVED AND SIGNS IN RUSSIAN PUT IN THEIR PLACE.
AS WE REACHED THE SO-CALLED BERLINER RING--MEANING THE SUPERHIGHWAYS ENCIRCLING THE CAPITAL--QUOTATIONS FROM STALIN AND OTHER COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA EVERYWHERE WERE PRESENT.
ENTERING WITTENBERG EN ROUTE WE SAW A SIGN IN GERMAN "LUTHER, CITY OF WITTENBERG," HAD BEEN TORN DOWN AND IN ITS STEAD A RUSSIAN SIGN POSTED.
WITTENBERG CLAIMED THE NAME BECAUSE LUTHER THERE IN 1517 NAILED HIS FAMED 95 THESES TO THE DOORS OF THE SCHLOSSKIRCHE OR CASTLE CHURCH.

A185
NOBODY IN THE GREAT CONVOY COULD LOITER ENROUTE OR DEVIATE FROM THE ROUTE.
THE AUTOBAHN FROM HALLE TO THE BELINER RING WAS CROWDED IN SPOTS WITH RUSSIAN DISPLACED PERSONS WHOM THE AMERICAN ARMIES HAD BROUGHT IN MOTOR TRUCKS TO THE DEMARCATION LINE.
FROM THERE ON ITS WAS GOING ON FOOT FOR THEM. THEY TRUDGED ALONG WEARILY IN ONE OF THE WORST DAYS OF SOGGING RAIN EVEN THE MOST BATTLE-SCARRED CORRESPONDENTS HAD ENCOUNTERED.
IN VARIOUS VILLAGES THROUGH WHICH THE CONVOY MOVED, GERMANS CHEERED WITH HANDS RAISED IN GREETING. AT ZEHLENDORF CURIOUS CROWDS STOOD AROUND WATCHING WHILE WE WERE BILLETED IN THE HOUSES.
THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION IS MUCH MORE EVIDENT THAN THE AMERICAN OR BRITISH. THE RUSSIANS SEEM TO DELIGHT IN BEING SEEN ON THE STREETS.
DURING THE ENTIRE FOUR HOUR TRIP I SAW ONLY ONE CIVILIAN MOTOR-PROPELLED VEHICLE. SUCH CARS, TRUCKS AND MOTORCYCLES AS WE SAW WERE EITHER RUSSIAN OR GERMAN-MADE BUT ALL HAD RUSSIAN DRIVERS.
THERE APPARENTLY WAS NOTHING LIKE THE SO-CALLED CIVILIAN MOTOR POOLS WE SEE THROUGHOUT THE VCCUPIED WESTERN AND SOUTHERN GERMANY WHERE CARS ARE ALLOTED TO THOSE NEEDING THEM.
ANOTHER DEFINITE IMPRESSION IS THAT THE RUSSIANS ARE MOVING AN UNUSUALLY AMOUNT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY INTO SECTIONS FORMERLY IN WESTERN ALLIED HANDS NOW BEING TAKEN OVER BY THE SOVIETS.
FINALLY WHAT IMPRESSES THE VISITORS COMING INTO THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY FOR THE FIRST TIME FOR A LONGER VISIT IS THE GREAT NUMBER OF WOMAN CAMP FOLLOWERS WHO MOVE ABOUT ON HORSEDRAWN VEHICLES OR ARE SITTING BEHIND MEN ON THE MOTORCYCLES.
THEY SEEM TO DO ALL SORTS OF HOUSEWIFELY CHORES AND SEEM TO BE HAVING A GOOD TIME.
AS WE SAW PRACTICALLY NO WOMEN AMONG THE MARCHING DISPLACED PERSONS THE CONJECTURE SEEMS TO BE WARRANTED THAT MANY WOMEN WHO HITHERTO WORKED IN NAZI FACTORIES NOW ARE CAMP FOLLOWERS.

DA206PEW
(LOUIS P.LOCHNER, WHO HAS RETURNED TO BERLIN WITH AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES, WAS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN BERLIN FOR 14 YEARS FROM 1928 TO DECEMBER, 1941. AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES, LOCHNER WAS INTERNED WITH OTHER AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS AT BAD NAUHEIM AND LATER WAS REPATRIATED TO THE UNITED STATES. LOCHNER, WHO HAS SPENT THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS IN THE SHAEF OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY, WAS A MEMBER OF THE BERLIN STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE HE BECAME CHIEF OF BUREAU)
BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER
BERLIN, JULY 3-(AP)-AT LEAST OUTWARDLY, BERLIN SEEMS TO HAVE CHANGED FROM COMPLETELY NAZI TO COMPLETELY COMMUNIST.
RETURNING AFTER AN ABSENCE OF THREE AND A HALF YEARS TO THE SCENE OF 21 YEARS OVERSEAS NEWS DUTY, I FEEL SOMEWHAT LIKE RIP VAN WINKLE--EVERYTHING SEEMS TO HAVE CHANGED.
JUST AS THE NAZI PARTY WAS THE ONLY POLITICAL PARTY PERMITTED BY THE REGIME OF ADOLF HITLER, SO BERLIN UNDER RUSSIAN OCCUPATION SEEMS TO HAVE ONLY THE COMMUNIST PARTY FUNCTIONING. COMMUNIST SLOGANS CRY AT YOU FROM BIG POSTERS.
I MAY OR MAY NOT DISCOVER OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES AFTER A FURTHER INVESTIGATION. I HAD NO DIFFICULTY IN DISCOVERING COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS IN THREE BOROUGHS DURING A TOUR IN THE MIDST OF A CLOUDBURST. ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT DANIEL DE LUCE DISCOVERED A FOURTH HEADQUARTERS.
THE CITY ALSO HAS CHANGED FROM ONE IN WHICH, AT THE TIME OF MY DEPARTURE, THERE HAD BEEN ONLY MINOR DAMAGE TO ONE OF THE WORST BOMBED PLACES I HAVE SEEN. YET ON THE OTHER HAND, I HAVE BEEN SURPRISED HOW MUCH OF THE OUTLYING RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS STILL IS HABITABLE.
DOWNTOWN BERLIN IS A WRECK. LANDMARKS SO FAMILIAR TO TOURISTS, LIKE THE REICHSCHANCELLERY, THE REICHSTAG, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, WERTHEIM'S DEPARTMENT STORE, THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH EMBASSIES, THE HOTEL KAISERHOF, THE KROLL OPERA HOUSE, AND THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY ARE MERE SHELLS WITH EVERYTHING INSIDE DESTROYED.
AROUND THE KAISER WILHELM MEMORIAL CHURCH, WHICH ITSELF IS A SAD RELIC OF JUMBLED STONES, ALL BUT A FEW AMUSEMENT PLACES--MOVIE HOUSES, NIGHT CLUBS AND SO ON--HAVE DISAPPEARED.
YET IN THE WEST END WHERE CORRESPONDENTS USED TO LIVE, ESPECIALL IN CHARLOTTENBURG, ONE FINDS GREAT SURPRISES OF UNEXPECTED SURVIVALS.

A53
FOR INSTANCE, I HAD WRITTEN MY BERLIN APARTMENT OFF AS A COMPLETE LOSS BECAUSE I'D BEEN TOLD IT HAD BEEN HIT BY A BLOCK-BUSTER. I FOUND EVERY ROOM EXCEPT THE DINING ROOM INTACT, TO MY AMAZEMENT. THE WINDOWS, HOWEVER, WERE MOSTLY BOARDS. I FOUND AN OCTOGENARIAN COUPLE, WITH WHOM I HAD LIVED, ALIVE AND AS HEALTHY AS COULD BE EXPECTED AT THEIR AGE.
THE EXPLANATION OF THE SURVIVAL OF THEIR BELONGINGS AND MINE WAS THAT THE BLOCKBUSTER HAD INDEED CRASHED THROUGH THE DINING ROOM, SMASHING CHINA, SILVERWARE AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE, BUT HAD FAILED TO EXPLODE.
ON THE OTHER HAND, THE HOUSE OPPOSITE WAS COMPLETELY WRECKED, TOGETHER WITH VARIOUS OTHERS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.
THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY AND SOME BUS LINES ARE RUNNING IN BERLIN BUT TRANSPORTATION STILL IS A MAJOR PROBLEM WITH LONG QUEUES

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OF BERLINERS STANDING IN LINE FOR SUCH CARS AS COME.

THE RUSSIANS EVIDENTLY DID A GOOD JOB AND HAVE THE CITY WELL TIDIED UP, ALTHOUGH THERE STILL ARE MANY MOUNTAINS OF DEBRIS IN SOME STREETS.

IN THE ALEXANDERPLATZ AREA WHOLE STREETS HAVE BEEN SEALED OFF BECAUSE OF MANY DECAYING BODIES UNDER THE RUBBLE.

BEFORE HITLER'S PROUD CHANCELLERY, A HUGE PILE OF SAND AND STONE HAS BEEN LEFT, PROBABLY SOMEWHAT INTENTIONALLY TO SYMBOLIZE THE ABJECTNESS OF THE GERMAN FUEHRER'S FALL.

FOR A WHILE, I THOUGHT I WAS IN ANOTHER WORLD WHEN I SAW SNAPPILY-SALUTING SOVIET WOMEN POLICE DIRECTING TRAFFIC AT SUCH INTERSECTIONS AS UNTER DEN LINDEN AND WILHELMSTRASSE, REPLACING THE STERN NAZI POLICE I USED TO SEE.

AT SUCH MOVIE-HOUSES AS SEEMED RELATIVELY INTACT, THE TITLES WERE MAINLY OF SOVIET-SPONSORED FILMS BUT SOME PEOPLE TO WHOM I TALKED SAID SOME FILMS OF GERMAN MAKE WERE RUNNING AGAIN.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS BOMB DAMAGE, FOR THE MANY TREES IN THE CITY HIDE THE DESTRUCTION. TIME AND AGAIN I WAS FOOLED BY THE OUTWARD APPEARANCE OF HOMES WITH VERDANT CREEPERS AND OTHER FOLIAGE WHICH ON CLOSER INVESTIGATION PROVED TO HIDE THE EMPTY SHELLS OF APARTMENT HOUSES.

BERLINERS REACTED WITH EXTREME CURIOSITY TO THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS. EVERYWHERE PEOPLE STOOD GAPING AS CORRESPONDENTS TOURED THE CITY.

THE RUSSIANS RAISED NO OBJECTIONS WHATEVER TO OUR DRIVING INTO THEIR ZONE. GUARDS BEFORE OFF-LIMITS BUILDINGS READILY ALLOWED PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE TAKEN.

BZ812PEW

JUL 4 1945

NEW YORK, JULY 3--THE AMERICAN DELEGATION OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL REACHED HEADQUARTERS OF THE COUNCIL'S NEWLY-CREATED DISTRICT IN BERLIN TODAY, AN NBC BROADCAST FROM THE GERMAN CAPITAL SAID.

THE U.S. DELEGATION WILL START WORK IMMEDIATELY IN COOPERATION WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OTHER ALLIED POWERS ON THE TASK OF DIVIDING THE CITY INTO THREE SEPARATE ZONES OF OCCUPATION, THE BROADCAST BY ROY PORTER SAID.

B111AEW

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION STARTED FOR BERLIN AT DAWN FROM HALLE, AN ELBE RIVER CITY. RUSSIAN PATROLS HALTED THE GROUP SEVERAL TIMES FOR CHECKS, SINCE THE EXACT DEMARCATION LINE HAD NOT YET BEEN FIXED.

AMERICAN OFFICERS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THE RUSSIANS WERE "EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE" IN THIS FIRST ALLIED MOVE INTO TERRITORY WHICH CONTROLLED COMPLETELY BY THE RUSSIANS.

B1150AEW

NEW YORK, JULY 3-(AP)-"THE BIG THREE ARE GOING TO MEET IN POTSDAM JUST OUTSIDE BERLIN," CBS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD C.HOTTELET REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST FROM BERLIN DESCRIBING THE ENTRY OF AMERICAN TROOPS INTO THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

"TANKS AND RECONNAISANCE CARS AND HALF TRACKS OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION" ENTERED THE CITY IN A COLD POURING RAIN HE SAID.

"IT WAS A BUSINESS-LIKE ENTRY FOR US--NO PARADING, NO BANDS, JUST THE CLATTER AND THE RUMBLE OF THE HEAVY TANKS AND THE WHEELS THROUGH PUDDLES AND RUTS IN THE ROAD. THERE WILL BE A FORMAL PARADE IN A DAY OR TWO.

"THE SO-CALLED 'BERLIN DISTRICT COMMAND' IS BRINGING ITS OWN ENGINEERS AND SIGNAL TROOPS, ITS HOSPITAL AND QUARTERMASTER BECAUSE THIS IS NOT JUST A TOKEN OCCUPATION."

B1116AEW

JUL 4 1945

NEW YORK, JULY 3-(AP)-THE U.S. SECOND ARMORED DIVISION BEGAN ARRIVING IN BERLIN SHORTLY AFTER NOON, BERLIN TIME, AN AMERICAN BROADCASTING CORRESPONDENT REPORTED TODAY IN WHAT HE SAID WAS THE FIRST MESSAGE CARRIED FROM THE PRESS WIRELESS TRANSMITTER IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

N232AEW

JUL 4 1945

BY DON WHITEHEAD (260)

WIESBADEN, GERMANY, JULY 3-(AP)-OMAR NELSON BRADLEY, MISSOURI'S FOUR-STAR GENERAL APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO HEAD THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, IS CONSIDERING THE FEASIBILITY OF DECENTRALIZING AND SIMPLIFYING THE ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THAT ORGANIZATION WHICH MUST BE GEARED TO HANDLE THE NEEDS OF SOME 18,000,000 VETERANS BY THE TIME WORLD WAR II IS ENDED.

AT PRESENT, BRADLEY IS ACTING AS A STAND-IN FOR GEN. EISENHOWER, AND IS WINDING UP HIS AFFAIRS AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 12TH ARMY GROUP. HE EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IN ABOUT 30 DAYS TO ASSUME HIS NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

THIS GRAVE, HOMESPUN DOUGHBOYS' SOLDIER--WHO WON THE NATION'S ACCLAIM BY HIS BRILLIANT GENERALSHIP IN THE AFRICAN, SICILIAN AND EUROPEAN CAMPAIGNS--IS VITALLY INTERESTED IN ORGANIZING THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION ON A BASIS WHICH WILL SERVE VETERANS WITH THE GREATEST POSSIBLE SPEED AND EFFICIENCY.

HE IS NOT CERTAIN THAT ANY GREAT DECENTRALIZATION CAN BE ACHIEVED UNTIL HE STUDIES THE SET-UP FURTHER, BUT HE IS INTERESTED IN THE POSSIBILITY OF PUTTING MORE EMPHASIS ON REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION TO BRING THE SERVICES CLOSER TO THE VETERANS.

BECAUSE OF THE AVAILABILITY OF WAR DEPARTMENT RECORDS ON VETERANS, THE MAIN OFFICE WILL BE IN WASHINGTON TO FACILITATE THE HANDLING OF THE MULTITUDE OF INDIVIDUAL CASES.

ONE OF BRADLEY'S MAIN CONCERNS WILL BE TO SEE THAT VETERANS WITH SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY RECEIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE MEDICAL CARE WITH AS LITTLE RED TAPE AS POSSIBLE. ALL THE TREND OF BRADLEY'S ADMINISTRATION OF HIS NEW JOB WILL BE TO SIMPLIFY, CUT AWAY AS MUCH RED TAPE AS POSSIBLE, AND GIVE THE VETERANS THE BENEFITS TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED.

BZ957PEW

WITH 21ST ARMY GROUP, JULY 3-(AP)-THE BRITISH FLYING OFFICER WHO PICKED OUT TARGETS FOR THE 11-TON "VOLCANO" BOMBS USED BY THE RAF AGAINST THE NAZIS SAID TODAY THE BOMBS COULD BE USED EFFECTIVELY AGAINST UNDERGROUND FACTORIES IN JAPAN.

"I UNDERSTAND THESE BOMBS ARE BEING MADE IN THE STATES," SAID THE OFFICER, WING COMMANDER F.A.V.FAWCETT, TARGET ADVISER TO AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR HARRIS.

"IF THE JAPS DECIDE TO GO UNDERGROUND LIKE THE GERMANS TO ESCAPE BOMBINGS, THE 11-TON BABY WOULD CERTAINLY HELP TO PROD THEM OUT."

THE 22,000-POUND BOMB, WHICH TEARS OUT A 150-FOOT CRATER, WAS FIRST USED LAST MARCH AGAINST AN ENORMOUS RAIL VIADUCT NEAR BIELEFELD. IT KNOCKED THE VIADUCT FLAT AFTER SIX-TON "BLOCKBUSTER" BOMBS HAD FAILED. LATER, IT WAS USED WITH GOOD RESULTS TO CRACK OPEN 20-FOOT THICK CONCRETE SUBMARINE PENS NEAR BREMEN.

BZ744PEW

JUL 4 1945

PREAGUE, JULY 3-(AP)-PRAGUE'S 10 NEWSPAPERS STARTED PUBLICATION TODAY AS A SINGLE SMALL SIZE SHEET. THE PAPER CONSERVATION MEASURE WILL BE NECESSARY FOR SOME WEEKS BECAUSE NO NEWSPRINT IS BEING IMPORTED AT PRESENT.

NO NEWSPAPER IS OWNED BY AN INDIVIDUAL. THE OWNER MUST BE A POLITICAL PARTY OR ORGANIZATION, OR A CLEARLY DEFINED INTEREST WHICH IS NATIONWIDE IN SCOPE.

FOUR POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED TO HAVE NEWSPAPERS. THEY ARE RUDE GRAVO, COMMUNIST; PRAVO LIDU, SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC;

SVOBODNE SLOVATIONAL, SOCIALIST (PRESIDENT BENES' PARTY), AND LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, CATHOLIC.

OTHER PRAGUE NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTEREST THEY REPRESENTS ARE: MLADA FRONTA, YOUTH; PRACE TADE, UNIONS; SVOBODNE NOVINY, CULTURE; SVOBODNA REPUBLIKA, MILITARY; ZEMEDELSKE NOVINX, AGRICULTURE; AS

CULTURE; SVOBODNA REPUBLIKA, MILITARY; ZEMEDELSKE NOVINX, AGRICULTURE; AND NARODNI OSVOBOZENI, CZECH LEGIONNAIRES WHO ARE ORGANIZE
XXX ORGANIZED ABROAD.

FD100PEW

HDD Brussels (Kind) xxx
30 mail

THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID A "CONFIDENTIAL MESSAGE" FROM THE KING HAD BEEN DELIVERED TO REGENT PRINCE CHARLES AND FORMER PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER, WHO RESIGNED IN PROTEST TO LEOPOLD'S RETURNING AS KING. VAN ACKER LATER RECEIVED THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH AMBASSADORS.

ANOTHER FACTOR SUPPORTING OPINION THAT THE KING WOULD STEP DOWN WAS THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE PALACE DOMESTIC STAFF HAD GONE TO ST. WOLFGANG, NEAR SALZBURG, WHERE LEOPOLD HAS MAINTAINED HEADQUARTERS DURING HIS KISCUSSIONS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS.

JUL 4 1945

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, WHICH ALONG WITH THE COMMUNISTS, HAS BEEN MOST VOCIFEROUS IN DEMANDING THAT LEOPOLD ABDICATE, ANNOUNCED ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD REVIEWED DEVELOPMENTS AND RESOLVED THAT THERE IS "ONLY ONE SOLUTION WHICH CONFORMS TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST - ABDICATION."

DA331PEW

30.24 28195

AND THE SIGNATURE OF QUEEN WILHELMINA.

DR 7PEW JUL 4 1945

-BASH-

LONDON, JULY 3. --(AP) -- THE COMMUNIST GREEK NEWS AGENCY MARITPRESS SAID TONIGHT THAT GREECE COULD NOT RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER UNTIL A NEW PARLIAMENT WAS ELECTED, RECALLING THAT GREECE'S 1911 CONSTITUION REQUIRES PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL OF SUCH AGRE

ROME, JULY 3--(AP)--SIX MEMBERS OF THE [redacted] SO-CALLED "MONARCHIST COLUMN" WERE CONVICTED BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL AT BARI YESTERDAY OF ROBBERIES AND [redacted] AGGRESSIONS AND WERE SENTENCED TO VARYING PRISON TERMS. FIVE OTHERS WERE ACQUITTED.

THE LEADER OF THE BAND, SALVATORE RUSSO, WHO TESTIFIED HE CONFERRED WITH KING VITTORIO EMANUELE TO LAY PLANS FOR A MONARCHIST CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COMMUNISTS AND REPUBLICANS, WAS SENTENCED TO SIX YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS. HE TOLD THE COURT HIS ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN ARMED AND FINANCED BY THE ITALIAN ARMY AT BARI AND BRINDISI.

JUL 4 1945

BRSAS 01100 JG610A

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND, JULY 3. --(AP) -- DR. J. [redacted] VAN ROYE NEW DUTCH MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, SAID TODAY THAT BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT WOULD SOON BE CALLED TO CONSIDER RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

VAN ROYEN SAID HE HAD NO DOUB THAT PARLIAMENT WOULD [redacted] RATIFY THE CHARTER AFTER PROBING DEBATE. IN AN INTERVIEW, HE SAID EVERY EFFORT WOULD BE MADE TO LAY THE CONDITIONS, PRIVILEGES AND DRAWBACKS OF THE AGREEMENT BEFORE THE DUTCH PEOPLE SO THEY WOULD HAVE [redacted] FULL UNDERSTANDING OF ITS IMPLICATIONS.

JUL 4 1945

RATIFICATION REQUIRES ONLY A MAJORITY VOTE IN EACH HOUSE

STOCKHOLM, JULY 3-(AP)-THREE SWEDISH [redacted] SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS FROM OBSERVATORIES AT STOCKHOLM, LUND AND UPPSALA ([illegible]) ARE ESTABLISHING BASES ALONG A 50 MILE WIDE BELT OF NORTH SWEDEN TO STUDY A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUNS OBSERVABLE THERE JULY 9.

OBSERVERS
DANISH AND FRENCH ALSO HAVE ARRIVED. THE SWEDES HAVE [redacted] MADE CONTACT WITH OTHER GROUPS STATIONED IN CANADA, NORTHERN NORWAY, FINLAND AND RUSSIA. IT WILL BE THE FIRST TOTAL ECLIPSE SINCE JUNE 29, 1927.

JUL 4 1945

BHANKES 1055 APR LDN

BERN, JULY 3-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY FROZE THE SWISS ASSETS OF POLES RESIDENT IN SWITZERLAND, POLAND OR ELSEWHERE, SAYING POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS MADE THE ACTION NECESSARY FO THE PROTECTION OF POLAND.

JUL 4 1945

JSS 450P FISCHERS 01900 APR

ATHENS, JULY 3-(AP)-A GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT GREECE WOULD DEMAND ALLIED INTERVENTION TO SAVE GREEKS IN NORTHERN EPIRUS FROM ALBANIAN "PERSECUTION AND TERRORISM."

THE SPOKESMAN, PRESS UNDER-SECRETARY DENIS ZAKYTHINOS, SAID NORTHERN EPIRUS "BELONGS TO GREECE ETHNOLOGICALLY, HISTORICALLY AND GEOGRAPHICALLY."

THE QUARREL OVER EPIRUS, SITUATED ALONG THE IONIAN SEA SOUTH OF THE OLD ALBANIAN FRONTIER, IS ONE OF SEVERAL ARISING LATELY IN THE BALKANS. ANOTHER IS BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE OVER TREATMENT OF SLAVS IN MACEDONIA.

ZAKYTHINOS DENIED THAT GREEKS WERE PERSECUTING MACEDONIAN SLAVS AND SAID THAT YUGOSLAV NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHING SUCH REPORTS WERE CARRYING ON A "SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST GREECE."

"IT IS TO BE REGRETTED," HE ADDED, "THAT NATIONS LIKE ALBANIA AND BULGARIA, WHO STAND CONVICTED BEFORE MANKIND, SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO CREATE A FOUL ATMOSPHERE AROUND THE GREEK CAUSE AND OBSCURE IN THE EYES OF CERTAIN PREJUDICED PEOPLE THE BRILLIANCE OF THE VICTORY AND THE SACRIFICE OF THE GREEK NATION."

R1203PEW

TRIESTE, JULY 3-(AP)-THE "ATIO"AL COMMITTEE FOR LIBERATIO" CHARGED TODAY THAT E"GLISH SOLDIERS ATTACKED VILLAGERS OF "EARBY POCI"A JU"E 23 AFTER ASKI"G THEM IF THEY WERE SLOVE"ES A"D RECEIVI"G A" AFFIRMATIVE REPLY.

JUL 4 1945

THE COMMITTEE'S PROTEST, MADE I" A LETTER TO LT. COL. F. J. ARMSTRO"G, AREA MILITARY GOVER"ME"T COMMISSIO"ER, DID "OT SAY WHETHER THE ALLEGED ATTACK WAS MADE WITH WEAPO"S BUT ASSERTED THAT SEVERAL VILLAGERS WERE "WOU"DED."

MILITARY GOVER"ME"T OFFICIALS REQUESTED FURTHER PARTICULARS. [redacted] I" LO"DO" A BRITISH MILITARY SPOKESMA" SAID HE HAD "O I"FORMATIO" O" THE ALLEGED I"CIDE"T BUT THAT "IT SEEMS QUITE U"LIKELY" THAT IT WOULD HAVE OCCURRED.

MEA"WHILE LT. MARSHALL B MILLER, OF BROOKLY", PRESIDI"G I" A" AMG COURT, FREED TWO TRIESTE RESIDE"TS OF CHARGES OF I"TIMIDATI"G SHOPKEEPERS DURI"G TRIESTE'S RECE"T TOKE" STRIKE.

[redacted] JSS 510P MORA"S 163, THRU 2"D APR

30.24 28197

CAIRO, EGYPT, JULY 3--(AP)--THREE HUNDRED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MOSLEM YOUTH MOVEMENT TONIGHT URGED THE UNITED STATES TO HALT LEND-LEASE TO FRANCE ON THE GROUNDS THAT ~~THE AID~~ WAS HELPING THE FRENCH BE STRONG AGAIN TO ENSLAVE THE ARABS OF NORTH AFRICA."

A COMMITTEE COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WAS URGED TO INVESTIGATE FRENCH ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO RECENT ALGERIAN UPRISINGS.

JUL 4 1945

APR KRIEGS 01045 CCC 225P

CHUNGKING, JULY 4, WEDNESDAY-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK SENT AN INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN THAT SAID "THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE JOIN THEIR AMERICAN ALLIES" IN THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

CHIANG SAID THE CHINESE UNITED WITH THE AMERICANS "IN HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE FOUNDERS OF THEIR GREAT REPUBLIC AND IN PAYING HOMAGE TO THOSE BRAVE SONS OF AMERICA WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY."

"THE HEROIC WAR EFFORT OF THE AMERICAN NATION HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF UNBOUNDED INSPIRATION TO ALL FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES," THE MESSAGE ADDED. "I CAN ASSURE YOUR EXCELLENCY THAT CHINA WILL CONTINUE HER CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND HER OTHER ALLIES FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF A COMPLETE VICTORY OVER JAPAN AND THE REALIZATION OF A DURABLE PEACE FOR MANKIND."

B101PEW

HONOLULU, JULY 3-(AP)-NEW COMMANDS UNDER BOTH GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ, ON-TO-TOKYO ARMY AND NAVAL CHIEFS, WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LT. GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS UNDER NIMITZ, ANNOUNCED HE ALSO HAD BEEN MADE COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE MIDDLE PACIFIC AREA UNDER MACARTHUR. HE RETAINS HIS TITLE UNDER NIMITZ AND ALSO THE COMMAND OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT. HE WILL REPORT TO EITHER OR BOTH TOP COMMANDERS AS THE CASE MAY NECESSITATE.

MACARTHUR NAMED LT. GEN. WILHELM D. STEYER COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC AREA.

RICHARDSON AND STEYER WILL HANDLE TRAINING AND SUPPLY FOR THE AREAS UNDER MACARTHUR.

NIMITZ ANNOUNCED THESE COMMANDERS OF THE TENTH ARMY AND RYUKYU FORCES UNDER GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL: REAR ADM. C. H. COBB, IN COMMAND OF NAVAL FORCES IN THE RYUKYUS; MARINE MAJ. GEN. LOUIS E. WOODS, COMMANDING THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE; MAJ. GEN. F. G. WALLACE, IN COMMAND OF OKINAWA ISLAND; AND VICE ADM. J. B. OLDENDORF IN COMMAND OF THIRD FLEET FORCES NOW IN THE RYUKYUS.

UM130APW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 3-(AP)-ACTING PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS FORDE ANNOUNCED TODAY HE PLANNED EARLY INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO RATIFY THE UNCIO CHARTER AND STATUTE OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

REFERRING TO PREMIER JOHN CURTIN WHO IS SERIOUSLY ILL, FORDE SAID THAT CURTIN, LIKE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, POURED OUT HIS STRENGTH SO THAT THE WORLD MIGHT BE DELIVERED OF OPPRESSION AND SECURED AGAINST FURTHER AGGRESSION.

FORDE ANNOUNCED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL DEDICATE A SPECIAL WING OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY IN CANBERRA AS AN AUSTRALIAN MEMORIAL TO ROOSEVELT.

THE WING WILL HOUSE AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WILL CONTRIBUTE SOME OF ESSENTIAL VOLUMES, HE SAID.

FM728APW

JUL 4 1945

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-A FIELD DISPATCH TODAY DISCLOSED THAT AUSSIE INVADERS OF BALIKPAPAN, BOMB-WRECKED OIL CENTER ON EAST BORNEO, HAVE A BEACHHEAD SEVEN MILES LONG AND TWO MILES DEEP AND THE CAPTURED SEPINGGAN AIRFIELD ALREADY IS IN OPERATION.

REPORTING FROM BALIKPAPAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RUSSELL BRINES SAID THE DIGGERS, WHO LANDED THERE SUNDAY ALREADY HAVE BURIED 500 JAPANESE. HE SAID THE AUSSIES, BY SECURING THE LAST RIDGE FACING THE TOWN VIRTUALLY HAVE SECURED ITS CENTRAL REFINERIES AND DOCKS, LONG SINCE RENDERED UNSERVICEABLE TO THE ENEMY BY BOMBING AND SHELLING.

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY CONFIRMED MELBOURNE RADIO REPORTS THAT SEPINGGAN AIRFIELD WAS CAPTURED AT NIGHTFALL MONDAY, PUTTING THE ALLIED AIR FORCE WITHIN FIGHTER PLANE RANGE OF JAVA, HEART OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

BRINES SAID TROOPS ADVANCING ON THE RIGHT FLANK WON THE AIRFIELD AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION AND ALSO TOOK THE NEAREY VILLAGE OF SEPINGGAN.

ALTHOUGH THE AIRFIELD RUNWAY WAS CRATERED, ONE 600 YARD STRETCH WAS QUICKLY MADE SERVICEABLE FOR USE BY AUSSIE SCOUT PLANES.

AS THE AUSSIES CONSOLIDATED THEIR LEFT FLANK ETC., SECOND GRAF THIRD NIGHT LEAD.

RA902PCW

MANILA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-THE PACIFIC TYPHOON SEASON, WITH ITS SWIRLING WINDS AND DRIVING RAIN, HAS INTERVENED TO IMPEDE THE AMERICAN MOPUP CAMPAIGN ON LUZON ISLAND.

IN THE SOUTHEAST PHILIPPINES, HOWEVER, AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF THE DIXIE DIVISION AND FILIPINO GUERRILLAS CAPTURED THE MINDANAO ISLAND TOWN OF WALOE IN THE AGUSAN RIVER VALLEY.

TYPHOON RAINS CAUSED NUMEROUS LANDSLIDES IN THE NORTHERN MOUNTAIN AREAS OF LUZON WHERE THE YANKS ARE HUNTING DOWN REMNANTS OF THE DEFEATED JAPANESE FORCES. DESPITE THE BAD WEATHER THE AMERICANS WERE OUT ON EXTENSIVE PATROLS IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY, THE RICH PRIZE THEY WON FROM THE JAPANESE JUST BEFORE THE TYPHOON SEASON STRUCK.

YANK FIGHTER BOMBERS AND LIGHT NAVAL UNITS SUPPORTED GROUND OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

RA930PCW

JUL 4 1945

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, JULY 3-(AP)-ADM. THOMAS CASSIN KINKAID, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH FLEET, TODAY EXPRESSED HIMSELF AS "NOT INTERESTED IN CHINA BASES UNLESS THEY ARE CLOSER TO JAPAN THAN BASES THE NAVY NOW POSSESSES."

THE VETERAN OF EVERY THEATER OF THE PACIFIC WAR, WHOSE FLEET SUPPORTED GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DRIVE NORTH TO RECOVER THE PHILIPPINES AND NOW IS PARTICIPATING IN THE BORNEO INVASION, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM CONFERENCES WITH THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

HE DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE "WHOLE EFFORT OF THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCES IS ON JAPAN. OUR EYES ARE ON TOKYO AND THERE IS NOTHING ELSE TO LOOK AT.

"WE'VE GOT THE PRESSURE ON NOW. WE MUST KEEP THE PRESSURE ON THEM (THE JAPANESE) UNTIL ONE DAY THEIR RESISTANCE WILL DISSOLVE."

HE ADDED: "JAPAN IS QUITE DEFINITELY DEFEATED NOW. IT'S JUST A QUESTION OF CLOSING IT OUT. BUT THAT MEANS WE WILL HAVE TO MEET THEM AT HOME. FIGHT THEM AND KILL THEM; AND THAT WILL MEAN AMERICAN CASUALTIES TOO."

THE FOUR-STAR ADMIRAL SAID HE WOULD CONTINUE IN COMMAND OF THE SEVENTH FLEET AND THAT IT WOULD COME UNDER THE OVERALL COMMAND OF FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ WHEN REORGANIZATION OF PACIFIC COMMANDS IS COMPLETED.

HE PREDICTED THAT CARRIER-BASED AIRCRAFT WOULD FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN THE FINAL ASSAULT ON NIPPON AND THAT NEW 45,000-TON CARRIERS OF THE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT CLASS WOULD SEE ACTION.

RA818PCW

JUL 4 1945

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES NEAR BALIKPAPAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-AUSTRALIANS SWEPT OVER THE LAST RIDGE FACING BALIKPAPAN YESTERDAY, VIRTUALLY SECURING CONTROL OF ITS CENTRAL REFINERIES AND DOCKS AFTER OTHER COLUMNS CAPTURED SEPINGGANG (CORRECT) AIRFIELD AND SENT A SCOUT PLANE FORWARD FROM IT.

THE AUSSIES BURIED 500 JAPANESE DEAD IN THE FIRST TWO DAYS. THE BEACHHEAD IS AT LEAST TWO MILES INLAND AT THE POINT OF DEEPEST PENETRATION AND SEVEN MILES LONG.

ONLY SCATTERED JAPANESE RESISTANCE FACED THE AUSSIE LINE PLANTED ON STRATEGIC RIDGES STRETCHING INLAND FROM TOKONO HILL AT THE PENINSULA JUTTING INTO THE BAY ENTRANCE. AUSTRALIAN CONTROL OVER THE AREA BELOW WAS EMPHASIZED BY FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE TO OFFER ANY SUBSTANTIAL RETURN FIRE.

TROOPS ADVANCING FROM THE RIGHT FLANK ROLLED INTO SEPINGGANG AIRSTRIP AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION AND TOOK THE ADJACENT VILLAGE OF THE SAME NAME. THE AIRFIELD RUNWAY WAS CRATERED BUT FIELD OFFICERS REPORTED IT WAS NOT AS BADLY DAMAGED AS AT FIRST SUPPOSED.

ONE 600-YARD STRETCH OF HARD-SURFACED RUNWAY QUICKLY WAS MADE SERVICEABLE AND AN AUSTRALIAN SCOUT PLANE, WHICH IS THE AUSTRALIAN EQUIVALENT OF AN AMERICAN PIPER CUB, WAS SENT ALOFT AS AN ARTILLERY SPOTTER.

SEVERAL PLANES, UNLOADED FROM SHIPS, WERE SENT TO THE AIRSTRIP ALOARD DUCKS BECAUSE A BADLY CRATERED ROADWAY SLOWED VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.

OFFICERS ESTIMATED THAT SEPINGGANG WOULD BE ABLE TO HANDLE TRANSPORT PLANES SOON. AUSSIE ENGINEERS PREVIOUSLY BUILT ANOTHER STRIP ALONG THE COASTAL PLAIN BUT IT WAS ABANDONED WITHOUT BEING PUT INTO USE. TANK-LED COLUMNS CONTINUED ALONG THE COAST TOWARD THE MANGGAR AIRFIELD, MAJOR PRE-WAR 'DROME. (MELBOURNE RADIO HAD REPORTED THIS FIELD ALSO CAPTURED).

A161PX

INFANTRYMEN FIGHTING TOWARD SEPINGGANG TEMPORARILY WERE DELAYED AFTER CROSSING THE SEPINGGANG-KETJIL RIVER (SMALL SEPINGGANG) BY STRONG OPPOSITION. THE AUSSIES PAUSED WHILE A NIGHT NAVAL BARRAGE PENETRATED THE ENEMY POSITIONS. THE NEXT MORNING, PATROLS DISCOVERED THE JAPANESE HAD PULLED OUT.

THIS IS TYPICAL OF THE BRISK GUN-DUELLING CONTINUING TO HIGHLIGHT THIS BATTLE FOR POSITION. NAVAL BATTERIES, AIRCRAFT AND AUSTRALIAN ARTILLERY MAINTAIN A CONTINUOUS THUNDER AGAINST ENEMY POSITIONS WHICH REVEAL THEMSELVES THROUGH INTERMITTENT BARRAGES.

MANY ONE-TIME FORMIDABLE GUNS HAVE BEEN SILENCED. ONE SERIES OF JAPANESE SHELLS CLEARLY OUTLINED THE STATE OF MIND OF THE RELATIVELY FEW NATIVES LIBERATED. WHEN SHELLS FELL NEAR A REFUGEE COMPOUND, ALL NATIVES DESERTED TO THE BRUSH AND CRAWLED BACK WHEN THE FIRING CEASED.

NM753PPW

JUL 4 1945

WITH ALLIED FORCES NEAR BALIKPAPAN--FIRST ADD BRINES

X X X CEASED FIRING.

JAPANESE SNIPERS WERE ACTIVE AROUND SUBURBAN KLANDASAN, JUST EAST OF BALIKPAPAN, WHERE THE AUSSIES NOW HAVE WON THE FORMER ADMINISTRATION CENTER AND CLUB ON THE BEACH BELOW TOKONG HILL.

THE ENEMY ALSO TOOK ADVANTAGE OF CAVES ON RIDGES, MAKING WILD CHARGES FROM THEM AT NIGHT, BUT THESE CAVES WERE BEING SEALED.

AUSSIE DEMOLITION SQUADS ARE UNCOVERING MANY MINES, INCLUDING 540-POUND SEA MINES, BURIED DEPTH CHARGES AND BOMBS, TO CONCEALED BOOBY TRAPS. THE JAPANESE AROUND BALIKPAPAN HAVE SHOWED CONSIDERABLE NGENUITY IN LAYING MINE FIELDS.

THE MINES ARE CONCENTRATED OFF THE MAIN ROAD, DESIGNED TO CATCH THE SOLDIERS APPROACHING FROM ANY DIRECTION. ALL RUINED HOUSES LINING THE ROAD WERE BOOBY-TRAPPED, SEVERAL AUSSIES WERE KILLED BY THEM. IN ONE CAVE, DEMOLITION SQUADS FOUND A COMPLETE PLANT FOR MANUFACTURING LAND MINES.

NM845PPW

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES NEAR BALIKPAPAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-AUSTRALIANS SWEPT OVER THE LAST RIDGE FACING BALIKPAPAN YESTERDAY, VIRTUALLY SECURING CONTROL OF ITS CENTRAL REFINERIES AND DOCKS AFTER OTHER COLUMNS CAPTURED SEPINGGANG (CORRECT) AIRFIELD AND SENT A SCOUT PLANE FORWARD FROM IT.

THE AUSS

WITH ALLIED FORCES, BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, JULY 4-(AP)-THE BATTLE HERE IS SETTLING DOWN TO NORMAL--HITCH-HIKING HAS COME BACK.

AMERICAN BEACH WORKERS, WALKING ALONG THE HARBOR HEAVILY-TRAVELED COASTAL ROAD SELDOM PROCEED FAR BEFORE SOME AUSTRALIAN VEHICLE DRIVE CALLS OUT, "HEY, YANK, WANT A RIDE?"

BY LIFTING A THUMB, THE PEDESTRIAN CAN STALL AN ENTIRE COLUMN UNTIL HE CLAMBERS ABOARD THE CAR OF HIS CHOICE.

THE TERRIFIC JAM OF LANDING-DAY HAS BEEN EASED BY ENGINEERS OF BOTH NATIONALITIES. THE AMERICANS PUT IN PONTOON PIERS TO SPEED UNLOADING WHILE THE AUSTRALIANS LAID STEEL MATS ACROSS THE SAND FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS TO THE ROAD AND REPAIRED SEVERAL SMALL BRIDGES.

THE AUSTRALIANS OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION, LONG BEFORE THE ACTUAL INVASION, HAD CHRISTENED THE ROAD VASEY HIGHWAY ON THEIR BATTLE MAPS HONORING MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. VASEY, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AIR ACCIDENT IN MARCH.

FR545ACW

JUL 4 1945

30.24 28109

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH AUSTRALIAN TROOPS NEAR BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, JULY 3-(AP)-

THE SPRAWLING REFINERIES ALONG A MILE OF BALIKPAPAN'S WATERFRONT ARE A FIRE-SWEPT MASS OF CHARRED AND TWISTED STEEL.

FROM THE LAST RIDGE OVERLOOKING THE DUTCH BORNEO OIL CENTER--A RIDGE WHICH THE AUSSIES HAD COMPLETELY SECURED TODAY--THE TERRIFIC DAMAGE INFLICTED BY A MONTH'S BOMBINGS WAS CLEARLY VISIBLE.

THE MOST COMPLETE DESTRUCTION WAS APPARENT AT THE LUBRICATING OIL AND PARAFFIN REFINERY TOWARD THE NORTH END OF THE CITY. IT COVER AN AREA SHAPED LIKE A GIANT SHOE--2,000 FEET FROM HEEL TO TOE, 2,000 FEET FROM HEEL TO SHOE TOP.

IT APPEARS AS AN ENDLESS NETWORK OF BURNED TANKS AND PIPES, ALTHOUGH MANY BRICK AND CONCRETE WALLS STILL ARE STANDING.

SEVERAL BIG STORAGE TANKS IN THE AREA ARE SPEWING BLACK CLOUDS OF SMOKE. FLAMES ARE SPURTING FROM THE FEW PIPES LEFT RELATIVELY INTACT.

JUL 4 1945

MANY OF THE TANKS AND RETORTS ARE AT CRAZY ANGLES.

THE SCENE OF THE DESTRUCTION, BY COMPARISON, MAKES THE BURNED SKELETON OF THE LUTONG REFINERY, ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF BRITISH BORNEO, SEEM A DEMOLISHED MINIATURE MODEL.

FROM APPEARANCES, THE JAPANESE COULDN'T HAVE OBTAINED A GALLON OF OIL THROUGH THE REFINING PROCESSES IN THE BALIKPAPAN PLANT. APPARENTLY IT HAD BEEN DESTROYED FOR SOME TIME.

JW947PCW

WITH AUSTRALIAN TROOPS NEAR BALIKPAPAN--FIRST ADD REFINERIES DESTROYED. BY HUTCHESON X X X FOR SOME TIME.

MOST TANKS AND RETORTS IN THE BIG PLANT REMAINED ERECT, BUT THE SCOURGE OF FIRE WAS EVIDENT EVERYWHERE.

THE NEWER PANDANSARI REFINERY--A MILE FARTHER NORTH ALONG BALIKPAPAN BAY--WAS NOT VISIBLE FROM THE HILL, BUT PILOTS REPORTED IT, TOO, WAS VIRTUALLY A COMPLETE WRECK.

WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE "OLD REFINERY," A HALF-MILE SOUTH OF THE LARGER LUBRICATING OIL PLANT, APPEARED TO HAVE SUFFERED LESS DAMAGE.

SOME WHOLE AREAS OF STORAGE TANKS HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY BURNED, WHILE OTHERS APPEAR ALMOST UNDAMAGED. IN WAREHOUSE AND WORKSHOP AREAS ABOUT HALF THE BUILDINGS STILL ARE STANDING WITH ROOFS INTACT.

MOST OF THE BALIKPAPAN PIERS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

THE STACK OF ONE SUNKEN SHIP PROTRUDES ABOVE THE WATER A STONE'S THROW OFFSHORE. THREE MIDGET LOCOMOTIVES, RUSTED AND CHARRED, STAND ON ONE BURNED PIER. NUMEROUS FLATCARS AND MOST OF THE NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY ITSELF APPEAR UNDAMAGED.

EXPERTNESS OF THE BOMBING WAS SHOWN BY THE VIRTUALLY UNDAMAGED PAVED STREETS, WHILE INSTALLATIONS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MAIN WATERFRONT THOROUGHFARES HAD BEEN HIT. THE SEVENTH FLEET BOMBARDMENT ALSO HAD BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST THE CITY.

DAMAGE RUNS INTO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. HOW SOON THE OIL CENTER CAN BE RESTORED TO PRODUCTION REMAINS PROBLEMATICAL. IT IS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT ENGINEERS ARE ALREADY TO BEGIN SWIFTLY AT LEAST A PARTIAL RESTORATION. MAIN SOURCES OF CRUDE OIL FOR THE REFINERIES ARE FIELDS 30 TO 70 MILES NORTH, STILL IN JAPANESE HANDS AND CERTAIN TO REMAIN SO FOR SOME TIME.

RESISTANCE AROUND BALIKPAPAN TOWN TODAY WAS MOSTLY SPORADIC FROM POCKETS. ONE PILLBOX PROVIDED A SPECTACULAR FLAMETHROWER SHTW AFTER AUSTRALIANS AND CORRESPONDENTS HAD BEEN WALKING PAST AND AROUND IT FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.

SURPRISE RIFLE FIRE FROM A SLIT PINNED DOWN THE GROUP OF AUSSIES. WHEN THEY SPOTTED THE SOURCE--THE PILLBOX--RIFLEMEN MOVED IN WHILE A GRENADE WAS TOSSED DOWN THE VENT. SCREAMS WERE HEARD. THEN, AS A FLAMETHROWER WAS TURNED IN ONE END, JAPANESE STARTED TO DASH OUT THE OTHER--ONLY TO BE TURNED BACK BY AUSSIE GUNS.

FLAMES SPURTED INTO THE MAIN ENTRANCE, AND THE WHOLE OIL-SATURATED INTERIOR OF THE 25-FOOT SHELTER BURST INTO FLAMES, CREMATING ITS OCCUPANTS.

MH835PPW

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

ON PARAMATTA HILL, OVERLOOKING BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, JULY 3-(AP)-THIS HILL, WHICH PROVIDES A GRANDSTAND VIEW OF THE BUSY BEACH AND BURNING BALIKPAPAN AND THUS IS A KEY POSITION IN THE SUCCESSFUL ALLIED INVASION, IS PIERCED BY A LONG, WINDING JAPANESE TUNNEL.

THE TUNNEL IS FULL OF JAPANESE STORES. HUNTING IN IT TODAY FOR SOUVENIRS, A GROUP OF AUSTRALIANS HEARD JABBERING IN THE DARKNESS. RETIRING, THEY THREW IN SMOKE GRENADES AND FLUSHED SIX FRIGHTENED MALAYANS.

WHEN THE MALAYANS REALIZED THEY WERE AMONG FRIENDS, THEY JOYFULLY HUGGED THE AUSTRALIANS AND DANCED UP AND DOWN. THEY SAID THEY HAD ENTERED THE TUNNEL TO ESCAPE THE ALLIED BOMBARDMENT.

DURING LAST NIGHT, NUMEROUS JAPANESE INFILTRATED TO THE RIDGE. SEVERAL WERE KILLED BUT ONE WAS FOUND AT DAWN COWERING IN A SHELLHOLE ALONGSIDE AN AUSTRALIAN'S FOXHOLE. UNARMED AND TREMBLING WITH FEAR, HE SURRENDERED READILY.

FR549ACW

JUL 4 1945

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:40 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, JULY 3)

PRECEDE GUAM DAY

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-A VERY LARGE TASK FORCE OF B29S SMASHED ANEW AT INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN THE JAPANESE HOMELANDS IN NIGHT RAIDS, THE 20TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE RAIDS TOOK PLACE JULY 3, U.S.TIME (JULY 4, JAPANESE TIME).

DETAILS OF THE RESULTS WERE HELD UP PENDING THE RETURN OF THE CREWS.

THE FORCE OF 500 OR MORE SUPERFORTRESSES BASED IN THE MARIANAS ATTACKED URBAN INDUSTRIES AT HIMEJI ON HONSHU ISLAND, TOKUSHIMA, TAKAMATSU AND KOCHI, ALL ON SHIKOKU ISLAND.

THE TARGET ON HONSHU, HIMEJI, IS A MAJOR RAILROAD TERMINAL WITH CONNECTIONS TO THE NORTH HONSHU COAST. THE CITY HAD A PREWAR POPULATION OF 104,000 AND WAS CONSIDERED AN IMPORTANT TEXTILE CENTER AS WELL AS A HEAVY PRODUCER OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND EXPLOSIVES. THE THREE AREAS ON SHIKOKU ARE SHIPPING POINTS AND PORTS WITH CONSIDERABLE STRATEGIC VALUE AS CLEARING CENTERS FOR RICH AGRICULTURAL VALLEYS.

A7WX

TOKUSHIMA WITH 119,581 PEOPLE IS ADJACENT TO THE NARUTO STRAIT ENTRANCE TO THE INLAND SEA AND ITS POSITION HAS MADE IT A TEXTILE AND LUMBER CENTER; TAKAMATSU IS THE PRINCIPAL PORT ON SHIKOKU ISLAND AND IS THE TERMINUS OF A RAILROAD FERRY SERVICE. KOCHI WITH 106,644 PEOPLE IS A SUBSTANTIAL MANUFACTURING CENTER. COMPLETION OFRAIL CONNECTIONS WITH THE NORTH HAS INCREASED INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE OF THIS PORT WHICH IS ALSO THE SITE OF PAPER, TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL FACTORIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4:40 P.M., EWT, TODAY, TUESDAY, JULY 3)

FR423PEW

JUL 4 1945

TWENTY-FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, JULY 3-(AP)-RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT NEARLY TWO SQUARE MILES OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS WERE BURNED OUT IN THE FIRE BOMB STRIKES OF SUPERFORTRESSES AGAINST MOJI, SASEBO, SHIMONOSEKI AND NOBEOKA.

THE FIGURES BRING TO 117 SQUARE MILES THE TOTAL URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF JAPAN LAID WASTE BY THE MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES.

FJ12XACW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

TWENTY FIRST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, JULY 3-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY'S MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES HAVE BURNED OUT A TOTAL OF 117 SQUARE MILES OF JAPANESE URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREA, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUL 4 1945

LATEST RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIRE BOMB RAIDS SHOWED APPROXIMATELY TWO SQUARE MILES BURNED OUT IN THE TARGET CITIES OF MOJI, SASEBO, SHIMONOSEKI AND NOBEOKA.

SHIMONOSEKI AT THE NARROW WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE INLAND SEA WAS HIT EARLY MONDAY MORNING IN THE RECORD 600-PLANE SUPERFORTRESS RAID WHICH SPILLED 4,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON FOUR TARGET CITIES.

THE NAVAL BASE CITY OF SASEBO, NOBEOKA AND MOJI, ALL ON KYUSHU ISLAND, WERE HIT LAST FRIDAY.

LEMAY REPORTED THE DAMAGE IN MOJI, WHICH IS ON THE MILE AND A HALF WIDE STRAIT OF SHIMONOSEKI, COVERS ABOUT 28 PER CENT OF THE CITY'S BUILT UP AREA.

THIRTY-SIX PER CENT OF SHIMONOSEKI'S BUILT UP AREA WAS BURNED OUT. SHIMONOSEKI AND MOJI CONSTITUTE A CRITICAL BOTTLENECK IN JAPAN'S RAIL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WITH THE THREE AND A HALF MILE KANMON TUNNEL LINKING THE TWO CITIES AND TWO HOME ISLANDS OF KYUSHU AND HONSHU. THROUGH THE BOTTLENECK MOVES MUCH OF THE COAL AND IRON FOR HONSHU'S STEEL INDUSTRY.

IN THE KYUSHU NAVAL BASE CITY OF SASEBO THE BURNED OUT AREA AMOUNTED TO 17.9 PER CENT OF THE CITY'S BUILT UP SECTION, AND 36 PER CENT OF THE BUILT UP AREA IN NOBEOKA ON EASTERN KYUSHU, AN IMPORTANT CHEMICAL AND MILITARY EXPLOSIVES PRODUCTION AREA, WAS BURNED OUT.

DAMAGE TO THE MOJI PORT TOTALS .32 SQUARE MILES IN PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN WHILE SMOKE FROM THE FIRES STILL BURNING IN SHIMONOSEKI, ACROSS THE STRAIT, STILL OBSCURED THE PORT CITY. DAMAGE WAS PRINCIPALLY IN THE WATERFRONT AREA.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF SHINONOSEKI, TAKEN WHILE FIRES STILL BURNED THERE, SHOWED THE MAIN PORTION OF THE CITY DESTROYED WITH .52 SQUARE MILE BURNED OUT. DAMAGE THERE ALSO WAS CONCENTRATED IN THE WATERFRONT AREA.

IN SASEBO, NAVAL ARSENAL AND ENGINEERING DEPOT, THE DAMAGE AMOUNTED TO 30 PER CENT. THE NAVAL DOCKYARD, HOWEVER, ESCAPED WITH MINOR DAMAGE.

IN THE CHEMICAL CENTER OF NOBEOKA THE DAMAGED AREA WAS .31 SQUARE MILES.

FR542ACW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, JULY 3)

BY ROBERT GEIGER

"(ADVANCE)..OKINAWA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH W. "VINEGAR JOE" STILWELL TOLD THE OKINAWA-CONQUERING TROOPS OF HIS U.S. TENTH ARMY TODAY THAT HE WANTED TO TAKE HIS BATTERED OLD CAMPAIGN HAT OFF TO THEM.

IN A FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS, STILWELL ADDED THAT THE WAR ISSUE WAS NO LONGER IN DOUBT. "BUT THE HARDER WE POUR IT ON, THE SOONER WE WILL GET HOME."

STILWELL, WHO WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE TENTH ARMY AFTER THE CAMPAIGN THAT BROUGHT DEATH IN ITS CLOSING DAYS TO LT.GEN. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, JR., SAID:

"THIS HAS BEEN A TOUGH FIGHT--NOBODY BUT THE MEN WHO FOUGHT IT CAN POSSIBLY REALIZE HOW TOUGH."

THE GRAY-HAIRED COMMANDER, WHOSE FAMOUS INFANTRY CAMPAIGN HAT OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR ACCENTUATES HIS DISTINCTIVE APPEARANCE, CONTINUED: "IT ALSO HAS BEEN A VERY SATISFACTORY FIGHT BUT NO ONE WHO WASN'T IN IT CAN POSSIBLY FEEL THE SAME SATISFACTION AS THE MEN WHO WERE."

"I AM NEW TO THESE PARTS BUT I HAVE BEEN NOSING AROUND CONSIDERABLE AND, IN SAYING WHAT I HAVE, I AM JUST ECHOING THE STATEMENTS AND FEELINGS OF ALL YOUR OFFICERS."

IT WAS STILWELL'S FIRST SPEECH TO THE ARMY. HE MENTIONED SPECIFICALLY THE FIGHTERS OF THE SEVENTH, 27TH, 77TH AND 96TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS AND THE FIRST AND SIXTH MARINE DIVISIONS.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 11 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, TUESDAY, JULY 3)

JUL 4 1945

RA326PCW

BY ROGERT GEIGER

OKINAWA, JULY 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A NAVY PRIVATEER CAME HOME TODAY FROM A BOMBING RAID IN THE YELLOW SEA, DANGLING A THREE FOOT PIECE OF THE MAST FROM A JAPANESE SHIP WITH A TARRERED REMNANT OF THE RISING SUN FLAG.

MOST OF THE PLANE'S BELLY WAS RIPPED OUT WHEN THE PRIVATEER HIT THE MAST DURING A STRAFING RUN. BUT LT.G.E.MILLER OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., BROUGHT HIS CRIPPLED SHIP WITH HER 11 MAN CREW AND TWO PASSENGERS SAFELY BACK IN A PERILOUS 500 MILE FLIGHT.

THE CREW HAD TO CLING TO THE SIDES OF THE "INVERTED BATH-TUB" TO KEEP FROM FALLING INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, BUT ALL WERE UNSCATHED. THE PASSENGERS WERE INJURED, HOWEVER. BOTH ARE EXPECTED TO RECOVER.

ACCOMPANYING MILLER, FORMER EMPLOYE OF THE LONG BEACH PRESS-TELEGRAM, WERE CO-PILOTS LT.ROBERT A.LITTMAN OF SAN MATEO, CALIF., AND LT.R.H.HEPWORTH OF ALBION, IDAHO.

AMONG THE CREW MEMBERS WERE ARM 1/C F.A.SPENDER OF (RFD 1) HIRAM, OHIO; AOM 2/C J.L.CHOASTA OF (217 HILLCREST) RESELLE, (CABLE COPYL N.Y.; AOM 2/C R.E.DAVIS OF MANCHESTER, IOWA, AND AMM 3/C J.M.GAY OF BIRMINGHAM,ALA.

"I HEARD A TEARING NOISE GOING THROUGH THE PLANE," SAID MILLER, "AND WE SLID DOWN TO WITHIN FIVE FEET OF THE WATER BEFORE THE PLANE FINALLY PULLED UP SLOWLY."

LITTMAN SAID HE CRAWLED FORWARD INTO THE NOSE WHERE A MARINE PHOTOGRAPHER AND ANOTHER INJURED PASSENGER WERE HANGING ON FOR DEAR LIVE. THE MARINE, WHOSE RIGHT ARM WAS ALMOST TORN OFF WAS ABOUT TO FAINT AND FALL OUT OF THE HOLE.

LITTMAN GRABBED HIM WITH ONE HAND AND CLUNG TO THE SIDE OF THE SHIP WITH THE OTHER UNTIL OTHERS HELPED GET THE PASSENGERSON TO THE FLIGHT DECK.

MILLER SAID THAT ALL THE CONTROLS ON ONE SIDE OF THE SHIP WERE KNOCKED AWAY OR DANGLING.

DESPITE THE SEVERE DAMAGE MILLER LANDED THE PLANE PERFECTLY WITH A 300-YARD BELLY SLIDE.

JUL4SXCW

JUL 4 1945

30.24 28111

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

ABOARD ADMIRAL MC'CAINS FLAGSHIP IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, JULY 2 (DELAYED)-(AP)-JOHN LAWRENCE SULLIVAN WAS SWORN IN AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY FOR AIR ON THE FLIGHT DECK OF THIS TASK FORCE FLAGSHIP TODAY IN THE FIRST SUCH CEREMONY IN NAVY HISTORY.

PATROL PLANES DRONED OVERHEAD AND OTHER SHIPS OF THIS FORCE FOAMED NOT FAR OFF AS VICE ADM. AUBREY W.FITCH, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL AIR OPERATIONS, ADMINISTERED THE OATH TO SULLIVAN.

THE COLORFUL CEREMONY BEGAN WHEN HELMETED OFFICERS AND CREW FORMED ON THE FLIGHT DECK WITH FIGHTER AND BOMBER PLANES, WINGS FOLDED. IN THE BACKGROUND, THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY, VICE ADM.JOHN S.MCCAIN AND ADMIRAL FITCH FORMED A GROUP BEFORE THE ASSEMBLAGE.

THE SHIP SPED THROUGH WATERS NOT LONG AGO CONTROLLED BY THE JAPANESE.

AFTER HE HAD TAKEN THE OATH, SULLIVAN, A SEAMAN DURING WORLD WAR I, SAID, "WE ARE ENGAGED IN SO APPLYING OUR VAST SEA-AIR POWER THAT THIS WAR MAY BE WON QUICKLY AND WITH AS LITTLE SACRIFICE AS POSSIBLE. AND WITH THIS WAR WON WE HOPE THAT THIS SAME SEA-AIR POWER WILL BE PRESERVED AND STAND EVER READY TO PREVENT NEW WARS."

SULLIVAN, 46-YEAR-OLD FORMER DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN MANCHESTER, ... WAS ON A TOUR OF THE BATTLE AREA TO SURVEY THE SEA-AIR SITUATION WHEN THE SENATE CONFIRMED HIS APPOINTMENT TO SUCCEED ARTEMUS L.GATES, WHO BECOMES UNDERSECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

FH557APW

JUL 4 1945

BY LEE VAN ATTA

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOARD GEN.MAC ARTHUR'S FLAGSHIP-(DELAYED)-GEN.MACARTHUR DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS "TOUCHED AND HONORED" TODAY WHEN CREW MEMBERS OF THIS SPEEDY SHIP WHICH CARRIED HIM TO THE INVASION SHORES AT BALIKPAPAN PRESENTED HIM WITH A DISTINCTIVE ASHTRAY SET HANDMADE FROM CASINGS OF SHELLS FIRED BY THE VESSEL DURING THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN.

THE FOUR SAILORS WHO CONCEIVED, DESIGNED AND THEN FASHIONED THE PERFECTLY PATTERNED SET LOOKED ON AS THE ARMY'S PACIFIC COMMANDER IN CHIEF WAS HANDED THE GIFT BY COMMANDER MELVIN MCCOY, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MACARTHUR'S "SHIPMATE" DURING BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

THE SET WAS MADE FROM FIVE-INCH SHELLS FIRED IN THE MINDANAO OPERATION. THE MAIN STAND IS DESIGNED TO HOLD MACARTHUR'S UNIQUE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, WHILE AROUND IT ARE SEVEN SHINING BRASS TRAYS, EACH BEARING THE NAME OF AN ISLAND LIBERATED IN ACTIONS UNDER MACARTHUR'S COMMAND AND IN WHICH THE CRUISER PARTICIPATED.

FOUR MACHINIST'S MATES, LED BY CHIEF S.M.SMITH, ZANESVILLE, O., CONCEIVED THE IDEA AND DID ALL THE DIFFICULT HANDIWORK IN THEIR SPARE TIME DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS. SMITH'S THREE ASSISTANTS WERE RAYMOND HUNT, ALBION,MICH., RYAN CRUTZ, ROSEVILLE,MICH., AND THOMAS BOHANNON, NEWARK,N.J. THEY WERE GIVEN TECHNICAL HELP BY LT.JAMES MATONE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RJ713ACW

BY MURLIN SPENCER

PEARL HARBOR, T.H., JULY 3-(AP)-LT.GEN.HOLLAND M. SMITH, WHO LED THE MARINES IN THEIR GREATEST BATTLES, TURNED OVER COMMAND OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE OF THE PACIFIC TO LT.GEN.ROY S. GEIGER TODAY.

DISCLOSING THAT HE IS ABOUT TO ASSUME DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES "AT MY OWN REQUEST" AFTER TWO YEARS OF BATTLE, THE HARDENED VETERAN TOLD THE MARINES IN A PARTING MESSAGE THEY ARE ON THE VERGE OF SMASHING INTO THE INNER CITADEL OF JAPAN.

"YOU HAVE MADE YOUR OWN PROUD TRADITIONS IN YOUR RELENTLESS ASSAULTS UPON THE RAMPARTS OF THE JAPANESE CITADEL ITSELF."

SMITH, WHO WAS THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE FIFTH AMPHIBIOUS CORPS AND LATER OF THE FLEET MARINE FORCE OF THE PACIFIC WHEN HE LED AMERICAN FORCES TO VICTORY IN THE GILBERTS, THE MARSHALLS, THE MARIANAS AND IWO JIMA CAMPAIGNS, WILL BE IN COMMAND OF THE MARINE TRAINING REPLACEMENT CENTER AT SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

"IN 40 YEARS SERVICE WITH THE MARINE CORPS, I'VE KNOWN NO GREATER PRIVILEGE THAN THAT OF SERVING WITH THE FLEET MARINE FORCE OF THE PACIFIC," HE SAID.

"YOUR GALLANT EXPLOITS ON THE BATTLEFIELD AGAINST A BITTER ENEMY HAS NEVER FAILED TO WARM MY HEART AND TO DEEPEN THE JOY I FEEL IN OUR COMRADESHIP. WE HAVE WRITTEN A BRILLIANT CHAPTER IN OUR COUNTRY'S HISTORY AND WE HAVE ADDED PAGE AFTER PAGE TO THE GLOWING RECORD OF THE MARINE CORPS. MY PRIDE AND JOY IN YOUR ACCOMPLISHMENT IS ONE WHICH WE SHARE TOGETHER."

PM&UM330PCW

TINIAN,WEDNESDAY, JULY 4-(AP)-MEN OF THE 313TH BOMBARDMENT WING CELEBRATED TODAY FIVE MONTHS OF "CONTINUING" MINING OF JAPAN'S INNER WATERWAYS, REPORTED BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.DAVIES, PIEDMONT,CALIF.

TOKYO RADIO FREQUENTLY HAS REPORTED B-29 MINELAYING OPERATIONS.

GENERAL (THEN COLONEL) DAVIES LED THE 313TH ON ITS FIRST BOMBING STRIKE--AGAINST KOBE--LAST FEB.4. THEY HAVE SINCE JOINED FIRE AND DEMOLITION ATTACKS AGAINST OTHER JAPANESE CITIES, AS WELL AS CARRYING OUT ALONE THEIR FREQUENT MINING OPERATIONS.

JW932PCW

JUL 4 1945

A190KX ADD Manila (Davis) xxx civil authorities

AN UNCOUNTED NUMBER OF SICK PATIENTS PERISHED IN ONE HOSPITAL WHICH THE NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS DECLARED WAS SET AFIRE BY JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

TOKYO RADIO, IN UNCONFIRMED BROADCASTS, SAID THAT THE AUSTRALIANS HAD MADE ANOTHER LANDING AT KUALASAMBODJA, SOME 30 MILES NORTH OF BALIKPAPAN, AND THAT BY MONDAY NIGHT THE ALLIES HAD PUT 7,000 MEN ASHORE IN SOUTHEAST BORNEO.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TUESDAY COMMUNIQUE, WITHOUT SPECIFYING TIMES OF DEVELOPMENTS, SAID THE AUSTRALIANS HAD SECURED THREE MILES OF BEACH EAST OF BALIKPAPAN AND THAT ASSAULT GROUPS HAD PRESSED INLAND TO A DEPTH OF 2,500 YARDS AGAINST STIFFENING RESISTANCE.

A TUESDAY DISPATCH FROM BRINES SAID THE AUSTRALIANS HAD THEN CLEAREDJAPANESE DELAYING RESISTANCE TO WITHIN 1,500 YARDS OF THE CENTER OF BALIKPAPAN. GREAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE AND SHEETS OF FLAME COVERED THE REFINERY AREA.

SHIPS OF THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET AND AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN BOMBING AND FIGHTER PLANES CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THE GROUND FORCES.

JW131PCW

JUL 4 1945

ADD Guam Aerial (Erickson) xxx Off Formosa

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ, IN ANNOUNCING THE AIR STRIKES, ALSO DISCLOSED THAT FLEET AIR WING ONE HAD DESTROYED 137,875 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING SINCE IT BEGAN OPERATIONS IN THE OKINAWA AREA, AND DAMAGED 138,000 TONS, PLUS SHOOTING DOWN 37 ENEMY PLANES.

--DASH--

ALSO HITTING AT JAPAN'S FUEL SOURCES AND TIGHTENING THE STRANGLING BLOCKADE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC THEATER, PHILIPPINES-BASED HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE KNOCKED OUT 90 PER CENT OF THE ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

ON FORMOSA. GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED.
OTHER PHILIPPINES BLOCKADE PLANES SANK EIGHT JAPANESE COASTAL FREIGHTERS AND THREE LUGGERS. ATTACKED THE NIPPONESE NAVAL BASE AT MAKO IN THE PESCADORES, BLASTED A
RDROMES IN THE CELEBES AND HIT
THE EASTERN JAVA A
RDROME AT MALANG. A SEAPLANE BASE IN THE KANGEAN ISLANDS NEAR JAVA WAS RAIDED.
MM1145PPW

SAN FRANCISCO.JULY 3-(AP)-MORE AND MORE JAPANESE ARE CARRYING CANES THESE DAYS--AND NOT FOR THE STYLE OF IT.
THE NIPPON AGENCY DOMEI REPORTED IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY FCC TODAY THAT CANES "ARE NECESSARY FOR PEOPLE WHO MUST WALK OUT AT NIGHT SO THAT THEY MAY NOT FALL INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS AND TRENCHES."
JW943PCW

SAN FRANCISCO. JULY 3-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN AIRFORCE HAS SUFFERED 13.500 CASUALTIES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR, THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY, QUOTING AIR MINISTER ARTHUR DRAKEFORD.
THE TOTAL INCLUDED 8.500 IN EUROPE; 4.700 IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC; 1.500 IN THE MIDDLE EAST; 370 IN THE FAR EAST AND 300 IN BURMA.
THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.
RA956PCW

SAN FRANCISCO.JULY 3-(AP)-THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TODAY THAT AUSTRALIA HAS BEEN ASKED BY THE BRITISH WAS OFFICE TO PROVIDE 2.700.000 RATION PACKS BY MI-AUGUST "FOR THE USE OF LANDING PARTIES AND COMMANDO UNITS."
THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.
JW940PCW

JUL 4 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 3-(AP)-COL.JUAN PERON, ARGENTINE VICE PRESIDENT AND WAR MINISTER, IN A WARNING TO ENEMIES OF THE REGIME, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT AWAITED AN "INSURRECTION" AND DECLARED THAT "WE HAVE THE FORCE NECESSARY TO SUPPRESS IT."
"WHAT IN OTHER ERAS WERE REFERRED TO AS WARD-HEELERS OF REACTION APPEAR TODAY TO BE PLEDGED TO CREATE WITHIN THE COUNTRY AN INSURRECTION AGAINST THE REVOLUTION OF THE FOURTH OF JUNE," PERON SAID IN A SPEECH. "WE AWAIT THIS INSURRECTION, WHICH WE DO NOT FEAR.
"WE HAVE THE FORCE NECESSARY TO SUPPRESS IT IN OUR ARMY, FIRM AND UNITED, AND ALONGSIDE THE ARMY WE HAVE THAT OTHER BRAVE ARMY OF LABOR. BUT AS AN EVEN MORE POWERFUL FORCE THAN BOTH OF THEM, WE HAVE RIGHT AND TRUTH ON OUR SIDE."
THERE HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM OF THE FARRELL-MEKON MILITARFCKVEDLUKBPOHKML9:9 WEVVRMV

WE HAVE RIGHT AND TRUTH ON OUR SIDE."
THERE HAS BEEN INCREASINGLY OUTSPOKEN CRITICISM OF THE FARRELL-PERON MILITARY REGIME DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS FROM VARYING SECTORS OF THE POPULATION.
MORE THAN 300 COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS TOOK NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS TO ATTACK THE GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LEGISLATION. SUBSEQUENTLY AGRICULTURE AND BIG BUSINESS INTERESTS JOINED THE CAMPAIGN.
FD1147AEW

JUL 4 1945

PANAMA, PANAMA, JULY 3-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM GRIMES HAS BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE ANTILLES DEPARTMENT, SUCCEEDING MAJ.GEN.FORREST HARDING, WHO HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT.
GRIMES' HEADQUARTERS WILL BE AT SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO.
JP337AEW

(NY) PANAMA CITY, FLA., JULY 3-(AP)-THE 11,500-TON AIRCRAFT CARGO CARRIER JOSEPH V.CONNOLLY, HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF KING FEATURES SYNDICATE AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE WILL BE LAUNCHED MONDAY.
THE VESSEL WILL BE SPONSORED BY MRS.MARGUERITE CONNOLLY, WIDOW OF THE LATE INS EXECUTIVE, WHO DIED APRIL 13.
MD1154PEW

RED LAKE, ONT., JULY 3- (AP)—AN ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICER ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT PATRICK L.KIELEY, 38-YEAR-OLD MINING CAMP COOK, HAD BEEN ARRESTED ON ARSON CHARGES IN CONNECTION WITH THE RED LAKE HOTEL FIRE IN WHICH SEVEN PERSONS LOST THEIR LIVES SUNDAY.

DISTRICT INSPECTOR H.STOREY, WHO ANNOUNCED THE ARREST, SAID KIELEY WOULD BE ARRAIGNED IN KENORA TODAY. HE DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE CHARGES.

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KIELEY, WHOSE HOME IS IN PEMBROKE, ONT., HAD BEEN WORKING IN THE RED LAKE DISTRICT SINCE APRIL, POLICE SAID. THEY DECLARED HE HAD SPENT THE DOMINION DAY HOLIDAY IN RED LAKE AND LISTED HIM AS ONE OF 30 PERSONS INJURED IN THE BLAZE WHICH DESTROYED THE FOUR-STORY FRAME HOTEL EARLY SUNDAY MORNING.

WORK OF SEARCHING THE RUINS OF THE BUILDING FOR ADDITIONAL BODIES WAS HALTED YESTERDAY BY HEAVY RAIN WITH POLICE STILL UNCERTAIN

WHETHER ALL THE DEAD HAD BEEN RECOVERED.

"WE DON'T KNOW WHAT WE WILL FIND WHEN THE DEBRIS IS SIFTED," SAID ONE OFFICER. "THERE MAY BE MORE BODIES, BUT WE CAN'T SAY."

POLICE ISSUED THIS REVISED LIST OF THE KNOWN DEAD:

C.M.KEETCH, 60, LUMBER OPERATOR, RED LAKE; LES RAJ, 60, HOTEL CLERK AT THE HOTEL; MRS. DON MCLARN, 30, A SCHOOL TEACHER; SAM KANGER, 45, A MINER; GLADYS MCCAULEY, HOTEL WAITRESS; JAMES WALKER, PORT CREDIT PROSPECTOR, AND AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN, BELIEVED TO BE JAMES A. SHAND OF WAPELLA, SASK.

JUL 4 1945

CP--JA-- 917A

U.S. SERVICE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER WILL CELEBRATE THEIR FIRST FOURTH OF JULY TODAY SINCE VICTORY OVER GERMANY, AIDED BY THE HOSPITALITY AND HOMAGE OF THEIR ALLIES.

ALL ARMY PERSONNEL AT UNITED KINGDOM BASES WERE GRANTED A DAYLONG HOLIDAY, BUT THE U.S. NAVY SAID SO FAR AS IT WAS CONCERNED "THERE IS NO HOLIDAY." BRITISH RECREATION CENTERS WERE TURNED OVER TO AMERICANS FOR BASEBALL AND OTHER GAMES, AND DANCES, SHOWS, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENT IN THE EVENING.

MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICEMEN WERE INVITED TO DANCES AND PARTIES ARRANGED BY DIFFERENT UNITS AND RED CROSS CLUBS. THE WASHINGTON CLUB IN LONDON WILL CELEBRATE ITS THIRD BIRTHDAY WITH CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT FROM 3 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON PLANNED NO SPECIAL CEREMONY. U.S. AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT WILL ATTEND A RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON SPONSORED BY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY. A SMALL PARTY FOR THE EMBASSY STAFF IS PLANNED IN THE EVENING.

THE INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA BEGAN LAST NIGHT WITH A CONCERT OF AMERICAN MUSIC BY THE MOSCOW STATE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA IN CHAIKOVSKY HALL.

THE U.S.S.R. SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES ARRANGED A PROGRAM OF ORCHESTRATED FOLK SONGS, PATRIOTIC MUSIC AND WORKS OF MODERN COMPOSERS FOR AN AUDIENCE INCLUDING PROMINENT RUSSIANS AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY'S AND MILITARY MISSIONS' CELEBRATION STARTED EARLY TODAY WITH EMBASSY CLERKS AND ENLISTED MEN TAKING A BOAT RIDE IN THE VOLGA CANAL. A DANCE WAS SCHEDULED AT THE EMBASSY AT 9 P.M., WITH RUSSIAN, AMERICAN, BRITISH AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS GUESTS ATTENDING.

THE PRAGUE RADIO SCHEDULED A PRESENTATION OF THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN HONOR OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

FROM THE PACIFIC, CHINA'S GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK MESSAGED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN:

"ON THIS GLORIOUS DAY OF THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE JOIN WITH THEIR AMERICAN ALLIES IN HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE FOUNDERS OF THEIR GREAT REPUBLIC AND IN PAYING HOMAGE TO THOSE BRAVE SONS OF AMERICA WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE AND DEMOCRACY."

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS M. FORDE OF AUSTRALIA PAID TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AS "A GREAT AND GENEROUS ALLY." HE ANNOUNCED A SPECIAL WING OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY AT CANBERRA WOULD BE DEDICATED IN MEMORY OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(EDS--IN SEVENTH GRAF READ X X TAKING A BOAT RIDE X X ETC)

DRA3PEW

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(CX) IT APPARENTLY WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S MOVE TODAY IN THE KNOCK-DOWN, DRAG-OUT FIGHT TO BREAK A STRIKE OF 18,700 RUBBER WORKERS IN AKRON, OHIO.

THE WAR LABOR BOARD, ITS PREVIOUS DIRECTIVES DEFIED, FIRED ANOTHER BROADSIDE AT THE STRIKING CIO-UNITED RUBBER WORKERS AT THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY. BUT ITS UNPRECEDENTED DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN SUSPENDING THEIR RIGHTS TO SHIFT PREMIUMS AND VACATIONS BROUGHT NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION THE UNION WOULD BOW TO THE BOARD'S REPEALS AND CALL OFF THE 17-DAY STOPPAGE.

THE BOARD, SEEKING TO RESTORE PRODUCTION OF VITAL WAR GOODS IN THE OHIO CITY, ALSO DIRECTED 17,000 OTHER RUBBER WORKERS, ON STRIKE SINCE SUNDAY FROM THE FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, TO GO BACK TO THEIR JOBS. OFF THEIR JOBS FOR A WEEK BECAUSE OF SHUTDOWNS OF THREE AKRON FIRMS FOR OVERHAULING AND REPAIRS OF EQUIPMENT LEFT ONLY 1,500 EMPLOYES PRODUCING TIRES IN THE RUBBER INDUSTRY CAPITAL.

THE 33,700 STRIKING RUBBER EMPLOYES ACCOUNTED FOR THE BULK OF THE 54,000 MEN AND WOMEN ACROSS THE NATION WHO STAYED AWAY FROM THEIR JOBS BECAUSE OF LABOR DISPUTES.

IN AKRON, C.V.WHEELER, LOCAL HEAD OF THE GOODYEAR UNION, INDICATED THE WLB'S LATEST MOVE WOULD NOT END THE STRIKE. HE SAID:

"THEY'VE TAKEN AWAY OUR RIGHTS. WE'LL STAY OUT UNTIL WE GET 'EM BACK."

LATER HE ADVISED THE STRIKERS TO APPLY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATIONS, TELLING THEM "THIS FORCED STRIKE IS A LOCKOUT BECAUSE OF INTOLERABLE WORKING CONDITIONS."

THE WLB, EARLIER, HAD ORDERED CANCELLATION OF OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENTS FOR THE STRIKERS REGISTERED FOR THE MILITARY DRAFT, WHILE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS HAD URGENTLY APPEALED THEY QUIT THE STRIKE BECAUSE OF THE NECESSITY OF THE RUBBER MATERIAL IN THE WAR EFFORT. IN LINCOLN, NEBR., 1,000 GOODYEAR EMPLOYES WERE IDLE BECAUSE OF INSUFFICIENT PARTS NEEDED TO MAKE SELF-SEALING GASOLINE TANKS.

APPARENT DEFIANCE ALSO MET THE WLB'S DIRECTIVE TO STRIKING DELIVERYMEN FOR NEW YORK CITY NEWSPAPERS TO GO BACK TO THEIR JOBS OR APPEAR IN WASHINGTON TOMORROW AT A SHOW CAUSE HEARING. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE NEWSPAPER AND MAIL DELIVERERS UNION (UNAFFILIATED, SAID THE MEN "HAD NO INTENTION OF GOING BACK TO WORK UNDER PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS."

VICE CHAIRMAN WILLIAM MAPEL OF THE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTING 11 MAJOR DAILIES, SAID THE NEWSPAPERS WOULD BE PRINTED FOR FOURTEEN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THREE RACING PAPERS

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WERE AFFECTED.

A35CX
THE NUMBER OF IDLE WAS EXPECTED TO DROP TODAY AS THE LAST OF THE STRIKING GLASS WORKERS RETURNED TO PLANTS OF THE PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY IN FORD CITY, PA., AND OF THE LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD COMPANY IN CHARLESTON, W.VA. SOME 15,000 GLASS WORKERS IN 11 PLANTS HAD BEEN ON STRIKE LAST WEEK.
THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS OF EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE OTHER STOPPAGES. IN NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA, AN AUTOMOBILE PARTS INDUSTRY STRIKE AT FOUR PLANTS KEPT IDLE 7,900 AS THE NEW YORK REGIONAL WLB ACTED TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT.
THE GOVERNMENT OPERATED A TEXAS COMPANY REFINERY FOLLOWING A STRIKE OF 530 NEGRO EMPLOYES, WHILE THE ONLY STRM

THE GOVERNMENT OPERATED A TEXAS COMPANY REFINERY FOLLOWING A STRIKE OF 530 NEGRO EMPLOYES. WHILE THE ONLY STRIKERS IN DETROIT WERE 700 AFL MEMBERS AT 12 LUMBER YARDS, IN MEMPHIS, TENN., MANAGEMENT AND UNION SOUGHT TO END A FIVE-DAY WALKOUT OF ABOUT 150 MECHANICS, WHICH RESULTED IN PARTIAL CURTAILMENT OF DIXIE GREYHOUND LINES BUS SERVICE. IN WAUKESHA, WIS., 1,500 AFL MACHINISTS, OUT SINCE JUNE 27, IGNORED A WLB ORDER TO GO BACK TO WORK.
(EDS: IN ABOVE, THIRD GRAPH READ X X X FOR A WEEK WE... 24,000 OTHER RUBBER WORKERS BECAUSE OF SHUTDOWNS X X X.)
MS652ACW NM

JUL 4 1945

(130) WASHINGTON, JULY 3-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY A COLLEGE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BOYS UNDER 18 WISHING TO QUALIFY FOR THE NAVAL AVIATION CADET PROGRAM (V-12).
ONLY COLLEGES INCLUDED IN THE V-12 PROGRAM WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE NEW PLAN FOR WHICH 1,500 YOUTHS WHO HAVE HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS BY OCT. 1, 1945, WILL BE PERMITTED TO ENLIST FROM CIVIL LIFE.
BOYS WHO ENTER WILL BE TRAINED EXCLUSIVELY TO BECOME NAVY PILOTS, AND UPON COMPLETION OF A MAXIMUM OF THREE MONTHS AS APPRENTICE SEAMEN THEY WILL BE APPOINTED NAVAL AVIATION CADETS AND ENTER FLIGHT TRAINING.
IN ADDITION TO THEN 1,500, OTHERS WILL BE OBTAINED FROM THE SERVICE. IN THE LATTER GROUP ELIGIBLES WILL INCLUDE UNMARRIED SEAMEN OR MEN IN SIMILAR RATINGS WHO ARE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND WHO WILL NOT HAVE REACHED 20 BY NOV. 1, 1945.
EG240PEW

A169 A&R NYC OUT 125
FIRST LEAD ALLEN
NEW YORK, JULY 3-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.TERRY ALLEN, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 104TH (TIMBERWOLF) DIVISION, SHOUTING ABOVE THE BLARE OF A WELCOMING BAND, SAID TODAY "THE TIMBER WOLVES CAN LICK THE HELL OUT OF ANYTHING THAT GETS IN THEIR WAY."
THOSE WERE THE FIRST WORDS THE SLIM, WIRY GENERAL UTTERED AS HE DEBARKED FROM THE TRANSPORT MONTEREY WHICH BROUGHT HIM AND 6,493 CHEERING VETERANS OF THE TIMBERWOLF DIVISION HERE FOR REDEPLOYMENT TO THE PACIFIC.
GENERAL ALLEN SAID: "I'M DELIGHTED TO BE BACK WITH THE TIMBER WOLVES. THEY'RE A GREAT BUNCH OF FIGHTING MEN," AND ADDED ANY PLANS FOR RETURN TO HIS HOME IN EL PASO, TEX., WOULD DEPEND ON MRS. ALLEN. SHE WAS WAITING FOR HIM IN NEW YORK CITY AT THE HOME OF BASIL HARRIS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES LINES, WHO GREETED THE GENERAL ABOARD THE MONTEREY.
THE MEN WILL GO TO CAMP KILMER, N.J., FOR REPROCESSING.
B125PEW

BLANK

Balikpapan Center, Plants Captured by Aussie Units

INVADERS SEIZE WATERFRONT AREA IN BORNEO DRIVE

Find Dutch-Installed Refineries in Ruins Due to Allied Assaults.

HARD GOING AHEAD

Terrain Favors Japs; Booby Traps, Mines Handicap Invaders.

MANILA, Thursday, July 5.—(AP) The blazing heart of Balikpapan's central town area, including seven waterfront pier installations and gasoline cracking plants, was captured by the Australians Tuesday, third day of the invasion, headquarters disclosed today.

"For all practical purposes the oil port is in Allied hands," reported Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines in a July 4 field dispatch from the invasion scene.

He said American Army engineers on the day sailed aboard two small craft into Balikpapan bay, the first Allied craft there since 1941, moving up to Japanese-built pontoon wharves.

"Contrasting with the desolation of the land, the bay is mostly an expanse of calm water, with only a few sunken ships protruding," Brines added.

Refineries in Ruins

The Dutch-installed Pandsari refineries, largely in ruins due to intense Allied attacks, were being steadily enveloped at the north extremity of the city.

Sir Leslie Morshead's Seventh Australian Infantry Division made a sharp swing around the left flank in hard fighting through Monday and Tuesday to seize Tokong, or Signal hill, then swept down the bluffs upon the bomb and shell-wrecked town itself.

The central plateau was studded with the twisted skeletons of oil storage tanks and masses of pipes.

More than 60 per cent of the town was destroyed before the troops were put ashore. Three days of intense bombardment and artillery fire by Aussie 25-pounders added to the devastation.

Hard fighting still was under way in the center of the eight-mile-long East Borneo beachhead. The Aussies gained high ground 500 yards northeast of Hill 99 and fought off a savage enemy counterattack.

Other ridge positions a mile east of Hill 99 also were secured. Enemy machinegun fire and intermittent shelling of the invasion beach continues on a slackening scale.

On the right flank of the beachhead, other Aussies gained two miles to reach a point within four miles of the big, two-runway Manggar airdrome. They met moderate opposition from small arms and machinegun fire as they approached the little Batakan river.

The ultimate objective of this force was the Samarinda oil fields, 48 miles beyond the airdrome. These wells feed the refineries of Balikpapan.

Hard Battle Ahead

The route has been heavily fortified by the Japanese, and a long and hard battle is in front of the tanks and infantry, Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines said.

But the Allied warfleet that put the Australians ashore Sunday with a minimum of casualties was swinging northeastward along the coast abreast of the ground forces.

Brines said that with accurate fire from their batteries, the warships were bowling over the strong enemy defenses along the road to Samarinda.

Fighting up over pulverized positions, the Australians found one six-inch enemy gun on a high ridge which had been knocked out by a direct hit that did not even touch the concrete emplacement.

Japanese guns as much as five miles inland, having escaped the pre-invasion bombardment, were opening up and these too were being silenced one by one.

Of great assistance in the sea-to-shore gun duel were artillery spotter planes, which already were using newly-captured Sepinggang air field four miles east of Balikpapan.

Bothered by Booby Traps

The Japanese will have the benefit of a narrow defense line, since much of the way up the coast to Samarinda is through tidal swamps which force the attackers to stay on or close to the road.

The pipe line which carries the oil from the Samarinda field to Balikpapan follows the highway.

Matilda tanks were hammering along the highway. Artillery also was ashore and adding to the fire powering this drive as well as the push inland just east of Balikpapan.

The deepest inland penetration reported was around two miles, but so badly disorganized were the Japanese by the pre-invasion bombardment that they still were unable to make the most of their naturally strong defenses.

The fixed defenses of Balikpapan were flattened along with most of the city by the days of sea and air bombardment which signalled the opening of the invasion.

The fleet of supply ships off shore was being unloaded by various types of landing craft while shore parties constructed temporary rocks to carry the load until the excellent wharves of Balikpapan could be repaired and put to use.

PHILIPPINE WAR VIRTUALLY ENDED, MACARTHUR SAYS

23 Jap Divisions of 450,000 Men 'Practically Annihilated,' General Reports.

30,000 REMAIN ALIVE

U. S. Losses in Campaign Started Last October Listed at 54,000.

MANILA, Thursday, July 5.—(AP) The "entire Philippine Islands are now liberated and the Philippine campaigns can be regarded as virtually closed," Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Summarizing the campaign which began last October at Leyte, MacArthur said the Japanese employed 23 divisions—more than 450,000 men—which "were practically annihilated."

54,000 U. S. Casualties

A spokesman said that the 250-day campaign cost the American Army 54,000 in killed, wounded and missing. The figure did not include Marine or naval casualties.

Best estimates are that of the 450,000 enemy soldiers, 30,000 remain alive, but they are scattered and widely separated. They range from small bands foraging for food to pockets of several thousand.

MacArthur, whose heart was close to the Philippines operation because he had to take leave of the islands while they were being occupied by the Japanese invaders in 1942, reported:

"Some minor isolated action of a guerrilla nature in the practically uninhabited mountain ranges may occasionally persist, but this great land mass of 115,600 square miles with a population of 17,000,000 is now freed of the invader."

Against elements of 23 Japanese divisions, MacArthur said he sent 17 divisions and cited it as "one of the rare instances when in a long campaign a ground force superior in numbers was entirely destroyed by a numerically inferior opponent."

Lauds All Services

In the victory, MacArthur's communique gave credit to all arms—the Navy, which in battles "reduced the Japanese navy to practical impotence" and the Air Forces, which "seriously crippled" the enemy's air potential.

"Working in complete unison," he added, "the three services inflicted the greatest disaster ever sustained by Japanese arms."

MacArthur said the objectives of the Philippines campaign were six fold:

1. To pierce the enemy's center so as to divide him into north and south—the homeland on the north, the captured Pacific possessions on the south. Each half could then be enveloped and attacked in turn.

2. The acquisition of a great land, sea and air base for future operations comparable to the British islands in the war against Germany.

3. A strangulating air and sea blockade to prevent raw materials being sent to Japan, and supplies or reinforcements to the south.

4. The liberation of the Philippines, with the consequent collapse of the enemy's imperial concept of a greater East Asia coprosperity sphere, and the reintroduction of democracy in the Far East.

5. The liberation of captured officers and men and internees.

6. To strike a crippling blow to the Japanese army, navy and air force.

Said MacArthur: "All these purposes were accomplished."

In the current ground operations, the communique announced that the 37th Infantry division Tuesday occupied Gonzaga, on Luzon's north coast 23 miles east of the port of Aparri. Other advances were made in the mountains to the southwest, where sizeable enemy forces are pocketed.

By best estimates here, 12,000 Japanese are scattered through the wilds of southernmost Mindanao island; 5,000 are in the central islands; 11,000 are holed up in wild crags and nonproductive jungles of North Luzon and the other 2,000 are in the Marakina watershed east of Manila.

A Japanese naval force led by Admiral Iwabuchi was met and eliminated in Manila. Other naval troops under Admiral Shiroya survive in remnants on Mindanao.

A spokesman said the enemy force included Empire reinforcements and approximately 17,000 civilians and merchant marine personnel pressed into army service.

Originally there was a force of 275,000 Japanese on Luzon; 75,000 on Leyte, Samar and Masbate, 6,000 on Palawan and Panay; 10,000 on Negros; 15,000 on Bohol and Cebu; 7,000 in the Sulu archipelago and 45,000 on Mindanao.

U. S. FLIERS RAID SIX JAP AIRFIELDS, BOMB FOUR TOWNS

One Mustang Unit Invites Nip Airforce to Engage in Fight.

BLAST 4-SHIP CONVOY

Two Direct Hits Made on Enemy Destroyers in Yellow Sea.

GUAM, Thursday, July 5.—(AP) More than 150 Mustang fighters of the U. S. Seventh Army Air Force roamed at will yesterday over hundreds of square miles of Japan, shooting up six airfields around Tokyo the same day 500 Superfortressess set mammoth fires in four homeland cities with 3,000 tons of fire bombs.

One Mustang squadron vainly broadcast an hour-long invitation to the Japanese airforce to come up and fight. The fighters circled three airfields for an hour but the Japanese declined combat.

Scourging both Japan and the water around it, American planes put on an unprecedented Fourth July pyrotechnics, including bo hits on two destroyers of a f ship convoy blasted in the Yel sea.

Fresh reports built up to hu proportions the air offensive lashing Nippon from all quarters, with B-29 pilots bringing back accounts of seeing four empire cities on fire at the same time after yesterday's pre-dawn strike.

One B-29 flier said they looked "like all the fires of hell broke loose."

Destroy 8-Japs Planes

The Mustangs, Iwo headquarters reported, destroyed eight enemy planes on the ground, damaged 24 more but shot down only one in the air and were so disappointed over the airfield targets that they looked around for power houses, radio stations, freight cars and shipping. These we rocketed and strafed.

At Tokyo's Imna and Nobara airfields, hangers, control towers, ammunition sheds and gas tanks were shot up by the low-flying P51s.

Northeast of the bomb-battered capital city, the Mustangs tore into the Kashima, Tsukuba, Konoike and Kasumigaura airfield. One Mustang was downed by ack ack over Kasumigaura.

At three fields, the Mustangs were unable to find a single enemy plane on the ground. The only plane shot down was a bi-plane.

Targets either destroyed or damaged included a power house, six warehouses, a replacement ship, 12 freight cars and two light houses. Two small surface vessels were hit.

Jubilant pilots on the pre-dawn Superfortresses fire raid said one enemy city was surprised with its lights burning.

"It was the best Fourth of July any of us ever had," remarked one pilot who added excitedly:

"And what firecrackers we had this year."

Two Destroyers Hit

In the Yellow Sea convoy attack, navy and army planes fired a patrol craft and damaged a transport as well as hit the two destroyers.

The attack by Army Thunderbolts and Fleet Air Wing One search planes was announced today by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz in a communique listing successes against more than 15 enemy surface craft.

Simultaneously, Seventh Fighter Command headquarters on Iwo announced that, in eight fighter sweeps and escort missions to Japan during June, Mustangs destroyed 100 enemy planes and destroyed or damaged 150 more. That brought to 638 the number of enemy planes hit by the Mustangs since April 7. Five Mustangs were lost during June.

Headquarters disclosed an attack by Army Mitchells and Thunderbolts and Marine Corsairs Tuesday on the Chiran and Kanoya airfields on Kyushu, Southern Japan, but gave no confirmation to enemy broadcasts that more than 200 Iwo and Marianas-based planes hit the homeland as a followup to yesterday's Superfort firebomb raid.

Sink Two Cargo Ships

Also on Tuesday, search planes of Fleet Air Wing One operating over enemy empire water sank two small coastal cargo vessels south of Korea, damaged a medium cargo ship off Kyushu's west coast and five coastal cargo vessels in the Tsushima Straits between Japan and Korea. An enemy fighter was shot down.

Nimitz said planes of the same

wing left a small coastal cargo ship and coastal tug in a sinking condition off Shanghai, China. They also sank a lugger and left another burning west of the Ryukyus.

Tactical air force planes from Okinawa raided the Southern Ryukus Tuesday. Night fighters off Ie Shima, an island immediately west of Okinawa, shot down an enemy plane.

Corsairs of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing hit enemy bases in the Palaus yesterday and Seventh Army air force Liberators pounded Marcus the day before.

(Tokyo radio said 240 American bomber and fighter planes from Okinawa and Iwo Jima raided cities and airfields on Honshu and Kyushu islands in the Japanese homeland yesterday, following the Superfortress raids.

Attack Naval Base

(Sasebo, naval base city on Kyushu, was one of the cities attacked in the widely separated daylight raids, said the unconfirmed broadcast. Another enemy radio report said 25 B-29s sowed mines in and near Kanmon strait, at the western entrance to Japan's inland sea.)

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 21st bomber command, said the early morning Fourth of July raids on the cities of Tokushima, Takamatsu and Kochi on Shipkoku island and Himeji, on Honshu, were "highly successful."

The 3,000 tons of gasoline jelly bombs started fires which reached "general conflagration" proportions in all four cities said airmen. Weather was clear and bombing was visual.

Two Superforts failed to return, 20th air force headquarters reported at Washington. The Japanese offered only weak aerial opposition and their anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate.

The report said fires at Tokushima were visible 60 miles with smoke rising to 12,000 feet.

2 U.S. DESTROYERS SUNK AT OKINAWA

Twiggs and Porter Go Down Under Jap Aerial Attacks.

JUL 5 - 1945

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP) Two of the Navy's newer destroyers, the Twiggs and William D. Porter, were sunk by Japanese aerial attack during the latter phases of the Okinawa campaign, with a total of 244 casualties.

Loss of the 2,050-ton vessels had been previously announced but their names were not disclosed until today's Navy announcement.

The Porter, victim of a Japanese suicide dive bomber, sank three hours after being hit on the morning of June 10 and escaped with light casualties. Of her wartime complement of between 300 and 350 men, 61 were wounded, and only a comparatively few of those seriously. There was none killed or reported missing.

Twiggs Hit by Torpedo

Her sister ship, the Twiggs, was lost on the evening of June 16 in a surprise attack which came so suddenly survivors were unable to say with certainty what hit them. Later evidence indicated it was a torpedo dropped by the attacking plane which swept suddenly out of the night sky.

The ship's bow was blown off by the explosion and all the officers were killed or disabled by injuries. Command of the vessel fell to Chief Pharmacist's Mate Joseph E. Deworcki, of Long Beach, Calif. Her skipper, Commander George Philip, Jr., Rapid City, S. D., son-in-law of Vice Admiral Joseph K. Taussig, was reported missing.

The Twiggs was participating in shore bombardment in support of ground troops closing in on Japanese bottled up on the southern tip of Okinawa when the fatal blow came.

"We were preparing to fire," Deworocki reported. "It was shortly after 8 o'clock in the evening. I suddenly heard the noise of a plane, looked up and saw what looked like a red ball zoom over the bow, swish, like that. A few seconds later there was a terrific explosion and there was no more bow to the ship. Fires broke out below decks, forward, and spread up to the stack. Soon after another fire broke out aft. An LST nearby said we were hit by a suicide plane. Some of the men said there was gasoline and oil back aft. Some said the wind blew the flames from the fires forward back to start the fire aft. Everyone who was forward is missing."

Deworocki said another chief petty officer, Chief Machinist's Mate Charles F. Schmidt, Phoebus, Va., senior to him, was caught aft on the ship's fantail by flames and could do nothing except try to save himself.

With ammunition exploding below decks, Deworocki said, there was nothing to do but try to get off the ship.

Could Not Treat Wounded

"I didn't have time to treat the men," he said, "but had to have them lowered over the side without giving them any aid. It was pretty brutal on the men, but it was the only way we could get them over. All of the wounded and all men not missing got off the ship except one, a non-swimmer who was on the fantail."

Nearby ships picked up the survivors and the Twiggs sank just one hour after being hit.

The Japanese suicide plane which sank the Porter, the Navy reported, shot out of an overcast sky about 8:30 in the morning, came in very low and struck the destroyer at the water-line on the starboard side near the after engine room. Within seconds the engine room and other compartments flooded and the ship listed heavily to starboard.

By noon all of her crew had escaped the ship and by nightfall all of the injured had been taken aboard the Hospital Ship Relief.

Commander Philip, missing skipper of the Twiggs, won the Silver Star medal for conspicuous gallantry as executive officer of the destroyer O'Bannon during the battle of Guadalcanal and subsequent actions in the South Pacific.

The Twiggs had been hit earlier in the Okinawa campaign. During patrol duty off the northern tip of Okinawa on April 28 she and other ships on patrol underwent a heavy air attack. Of the force which came in, 12 were shot down, two by the Twiggs. The last plane in the group crashed on the deck amidships. The bomb went below and blew out the officers' quarters.

Survivors Coming Home

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—(AP) The Twelfth Naval District, releasing the first detailed account of the sinking of the 2100-ton Destroyer William D. Porter off Okinawa, announced tonight that her survivors—all hands — will arrive soon for U. S. leave.

The Navy department disclosed in Washington earlier the loss of the Porter and sistership Twiggs by Japanese aerial attack at the end of the Okinawa campaign. Sixty-one men of the Porter were injured but they and the other 300 crew members were rescued.

The Twiggs incurred 183 casualties.

The Navy said the Porter was one "of a few fighting craft" in the U. S. fleet to sink in this war without loss of life.

The Porter was the second destroyer of that name lost in this war. The first Porter sank with light loss of life after an engagement northeast of Guadalcanal in 1942.

American Fleet Reported Close To Asiatic Coast

San Francisco, July 4 (AP)—Japan reported today that American war ships shelled Karafuto, the Japanese half of the Russo-Japanese island close to the Asiatic coast, on Monday and Tuesday in their deepest penetration of Japan's northern waters.

A submarine carried out attacks both days and a force of five warships bombarded the island yesterday, said the unconfirmed Tokyo broadcast. It was beamed to the United States and recorded by the FCC.

NIGHT

Southern Half Of Sakhalin

Karafuto is the southern half of Sakhalin Island, the northern portion of which is held by Russia. The island is about 600 miles long and 85 wide at its broadest portion.

Yesterday's bombardment fell on Shikuka, a port on the Bay of Tarika, only 50 miles south of the Russo-Japanese boundary line that bisects the island. The submarine shelled the coast near Shikuka, Tokyo said, and warships bombarded defense installations in the same area.

The previous day a submarine reportedly made three successive shelling and machine-gun attacks on the tiny island of Kaihyo, off Karafuto's eastern coast.

Tokyo claimed the bombardments did "absolutely no damage."

In Sea Of Okhotsk

Sakhalin, in the western Sea of Okhotsk, is separated from the Asiatic continent by the Gulf of Tatary. American warships knifed through the Kurile Islands into the Okhotsk Sea for the first time last week to sink or damage every vessel in a five-ship Japanese convoy.

The enemy broadcast did not specify the type of warships in the task force but they probably were light units such as penetrated the Okhotsk Sea June 25. To reach that area the vessels of Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher's 9th Fleet would have to steam far west of their base in Alaskan waters and work their way through the Kurile Island chain.

Announces Food Plan

The Domei news agency announced a nation-wide program on conserving food had been launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. This move followed Cabinet approval of a ten per cent reduction in the ration of staple foods.

An English-language broadcast for American consumption said civilians were rushing to completion the chain of underground fortresses "around the entire coastline of the Japanese mainland." It quoted an article in the *Yomiuri Hochi* which said that even "little old women" were interspersed among the men digging trenches.

JAP NAVY 'ELIMINATED,' ADMIRAL MITSCHER SAYS

SEATTLE, July 4—(AP) Japan's navy is virtually eliminated as a fighting unit and its naval air power "is now almost non-existant," Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher said today, but he warned he "would not count heavily upon their quitting.

The leader of famed Task Force 58, in speeches prepared for an Independence Day observance, said the Japanese "show no indication that they will give up, even though they are being bombed day after day by our heavy bombers and by navy carrier air forces x x x."

Thousands lined downtown streets as Admiral Mitscher led a parade in which 7,500 persons, chiefly military personnel, took part.

Admiral Mitscher said he believed Japanese kamikaze attacks are "born of desperation and a desire to prolong the war in the hope we will wear out."

He warned that ships will continue to return from combat severely damaged, and said that "if we could repair them all on the West coast that would speed the war materially."

Suicide Plane and Bomb Drawn From Liberty Ship

Vessel Hit at Okinawa Carried Missile to San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (AP).—The wreckage of a Japanese suicide plane and its unexploded 500-pound bomb were gingerly drawn this week from the shattered hold of the Liberty ship Josiah Snelling as she rode at anchor in San Francisco Bay, the Navy has disclosed here.

A volunteer crew of fifteen Seabees and a naval bomb disposal squad lifted the shattered plane and the bomb from a cargo of lumber and cement in which they were imbedded. The vessel was hit at Okinawa May 28.

The Kamikaze plane was the survivor of a flight of nine which dived at the Snelling, the Navy said. The aircraft struck from astern, sheared off a cargo boom and plunged into the forward hold. It struck a tier of cement bags, and its bomb lodged in a stack of lumber.

The damaged ship was immediately turned homeward for repair, but First Officer Rolf Gundersen, of San Francisco, said he and the crew did not know they were carrying a live bomb.

The missile was discovered by an inspection party here.

NAVAL CASUALTIES HIGHEST ON OKINAWA

NEW YORK, July 4 — (AP) Naval casualties in the battle for Okinawa were higher than those of the American ground forces, Lt. Comdr. W. J. Warburton said today in an Independence Day ceremony at the Eternal Light.

Warburton, representing Rear Adm. Monroe Kelly, Third Naval District Commandant, said the Navy's "investment" in the Okinawa campaign was $8,800,000,000—"more than double the Navy's total expense for the whole of World War I."

He added that "plenty" of warships "are being damaged every day right now."

BIG THREE PLANS 50 YEAR PROGRAM TO GUIDE EUROPE

Singleton

LONDON, July 4 — (AP) Responsible Anglo-American diplomatic sources maintained today that the forthcoming meeting of the "Big Three" would shape Europe's economic future for half a century at least and sketch in general terms a new draft of the continent's map.

In Potsdam — paradoxically the musem of Frederick the Great's military ambitions and the site of the Friedenskirche, or "Church of Peace"—Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin and President Truman were expected to open their momentous deliberations between July 14 and 16.

Unofficial reports indicated the "Big Three's" agenda and designed to liquidate most of the outstanding differences on European problems.

In London, where Anglo-American recognition of the new Warsaw government was expected within 36 hours, diplomatic quarters maintained that the elimination of the time-consuming Polish issue from the discussions would go a long way toward achieving that objective.

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A British foreign office commentator reported the probability that announcement on the progress of the major powers' reparations commissions studying the price Germany must pay for aggression would be held up until the Big Three meeting.

The same delay appeared evident in decisions of the Allied Control Commission—a target of mounting criticism in the British and American press as a result of divergencies in Anglo-American-Soviet treatment of conquered Germany.

Both British and American sources said other problems to be settled include the use of the Reich's skilled labor, likely demands upon Germany's available natural resources, such as coal, iron and wood, and the disposition of undamaged industrial machinery.

Developing simultaneously with these economic problems are a number of territorial issues. There was a growing belief that the "Big Three" would attempt to reach general boundary agreements in preparation for an early European peace table.

BRITISH ELECTION CAMPAIGN CLOSES

25,000,000 Vote Forecast; Results to Be Known July 26

Herald Tribune

LONDON, July 4—(AP) Britain's noisest and bitterest election campaign—her first in 10 years—ended tonight with Prime Minister Churchill warning the nation's 25,000,000 voters that defeat of his government would plummet many European countries into the "violence of communism."

Riding through South London constituencies on election eve, Churchill told crowds lining the route of his eleventh hour tour that "if there should be a landslide to the left, many countries on the continent would slide, not into decent socialism, but into the violence of communism.

"If we go down," the prime minister warned, "all the nine-pins of Europe will fall."

"We are going to win," he aded. "I can feel it in my bones."

While Churchill rode about the city, hundreds of halls throughout Britain rang with the last-minute appeals of candidates. In the open air more rallies were held to garner the last doubtful votes.

Rain was forcast for tomorrow in some areas of the United Kingdom, but a heavy vote was expected nevertheless. The results will not be announced until July 26, after

servicemen's ballots are collected and counted.

Churchill's oppontents also expressed confidence in tomorrow's results. Lord Samuel, a Liberal party leader, said that "on July 26 there will be an explosion, when many expectations will be blown to pieces."

Clement Attlee and his two chief Labor lieutenants, Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison, doggedly campaigned in their own districts. Attlee warned his listeners to beware of last-minute conservative "scares" and said "we are asking the country to give us an opportunity to carry out our principles. We have never had that opportunity yet."

Churchill told one audience, in pleading for a strong conservative majority in parliament, that "they are looking at us, too, across the Atlantic ocean, where they hope they will have something to deal with that they know and can count upon."

The Prime Minister dealt frankly with his rivals.

"It's no good pretending I have not got a liking for Ernie Bevin," he said. He commented later of Morrison: "Of all the colleagues I have lost, he is the one I am least sorry to have seen the last of." Both Bevin and Morrison served with Churchill in the Wartime coalition cabinet.

CANUCK SOLDIERS STAGE RIOT IN BRITISH CITY

LONDON, July 4—(AP) Hundreds of Canadian soldiers smashed windows and overturned parked cars in the streets of Aldershot tonight in a two-hour disturbance, Press Association reported.

The new sagency said the soldiers, camped in the town, caused damage estimated at thousands of pounds and returned to barracks only after British and Canadian military police reinforcements had been called out.

Canadian army officials admitted there had been some trouble in the garrison town but suggested that reports of "thousands of pounds in damage are exaggerated."

The Canadian Press reported that most of the soldiers "were said to belong to Canadian repatriation depots and, waiting to go back to Canada after service in western Europe."

"It was not a drunken escapade," Press Association said it was told. "The soldiers seemed sober and it was obvious they were men with a grievance."

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London Bomb Craters Yield Roman Relics

LONDON, July 4 (AP).—German bomb craters have provided British archeologists a way to seek relics dating back to Roman times.

In King's Head, between Borough High Street and St. Thomas's Street in Southeast London, excavators have found quantities of ancient potttery and tools. Searchers hope that future digging may establish the route of the old Roman Road and the size of the Roman settlement.

ABSIE IN FINAL PROGRAM

American Broadcasting Station Bolstered Europe's Anti-Nazis

LONDON, July 4 (AP)—The American broadcasting station in Europe, ABSIE, transmitted its final "Yankee Doodle" program tonight.

Set up five weeks before the Normandy invasion, ABSIE had broadcast around the clock in different languages to underground armies and others in occupied countries, who dared Nazi vengeance to listen.

G.I.s to Get Munich Beer Hall

Bomb-Damaged Place to House Club for American Soldiers

PARIS, July 4 (AP).—The Munich beer hall where Adolf Hitler made his first bid for power will soon become a "G. I." club, and American soldiers will munch doughnuts in the erstwhile Fuehrer's "eagle's nest" overlooking Berchtesgaden.

Frederick Carroll, American Red Cross commissioner, said today repair work on the bomb-damaged hall would start soon. The "doughnut dugout" will supplement "G. I." clubs already operating at Berchtesgaden.

American Flag Raised As Yanks Occupy Berlin

Lochner

Ceremony Takes Place on Spot Where Hitler Staged Mass Executions.

BERLIN, July 4—(AP) The American flag was raised over Berlin today in the same blood-stained barracks square where Adolf Hitler's enemies were purged in mass executions by the Gestapo 11 years ago.

Outside the parade grounds of Hitler's own elite body of guards Berlin lay in ruins, almost destroyed in the war Nazism brought to Germany. The capital's sullen, subdued people lined up for food and labored in long work-lines.

NIGHT

The raising of the Stars and Stripes symbolized the partial occupation of Berlin by the U. S. Army. Old Glory went up beside the red flag of the Soviet Union.

Symbol of Unity

Turning the American occupation zone over to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the U. S. 12th Army group, the Russian commander of Berlin, Maj. Gen. Nikolai N. Barinov, said:

"The raising of the American flag side by side with that of the Soviet Union symbolizes not only the unity of the past but in a greater sense the further fight against Fascism and for democracy."

In brief, terse sentences, Bradley replied:

"This victory is made possible by all working together. Hope our close relationship will continue so that never again will it be necessary to conquer any nation as was necessary in the case of Germany which desired to rule her neighbors."

The huge Adolf Hitler parade ground, famed in imperial times for the drilling of the Kaiser's cadets, was jammed with troops. With Bradley was Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, commander of the U. S. First Airborne army, who has been named American commander of Berlin, and French commander, Maj. Gen. Geoffrey de Beauchesne.

The honor guards were an infantry battalion commanded by Lt. Gen. Robert F. Brockman of Indianapolis, of the U. S. Second Armored division, and a Russian Berlin guards battalion under Maj. Vassily Demchenko, Soviet hero who forced the crossing of the Dnepr river.

In a well-modulated voice, stocky Gen. Barinov turned the American zone over to Bradley and Parks and, paying tribute to American aid to Russia, said that the "Soviet Union always felt gratitude for the help given by the United States."

Barinov observed that the "Americans undertook the principal task in the west when the victories of the Red army broke the back of the German armies during the battles of 1943-1944," and concluded with "Hails" to the United Nations, President Truman and Premeir Stalin.

Band Stops Bradley

Bradley appeared anxious to reply immediately, but before he could step before the microphone, a Russian band struck up with the Soviet anthem. An American band of the 2d Armored division replied with the Star Spangled Banner.

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American tanks sent the air with a 48-gun salute, and Bradley then keynoted the ceremony with his short speech.

The whole event lasted only 15 minutes on the ground which, during the 1945 "blood purge" of Capt. Ernest Roehm and his brown-shirted storm-troopers, reverberated every few minutes through the night with shots of executioners.

No British were present at today's flag-raising. They held at ceremony elsewhere at the same time.

Britain's famed Seventh Armored division which fought from El Alamein to Hamburg, rolled into the capital late today to join the occupation forces.

Maj. Gen. L. O. Lynie, division commander, stood on a Union Jack-draped stand on Pickesdorfer Strasse and took a salute from the first arriving units.

Inspects Berlin

Before he attended the ceremony, Bradley had his first close look at cratered Berlin. Parks escorted him from Tempelhof Airdrome through the center of Berlin, and a long convoy of jeeps filled with newsmen followed.

Women were at work everywhere carting debris. The men did not appear equally forced into labor, as many of them were walking the streets. Big flocks of sheep and cows were being driven by Russian soldiers through main thoroughfares now being taken over by the Americans and British. The Russians were taking all the livestock into their own section.

Bradley's caravan led from the totally-wrecked buildings of the Tempelhof Airdrome first to Markgrafenstrasse with its once impressive set-up of the state theater flanked by the French and garrison churches. Of all three, only parts of the walls remained, while before the Staatstheater there was a huge conglomeration of wrecked motor vehicles, stone, rubble and wild-grass.

SOVIETS STRIP GERMAN AREAS

Reparations In Kind Used On Occupation Zone Industry

By DANIEL DE LUCE

Berlin, July 4 (AP)—Reparations in kind—a policy agreed to by the Allies before defeat of Germany—already is being carried out on a large scale in the Soviet occupation zone.

NIGHT

In Berlin district, now being taken over by American and British troops factories were stripped of heavy machinery four to eight weeks ago.

Reports from Allied nationals who have been through other German areas whose permanent occupation by the Red Army never has been in doubt confirm that similar removal of industrial equipment is in progress there.

Few Machines Left Behind

This correspondent visited today the vast Rheinmetall-Borsig armament works in the northern suburb of Tegel, which the Russians evacuated last Sunday in expectation of the arrival of British forces.

Huge shops which produced everything from gasoline refineries to Tiger tanks until they were severely damaged by American and RAF raids cover 25 city blocks. At their peak these shops employed 70,000 workers, 40 per cent of them foreign "slaves," including 1,000 Soviet women.

Of the 2,500 machines which survived the bombings, less than 300 have been left behind by Soviet authorities, according to company records.

"Productive Capacity Nil"

The Soviet-appointed technical director, Dr. Arthur Zinzen, said the Russians shipped off over 2,200 items of industrial equipment, mostly of a heavier type than those they did not confiscate.

What is left in the way of small machine tools have been ordered by the Russians to be operated by the new management of the Rhein-Metall-Borsig as the official repair shop for Berlin's city government.

"There is no question of our producing anything," said Zinzen. "Our productive capacity is absolutely nil."

The huge armament works suffered its heaviest bomb damage when 225 United States 8th Air Force planes dropped 441 tons of bombs on March 18. One bomber was lost.

Germans At Top Dismissed

Previously Americans hammered this target last December, unloading 942 tons from 300 bombers with the loss of eleven planes. Zinzen said the March raid halted operations and no work was resumed before the entry of Soviet forces one month later, although the main power station was only slightly damaged.

Zinzen said Soviet authorities put through a drastic shakeup of the plant management, promoting him and two others to top posts.

The men who were at the top during the Nazi regime were summarily dismissed. Zinzen formerly was an engineer in the boiler works and presumably was a non-Nazi.

All Factories Being Combed

The Soviet dismantling of German industry is not confined to armament works. In the Zehlendorf district, now under American control, a spinning mill, a sugar mill and various other plants have been thoroughly cleaned out.

Factories of all types in the Russian-held areas are reported being combed in the same fashion for machinery needed in the Soviet Union.

Something approaching panic is expressed by many Germans—even those who had anti-Fascist records before the war and now are serving with Soviet approval in police and municipal administrations—at the prospect of how the nation will exist if reparations in kind is enforced to the limit.

Policeman Looks To U.S.

None of the Germans with whom I have talked in the past 24 hours admitted having seen any of the wartime destruction in the Soviet Union. They seemed unaware that the standard of living to which Germans are falling is the way the people of Kiev, Stalingrad, Minsk and Odessa have existed for years.

A German policeman, Rheingold Koch, whose brother Fred Koch last was reported running a restaurant in Chicago, said: "Things may look bad, but I'm optimistic. Won't America lend us some factory equipment soon?"

Big flocks of sheep and cows were being driven by Russian soldiers through the main thoroughfares in the sections of the city being taken over by the British and Americans. The Russians were taking this live stock over into their own section.

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LA GUARDIA'S SISTER PRISONER 11 MONTHS

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BERLIN, July 4—(AP)—Gray-haired Gemma La Guardia Gluck, American-born sister of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, said today she had been imprisoned by the gestapo during the last 11 months of the war because of her brother's anti-Fascist fame.

With her daughter, Joalnda, and infant grandson, Richard, she lived in an air-raid shelter during the last 11 days of the battle of Berlin until she was greeted with respectful courtesy by Soviet troops.

Mrs. Gluck, who was born in New York and lived for a time in Prescott, Ariz., was married in 1908 in Fiume and thereby lost her American citizenship. During the last 36 years she has lived in Budapest.

"On German orders," she said, "the Hungarian police searched my home in May, 1944, although I was ill in bed at the time from heart trouble. They said they were looking for a secret radio with which I allegedly communicated with my brother.

"On June 7, 1944, three German gestapo men took me away for an 'interview.' They claimed I would be home again in an hour. My husband insisted on accompanying me and both of us were thrown into jail."

YANKS BREAK UP MURDER FACTORY

Germans Charged With Using Humans As "Guinea Pigs"

Gold berg

Munich, July 4 (AP)—Charged with killing at least 211 children, four German doctors and three hospital attendants have been arrested by the United States Army in a Nazi "murder experiment" station in Bavaria—which operated up to three days ago.

A nurse, charged with poisoning 40 adults, and the "murder factory's" food administrator also have been apprehended, military government authorities revealed tonight.

The extermination station was uncovered in the Kaufbeuren area 45 miles southeast of Munich. Authorities asserted that the institution—operating behind the title of a public sanatorium and insane asylum—was only one of a series of systematic starvation and drug

experiment stations scattered throughout Bavaria and Austria.

Used As Guinea Pigs

Children and adults were sent to the station from all parts of Germany by the Nazi Ministry of the Interior and by the Bavarian Provincial Government, records showed.

The "patients" were used as guinea pigs in "research" into scientific starvation, aided by the administration of drugs. After their deaths, frequently induced by injections, the bodies were cremated.

Two public health officers of the Munich Military Government, Maj. Marvin Linick, of New York city, and Capt. Loyal Murphy, of Memphis, Tenn., uncovered the "murder plant."

They reported it housed 1,578 men, women and children on June 30, and a branch of the experimental station at near-by Irsee had another 468—all in various stages of malnutrition.

Institution Papers Burned

A statement issued here said all the institution's papers were burned prior to the officers' arrival and there was no way of knowing the total number of persons "treated" at the Kaufbeuren asylum and its branch.

It was reported that other experimental stations had been found at Harthausen, near Linz in Austria about 200 miles east of Kaufbeuren. Smaller stations were discovered at Grafeneck, Wuettemberg, and Guensburg in Bavaria.

Among the children found alive at Kaufbeuren was a 10-year-old boy who weighed less than 23 pounds.

In an uncooled morgue, the Americans found the bodies of men and women who had died twelve hours to three days earlier as a result of the "experiments." Each body weighed only between 53 and 66 pounds.

More Than 350 Cremated

The officers said that more than 350 men, women and children had been cremated in the asylum since last November. The last child died after an intravenous injection causing pneumonia 33 days after United States troops occupied the Kaufbeuren area.

The officers' report said the extermination program at both Kaufbeuren and Irsee included the injection of chemicals to produce direct starvation intended to kill either within three months or to take six months or longer.

One Man Hangs Himself

Overdoses of sedatives were given at stages of advanced malnutrition. These were designed to induce pneumonia or other lung ailments which then were given as the official cause of death.

The night before Linick and Murphy entered the place, Dr. Lothar Gaertner, 43, second in charge, hanged himself.

Dr. Valentin Falthauser, sixty-nine, who is accused of running the asylum's charnel house, and his secretary-food administrator, Franziska Vill, are in Allied custody.

The AMG statement said that the head nurse of one of the children's wards, a woman named Worle, had confessed to having poisoned or killed by intramuscular injection at least 211 minors, for which she drew a monthly bonus of thirty-five Reichsmarks—about $8 at the old exchange rate. She was quoted as asking: "Will anything happen to me?"

Another nurse, Olga Rittler, was quoted by the officers as having confessed to poisoning "at least thirty to forty persons."

In official correspondence, the human guinea pigs were referred to as "suitable stock" when other institutions were making arrangements to send patients to Kaufbeuren for experimentation.

A letter found addressed to the head of the station, Falthauser, from the state welfare association of the Swabia district said: "I have the honor to inform you that all female patients transferred from your institution on Aug. 11, 1940, have died during November of this year at Grafeneck, Bernberg, Sonnenstein and Hartheim."

Reds To Have Role In Meeting On Tangier, Diplomat Declares

Moscow, July 4 (AP)—A well-informed diplomat said today that Russia would participate in the Paris conference on restoration of Tangier to its prewar international status.

The Russians have been insisting that they should be represented, along with the British, French and Americans, at the meeting, which was scheduled to open yesterday. No formal meetings were held today.

An editorial in the newspaper *Izvestia* said Russia had asked a postponement of the conference so she could participate.

Soviet Attitude Outlined

Izvestia pointed out that Russia had taken part in Tangier agreements in 1880 and 1906, and declared that although she was ignored in other Tangier discussions in 1923 and 1926, she had a vital interest in the matter.

Tangier is on the African side of Strait of Gilbraltar, at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Gen. Francisco Franco sent Spanish troops to occupy the zone in June, 1940, after the European war broke out.

Outlining Russia's attitude toward Tangier, *Izvestia* said that any discussion of the problem "without the Soviet Union's taking part in it cannot be recognized as legitimate."

Lack Of Invitation Cited

The newspaper said the announcement of the Paris conference was made by the United States State Department June 30, and the Soviet Government was informed by Britain and France that meetings would start July 3.

"Nevertheless," said the paper, "the Soviet Government was not invited to participate in the preliminary exchange of opinions between the governments previously referred to, nor in the conference in Paris.

"It is scarcely necessary to prove the just interest of the Soviet Union in solving the problems of Tangier. Even the United States, which never participated in determining the status of Tangier, is now invited to participate in the conference.

Kaiser's Action Cited

"That is why, immediately after receiving information about the conference, the Soviet Government asked a delay in the conference so that it will not take place without the participation of the U.S.S.R. The problem of Tangier should be considered only with the participance of the Soviet Union."

Izvestia said that Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany once visited Tangier and in a speech threatened war with France unless Germany was given a say in administering Tangier.

"Because the fate of Tangier has interested many powers for a long period, its status was regulated by general agreements concluded by the most important powers," the newspaper added.

The editorial indicated that the Soviet Union felt her status as one of the great powers impelled her to take part with other large nations in all matters of common interest.

Soong's Moscow Visit Stirs Hopes

Moscow, July 4 (AP)—A neutral foreign diplomat said today that the Japanese mission to Moscow viewed the presence of T. V. Soong's party and the cordial reception the Chinese Premier was receiving from the Soviets with "considerable nervousness."

The Japanese, this informant said, appeared most concerned over the question of whether the Chinese and the Russians would work out a pact which might have a bearing on the Japanese-Chinese conflict.

Leopold to Await Vote

King Is Reported Delaying His Decision on Abdication

BRUSSELS, July 4 (AP).—The newspaper "Le Soir" said today that King Leopold III, after consulting with many advisers, has proposed to wait until after elections are held in Belgium before deciding whether to abdicate. It probably would require at least six months to hold the elections.

The newspaper said the sovereign's proposal caused a "violent reaction" among the anti-Leopold coalition of Liberals, Communists and Socialists.

3-Hour Work Stoppage Staged In Copenhagen

Copenhagen, July 4 (AP)—A virtual three-hour general work stoppage developed in Copenhagen today from a planned workers' demonstration before Parliament for a 40-hour week and three weeks vacation. It was estimated that more than 100,000 Danish workers participated.

As a gesture of sympathy workers quit at noon and joined the procession started by employés of the Burmaister Wain shipyard.

2 U.S. Red Cross Girls Decorated by Gen. Clark

Rome, July 4 (AP)—Two American Red Cross girls, Mary Moen, of Onawa, Iowa, and Lois R. Herney, of Fallon, Nev., were awarded Bronze Star medals by Gen. Mark W. Clark at 15th Army Group headquarters today for meritorious achievement during the Salerno invasion.

William A. Stephens, Brooklyn, N.Y., was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for organizational work as regional director of the American Red Cross with the American 5th Army.

Spanish Paper Assails Any Red-Tangier Link

Madrid, July 4 (AP)—The newspaper Pueblo, Falange party organ, criticized the French Government today for supporting Russia's request for permission to participate in the American-British-French conference on Tangier.

The newspaper, in the first public comment in Spain on the Russian proposal, said the United States and Britain "share our worries" over the possibility that Russia might share in the administration of the international zone.

[In Paris, an official spokesman said today that the French Government had no objection to Russian participation in the American-British-French conference on Tangier.

[He spoke after learning that the United States had taken the same position.]

Syrian Deputy Assassinated

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 4 (AP)—Taha Hifnawi al Zamr, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was shot and killed last night by unidentified assailants, who also wounded his wife. A British Army car pursued the automobile in which the assassins fled, but failed to overtake it. Eight suspects were arrested.

YANK PLANES IN CHINA FIGHT

Aerial Attacks Spread From Yellow River To Indo-China

Chungking, July 4 (AP)—China-based American flyers hammered Japanese communications along a 1,000-mile aerial front from the Yellow River to Indo-China yesterday while Chinese soldiers posed a new threat to Kweilin, 360 miles southeast of Chungking, United States and Chinese communiqués said today.

The site of three former American airfields, Japanese-held Kweilin already was threatened by medium-sized Chinese forces battling within 10 miles west of the city. Chinese High Command reported that the main Chinese armies in south-central China now were swinging toward the Kwangsi province capital from the southwest.

Pursue Retreating Japs

Fanning out from captured Liuchow, these forces pursued withdrawing Japanese troops toward Chungtu, 60 miles southwest of Kweilin, after capturing Liucheng, 11 miles northwest of Liuchow, on Monday, a communiqué said.

The Chinese in the Liuchow area were wheeling northwestward along the Liuchow-Kweilin highway and railroad, and the high command said some formations had reached the west bank of the Liu River 6 miles east of Liuchow.

American medium and fighter-bombers of the 14th Air Force pounded Japanese supply and communication lines, destroying enemy trains north of the Yellow River and wrecking a vital bridge along the Peiping-Hankow railroad 30 miles south of Chenghsien in northern Honan.

Planes In Close Support

Bomb-carrying Thunderbolts, in close support of Chinese ground forces, attacked Japanese supply and ammunition dumps near Hsihsiasuchi, north of Laohokow, while Mustangs returned to the Changsha area, west of Chungking, and smashed enemy river boats and rail stations.

Southeast of Liuchow, other low-flying fighter-bombers winged over the Si (West) River and attacked Japanese shipping between Tanchuk and Koyiu, 50 miles west of Canton. Other planes struck into Indo-China and pounded the great port area around Haiphong, 53 miles west of Hanoi, capital of the French colony.

One group of American flyers flew south of the Si River and attacked a large Japanese military compound at Fahsien, a highway hub northeast of the Luichow peninsula.

The raid followed a delayed Chinese admission that the Japanese captured Fahsien June 29.

The raid followed a delayed Chinese High Command admission that the Japanese captured Fahsien June 29. From Fahsien, which the Japanese apparently took as part of a plan to safeguard their communications with Hainan Island in the South China Sea, the invaders drove northeastward. The Japanese were engaged by the Chinese and fierce fighting was in progress, the High Command said.

thought that such a conference of the heads of the United States, Britain, Russia, France and China might come about if the high hopes now placed in Soong's trip to Moscow are justified.

Sino-Russ Pact Expected

Belief was expressed here that Soong might negotiate a mutual aid pact whereby Russia would undertake to supply Chinese armies without lending them direct military aid.

In return it was thought China would make certain concessions to Russia—most likely granting a warm water naval base in the Liaotung peninsula of Manchuria and certain railway transportation rights through Manchuria, both in the Liaotung peninsula and to Vladivostok.

Mongolian Premier In Moscow

London, July 4 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that Marshal Choi Bal San, Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic (Outer Mongolia), arrived by plane today in Moscow and was met by Foreign Commissar Molotov.

The broadcast said that the Soviet envoy and minister plenipotentiary to Mongolia also had arrived in Moscow.

The Prime Minister's visit coincided with that of Chinese Premier T. V. Soong.

Outer Mongolia, an independent republic, adjoins Japanese-controlled Manchuria on the east and flanks Russia's vital trans-Siberian railroad.

China to Act Soon

CHUNGKING, July 4 (AP).—Foreign Office spokesman K. C. Wu said today the San Francisco charter would be submitted to the Supreme National Defense Council for ratification as soon as the official text is received.

Molotov May Return Soong's Moscow Visit, Chungking Hears

Chungking, July 4 (AP)—A qualified informant said today the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav M. Molotov, may come to Chungking returning T. V. Soong's current visit to Moscow, if the Chinese Premier's mission is successful.

There was much speculation on the possibility of a meeting of the Big Five leaders, including Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It was

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AUSTRALIA SETS EXAMPLE

Bill Applies Trusteeship Idea of Charter to New Guinea

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4 (AP)—Australia proposes to administer liberated sections of New Guinea as "an example of the principle of trusteeship, in respect of independent people, as embodied in the United Nations Charter."

The Melbourne radio reported today that Edwin J. Ward, Australian Minister of External Territories, introduced a bill in the Parliament "to create a single provisional administration, as a temporary measure," to govern the Papua region of southern New Guinea and other liberated parts of the big island.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said the bill would end the indenture system in five years or earlier. The Government, it added, considered it a bounden duty to provide facilities for better health and education "and participation by the natives in the wealth of the country and essentially in its Government."

Australian troops now are engaged in mopping up operations against the by-passed Japanese on New Guinea.

Australian Air Force Casualties 13,800

San Francisco, July 4 (AP)—The Australian Air Force has suffered 13,800 casualties since the start of the war, the Melbourne radio said today, quoting Air Minister Arthur Drakeford.

The total included 6,500 in Europe, 4,700 in the Southwest Pacific, 1,500 in the Middle East, 370 in the Far East and 300 in Burma.

The broadcast was recorded by the FCC.

Australia To Supply Rations

San Francisco, July 3 (AP)—The Melbourne radio said today that Australia has been asked by the British War Office to provide 2,700,000 ration packs by mid-August "for the use of landing parties and Commando units."

Admiral J. J. Clark, 5 Of Staff, Decorated

San Diego, July 4 (AP)—Rear Admiral Joseph J. Clark, of Chelsea, Okla., commander of a carrier division operating with the Navy's famed Carrier Task Force 58, and five of his staff officers have been decorated for outstanding service in the Pacific.

Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, leader of Task Force 58, presented the decorations during ceremonies at the United States Naval Air Station. Admiral Clark received the Legion of Merit Medal for directing an air attack last March 24 which resulted in the sinking of an eight-ship enemy convoy attempting to take troops and supplies to Okinawa.

Canadians Homeward Bound

OTTAWA, July 4 (AP).—Defense Minister A. G. L. McNaughton announced today that a total of 126,000 Canadian Army and R. C. A. F. personnel will come home from Europe in the last six months of this year, leaving another 125,000 Army personnel still overseas.

'Peace Banquet' Is Held

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Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Twin U. S. City Mark 130-Year Amity

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., July 4 (AP).—The twin cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., joined hands across the "longest undefended border in the world" tonight in a gesture of international good feeling.

The two communities staged a "peace banquet" in the Windsor Hotel, here, in commemoration of the 130th anniversary of America's ratification of the Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812 and initiated a world record of international amity.

Paul Martin, of Ottawa, Secretary of State of Canada, was scheduled to carry to the dinner the expressions of Canadian good will on the occasion.

In the United States, millions of persons gave up traditional holiday trips in response to Government stay-at-home pleas. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the work of those who went to their war-plant jobs would make up time lost by strikes since Pearl Harbor.

Dade county, Georgia, "rejoined" the United States, officially ending, with pageant and oratory, a legend that it seceded individually from the Union in 1860 and never rescinded the action.

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan told a "Truman Day" rally at Gainesville, Ga., that the nation's united support of its new President was "a truly heartening and inspiring omen."

President's Proclamation

The President, in a Fourth of July statement, had expressed confidence that "under Providence we soon may crush the enemy in the Pacific." He spent the day working at his desk.

The famous flags that were raised on Iwo Jima were hoisted at New York's Eternal Light, honoring the dead of World War I, and patients from army hospitals were among the thousands at an American Legion show at Chicago's Soldier Field.

Other wounded veterans were guests at war-bond rallies and other ceremonies in many communities. Midnight bonfires, New England's traditional Fourth of July gesture, flared for the first time since submarine peril ended.

Holiday In Britain

American forces in Britain enjoyed a full holiday, marred only by typical British showery weather. A big program of theatricals, sports, dances and patriotic rallies carried through the day and night.

British artillery fired a 48-gun salute for the 48 states to mark the celebration at Wrexham, where British and American troops marched together in a parade.

The Norwegians—last European people to shake off the Nazi shackles—observed two minutes of silence at noon in memory of President Roosevelt. With American Thunderbolts flying overhead, Crown Prince Olaf accepted the salute from parading American and Norwegian troops.

Fireworks And Beauty Contest

American troops in Italy observed the day in old-fashioned style with everything from fireworks to a bathing-beauty contest.

Premier Admiral Volgaris ordered flags flown on all government buildings in Greece and in a message to President Truman he conveyed "sincere wishes of the Royal Government and myself for the greatness and prosperity of the noble American nation and the heartfelt wishes of the Greek people for total victory in the Far East."

Flag ceremonies were held at Antwerp and Luxembourg. The battle-scarred 29th Infantry Division at Bremen celebrated with sports and renamed the former Weser Stadium "Eisenhower Stadium."

In Jerusalem Cathedral

In the Holy Land, a special Independence Day service was held in St. George's Cathedral, Jerusalem, with American clergymen officiating.

Sir Basil Brooke, Premier of Northern Ireland, sent "heartiest greetings" to Ambassador Winant and expressed the hope that the "United States and the British Commonwealth would always be to the fore in promoting peace and human brotherhood."

For the first time in history, the Fourth of July was celebrated aboard a British battleship as the American flag flew from the Duke of York berthed in Sydney harbor in Australia.

Denmark Pays Tribute

American troops in Berlin observed the day by moving into the American occupation zone in the southwestern part of the city as the Russians moved out.

In Denmark American and Danish flags fluttered everywhere and newspapers carried long stories emphasizing that the United States had sacrificed hundreds of thousands of young men on the European battlefields so that Denmark, among others, could be freed.

In Paris, one of the city's proudest streets—the Avenue Victor Emmanuel III—was renamed the Avenue President Roosevelt. Foreign Minister Georges Bidault and United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery reaffirmed the friendship of the two nations.

Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, American Ambassador, and Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of the 14th Air Force, were hosts in Chungking at a reception attended by Chinese notables and diplomats.

Fourth Observed, Berlin To Canberra

Washington, July 4 (AP)—Young Americans serving in far-flung lands celebrated America's Independence Day with a gusto sparked in many of these nations by their own newly won freedom.

There were fireworks, dances and parades—from Berlin to Canberra—but behind it all was the solemn reminder sounded in Britain by John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, that "we have much to be grateful for today—but the war is not yet ended."

Winant's London Speech

"When I was asked two years ago what kind of world lies ahead, I suggested that our faith and our future then rested with the soldiers of democracy," Winant told the American Society in London. "Already our debt to them can never be effaced. We carry on only as debtors to the generous and the brave."

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Holiday Work Seen Offsetting Strikes Since Pearl Harbor

By The Associated Press

Millions of workers observed Independence Day by laboring at their machines and benches yesterday, theoretically offsetting to some extent the time lost in strikes since Pearl Harbor.

There were some 50,000 strike idle, 33,000 of these in the Akron, Ohio, rubber capital, but the figure was small compared with the army that donned overalls and slacks for "just another working day."

By keeping on the job, Labor Bureau statistics showed, these workers not only compensated for man-days lost in the current wave of labor troubles, but also for those lost in strikes and lockouts since the nation went to war.

The bureau reported there had been 13,585 work stoppages, costing 31,562,000 man-days, between Dec. 7, 1941, and June 1, 1945. This is about equal to a single day's idleness by civilian male workers in every plant, office or store in the country.

The trend of strikes, however, is upward. Lost time in May was greater than in any month since Pearl Harbor, but the number of strikes in that month was not particularly high.

Along the front of major current strikes, the holiday was quiet.

Federal seizure at any time was expected at the strike-bound Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plants in Akron, where 16,700 persons have been away from work eighteen days. Another 16,500 were idle at the Firestone Tire and Rubber plants there.

Congress of Industrial Organizations union officials informed President Truman there was "absolutely no necessity" for government seizure. They said the President or some agency merely should order managements of both companies to negotiate with the union toward settlement "of the hundreds of grievances."

The Goodyear strike started on June 17 after failure of negotiations on thirty-two wage, hour, working conditions and overtime grievances. The Firestone strike came on July 1 when contract negotiations collapsed.

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Cleveland Mill Closes

CLEVELAND, July 4 (AP).—The Republic Steel Corporation's gigantic hot mill was shut down tonight by what company and union officials said was an unauthorized stay-at-home refusal to work.

Company and union spokesmen said the cause of the stoppage, involving approximately 100 men, was a reported decrease in tonnage handled and a consequent loss of take-home pay.

Ten key men failed to report for work eight days ago, company and union officials said, and the mill was closed Tuesday through Friday. A mass meeting of workers Friday resulted in a vote to return to work starting Monday, they added. Attendance fell late Monday, they continued, and tonight the company closed the mills.

"Morally the men might be right, but actually they're wrong," said William F. Donovan, Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steel Workers' Union district director. "The men are not following the contract or grievance procedure. They have been ordered back to work. They're not going to bypass that agreement."

Forrestal, Naval Officers Confer on Jap War Progress

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP) The Navy disclosed today that Secretary Forrestal and top flight naval officers from Washington and the Pacific conferred in San Francisco last weekend on the progress of the war with Japan.

The presence in San Francisco of Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, was revealed last week when he conferred there with President Truman.

Others who participated in the Navy talks, the Navy disclosed, included Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King commander and chief of the fleet and chief of naval operations; Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander of the Western sea frontier, Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, commander of the Fifth Fleet; Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of naval personnel and various members of the staff of the fleet admirals.

The Navy said "prosecution of the Pacific war was discussed but details cannot be disclosed in the national interest and in the interest of the men fighting in the Pacific."

Secretary Forrestal, also conferred with west coast naval commanders concerned with the ship repair problem.

They included Rear Admiral C. H. Wright, commandant of the 12th Naval District; Rear Admiral S. Tisdale, commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard; Rear Admiral R. M. Griffin, commandant of the 13th Naval district, and Rear Admiral R. W. Christie, commandant of the Puget Sound Navy yard. Forrestal visited the Mare Island and Puget Sound yards to observe progress of repair work on the vast damaged war ships and on ships undergoing routine overhaul. He stressed the urgency of the work, requestioning skilled workers to stay on their jobs.

RECORD OF FLETCHER, DESTROYER, IS BARED

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP)—The Navy threw a spotlight tonight on its destroyer Fletcher, which is still pitching trouble at the Japanese, after two and a half years and 200,000 miles of service in the Pacific.

The Fletcher, the only participating United States warship to come through the Battle of Guadalcanal undamaged, has taken part in three surface campaigns, thirty-one anti-aircraft actions, five submarine attacks and sixteen major shore bombardments.

Prototype of a class now numbering more than 100 ships, the Navy reported, the Fletcher has blasted eleven enemy planes from the skies, aided in downing eight others, sunk a Japanese cruiser, assisted in sinking another and heavily damaged two destroyers. She has received credit for killing one Japanese submarine and for probably destroying another. She has rescued more than 1,000 survivors of five stricken ships, five planes and a submarine.

The Fletcher was commissioned June 30, 1942, at the Federal Shipbuilding Company, Mare Island, Calif. Her present skipper is Lieut. Comdr. Robert R. Green of Connersville, Ind.

F. E. A. Forbids Export of Steel Rails to Spain

Denies License to Private U.S. Shipper; C.I.O. Had Protested Any Shipment

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—The Foreign Economic Administration said today that it had turned thumbs down on shipment of 100,000 tons of steel rails to Spain.

The agency said that last month private American exporters, whom it did not name, inquired whether such a shipment could be made to Spain, and were told that an export license would not be granted.

F. E. A. officials disclosed their action when a reporter asked for comment on a protest by Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, against any such shipment.

Mr. Murray made public a letter to War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson, which said: "My information is that the Sparrows Point, Md., plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is rolling or preparing to roll 100,000 tons of steel rails for shipment to Spain. I am advised that request has been made by the Export Traders Company, New York City, for an export license to ship steel rails to Spain."

He called this an "outrageous situation" and said it was made possible because the War Production Board has permitted the sale of steel "in the free market."

At Baltimore, S. J. Cort, general manager of the Sparrows Point plant, said that he had no knowledge of any planned shipments.

Urging retention of controls on all scarce materials, Mr. Murray said that to abandon such controls now would be detrimental to small business men, workers and farmers "who will be forced to go without essential goods" until the demands of other buyers are satisfied.

"It is unnecessary for me to point out," he said, "the need of our own railroads for rails in order to meet the current tremendous transportation demands, to say nothing of the need of rails for rebuilding the transportation systems of our allies and the liberated countries."

F. E. A. officials said that no steel rails have been sent to Spain and that no license has been granted for such shipments. Advised of this, an aid to Mr. Murray said: "If that is the case, we are naturally pleased." Mr. Murray himself could not be reached for comment.

Private Trade Resumed To French North Africa

Exporters, However, Must Get Licenses From F. E. A.

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—The Foreign Economic Administration announced today the resumption of private trade between this country and French North Africa, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

The agency suggested that interested exporters establish trade contacts in French North Africa immediately in order to assure a continuous flow of supplies to that area.

More than 300 new items, ranging from dried skimmed milk to power-driven tools, now may be exported through commercial channels to French North Africa. Exporters proposing to ship to French North Africa must obtain export licenses from the F. E. A.

U. S. Produced 45% of World's Munitions in '44

Its Civilians, Meanwhile, Were 'Best Fed, Housed and Clothed in World'

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, reported today that the United States produced 45 per cent of the world's munitions in 1944 while keeping Americans "the best fed—the best housed—the best clothed civilians in the world."

In the first annual report ever issued by the W. P. B., Mr. Krug stated that American war plants have sustained better than a $5,000,000,000 monthly munitions pace since the summer of 1943.

"The nation has supplied the best equipment to the largest Navy, the largest air force and one of the largest armies in the world," the report declared, "and our civilian economy, though short of some of the things to which it was accustomed, has been maintained in a sound annd healthy condition.

"In 1944 alone, the country produced 96,359 planes, including 16,048 heavy bombers, built 30,889 ships, 17,565 tanks, 595,330 Army trucks, and produced 3,284 heavy field guns and howitzers and 7,454 light ones, 152,000 Army aircraft rocket launchers, 215,177 bazookas and 1,146,774 tons of ground artillery ammunition."

Mr. Krug reported that the almost uninterrupted climb in arms production from $500,000,000 monthly in 1940 to a volume ten times as great in 1944 was "dogged at almost every step by crises." The man-power pinch was acute last year, he said, because of the loss of nearly 1,000,000 workers from the civilian labor force.

"To a high degree this loss was the result of inductions of skilled labor into the armed forces," he said. "Inductions sometimes caused by a not-too-cautious weighing of the need for a worker on the production front against the need for that need on the fighting front.

"The important and astounding fact is that in 1944, the year in which the crescendo of war mounted to a thunderous climax. The American consumer and his family remained by far the best fed, best housed, best clothed civilians in the world.

"While all battlefronts were ablaze, while the United States productive system was feeding shipload after shipload of munitions into a funeral pyre for the enemy, the American consumer was furnished with more goods and services than in any year since 1941."

In 142 pages, the report described the rise of synthetic rubber production from 8,000 tons in 1941 to 753,000 in 1944; the trebling of aluminum output from 1942 through 1944; the fifty-fold rise of magnesium production in five years and the eighty-fold increase in penicillin output in one year.

In 1941, the W. P. B. chairman continued, the United States contributed only 12 per cent to the comparatively small world production of armaments. Last year this country alone was responsible for almost 45 per cent of the $110,000,000,000 in combat munitions produced by the Axis and the United Nations together. The over-all figures include estimates on Axis production by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Board Orders Preference to Small Business

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Fair Value, Not Highest Price to Govern the Sale of Disposal Agencies

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—The Surplus Property Board today declared a policy of preference for local and small business in the disposition of government-owned war plants and facilities.

The agency, in a statement to owning and disposal agencies, said such prospective purchasers should be given preference "as against large concerns whose operations are nation-wide." This policy should be followed especially in the sale of medium-sized and smaller plants, the board added.

The government's investment in more than 13,000 manufacturing plants is estimated at about $16,000,000,000, most of it in new buildings and equipment.

Pointing out that the surplus property act calls for disposal at fair value rather than the highest price obtainable, the board said:

"To attain this objective the disposal agency should accept an offer from a responsible local group with adequate working capital and know-how, even if extended credit over a long period of years up to 90 per cent of the purchase price is necessary, rather than an equal cash offer from a firm or group which would tend to concentrate economic power."

Offers to buy or lease submitted by local groups should be seriously weighed, even though less than other bids, "if it appears that the American system of free competitive enterprise will benefit thereby," the board added.

Taft Promises Senate Fight on Bretton Woods

World Monetary Measure Going to Floor July 16; Legion Head For Charter

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—The Senate steered today toward early approval of the Bretton Woods monetary program, although Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, pledged a stiff floor fight.

Senator Taft told reporters he would renew in the chamber his unsuccessful effort in the Senate Banking Committee to postpone establishment of the $9,100,000,000 world bank and $8,800,000,000 stabilization fund.

But the Senate majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, went ahead with plans to bring the enabling legislation before the Senate July 16.

The monetary legislation won Banking Committee approval by a 14-to-4 vote, with several Republicans joining the solid bloc of committee Democrats. Only Republican Senators Taft, John Thomas, of Idaho; Hugh Butler, of Nebraska, and Eugene D. Millikin, of Colorado, voted against the bill. It has already been approved by a top-heavy 345-18 margin in the House.

HANNEGAN PRAISES UNITY FOR TRUMAN

Says at Gainesville, Ga., That It Is Good Omen for Future of the Country

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 4 (AP)—Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan told a "Truman Day" crowd today that the manner in which this country had united behind President Truman was "a truly heartening and inspiring omen for our nation's future."

Mr. Hannegan, who is also Democratic National Committee chairman, represented the President at the Fourth of July celebration arranged as a tribute to Mr. Truman and the national Democratic Administration.

He declared that this country and the United Nations must continue their wartime unity to meet the post-war challenges of a lasting peace and full employment.

"All our differing and diverse groups have united to meet and surmount the challenges of war," Mr. Hannegan said. "Under the leadership of President Truman, I am confident that they will, with equal vigor and resolution, meet and surmount the challenges of peace."

He said that the President had brought to his task "talents of simplicity, directness and clear-thinking energy which were peculiarly his own."

Contrasting the open debates at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco with the "secret diplomacy such as marked the end of the first World War," the Postmaster General said this was proving helpful in shaping machinery intended to prevent aggression, adding:

"Out of San Francisco has come a charter which, I firmly believe, can and will succeed, because the people of the world have demanded it."

Asserting that the United Nations were confronted with the problems of suppressing aggression and assuring a full flow of trade among nations, Mr. Hannegan said that it was "equally important that we are applying to the task of peace the cooperation that we learned in the hard school of war. We are determined to eliminate the causes of war. We cannot evade this responsibility. The world looks to us for leadership, and we are accepting the role."

Turning to the problem of employment he suggested that a "job for every man and woman who wants to work would constitute a good beginning to the fulfillment of the Four Freedoms and to the prevention of war."

"Our country," he continued, "has more than attained this goal during the war. But there is something wrong when such standards of living can be attained only by producing for war. There is something wrong with us, with the systems of mankind that have caused war.

"There will be something wrong with mankind, too, if we allow wars and depressions to return with clocklike regularity as of old. Depressions, like wars, are not acts of God. Man makes them. If we make them, we can unmake them. We must create, in peace, a new prosperity and a greater opportunity for jobs than has existed before."

KEEFE CHARGES GRAIN SCANDAL

Wisconsin Representative Sees Congressmen Implicated

Washington, July 4 (AP)—Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) predicted today that several Washington officials, including some congressmen, would be implicated in what he terms "a national scandal in market manipulation."

"It is common talk on Capitol Hill that certain influential members have benefited from inside knowledge of operations of the rye market on the Chicago Board of Trade," Keefe told a reporter.

His statement was an elaboration of remarks he made in the House yesterday, when Representatives Sabath (D., Ill.) and Stefan (R., Neb.) rose to support his remarks and join in a demand for a full investigation.

'Manipulators' Cited

In his House address Keefe asserted that a "certain group of manipulators . . . has obtained a corner on the rye market . . . and, as a result, 'short-sellers' lost millions of dollars . . . and the manipulators made a handsome profit."

"We should know, if any, what tieup there has been between WFA (War Food Administration), the Commodity Credit Corporation and the FEA (Foreign Economic Administration) with this group," he added.

"We should know and expose any member of Congress who has enriched himself as a result of his power to infuence decisions of these agencies."

He said that on May 26, Ashley Sellers, Assistant War Food Administrator, filed a complaint charging General Foods Corporation and others with the manipulations, but added, "this didn't go far enough."

What The Complaint Charged

Keefe said the complaint charged Commodity Exchange Act violations only through May, 1944, and "does not relate to what I conceive to be the unlawful actions of this group in the period following that date."

He added that the group, "with tenacles reaching into Washington," had made huge profits as a result of a Government order requiring industrial alcohol distillers to use rye flour and another order requiring use of rye for relief work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"This situation . . . amounts to nothing short of a national scandal," Keefe asserted.

Sabath added that "something is wrong somewhere and you are justified in your statement."

Stefan commented, "This is a terrible situation, which needs looking into."

Seeks Congressional Probe

Keefe said he planned to introduce legislation calling for a Congressional investigation.

Meanwhile, J. H. Mehl, Commodity Exchange Act Administrator, said in a statement that he had asked the Chicago market on June 27 to take specific action against

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excessive speculation and that the market had responded in part on July 2.

The Chicago action, he said, increased margin requirements and established certain limits on speculative dealings in rye future contracts.

In Chicago J. O. McClintock, a director of the Board of Trade, said "I do not believe that there has been any corner on the rye market. I know of no manipulations that took place during 1942-44.

Price Ceilings Cited

"Actually, there have been a number of good reasons for the increased activity in rye.

"The markets for other grains have been more or less frozen by price ceilings, and there were no price ceiligns for rye. Rye sold comparatively cheap and consequently offered a rather inviting outlook.

"Furthermore, I believe that, were a price ceiling to be set on rye, it would be somewhere near current prices."

Hollis Griffin, another director, said "investigation appears to be outside the province of the Board of Trade. It had nothing to do with the charges of manipulation."

Farm Population Hits Lowest Point in 35 Years

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 4—The farm population in this country has dropped to the lowest point in thirty-five years.

Reporting that today, the Agriculture Department estimated the number of persons living on farms last January 1 totaled 25,190,000. This represents a decline of 5,079,000 since 1940, or a decrease of nearly 17 per cent.

Farm and food production, on the other hand, has increased 35 per cent.

The department estimated farms lost 5,136,000 persons through migration or abandonment of farming operations and 1,805,000 to the military services.

These losses were offset in part by a net addition of 1,907,000 persons through excess of births over deaths.

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BOWLES OPENS DRIVE ON RATION CHECK RACKET

WASHINGTON, July 4—(AP) Price Administrator Chester Bowles today ordered a nationwide drive to crush what he termed an organized racket in the sale of ration bank checks.

These checks are written against accounts of ration currency in much the same way as regular checks are drawn on money accounts.

Bowles said the first evidence that "this phase of racketeering had assumed large proportions" was uncovered in New York recently, and resulted in arrest of "several big operators."

The bogus checks, he added, were being sold at prices varying from $6 to $8 a thousand points.

Bowles said that while operations detected thus far have been confined mostly to the New York area, "persons in other cities are implicated and we have advised our field offices that similar methods probably are being used in other parts of the country."

The OPA chief said that spurious checks already uncovered were sufficient to supply 600,000 persons with a full month's ration of meat, butter and other red point foods. He added that these checks had put 30,000,000 red points into illicit use.

Anderson Asks Local Aid On Meat Black Markets

Ties Easing of Slaughter Rules to Help From Authorities

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said Tuesday easing of slaughtering regulations will depend upon co-operation of local authorities in dealing with meat black markets.

An amendment to the recently enacted Office of Price Administration extension bill gives the new Cabinet officer authority to certify non-Federally inspected packing plants as sanitary, thus permitting them to ship their meat across state lines and to sell to the armed forces. Sponsored by Representative Wright Patman, Democrat, of Texas, the provision was designed to make more meat available in shortage areas.

Mr. Anderson, however, told newsmen after his first full workday in his new post that "if we were to issue blanket authority under the Patman amendment to the non-Federally inspected slaughterers it might harm a good deal of the good done under present O. P. A. restrictions."

Local officials, he added, must assume "some responsibility to see that the meat reaches the legitimate market at legal ceilings."

Synthetic Rubber Use Is Ordered in All Tires

By The Associated Press.

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WASHINGTON, July 4—No more tires will be made entirely of natural rubber.

The move, announced today by the War Production Board, was designed to conserve the country's dwindling stockpile of natural rubber.

In the future, some synthetic rubber will be used in all tires, regardless of size. Most small tires already are made entirely of synthetic rubber, and some of it is used in almost all tires. Because of this, the WPB estimated that today's order would result in a saving of only 1,300 tons of natural rubber a year.

The required amounts of synthetic rubber vary from 100 per cent for small tires to 5 per cent for giant casings.

Cuba-New York Air Line Is Projected in 6 Months

Passenger and Cargo Service Planned; Office Here

WASHINGTON, July 4 (AP).—Blazing the way for an anticipated Cuban air line from Havana along the Atlantic Coast into New York, a Cuban Expreso Airline transport plane arrived here today.

Abroad were officials of the company who said they were here seeking equipment and making further plans for the establishment of the proposed route, which they hoped would be in operation within six months.

Heading the group of Cuban air officials was Donald Stewart, executive vice-president of Expreso Airlines, who expressed enthusiasm for the future of what he said would be the first Cuban air line to undertake operations north of Miami, Fla.

"The opportunity for business on such a route is almost without limit," Mr. Stewart said.

"We plan both passenger and freight services as soon as the proper authority for the route and equipment can be had. Sixty per cent of the air line business into and out of Havana is with cities in this area, principally New York, and we feel we can offer a commanding service over the route."

The party planned to remain in Washington overnight, proceeding tomorrow to New York where the company officials said they were opening offices at 400 Madison Avenue. Mr. Stewart explained it was the hope of Expreso Airlines to make the Havana-New York route via Miami, Jacksonville, Fla., Charleston, S. C., and Washington.

Curbs Freight to Mexico To Ease Congestion Here

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 4—An emergency order designed to help relieve the railroad car shortage was issued today by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It directed that beginning July 10 until next Feb. 28, United States railroads should accept carload shipments originating in this country and destined to ports in Mexico only if they are covered by straight bills of lading.

It appears, the order said, that carload shipments to Mexico covered by order bills of lading are being unduly delayed at ports of entry thus contributing to the shortage of equipment and causing traffic congestion.

214 Examples Of Soldier Art

Washington, July 4 (AP)—It's an army of artists too.

Two hundred and fourteen examples of soldier art chosen from 9,000 entries in a nationwide army contest went on display here today at the National Gallery of Art to remain through September 4.

It is the first such competition in military history. It offers a striking study in variety and influences.

One of the few exhibitors present at the opening, Corporal Syd Browne, marched up and down a street in Fort Belvoir, Va., all through his basic training. From impressions of it under snow at night, he painted it in oil.

Army Of Individuals

Then there is Clarence J. Doore attached to the Climatic Research Laboratory at Lawrence, Mass., where army clothing types are developed. Doore did an oil of the cold chamber where Arctic apparel is being tested and another called "Pneumonia Gulch" with simulated rain pouring from a tower on men testing rain dress.

The great body of 9,000 original entrants stationed too far away to attend the opening are not recognized artists. This was noted by Bartlett H. Hayes Jr., director of the Addison Galleries, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., one of the judges, in making selections for the display. He called the result extraordinary.

"This is a civilian army made up of individuals," Hayes commented, "and their individuality is expressed in striking ways."

Stimson Expresses Pleasure

Working in their spare time, the artists divided their subject matter about equally between military and civilian subjects. A visitor remarked to Hayes that most seemed to carry "a serious and sad tone whether they were about war or not." There was also a strong vein of comedy, however.

GI creative ability was turned loose in paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture and photographs. First prizes were $800 in war bonds. Winners included clerks, dentists, bartenders, farmers and mechanics.

The contest proved to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, "that as a nation we can take up the sword without losing the gift and endowments of peace."

"It is only in the army of democracy," he continued in a statement, "that the soldier, while voluntarily submitting to the military necessity of regimentation, still retains that proud sense of individuality which is the heart of the creative process."

'IRON MIKE' O'DANIEL INFANTRY SCHOOL BOSS

WASHINGTON, July 4. — (AP) Appointment of Maj. Gen. John W. "Iron Mike" O'Daniel as commanding general of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga., was announced today by the War department.

He succeeds Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, who will become director of training of the Army Service Forces. Both will take over their new assignments in mid-month.

General O'Daniel won the nickname "Iron Mike" for his endurance in commanding the 3rd Infantry (Rock of the Marne) division in Europe. General Walker formerly commanded the 36th (Texas) Division in Italy.

General Walker, who will have under his jurisdiction the training of all Army Service Forces, replaces Brig. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, who has been given an assignment in the Pacific.

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GOVERNORS PLEDGE SUPPORT ON FOOD

Differ on Solution Plan; Baldwin Retains Executive Board Post.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 4.—(AP) The 37th annual conference of State Governors today avoided taking a definite stand on steps to solve the food problem and compromised by pledging support to the government in finding a way out of shortages and maldistribution.

Adoption of the food resolution terminated the hottest discussion of the four-day convention.

Northeastern governors wanted a more detailed resolution calling for importation of meat from Canada and Mexico and for separate red ration points for meat only instead of those now covering meat and other commodities. Westerners fought this and won out for the general resolution as offered by Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska.

The convention adjourned after naming Pennsylvania's Gov. Edward Martin, 65-year-old former soldier, as chairman of the 1946 governors conference, succeeding Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah.

Three new members of the executive committee were named: Govs. Harry F. Kelly, of Michigan, Ellis Arnall of Georgia and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island. They replaced Governors Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Dwight Griswold of Nebraska and Herbert R. O'Connor of Maryland.

Baldwin Keeps Post

The remaining members of the committee are Govs. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Robert S. Kerr, of Oklahoma, Chauncey Sparks of Alabama and Earl Warren of California.

Earlier it had adopted 13 other resolutions headed by one endorsing the United Nations charter and calling for its prompt approval by the Senate.

The fight on food took most of the day. It was interrupted by an off-the-record discussion of the Pacific war by General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet.

The food resolution adopted said the situation surrounding food production, processing and distribution is such that the people "are now unable to purchase the necessary items upon an equitable basis."

Besides pledging support to Congress and interested government agencies in finding a solution, the resolution called for appointment of not less than three governors to go to Washington soon to lend assistance in trying to improve the situation.

Seek Ration Changes

Governor Griswold told reporters that the fight revolved around a motion by northeastern governors to come out for detailed changes in the rationing system and slaughtering practices. He said their program was essentially that recently approved by a conference of 13 governors from the Northeastern states called by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey sought inclusion of a proposal favoring meat imports from "neighboring" countries, but it never came to a vote.

After a lengthy discussion the Griswold proposition prevailed unanimously. The Nebraskan said it was a question of taking his resolution or "staying around three months trying to write a congressional act in all its details."

Truman Asked to Discuss Palestine at Big 3 Talks

37 Governors Sign Petition to Aid Jewish Colonization

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 4 (AP).—Thirty-seven Governors joined today in a petition to President Truman that he take up at the coming Big Three meeting the question of Jewish colonization of Palestine.

"We believe," said the petition, "that the time has come when concrete measures must be taken to open the doors of Palestine to Jewish mass immigration and colonization and to bring about the earliest transformation of that country into a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth, and we most earnestly urge you to take such action as will contribute to this end. In any steps which you, Mr. President, may take to bring about the realization of this program we desire to assure you that you can rely upon the approbation of the American people and count on our individual support."

The petition was forwarded by Governor Herbert B. Maw, of Utah, who said it was initiated by himself and Governors Thomas E. Dewey, of New York; Raymond E. Balwin, of Connecticut; Maurice J. Tobin, of Massachusetts, and J. Howard McGrath, of Rhode

Island.

Other Governors who signed the petition:

Chauncey Sparks, Alabama; Sidney P. Osborn, Arizona; Ben T. Laney, Arkansas; Walter W. Bacon, Delaware; Millard F. Caldwell, Florida; Dwight W. Green, Illinois; Charles C. Gossett, Idaho; Robert D. Blue, Iowa; Andrew F. Schoeppel, Kansas; Simeon S. Willis, Kentucky; Herbert R. O'Connor, Maryland; Harry F. Kelly, Michigan; Edward J. Thye, Minnesota; Phil M. Donnelly, Missouri; Sam C. Ford, Montana; E. P. Carville, Nevada; Charles M. Dale, New Hampshire; Acting Governor Farley, New Jersey; Thomas E. Dempsey, New Mexico; R. Gregg Cherry, North Carolina; Fred G. Aandahl, North Dakota; Frank J. Lausche, Ohio; Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma; Earl Snell, Oregon; Edward Martin, Pennsylvania; Ransome J. Williams, South Carolina; M. Q. Sharpe, South Dakota; Jim Nance McCord, Tennessee; Coke R. Stevenson, Texas; Mortimer R. Proctor, Vermont; Clarence W. Meadows, West Virginia; Lester C. Hunt, Wyoming.

Tourist Group Planned

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana May Join in Great Lakes Association

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 4 (AP).—Proposals to bring the states of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana into a suggested Great Lakes Regional Tourist Association were advanced tonight on the eve or an International Tourist Conference here. Governor Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, sponsor of the association plan, said he had invited Governors Frank J. Lausche of Ohio, Dwight H. Green of Illinois and Ralph F. Gates of Indiana to join the conference.

Governors Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, Walter S. Goodland of Wisconsin and Dana Porter, Minister of Planning and Development for Ontario, previously had accepted invitations to discuss the formation of an organization to boom the Great Lakes region as a national tourist playground. Paul

Murphy Calls for Battle On Intolerance and Bias

Warns of 'Manifestations of Nazi Disease Here'

HOLLYWOOD, July 4 (AP).—Associate Justice Frank Murphy, of the Supreme Court, told an Independence Day throng today that "ours is now the spiritual battle,

the battle against all the manifestations of the Nazi disease we may find among our own people."

"We must become alert to the symptoms of moral decay," he said in an address prepared for delivery in Hollywood Bowl.

"Fortunately our military victories have crushed the power to do harm, if not the inflated and insane egotism, of the Fascists. We still have to mount guard, however, against those in our midst who have been nurtured on the myths of the superior and inferior races and who practice discrimination against fellow Americans because of the color of their skins or some other arbitrary racial sign. . . .

"There are still among us, calling themselves Christians, those who follow the Nazi line of anti-Semitism and fail to see that, in attacking the Jews, they undermine the basic tenets of Christianity. . . .

"We must remove the economic insecurity and social frictions which tempt the weak to seek scapegoats on whom to blame their troubles or on whom to pour their blind hatred, born of frustration and defeat.

"This war has driven home the bitter lesson of the 1929 depression: the welfare of all classes of Americans, from the lowliest to the highest, as well as that of all nations, forms one indivisible unity."

G. I.s in Coaches Angry as P. W.s Ride Pullmans

500 Back From Europe Tell of Crowded Journey From Here to California

MARYSVILLE, Calif., July 4 (AP).—Five hundred combat veterans from the European area arrived at Camp Beale yesterday protesting that they were required to ride across the country in crowded day coaches while German war prisoners had Pullman accommodations.

Lieutenant Colonel Peter de Paolo, ranking officer aboard, described the trip as "a mess." At a stop in New York, the colonel called Washington protesting the overcrowded conditions in the cars, where three men were occupying seats for two. Sleepers were prom-

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used at Chicago and later at Omaha, but failed to materialize.

At Omaha the veterans said they spotted a trainload of German prisoners riding in sleepers. "They really raised the roof," the colonel declared.

Frequently there was no drinking water for the soldiers, and seldom was there water for washing or shaving. Major John E. Norberg, of Burlingame, Calif., said they were so crowded that men were forced to sleep in the aisle. Two men jumped the train in New Haven and two in New York, the officers said.

A spokesman at the War Department in Washingtton said that an investigation has been started. He pointed out that the Army has a directive prohibiting the use of Pullmans for prisoners of war except where medical officers consider such accommodations necessary or where there is an isolated case of a prisoner whom authorities think should be kept from public view.

One of the eight commuter-type day coaches used in the United States soldiers' train arrived with the following sign chalked on its side: "We get back from England and we have to ride all the way to California in a chair car while the German P. W.'s ride in Pullman. Now is that fair? We ask you."

3D ELLIOTT LOAN DEFAULT REVEALED

Insurance Man Says He Lost $40,000 Of $70,000

Montclair, N.J., July 4 (AP)—David G. Baird, New York insurance executive, said today he and a business acquaintance loaned Elliott Roosevelt $120,000, and took a loss of approximately $70,000 when the Texas radio network business venture of the late President's son went on the rocks.

Baird said that through "payment and salvage" he recovered about $30,000 on a $70,000 loan made in 1939 and Maxwell M. Bilofsky, radio tube and electrical apparatus manufacturer, recovered about $20,000 on a $50,000 loan.

Stock Never Purchased

The loans, Baird said, were "private and personal investments, entered into for profit because the loan carried for the lenders an option to purchase stock in the network at the original offering price, and the gains could have been substantial. The companies did not turn out to be profitable, and the loans were liquidated at losses to the lenders."

Baird said stock in the network never was purchased by the lenders.

Baird said that, as far as he knew, President Roosevelt was not apprised of the loan transaction. He classed himself a political independent with no political connections, and said he never had any Government contracts or negotiations.

"No comment" was his answer to questions about the tax angle of the loan.

Counsel for John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, said recently that Hartford loaned $200,000 to young Roosevelt, settled for $4,000 and wrote off the loan as a bad debt in his 1942 income-tax return.

Only In A Business Way

Baird said he recovered as much as he did because Roosevelt gave him Transcontinental Broadcasting Company stock as collateral. He said he had known Roosevelt, now a brigadier general in the Army, for a number of years, but only in a business way.

Baird said he had "nothing to add" to yesterday's statment by Bilofsky, a Loch Arbour resident and Newark manufacturer, who said he loaned young Roosevelt $50,000 in 1939, took as collateral 500 shares in Texas Radio Network stock which proved to be worthless and received final and total payment of $20,800 in 1941 and 1942.

Bilofsky said he did not claim the deal as a loss for income tax purposes.

Bilofsky said his loan was arranged by Baird, who he said approached him in behalf of Roosevelt when he was raising funs to buy the network.

25,000 Lose War Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, July 4 (AP).—Approximately 25,000 war workers in the Philadelphia area have lost jobs through recent termination of contracts and cutbacks, Levy Anderson, director of the Regional War Man Power Commission said today. The area comprises Philadelphia, parts of Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks Counties, Camden, Gloucester Counties and a portion of Burlington County, in New Jersey. Mr. Anderson said the situation is not critical, adding that industry in this area is sufficiently diversified to absorb the great majority of employees released from war jobs.

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M.P.'s Guard Guam Watermelon Patch

Kansas City, July 4 (AP)—The United States now has MP's guarding its watermelon patch in Guam, and for the same reason as at home—to keep out pilferers.

Alvin S. McCoy, war correspondent of the Kansas City *Star*, today reported from Guam that the first ten-acre patch of watermelons planted there by the Army was a failure because of pilferage. B. E. Lundholm, of Salinas, Cal., Foreign Economic Administration representative, told McCoy:

"These city boys don't know how to thump a melon, and they'd plug all the green ones, causing them to rot in the field. We lost every melon we tried to grow. Now we're planting 40 acres more, and we'll have MP's around them all night."

McCoy reported the Army had taken about 50 milk cows, 900 hogs and much seed to Guam, and now was producing fresh milk, meat and vegetables for soldiers stationed there. More than 100 former farm boys have been recruited from the Army to handle the army farms.

Charter Approval Seen

PORT HENRY, N. Y., July 4 (AP).—Approval by the Senate of the United Nations charter would provide a "solemn declaration to the world that America wants permanent peace and is ready to give leadership in attaining it," National American Legion Commander Edward N. Scheiberling, of Albany, said today.

Addressing members of the Clark-Patnode Legion Post on the establishment of their new home here, Mr. Scheiberling expressed "confidence" that the Senate would act favorably.

Yank Pilot Home As A Stowaway

New York, July 4 (AP)—Listed as a stowaway and AWOL, a young air force lieutenant arrived today in one of two troopships that brought back 833 soldiers from Europe.

Army officials, who did not identify the red-haired, husky lad, said he went aboard at Le Havre and concealed himself in a gun turret until the ship was well at sea. They said his plane had been shot down and that he had been a prisoner of war.

The officer told shipmates that he left a convalescent hospital after watching many of his buddies leave for home. He was held in custody while officers pondered what to do with him.

Shared Purser's Cabin

Lieut. Harold W. Buckless, Hudson Falls, N.Y., transport commander of the Liberty freighter Ezra Cornell, said the flyer shared a cabin with the ship's purser because there was no army space available.

The Cornell brought in 372 veterans—most of them signal corpsmen and drivers of the 517th Quartermaster Car Company.

The Liberty freighter Robin Sherwood, also from Le Havre, arrived with 416 soldiers — most of them members of the 294th Field Artillery Observation Battalion—and a cargo of champagne, cognac

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PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS ON THE NEW ADMINISTRATION OF THE ZONE, PARTICULARLY IF RUSSIA TAKES PART, SINCE MOSCOW DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE FRANCO REGIME WHICH IT REPEATEDLY HAS DENOUNCED AS FASCIST.

WAR REPARATIONS TO BE DEMANDED FROM GERMANY WAS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE MANY QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FOR APPROVAL.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THERE WAS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD THERE WOULD BE A REPORT FROM THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION MEETING IN MOSCOW BEFORE THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS DECLARED TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD LEAVE FOR THE CONTINENT SOON AFTER THE BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION TOMORROW TO PARTICIPATE IN THE IMPENDING "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

AT THE SAME TIME, FRANK A. KING, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT OF THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION, WROTE THAT REPORTS "GIVING THE OPENING DATE (OF THE BIG THREE MEETING) AS NEXT TUESDAY MAY NOT BE FAR OFF."

OFFICIAL BRITISH QUARTERS DECLINED TO COMMENT ON ANY OF THIS SPECULATION, HOPE WAS VOICED IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES, HOWEVER, THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN, WHO HAS BEEN ILL, MIGHT BE WELL ENOUGH TO GO TO THE MEETING WITH CHURCHILL, ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN ORDERED BY HIS PHYSICIAN ON JUNE 12 TO REST FOR 30 DAYS.

(A LONDON DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE TODAY SAID IT HAD BEEN LEARNED IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL LAST NIGHT THAT THE BIG THREE MEETING WOULD BEGIN ON SUNDAY, JULY 15, AND CONTINUE FOR 10 OR 12 DAYS.)

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ELECTIONS

BY DON DOANE

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-ONE OF THE BITTEREST ELECTION CAMPAIGNS IN BRITISH HISTORY ENDED TODAY IN A CRESCENDO OF BOOS AND CHEERS WHICH ALL BUT DROWNED OUT DISCUSSION OF THE IMPORTANT ISSUES TO BE DECIDED BY VOTERS TOMORROW.

MOST BOOS AND CHEERS WERE AIMED AT ONE MAN--WINSTON CHURCHILL, WHOSE STUBBY FIGURE HAS BEEN THE STORM CENTER OF THE CAMPAIGN. ITS OUTCOME WILL DECIDE WHETHER HE REMAINS AS PRIME MINISTER TO MAINTAIN THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S DOCTRINE OF FREE ENTERPRISE OR GIVES WAY TO A LABORITE SUCCESSOR COMMITTED TO NATIONALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES.

SELDON HAS ANY BRITISH CAMPAIGN PRODUCED A SPECTACLE LIKE THAT ENACTED LAST NIGHT, WHEN THE MAN WHO HEADED THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE VICTORIOUS EUROPEAN WAR FOUND HIMSELF HARDLY ABLE TO SPEAK ABOVE THE DIN OF CATCALLS AND CHEERING FROM A CROWD ESTIMATED AT 25,000 IN A BIG NORTHEAST LONDON STADIUM.

CHURCHILL WAS PLEADING THE CONSERVATIVE CAUSE IN THE HEAT OF ONE OF THE BIGGEST AND ROUGHEST OF LABOR STRONGHOLDS. THE PRIME MINISTER HUMOROUSLY DUBBED HIS INTERRUPTERS "THE BOOING PARTY" AND HE ASSURED THEM:

"IN A FREE COUNTRY EVERYONE HAS A PERFECT RIGHT TO CHEER AND BOO AS MUCH AS HE LIKES."

ONCE HE ANNOUNCED HE WAS ALLOWING TWO MINUTES FOR BOOING--OF WHICH THE CROWD TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE. HIS SUPPORTERS ANSWERED THE HECKLERS BY CHEERING.

FINALLY CHURCHILL SAID:

"ANYONE WHO INTERRUPTS IN AN ORGANIZED MANNER IN A GREAT PUBLIC GATHERING IS GUILTY OF THOSE VERY CRIMES WHICH OUR SOLDIERS HAVE SWEPT AWAY ACROSS EUROPE WITH FIRE AND SWORD."

THE SIGHT OF CHURCHILL OUT THERE ALONE DEFYING THE NOISY CROWD WAS A DRAMATIC DEPICTION OF HIS ROLE IN THE WHOLE CAMPAIGN. MUCH OF THE

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CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S BURDEN HAS FALLEN ON HIS 70-YEAR-OLD SHOULDERS, WITH THE OPPOSITION LIKEWISE CENTERING ITS FIRE ON HIM. HE WINDS UP HIS PARTY'S VOTE DRIVE TONIGHT WITH A SPEAKING TOUR THROUGH SOUTH LONDON.

THE LAST SHOTS FOR LABOR WILL BE FIRED BY CLEMENT ATTLEE--WHO IS LIKELY TO SUCCEED CHURCHILL IF THE LABORITES WIN--AND BY HIS CHIEF LIEUTENANTS, ERNEST BEVIN AND HERBERT MORRISON, ALL FORMER MEMBERS OF CHURCHILL'S DISBANDED COALITION WAR CABINET.

DOMESTIC POLICIES FORMED THE BASIC CAMPAIGN ISSUES, WITH ALL PARTIES PLEDGING FULLEST PROSECUTION OF THE JAPANESE WAR, BUT CHURCHILL INJECTED FOREIGN POLICY LAST NIGHT BY QUESTIONING WHETHER A LABORITE PREMIER WOULD BE FREE TO ACT AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE WITHOUT HAVING TO ACCOUNT TO HIS PARTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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SAYING THE LABOR PARTY'S CONSTITUTION "APPARENTLY WOULD ENABLE THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO CALL UPON A LABOR PRIME MINISTER TO APPEAR BEFORE THEM AND CRITICIZE HIS CONDUCT OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS," CHURCHILL ASKED ATTLEE IN A LETTER "HOW HE WOULD DEFEND HIS ACTIONS WITHOUT THE DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION."

ATTLEE REPLIED THAT CHURCHILL CONFUSED "THE RIGHT TO BE CONSULTED" WITH "THE POWER TO CHALLENGE ACTIONS" AND COMMENTED THAT IN RAISING SUCH A QUESTION "I THINK YOU UNDERESTIMATE THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE PUBLIC." IT WAS THE SECOND EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE ON THIS ISSUE.

THE NEWSPAPERS, MOST OF WHICH HAVE TAKEN SIDES VIOLENTLY IN THE CAMPAIGN, FOUND SPACE FOR LITTLE BESIDES POLITICS THIS MORNING. BOTH SIDES URGED A BIG TURNOUT FOR THE FIRST NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN 10 YEARS. ABOUT 25,000,000 VOTERS ARE EXPECTED TO RESPOND.

MANY VOTES WILL COME BY AIRPLANE FROM SOLDIERS OVERSEAS AND THEIR TABULATION WILL DELAY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS UNTIL JULY 26.

IN THE MEANTIME BOTH CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE WILL ATTEND THE BIG THREE MEETING AT BERLIN WHILE AWAITING THE VERDICT WHICH WILL CALL ON ONE OF THEM AS PRIME MINISTER TO EXECUTE THE POLICIES DECIDED THERE.

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ALL THE COLOR AND BITTERNESS OF THE CAMPAIGN SEEMED EPITOMIZED IN CHURCHILL'S LAST TOUR. FOR A TIME HIS AUTOMOBILE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A SOUND TRUCK BLARING THE MERITS OF LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES AND SAYING "GIVE CHURCHILL A CHEER BUT TURN OUT THE OLD TORY GANG TOMORROW."

THE PRIME MINISTER GOT A TASTE OF THE "FOURTH OF JULY" WHEN A BOY SET OFF A GIANT FIRECRACKER ALMOST IN CHURCHILL'S FACE. HE FLINCHED AND STOPPED SPEAKING, BUT WHEN POLICE MOVED TOWARD THE BOY HE SMILINGLY SAID, "DON'T HURT THE LITTLE FOOL."

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HIGH ABOVE THE PERSONAL ABUSE THE CAMPAIGN ELICITED STOOD ONE PARAMOUNT ISSUE--WHETHER THE COUNTRY WANTED TO FINISH THE WAR UNDER CHURCHILL'S LEADERSHIP AND TACKLE THE PEACE WITH THE

CONSERVATIVE POLICY OF FREE ENTERPRISE, OR WOULD GIVE THE REINS TO THE LABOR PARTY AND BEGIN POST-WAR RECOVERY WITH THE NATIONALIZATION OF BASIC INDUSTRIES.

THERE WILL BE 640 SEATS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT, BUT ONLY 613 WILL BE VOTED UPON TOMORROW. THREE MEMBERS HAVE BEEN RETURNED UNOPPOSED, 23 CONTESTS HAVE BEEN POSTPONED FOR LOCAL REASONS AND ONE ELECTION DEFERRED BECAUSE OF THE DEATH OF A LABOR CANDIDATE.

THERE WAS A POSSIBILITY THAT THE ELECTION WOULD NOT GIVE EITHER PARTY A BIG ENOUGH MAJORITY FOR A STABLE GOVERNMENT. IN THAT EVENT, ANOTHER ELECTION WOULD BE IN PROSPECT.

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LONDON, JULY 3-(AP)-PEACETIME COOPERATION OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES IN DEMONSTRATIONS OF THEIR COMBINED STRENGTH TO DISCOURAGE WAR-MINDED NATIONS WAS SUGGESTED TODAY BY AN RAF OFFICER.

THE COMBINED FORCES COULD PARADE THEIR POWER AND PROGRESS WHEN SOME NATION WAS THINKING OF WAR, HE SAID.

THE OFFICER, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED, SPOKE AT A CONFERENCE FOR AMERICAN AVIATION WRITERS TOURING EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS TO EVALUATE AIRPOWER IN THE LIGHT OF METHODS AND RESULTS IN THE WAR WITH THE AXIS.

THE OFFICIAL SAID THAT WHILE HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE UNITED STATES HAD REQUESTED POSTWAR BASES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, IT MIGHT BE AN EXCELLENT IDEA TO CONTINUE THE CLOSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT AIR FORCES, DEVELOPED DURING WAR, FOR EXCHANGE OF IDEAS AND METHODS. DEMONSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN-BRITISH AIRPOWER, HE SAID, MIGHT HELP KEEP THE PEACE AFTER THE TIME WHEN OCCUPATION FORCES NO LONGER ARE MAINTAINED IN AXIS COUNTRIES.

EARLIER, LORD SWINTON, CIVIL AVIATION MINISTER, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE FOR THE AVIATION WRITERS THAT THE BRITISH WOULD INSIST ON A TRAFFIC DIVISION FORMULA WHEN THEY NEGOTIATE A NEW AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ARRANGED, BUT "WE WILL HAVE TO BE GETTING AROUND TO THAT ONE OF THESE DAYS," HE ADDED.

BRITISH OPPOSITION TO THE SO-CALLED FIFTH FREEDOM--THE PRIVILEGE TO CARRY TRAFFIC BETWEEN TERRITORIES OTHER THAN THAT OF THE CARRIER'S HOMELAND--HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED, HE SAID, SINCE THE INTERNATIONAL AVIATION CONFERENCE AT CHICAGO, WHERE THAT ISSUE WAS A STUMBLING BLOCK TO COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

LORD SWINTON SAID HE WAS WILLING TO SIGN AN AGREEMENT WITHOUT THE FIFTH FREEDOM CLAUSE IMMEDIATELY. BUT AT THE SAME TIME, HE ADDED, HE WOULD PROPOSE AN ESCALATOR CLAUSE WHEREIN EACH NATION'S OPERATING CAPACITY ABOVE A BASIC MINIMUM WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE AVERAGE LOADS CARRIED--OR AS AN ALTERNATIVE WOULD SEEK A 50-50 SPLIT OF TRAFFIC.

THE POINTS SWINTON MENTIONED, HOWEVER, SEEM CERTAIN TO BE REJECTED BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT IN SUCH NEGOTIATIONS. THE UNITED STATES HOPES TO ESTABLISH FAIR PRACTICE RULES, AND LEAVE CONTROL OF THE OPERATING FREQUENCIES WITH THE CARRIERS, JUST AS IS DONE ON DOMESTIC ROUTES.

AT PRESENT, THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT PROVIDES TWO ROUND TRIPS WEEKLY BY IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AND PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS.

THAT AGREEMENT IS THE ONLY ONE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NAMING AN AIRLINE, AND AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO REPLACE IT WITH ONE PERMITTING SERVICES BY WHICHEVER CARRIERS MAY BE CERTIFICATED.

WASHINGTON REPORTS INDICATE PRESIDENT TRUMAN WILL APPROVE NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTES FOR PAN-AMERICAN, AMERICAN EXPORT AIRLINES, AND TRANSCONTINENTAL AND WESTERN AIR.

DISCUSSING POSTWAR AVIATION GENERALLY, LORD SWINTON SAID HE EXPECTED TO SEE MASS AIR TRAVEL, BUT NOT AT THE PRICES WHICH SOME CARRIERS ADVERTISED.

SW515PEW

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-A LIBERATOR BOMBER OF THE RAF TRANSPORT COMMAND HAS COMPLETED A PIONEERING FLIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO MANILA VIA CALCUTTA, THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

PASSING OVER THOUSANDS OF MILES OF ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY, IT WAS THE RAF'S FIRST FLIGHT TO LUZON, WHERE THE PLANE PICKED UP TWO HIGH-RANKING RAF OFFICERS WHO HAD FLOWN FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR A CONFERENCE WITH GEN. MACARTHUR.

M528AEW

LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NEWS SERVICE DOMEI, IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY BBC, ANNOUNCED THAT VICE ADMIRAL GENZO SATO AND REAR ADMIRAL TSUTOMU WATANABE HAVE DIED IN ACTION.

W922AEW

LONDON, JULY 4--(AP)--AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH DISPATCH FROM COPENHAGEN SAID TODAY THAT A PLANE BEARING ANDREI PLAKHIN, NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO DENMARK, HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE IT LEFT BERLIN FOR COPENHAGEN YESTERDAY.

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MC 952PEW JULY 4

PARIS, JULY 4-(AP)-ABEL BONNARD, WHO WAS MINISTER OF EDUCATION IN THE VICHY GOVERNMENT AND NOW IS CONFINED IN A SPANISH PRISON WITH PIERRE LAVAL, WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA FOR TREASON BY THE FRENCH HIGH COURT TODAY.

THE JUSTICES DELIBERATED ONLY 25 MINUTES.

BONNARD WAS THE SECOND VICHY MINISTER TO RECEIVE A DEATH SENTENCE. MARCEL DEAT, MINISTER OF LABOR, ALSO WAS SENTENCED TO DIE. HE ALSO WAS TRIED IN ABSENTIA.

N1210PEW

30.24-28125

PARIS, JULY 4-(AP)-THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AT THE REQUEST OF THE U.S. EMBASSY WILL PROVIDE SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD PARCELS FOR AN ESTIMATED 2,000 AMERICAN CIVILIANS IN FRANCE, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

U.S. ARMY, RED CROSS AND EMBASSY REPRESENTATIVES AT AN EMERGENCY MEETING YESTERDAY ALSO WORKED OUT A COOPERATIVE PROJECT WHICH IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE QUARTERS FOR AMERICANS IN PARIS AWAITING REPATRIATION.

THE INFLUX INTO PARIS OF PERSONS FROM OTHER PARTS OF FRANCE AND FROM GERMANY CLAIMING UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP MADE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES SUDDENLY AWARE THAT THERE WERE NO FACILITIES IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL TO CARE FOR AMERICANS WHO WERE NOT REPATRIATED BEFORE OR DURING THE WAR.

KA331PEW

(EDITOR'S NOTE--LOUIS P.LOCHNER, NOW BACK IN BERLIN WITH THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES, SERVED AS CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN BERLIN FROM 1928 UNTIL DECEMBER, 1941, WHEN HE WAS INTERNED AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES. LOCHNER HAS BEEN COVERING THE SHAEF OCCUPATION ZONE OF GERMANY FOR THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS.)

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

BERLIN, JULY 4-(AP)-A MASS OF MOLTEN METAL IS ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE FOUR-HORSE CHARIOT OF VICTORY ON SHELL-BATTERED BRANDENBURGER GATE, THE PRIDE OF BERLIN. OTHER FAMILIAR TOURIST LANDMARKS IN DOWNTOWN BERLIN, INCLUDING PUBLIC BUILDINGS, EMBASSIES AND DEPARTMENT STORES, ARE DESTROYED OR HEAVILY DAMAGED.

AT THE TIME OF MY DEPARTURE THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS AGO THERE HAD BEEN ONLY MINOOR DAMAGE TO THE CITY. NOW IT IS ONE OF THE WORST BOMBED PLACES I HAVE SEEN.

YET I WAS SURPRISED AT HOW MUCH OF THE OUTLYING RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS STILL IS HABITABLE, ESPECIALLY IN BERLIN'S WEST END AND CHARLOTTENBURG IN PARTICULAR, WHERE I FOUND MY OWN APARTMENT LARGELY INTACT EXCEPT FOR BLASTED WINDOW PANES AND A DUD BLOCK-BUSTER THAT CRASHED THROUGH THE DINING ROOM.

THE RUSSIANS RAISED NO OBJECTIONS TO OUR DRIVING INTO THEIR ZONE. I FELT LIKE A RIP VAN WINKLE RETURNING TO A CHANGED WORLD.

EVERYWHERE WE WERE GAPED AT BY BERLINERS, PEOPLE STANDING IN LINE FOR FOOD OR FOR THE FEW CARS NOW RUNNING, CREWS CLEARING AWAY DEBRIS. HERE ARE SOME OF THE CHANGES I FOUND HAD OCCURRED SINCE I LEFT THE THEN CAPITAL OF NAZILAND:

THE REICHSCHANCELLERY, THE REICHSTAG, THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY, THE BIG EMBASSIES, THE KROLL OPERA HOUSE AND THE HOTEL KAISERHOF ARE HOLLOW SHELLS. THE KAISER WILHELM MEMORIAL CHURCH IS RUBBLE, AND ALL BUT A FEW OF THE MOVIE HOUSES, NIGHT CLUBS AND OTHER AMUSEMENT PLACES AROUND IT ARE GONE.

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A84

DESPITE BIG STRIDES TOWARD TIDYING UP THE CITY, MANY STREETS STILL ARE IMPASSABLE BECAUSE OF DEBRIS. OTHERS, IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ALEXANDERPLATZ, HAVE BEEN CLOSED BECAUSE OF DECAYING BODIES UNDER THE RUBBLE.

COMMUNIST SLOGANS CARY AT YOU FROM BIG RED POSTERS. OPPOSITE THE BOMBED OUT HOTEL ADLON AND THE WRECKED AMERICAN EMBASSY BUILDING AT THE WEST END OF UNTER DEN LINDEN IS A GIGANTIC PORTRAIT OF STALIN WITH A HAMMER AND SICKLE EMBLEM.

IN THE CAPITAL WHERE HITLER RULED UNDER THE SLOGAN RELEGATING WOMEN TO "CHILDREN, CHURCH AND KITCHEN," SOVIET WOMEN POLICE DIRECT TRAFFIC AT KEY INTERSECTIONS.

AT SURVIVING MOVIE HOUSES SOVIET FILMS APPEARED TO DOMINATE, BUT I WAS TOLD THAT SOME FILMS OF GERMAN MAKE WERE SHOWING AGAIN.

W730AEW

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

(300)

BERLIN, JULY 4-(AP)-TEN FRESHLY PAINTED SHERMAN TANKS NOSED INTO CENTRAL BERLIN TODAY AND TOOK OVER SECURITY CONTROL FOR THE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION ZONE IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

RUSSIAN SENTRIES SALUTED BRISKLY AS AMERICANS OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION ASSUMED THEIR NEW DUTIES AFTER A 30-HOUR, 71-MILE TREK FROM DESSAU.

BEHIND THIS ADVANCE ARMORED ECHELON WERE SOME 4,000 OTHER VEHICLES AND OVER 15,000 MEN ALL MOVING SLOWLY INTO THE BERLIN AREA FROM THE WEST.

SGT.ARTHUR MARINO OF 106 WESTCHESTER AVE., PORT CHESTER, N.Y., PARKED HIS TANK IN THE MIDDLE OF INNSBRUCKER PLATZ ON BERLIN'S HAUPSTRASSE AND POLITELY STIFLED A YAWN.

"WE'VE BEEN ON THE ROAD SINCE 2 A.M. YESTERDAY WITHOUT A CHANCE TO GET OUT OUR BED ROLLS," HE EXPLAINED.

"WE'VE GOT THAT MORNING AFTER FEELING," ADDED GUN LOADER PFC. MIKE VONAFIDE OF 2730 WEST CONGRESS ST., CHICAGO. "TO US BERLIN IS JUST ANOTHER DUMP. AND WHAT A DUMP!"

MARINO DETAILED SGT. PAUL TERRELL OF ROUTE SIX, PADUCAH, KY., AND CORP. JOSEPH STRUMSKI OF 2640 JACKSON AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., TO CARRY OUT A SPORADIC TRAFFIC CHECK OF GERMAN VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS. ALL SOVIET VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL WERE TO BE GIVEN ENTRANCE TO AND EXIT FROM THE AMERICAN AREA WITHOUT QUESTIONING.

"THEY'VE BEEN DOING THE SAME THING FOR OUR GUYS," MARINO SAID.

BERLINERS OF ALL AGES QUICKLY SURROUNDED THE AMERICAN TANK BUT THE TANK COMMANDER FIRMLY GOT THE CROWD DISPERSED. SOME ENGLISH-SPEAKING GERMANS TRIED TO START UP CONVERSATIONS ABOUT REAL OR FANCIED TROUBLES DURING THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION BUT THE AMERICANS TOLD THEM, "WE'VE HEARD THAT PROPAGANDA LINE BEFORE."

A GERMAN BEGGED FOR CIGARETTES AND CHILDREN CRIED OUT FOR CHOCOLATE. THE WEARY TANK MEN WHO HAD EXHAUSTED ANY SUCH LUXURIES A DAY EARLIER ON THE ROAD DUG THEIR FISTS INTO EMPTY POCKETS AND SAID "NUTS."

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A108

HITLER'S WRECKED CHANCELLORY IS THE CHIEF TOURIST ATTRACTION FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN NEWCOMERS TO BERLIN. SNOWED UNDER BY REQUESTS, THE SOVIET COMMANDER TODAY ORGANIZED CONDUCTED TRIPS FOR ALLIED PERSONNEL THROUGH THE SITE WHERE THE FUEHRER MAY OR MAY NOT HAVE MET HIS DEATH.

A NUMBER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CALLERS WERE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE CHANCELLORY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AFTER PRESENTING THE SOVIET SENTRIES WITH CIGARETTES, BUT THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER LATER DECIDED TO PUT THE MATTER ON A MORE FORMAL BASIS.

INSIDE VISITORS WERE PRESENTED WITH SOUVENIR GERMAN ARMY MEDAL RIBBONS AND MANY HAD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN SITTING AT WHAT ALLEGEDLY WAS HITLER'S DESK.

W911AEW

BERLIN, JULY 4-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.FLOYD L.PARKS, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE ALLIED FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY, HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AMERICAN COMMANDER IN BERLIN.

EJ318PEW

JAIL." ADD Berlin Guard was sister) xxx into jail

FIVE DAYS LATER, MRS.BLUCK SAID, THEY WERE TRANSFERRED TO A PRISON CAMP AND A FEW DAYS AFTER THAT SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE SEPARATED. SHE DOES NOT KNOW WHERE HE IS NOW AND HAS ASKED AMERICAN AUTHORITIES TO HELP FIND HIM.

TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER CAMP AT RAVENSBRUECK, SHE WAS TREATED AS A "SPECIAL PRISONER," SHE SAID, "BUT EVERY MORNING WITH OTHER WOMEN PRISONERS I HAD TO STAND AT STRICT ATTENTION OUT IN THE OPEN FOR THREE OR FOUR HOURS FOR ROLL CALL AND IF WE SO MUCH AS PUT OUR HANDS IN OUR POCKETS TO KEEP THEM WARM WE WERE LIABLE TO BE STRUCK.

"I REPEATEDLY ASKED THE REASON FOR MY ARREST AND THE GUARDS TOLD ME, 'IT'S ENOUGH THAT YOU ARE LA GUARDIA'S SISTER.'"

IN AUGUST, 1944, SHE SAID, THE GERMANS TOOK HER DAUGHTER AND INFANT GRANDSON FROM BUDAPEST TO THE SAME PRISON, BUT SHE DID NOT KNOW THEY WERE THERE UNTIL ALL THREE WERE TRANSFERRED TOGETHER TO BERLIN ON APRIL 13.

AS THE RUSSIAN ARMY APPROACHED BERLIN, THEIR JAILERS FREED THEM--WITHOUT MONEY, IDENTIFICATION PAPERS OR FRIENDS IN THE CITY, SHE CONTINUED, AND A STREET POLICEMAN GUIDED THEM TO AN AIR RAID SHELTER. WHEN THE RUSSIANS CAME, SHE SAID, "I TOLD THEM WE WERE AMERICANS AND THEY SALUTED AND SAID 'AMERICANS AND RUSSIANS ARE FRIENDS.'"

"BY ACCIDENT WE MET A GENEROUS ANTI-FASCIST GERMAN FAMILY, WHICH TOOK US IN AND GAVE US A PLACE TO LIVE UNTIL WE COULD GO HOME," SHE SAID.

DY1111PEW

FRANKFURT, JULY 4--(AP)--THIS LETTER TO THE EDITOR, SIGNED BY PFC ALLEN S. HYDE, APPEARED IN TODAY'S EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES:

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"THIS IS THE VOICE OF A GI, NOT OF A GENERAL OR POLITICIAN, BUT A COMMON SOLDIER IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, I SPEAK OF GERMANY AND ITS AILMENTS.

"THE GERMANS--ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES--PROFESS UNBELIEVABLE IGNORANCE OF THE TRUTH. THEY SAY AMERICA DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY FIRST; THAT [redacted] JEWISH PRISONERS IN BUCHENWALD WERE WELL FED; THAT ONLY SS [redacted] AND GESTAPO MEN WERE BAD; THAT CIVILIANS WERE IGNORANT OF WHAT WAS GOING ON IN GERMANY. THIS ANGERS THE GI, BUT HE CAN DO NOTHING.

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"THEY TAKE THE LINE THAT DOCTOR GOEBBELS USED SO LONG AND SOUND LIKE CARBON COPIES OF HIM; ONLY GERMANY REALIZES WHAT COMMUNISM IS AND SHE FOUGHT IT ALONE. RUSSIA IS TOO STRONG. SHE WANTS EUROPE. IN A FEW YEARS THE WESTERN ALLIES WILL CLASH WITH RUSSIA. THEY REPEAT STORIES OF RUSSIAN-ALLIED DISAGREEMENT.

"WHY SEVEN WEEKS AFTER THE WAR'S END ARE NOT POSTERS, PICTURES AND MOVIES DISTRIBUTED IN EVERY VILLAGE AND HAMLET IN GERMANY--POINTING OUT THE CRIMES, ATROCITIES AND HORRORS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS?

"THE SHOCK OF RUIN AND DEFEAT HAS PASSED FOR THE GERMANS. THEY ARE BEGINNING TO PLAN AND SCHEME ON HOW TO DEFEAT OUR AIMS FOR THE FUTURE AND TO SHOW DISCORD AMONG THE ALLIES.

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30.24-28127

"I AM BUT ONE MAN. MY LETTER INCLUDES [redacted] IDEAS GLEANED IN BULL SESSIONS AND THE TALK OF MANY. WE ARE ORDINARY SOLDIERS. WE HAVE NO VOICE. WON'T SOMEONE WAKE UP AND GIVE US THAT VOICE?"

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WHITEHEADS 08040 PW JSS 645P

MOSCOW, JULY 4-(AP)-THE RED STAR COMMENTATOR, I YERMASHEV, SAID TODAY THAT "MANY TENS" OF CATHOLIC PRIESTS WHOM HE CALLED REACTIONARY WERE BEING SENT INTO THE ALLIED OCCUPATION ZONES OF GERMANY WITH THE VATICAN'S SUPPORT, AND INTIMATED THAT THEIR PURPOSE WAS PARTLY POLITICAL.

YERMASHEV SAID THIS WAS BEING DONE DESPITE REGULATIONS FORBIDDING POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AMONG GERMANS.

JJ917AEW

MOSCOW, JULY 4-(AP)-DR.HENRY FIELD OF CHICAGO, DELEGATE TO THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SAID TODAY HE HAD "FOUND WITH DELIGHT THAT WE KNEW OF ONLY PART OF THE MAGNIFICENT WORK DONE BY OUR SOVIET COLLEAGUES DURING THESE YEARS, PARTICULARLY IN WAR-TIME."

ANOTHER DELEGATE, DR.CHARLES E.KELLOGG, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF SOI SURVEY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, SAID "FEW PEOPLE CAN HAVI AN IMAGINATION BOLD ENOUGH TO CONCEIVE OF THE GREAT BENEFITS X X X OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE SCIENTISTS OF AMERICA AND THE SOVIET U"

JUL 5

MOSCOW, JULY 4-(AP)-LEADERS OF THE ARMENIAN CHURCH, [redacted] OF WHOSE COUNTRY WAS CEDED TO TURKEY IN 1921, TOLD GENERALISSIMO STALIN TODAY THEY HOPED RUSSIA WOULD FIND A WAY "FOR REMOVING THE INJUSTICE WHICH HAS VICTIMIZED THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE [redacted] SINCE WORLD WAR I."

"WE HAVE GREAT HOPE," THEY SAID, IN A MESSAGE TO STALIN, IN THE "STATESMANSHIP AND POLITICAL JUDGMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION."

THE MESSAGE, SENT FROM YEREVAN, IN SOVIET ARMENIA, WHERE THE ARMENIANS HAVE BEEN HOLDING A CHURCH CONGRESS, WAS PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED IN THE SOVIET PRESS AND READ ON MOSCOW'S BROADCAST TO THE NATION.

AN ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN [redacted] ARMENIANS/HAS BEEN ASKING FOR THE RETURN BY TURKEY OF PART OF CAUCASIAN ARMENIA, WON BY TURKEY IN A COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT DURING THE TROUBLED PERIOD AFTER THE WORLD WAR.

JUL 5 - 1945

ROME, JULY 4-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,481 AMERICAN PLANES AND 50,000 MEN ALREADY HAVE LEFT ITALY FOR REDEPLOYMENT, MAJ.GEN. J.M.BEVANS, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE REMAINDER OF THE 165,000 MEN AND WOMEN IN THE AIR FORCES IN ITALY WHEN THE WAR ENDED WILL BE REDEPLOYED AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 25,000 MONTHLY.

JS9AEW

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, JULY 4-(AP)-ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER VLADO CLEMENTIS SAID TODAY THE CZECHS HAVE ASSURANCE FROM MOSCOW THAT RUSSIAN OCCUPATION FORCES IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA WILL BE REDUCED TO ABOUT 90,000 BY JULY 15.

REMAINING RUSSIAN TROOPS WILL BE WITHDRAWN TO AREAS ALONG THE FRONTIER, HE SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE MOVE PRESUMABLY WOULD CONCENTRATE THE RUSSIANS CLOSE TO THE AMERICAN ZONE.

CLEMENTIS SAID THE AMERICANS HAD BEEN ASKED TO CONSIDER WITHDRAWAL FROM CZECHOSLOVAK SOIL SO THE COUNTRY COULD REGAIN "FULL SOVEREIGNTY."

CZECH TROOPS ALREADY HAVE REPLACED THE RUSSIANS ALONG THE HUNGARIAN BORDER.

DY113PEW

BY NED NORDNESS

OSLO, JULY 4-(AP)-A YOUTHFUL AMERICAN LIEUTENANT REMOVED HIS HELMET, WIPED HIS PERSPIRING BROW AND SAID FERVENTLY, "THIS IS THE NEXT BEST PLACE TO HOME."

THE OFFICER, THOMAS H.HOOVER OF 600 RAE AVE.) SAN FRANCISCO, HAD JUST MARCHED WITH 5,000 OTHER AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A PARADE IN OBSERVANCE OF AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY. HE EXPRESSED THE SENTIMENT OF VIRTUALLY EVERY GI IN NORWAY.

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FOR NORWEGIANS WERE TURNED OUT WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD TO CHEER THESE WAR-HARDENED VETERANS.

LED BY BRIG.GEN.OVEN SUMMERS, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE IN NORWAY, THE TROOPS WITH FULL EQUIPMENT MARCHED PAST A REVIEWING STAND BEFORE CROWN PRINCE OLAF AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS. SUMMERS LATER JOINED THE PRINCE AND AMERICAN AMBASSADOR LITHGOW OSBORNE.

"THESE PEOPLE ARE JUST LIKE AMERICANS--THEY'RE WONDERFUL," SAID CAPT.ARTHUR J.RICKER, OF 700 WHITMORE ROAD, DETROIT, AND HIS COMRADES, CAPT.WALTER A.SPELVING, OF 2604 NORTH MAIN AVE., SCRANTON, PA., AND LIEUT.OTTO BOBROIL OF FRIENDSHIP, WIS., AGREED.

"WHEN A BEAUTIFUL GIRL RAN OUT AND PINNED A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS ON MI I HAD TO KEEP MARCHING AT ATTENTION, BUT IF SHE CAN READ MY EYES SHE'S WAITING FOR ME DOWN ON THE CORNER NOW," SAID PFC.ROBERT CARRIGAN, OF 2900 REO ROAD, LANSING, MICH.

SGT.GEORGE CAVENDER, OF 3515 ASKEW ST., KANSAS CITY, SAID "THESE PEOPLE DO LIKE PARADES," AND PFC.ANTHONY MAURO, OF 100 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN, REMARKED, "I WOULDN'T MIND LIVING HERE."

SIMILAR SENTIMENTS WERE EXPRESSED BY PFC.DOMINIC PISCITELLI, 36 ROBERTS ST., BRADFORD, PA.; PVT.JULIUS SHAPIRO, 229 BROWN PLACE, THE BRONX; PFC.GEORGE STUNDER, 311 WILSON ST., ERIE, PA., AND PFC. EDWIN HARRENSTEIN, GRUNDY CENTER, IOWA.

WD655PEW

HELSINKI, FINLAND, JULY 4--(AP)--YRJE LEINO, COMMUNIST MINISTER OF INTERIOR, DEMANDED IN PARLIAMENT TODAY THAT THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR FINLAND'S WAR WITH RUSSIA FACE TRIAL AND DECLARED A REACTIONARY ARMED UPRISING HAD BEEN PLOTTED WITHIN THE ARMY AFTER THE ARMISTICE LAST SEPTEMBER.

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THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING WAS PACKED AND CROWDS STOOD OUTSIDE THE HUGE STONE BUILDING AS THE PARLIAMENT TOOK UP THE QUESTION OF PLACING RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINLAND'S WAR.

LEINO DECLARED THE COUNTRY'S POLITICAL ORDER AND SECURITY HAD BEEN DIRECTLY THREATENED AFTER THE ARMISTICE, THAT MANY SECRET STORES OF WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION HAD BEEN DISCOVERED ALONG WITH CACHES OF FOOD, AND THAT AN EXTENSIVE ORGANIZATION "ORIGINATING FROM THE DEFENSE STAFF'S HEADQUARTERS" WAS BEHIND THE PLOT.

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30.24-28129

X THE MINISTER, WHO CONTROLS FINLAND'S POLICE, SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN UNABLE TO DISCLOSE THE PLOT BEFORE .

PREMIER PAASIKIVI OPENED THE DEBATE BY SAYING THE GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO FORCEFULLY EJECT FROM LEADING POLI POSITIONS THOSE POLITICIANS WHO HAD BEEN COMPROMISED IF THEY DID NOT VOLUNTARILY WITHDRAW, BUT ADDED THAT THE GOVERNMENT WANTED THE QUESTION OF WAR RESPONSIBILITY ON A LIMITED BASIS. APR 1230 CCC 1129A

A SEPARATE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LT. GEN. J.F. LUNDQUIST, CHIEF OF THE FINNISH AIR FORCE, WAS TEMPORARILY TAKING OVER COMMAND OF THE AAF 4
FINNISH ARMRED FORCES IN THE PLACE OF GEN. HEINRICHS WHOSE RESIGNATION HAD BEEN ACCEPTED.

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APR 01610 CCC 202P

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY

July 2, 1945

Edward B. Osubka-Morawski-----Premier
Wladyslaw Gomulka----------Vice-Premier
Stanislaw Mikolajczyk---------Vice-Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform
Wincenty Rzymowski----------Minister of Foreign Affairs
Marshal Michal Rola-Zymierski-Minister of National Defense
Wladyslaw Kiernik----------Minister of Public Administration
Stanislaw Radkiewicz---------Minister of Public Security
Konstanty Dombrowski---------Minister of Finance
Hilary Minc----------Minister of Industry
Jan Rabanowski----------Minister of Communications
Prof. Michal Kaczorowski------Minister of Reconstruction
Jan Stanczyk----------Minister of Labor and Social Welfare
Czeslaw Wycech----------Minister of Education
Henryk Swiatkowski----------Minister of Justice
Wladyslaw Kowalski----------Minister of Culture and Art
Stefan Matuszewski----------Minister of Public Information
Dr. Franciszek Litwin---------Minister of Public Health
Mieczyslaw Thugutt----------Minister of Posts and Telegraph
Jerzy Sztachelski----------Minister of Supplies and Trade
Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski-------Minister of Foreign Trade
Stanislaw Tkaczow----------Minister of Forestry.

POLPRESS NEWS

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POLP

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CAIRO, EGYPT, JULY 4-(AP)-STAFF SGT.RAY F.TURNQUIST OF CHICAGO TODAY BECAME THE 200,000TH PASSENGER TO PASS THROUGH PAYNE FIELD, THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND'S MAJOR EAST-WEST LINK. TURNQUIST WAS EN ROUTE HOME FROM BURMA TO AWAIT REASSIGNMENT.

THE ARMY TOOK HIM ON A TOUR-HOUR TOUR OF CAIRO IN HONOR OF THE OCCASION.

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6311PEW

CANBERRA, JULY 4-(AP)-EDWARD WARD, MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, TOLD THE AUSTRALIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA WOULD BE MADE EXAMPLES OF THE PRINCIPLE OF TRUSTEESHIP OVER DEPENDENT PEOPLES AS PROPOSED BY AUSTRALIA AT THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

WARD INTRODUCED A PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION BILL DESIGNED TO RESTORE CIVIL ADMINISTRATION TO PAPUA AND PART OF NEW GUINEA. HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO END INDENTURED NATIVE LABOR WITHIN FIVE YEARS AND TO IMPROVE WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS.

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APR ASSD 1300/MM 535A

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, JULY 4-(AP)-POLITICAL OBSERVERS HERE EXPRESSED BELIEF TODAY THAT PREMIER T.V. SOONG'S CURRENT VISIT TO MOSCOW MIGHT RESULT IN NEGOTIATION OF A MUTUAL AID PACT WHEREBY RUSSIA WOULD UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S ARMIES WITHOUT LENDING THEM DIRECT MILITARY AID.

SUCH SUPPLIES COULD BE SENT BOTH BY AIR AND OVER THE RUSSIA-CHINA SUPPLY ROUTE, THROUGH WHICH A TRICKLE OF MATERIAL CAME IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR.

IN RETURN CHINA WOULD MAKE CERTAIN CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA -- MOST LIKELY GRANTING A WARM WATER NAVAL BASE IN THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA OF MANCHURIA AND CERTAIN RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS THROUGH MANCHURIA, BOTH TO THE LIAOTUNG PENINSULA AND TO VLADIVOSTOK.

SUCH A PACT WOULD BE REGARDED HERE AS A GREAT POLITICAL TRIUMPH FOR SOONG.

AN UNDERSTANDING OF THIS NATURE, IT WAS BELIEVED, PROBABLY WOULD CARRY IMPLICIT SOVIET RENUNCIATION OF FUTURE AID TO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS AND WOULD STRENGTHEN THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT'S HAND IN REACHING A SETTLEMENT OF CHINA'S MOST TROUBLESOME AND DANGEROUS INTERNAL ISSUE.

A GROUP OF SIX NON-PARTY MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL ARE AT PRESENT IN YENAN SEEKING TERMS FOR AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNISTS.

W734AEW

(120)

CHUNGKING, JULY 4-(AP)-CHINESE TROOPS HAVE CAPTURED LIUCHENG, 11 MILES NORTHWEST OF RECAPTURED LIUCHOW ON THE KWANGSI FRONT, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID LIUCHENG WAS RETAKEN MONDAY AND THAT ENEMY REMNANTS RETREATED TOWARD CHUNGTU, 30 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, UNDER "HOT PURSUIT."

DAY

ANOTHER CHINESE COLUMN THRUSTING ALONG THE LIUCHOW-KWEILIN HIGHWAY REACHED THE WESTERN BANK OF THE LIU RIVER SIX MILES EAST OF LIUCHOW.

THE HIGH COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF FAHSIEN, HIGHWAY HUB ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE HOIHONG PENINSULA, 210 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, WHICH THE JAPANESE TOOK APPARENTLY AS PART OF A PLAN TO SAFEGUARD THEIR COMMUNICATIONS WITH HAINAN ISLAND JUST BEYOND.

FROM FAHSIEN THE JAPANESE DROVE NORTHEASTWARD AND WERE ENGAGED BY CHINESE FORCES. FIGHTING WAS REPORTED CONTINUING.

W721AEW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, JULY 4--(AP)--"GENERAL CONFLAGRATIONS" SPREADING FROM THE WHITE-HOT BLASTS OF 3,000 TONS OF B-29 FIREBOMBS CREATED THE FOURTH OF JULY DAWN OVER FOUR MORE OF JAPAN'S WAR-PRODUCTION CENTERS.

TERMING THE 500-PLANE ASSAULT "HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL," MAJ. GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY'S 21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS SAID WEATHER WAS CLEARER THAN IT HAS BEEN FOR THREE WEEKS AND VIRTUALLY ALL PLANES BOMBED VISUALLY THEIR TARGETS IN TOKUSHIMA, TAKAMATSU AND KOCHI, ON SHIKOKU ISLAND, AND IMEJI ON HONSHU, 30 MILES WEST OF KOBE.

TOKYO RADIO TODAY CONCEDED 4,900,000 JAPANESE IN TOKYO, USMKELSYOKOHAMAIDANOWERAND KOBE WERE KILLED, INJURED OR RENDERED

DAY

OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA AND KOBE WERE KILLED, INJURED OR RENDERED HOMELESS IN AMERICAN AERIAL STRIKES UP TO MAY 31. A TOTAL OF 1,135,- 000 HOMES WERE DESTROYED IN THE FIVE BIG CITIES, THE BROADCAST ADMITTED.

THE BROADCAST CITED THESE FIGURES:

TOKYO: 707,000 HOMES DESTROYED: 3,100,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

(EARLIER BROADCASTS HAVE INDICATED ONLY ABOUT 200,000 PERSONS EXPECT TO REMAIN IN TOKYO.)

OSAKA: 130,000 HOMES BURNED DOWN: 510,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

YOKOHAMA: 132,000 HOMES DESTROYED: 650,000 HOMELESS.

NAGOYA: 96,000 HOMES DEMOLISHED: 380,000 PEOPLE AFFECTED.

KOBE: 70,000 HOUSES BURNED: 260,000 PEOPLE "COUNTED AS DESTROYED OR OTHERWISE VICTIMIZED."

TOKYO DID NOT SAY HOW MANY OF THE "HOMELESS" OR "AFFECTED" WERE DEAD.

GENERAL LEMAY SAID TO THE 500 PLANE COMMANDERS OF THE 20TH REPORTED TO HEADQUARTERS IN THE MARIANAS AFTER THEIR FLIGHTS DESCRIBING RESULTING FIRES AS RESULTING "SPECTACULAR" "GENERAL CONFLAGRATION"

PROPORTIONS IN ALL FOUR CITIES.

PILOTS SAID FLAMES APPEARED GREATEST AT TOKUSHIMA AT THE EXTREME NORTHEAST END OF SHIKOKU AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE INLAND SEA. DESTRUCTION WAS NEXT GREATEST IN KOCHI. FOR ALL EXCEPT IMEJI IT WAS THE FIRST FIRE RAID.

THE ENEMY'S MOST IMPORTANT CITIES WERE NOW PRACTICALLY OF JAPAN. TWENTY-SIX OF THE 37TH FIREBOMBING RAIDS OF THE 29ETS. WITH MORE THAN 117 SQUARE MILES OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL HEARTS DESTROYED.

TAKAMATSU CONTAINS THE HACHIMAN SHRINE, EXTENSIVE

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30.24-28131

TODAY'S MOST IMPORTANT MILITARY TARGET, AND IS ALSO A RAILROAD FERRY TERMINAL. IT IS SHIKOKU'S LEADING PORT CITY.

A9FX

KOCHI, A MAJOR INDUSTRIAL CITY OF SOUTHERN SHIKOKU, HOUSES PAPER AND TEXTILE MILLS NOW CONVERTED TO WAR PRODUCTS AS WELL AS PLYWOOD, METAL, CEMENT AND CHEMICAL PLANTS. ONE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND SPOKESMAN DESCRIBED IT AS AN IMPORTANT FOOD PRODUCING CENTER. TOKYO RADIO EARLIER ACKNOWLEDGED A GROWING FOOD SHORTAGE AND TALKED VAGUELY OF MAKING FOOD FROM MULBERRY LEAVES--THE PEACETIME DIET OF A SILKWORM.

TOKUSHIMA, SHIKOKU'S LARGEST CITY, CONTAINS LARGE TEXTILE MILLS NOW CONVERTED TO WAR INDUSTRY.

HIMEJI, ON HONSHU, IS A MAJOR RAILROAD TERMINAL, A MILITARY TRAINING CENTER, AND A PRODUCER OF EXPLOSIVES.

LESS THAN TWO DAYS AGO, A RECORD FLEET OF 600 SUPERFORTS RAINED A NEW PEAK LOAD OF 4,000 TONS OF FIREBOMBS ON THE HONSHU CITIES OF KURE, SHIMONOSEKI, UBE AND KUMAMOTO; AND ONLY TUESDAY 50 MORE RETURNED TO THE EMPIRE TO BLAST "SUCCESSFULLY" THE MARUZEN REFINERY AT SHIMITSU, 35 MILES FROM OSAKA. THERE WERE NO B-29 LOSSES AT SHIMITSU, AND ONLY TWO PLANES WERE LOST--WITH ALL BUT TWO CREWMEN SAVED--IN THE RECORD ASSAULT MONDAY.

RADIO TOKYO, ACKNOWLEDGING WEAKNESS OF THE EMPIRE'S DEFENSES AGAINST SUCH STRIKES, PROMISED NEW FIGHTER PLANES WOULD EMERGE "SOON" FROM UNDERGROUND SHOPS TO "BRING DOWN B-29S BEFORE THE VERY EYES OF THE PEOPLE."

MEANWHILE JAPANESE ARE CARRYING CANES--SO THEY CAN GET ABOUT IN THE DARK WITHOUT FALLING INTO BOMB CRATERS.

NH&NM12MID

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BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, JULY 4-(AP)-THE LAST JAPANESE AIR BASE IN THE BALIKPAPAN AREA WAS MENACED TODAY BY AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION TROOPS, PACED BY CLATTERING MATILDA TANKS, SPREADING OUT ALONG THE INVADED EAST BORNEO COAST UNDER A CONTINUOUS FIRE SCREEN OF WARSHIPS, PLANES AND ARTILLERY.

THE TANK-LED COLUMNS WERE LESS THAN SIX MILES FROM THE TWO-RUNWAY MANGGAR AIRDROME, MILES TO THE NORTHEAST OF BLASTED, BURNING BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO'S GREATEST OIL PORT. MELBOURNE RADIO SAID THE FALL OF BALIKPAPAN IS BUT "A MATTER OF HOURS."

THE ARMORED SPEARHEADS OPERATED EAST OF SEPINGGANG AIRFIELD, OCCUPIED ONLY SUNDAY NIGHT BUT ALREADY SENDING UP SCOUT PLANES AS "EYES" FOR THE GROUND BATTERIES. BUSY ENGINEERS EXPECTED TO HAVE THE CRATERED 4,600-FOOT AIRFIELD READY FOR TRANSPORT PLANES SOON.

A FIELD NEAR BALIKPAPAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RUSSELL BRINES GAVE THIS OVERALL SUMMARY TODAY:

"ENEMY FORCES IN THIS AREA APPARENTLY WERE TOPPLED OFF BALANCE AND RIPPED INTO SMALL UNITS, LACKING COMMUNICATIONS, BY THE INTENSE PRE-LANDING BOMBARDMENTS. THEY HAVE FAILED TO REGAIN THEIR EQUILISRIUM IN THE FACE OF THE SWIFT AUSSIE ADVANCE. HENCE, THEY WERE UNABLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE INTENSIVE FORTIFICATIONS THEY PREPARED LONG AGO."

HE REPORTED THAT THE AUSSIES, AFTER UNCOVERING 500 ENEMY MINES, STILL WERE PLAGUED BY THE MOST INGENIOUS MAZE OF CONCEALED DEMOLITIONS AND BOOBY TRAPS YET ENCOUNTERED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. BRINES SAID THE JAPANESE PROBABLY WILL PUT UP A STRONG DEFENSE ALONG THE HIGHWAY LEADING NORTH FROM BALIKPAPAN 58 MILES TO MARA IN THE HEART OF THE MAIN OIL FIELDS.

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FROM THE LAST RIDGES BEFORE BALIKPAPAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES HUTCHESON LOOKED DOWN ON MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF WRECKED REFINERIES, SMASHED BY ALLIED AIR AND NAVAL ATTACKS TO RENDER THEM USELESS TO THE ENEMY.

A10FX

NOW ENGINEERS STAND READY TO BEGIN THE TREMENDOUS JOB OF RESTORING THEM BUT HUTCHESON SAID IT WAS LIKELY THAT THE OIL FIELDS SERVING THEM WOULD REMAIN IN ENEMY HANDS FOR SOME TIME. THE AUSSIES NEAR BALIKPAPAN HAD MADE THE DEEPEST INLAND PENETRATION FROM SUNDAY'S INVASION BEACHES--TWO MILES.

THE CAPTURE OF SEPINGGANG AIRFIELD AGAINST LIGHT OPPOSITION GAVE GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S FORCES A BASE WITHIN FIGHTER PLANE RANGE OF JAVA AND AFFORDED THE U.S. SEVENTH FLEET AIR COVER ON RUNS DEEP INSIDE MAKASSAR STRAITS, UNTIL RECENTLY PENETRATED ONLY BY ALLIED SUBMARINES.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON OF THE RECENT SINKING OF THE JAPANESE HEAVY CRUISER, ASHIGURU, BY THE BRITISH SUBMARINE, TRENCHANT, IN WATERS BETWEEN JAVA AND SINGAPORE INDICATED THAT ALREADY A TIGHT NET HAS BEEN DRAWN AROUND THE INDIES.

WITH THE AIR AND SEA POWER SOON AVAILABLE, THOUSANDS OF ENEMY TROOPS NOW GARRISONED ON SOUTHERN BORNEO, JAVA, CELEBES AND TIMOR WILL BE CUT OFF HOPELESSLY FROM A LARGE SCALE WITHDRAWAL TO THE ASIATIC MAINLAND.

THE ASHIGURU WAS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ON AN EVACUATION RUN FROM BATAVIA TO SINGAPORE WHEN ATTACKED IN DAYLIGHT BY THE TRENCHANT. SEVENTH FLEET HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THE DARING ATTACK WAS CONDUCTED BY THE ROYAL NAVY COMMANDER, BALDY NEZLETT, IN COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW WATER WHILE JAPANESE PLANES FLEW OVER THE CRUISER. NEZLETT WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT, HIGHEST AMERICAN AWARD TO A MEMBER OF AN ALLIED NAVY.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON BALIKPAPAN, CARRIED OUT LARGELY BY LONG RANGE HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE U.S. 13TH AIRFORCE, WAS EMPHASIZED BY CORRESPONDENT HUTCHESON:

"FROM APPEARANCES, THE JAPS COULDN'T HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET A GALLON OF OIL THROUGH THE REFINING PROCESS. APPARENTLY DESTROYED SOME TIME AGO."

PH1212APW NM

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MANILA, JULY 4-(AP)-SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON TODAY CONGRATULATED GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ON COMPLETION OF THE LUZON CAMPAIGN.

"YOUR ANNOUNCEMENT THAT ALL LUZON HAS BEEN LIBERATED MARKS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A GREAT MILITARY SUCCESS," STIMSON SAID IN HIS MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON TO THE COMMANDER OF ALL ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIF

"MY CONGRATULATIONS GO TO YOU AND ALL OFFICERS AND MEN IN YOUR COMMAND FOR THIS MOST SKILFULL AND HEROIC ACHIEVEMENT."

THE SIXTH ARMY COMMANDED BY LT. GEN. WALTER KRUEGER AND THE EIGHTH UNDER LT. GEN. ROBERT L. EICHELBERGER MADE THE BEACHHEADS AND DEFEATED THE JAPANESE ON LUZON, MINDANAO AND OTHER ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINE GROUP.

"FROM MY OWN SERVICE IN THE ISLANDS AND MY CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH THEIR GOVERNMENT I HAVE RETAINED HIGH RESPECT AND WARM FRIENDSHIP FOR THE PHILIPPINE PEOPLE," STIMSON SAID.

"THEY HAVE SUFFERED CRUELLY UNDER THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION. I SHARE THEIR GREAT REJOICING AT LIBERATION OF THE MAIN ISLAND OF THEIR COMMONWEALTH. YOUR GREAT VICTORY HASTENS THE DAY WHEN THE LAST OF THE OPPRESSORS WILL HAVE BEEN CLEARED FROM FILIPINO SOIL."

UM756APW NM

PMS PHILIPPINES (200)

MANILA, JULY 4-(AP)-LANDSLIDES AND HEAVY RAINS IMPEDED THE ADVANCE TODAY OF MAJ.GEN.CHARLES HURD'S SIXTH DIVISION AS IT PUSHED ON KIANGAN IN THE WILDERNESS OF NORTHERN LUZON ISLAND'S RUGGED MOUNTAIN PROVINCE.

SPEARHEADING THE ADVANCE IN THE VIRTUALLY CONCLUDED CAMPAIGN, THE 63RD INFANTRY REGIMENT AT THE BASE OF MOUNT SANTO DOMINGO GAINED 3,000 YARDS TO FIND FRESH EVIDENCE OF THE DEADLY ACCURACY OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE'S STRAFING ATTACKS AND SUPPORTING ARTILLERY FIRE.

THE INABILITY OF JAPANESE ENGINEERS TO CONSTRUCT BRIDGES ACROSS THE SWIFT LAMUT AND IBULAO RIVERS WAS A PRIME FACTOR IN THE CATCHING OF AN ENEMY MOTORIZED COLUMN, BUMPER TO BUMPER ALONG THE HIGHWAY, BY A STRAFING AIRCRAFT PATROL.

THE TOLL IN JAPANESE DEAD, WRECKED TRUCKS, EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION STILL HAS NOT BEEN COMPLETELY COMPUTED. SO FAR MORE THAN 300 DEAD AND 298 ENEMY TRUCKS HAVE BEEN COUNTED IN A 14-MILE STRETCH BETWEEN THE TWO RIVERS. ONE CONVOY OF 45 TRUCKS AND NUMEROUS CARABAO CARTS WERE CAUGHT PREPARING TO FORD THE LAMUT RIVER. BODIES, RICE AND TRUCKS WERE STREWN FOR A MILE AND A HALF ALONG THE HIGHWAY AFTER THE STRAFING PLANES HIT.

FILIPINO GUERRILLAS, AIDED BY AMERICANS, CAPTURED THE AGUSAN VALLEY TOWN OF WALOE ON MINDANAO ISLAND, WHERE OPERATIONS WERE NOT HINDERED SO GREATLY BY THE TYPHOON SEASON AS IN LUZON.

AW137APW MM.

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ADD Manila (Upsend)xxx 20 Mindanao

A SPOKESMAN GAVE THIS CASE HISTORY OF THE DEMISE OF ENEMY DIVISIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES:

THE JAPANESE FIRST DIVISION--CAME FROM JAPAN TO REINFORCE LEYTE, WHERE IT WAS DESTROYED.

EIGHTH--CUT TO RIBBONS IN FIGHTING SOUTH OF MANILA.

10TH--CAME FROM JAPAN AFTER LEYTE WAS LOST TO REINFORCE LUZON WHERE IT WAS CRUSHED.

16TH--THESE WERE THE "BUTCHERS OF BATAAN," THE NIPPONESE WHO TORTURED AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE NOTORIOUS "DEATH MARCH". IT MET THE AMERICAN INVASION OF LEYTE LAST OCTOBER AND WAS ANNIHILATED

19TH AND 23RD--VIRTUALLY DESTROYED IN FIGHTING AROUND BAGUIO, ROSARIO, BALETE PASS AND IN THE CAGAYAN VALLEY OF LUZON.

26TH--MOVED FROM LUZON TO LEYTE WHERE IT WAS WIPED OUT.

30TH--GARRISONED ON MINDANAO; SOME DESTROYED ON LEYTE, THE REMAINDER DISINTEGRATING IN BUKIDNON PROVINCE AND THE WILD AGUSAN RIVER VALLEY OF MINDANAO.

100TH--HELD DAVAO; ITS REMNANTS BEING CUT TO BITS IN DAVAO GULF AREA BY U.S.24TH DIVISION.

102ND--ON LEYTE FROM START AND PERISHED THERE.

A75KX

103RD--KNOCKED OUT IN CAGAYAN VALLEY BY U.S.25TH AND 37TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

105TH--ACCOUNTED FOR IN MARIKINA WATERSHED AND ADJACENT ANTI-POLO REGION.

SECOND ARMORED DIVISION, ONE OF JAPAN'S CRACK OUTFITS LARGELY KNOCKED OUT IN CENTRAL LUZON PLAINS; ALSO IN BALETE PASS AREA AND UPPER CAGAYAN VALLEY.

SECOND AIRBORNE BRIGADE--SUPPLIED PERSONNEL FOR DROP ON LEYTE WHERE ALL PERISHED; REMAINDER DESTROYED ON CLARK FIELD NORTHWEST OF MANILA.

54TH BRIGADE--HELD ZAMBOANGA, MINDANAO; CHOPPED TO BITS.

55TH BRIGADE--SENT TWO REGIMENTS TO LEYTE; REST KNOCKED OUT IN SULU CAMPAIGN.

56TH BRIGADE--SMASHED AT BAGUIO BY U.S.33RD AND 37TH.

61ST BRIGADE-ROUTED BY GUERRILLAS WHILE GARRISONING APARRI AND THE BABUYAN CHANNEL ISLANDS, SOME ESCAPING TO MOUNTAINS.

68TH BRIGADE--REINFORCED LEYTE; ANNIHILATED.

THREE DIVISIONAL UNITS MADE UP OF 25 INDEPENDENT BATTALIONS--SUZUKI FORCE WIPED OUT ON LEYTE; KOBAYASHI CORNERED AND DESTROYED NORTHWEST OF MANILA IN NOVALICHES WATERSHED AND WAWA DAM SECTOR; SHIMBU FORCE, KNOCKED OUT AND DISINTEGRATING IN MARIKINA WATERSHED AREA.

SUPERFORTS (330)

GUAM, JULY 5-(AP)-"IT WAS A GLORIOUS FOURTH--AND WHAT FIRECRACKERS WE HAD THIS YEAR."

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ONE OF THE JUBILANT PILOTS RETURNING TODAY FROM YESTERDAY'S PREDAWN STRIKE BY 500 SUPERFORTRESSES AT FOUR CITIES OF JAPAN WITH 3,000 TONS OF FIRE BOMBS SUMMED UP THE FEELINGS OF ALL THE CREWS.

HE WAS LT.H.H.JOHNSON OF PUEBLO COLO.

THE GREAT FIRES SET AT HIMEJI ON SOUTHERN HONSHU AND AT TOKUSHIMA TAKAMATSU AND KOCHI ON SHIKOKU COULD BE SEEN SIMULTANEOUSLY.

"AFTER LEAVING THE BOMBING RUN, I SAW A SIGHT THAT WAS IN SOME WAYS BEAUTIFUL AND IN OTHER WAYS HORRIBLE," SAID CAPT.JESSE L. ORR, OF WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

"THERE WERE FOUR JAPANESE CITIES BURNING LIKE ALL THE FIRES OF HELL BROKE LOOSE. IT IS ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE TO THINK WHAT WE WERE DOING."

LT.E.M.ERB, OF 136 WEST 8TH ST., EAST PETERSBURG, PA., REPORTED THAT "SPARKS FROM THE TARGET AREAS HIT THE NOSE OF MY PLANE AND THE NOISE THEY MADE ON THE WINGS SOUNDED LIKE HELL BEATING ON THEM. THAT'S ONLY THE SECOND TIME ITS HAPPENED IN MY 21 MISSIONS OVER JAPAN."

ERB'S GUAM-BASED 314TH WING STRUCK TOKUSHIMA.

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30.24- 28133

LT.ROBERT SUECK, OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WIS., WHO FLEW WITH BRIG.GEN.ROGER RAMEY'S 58TH WING AGAINST TAKAMATSU COULD "SEE FOUR TARGETS AFIRE AT THE SAME TIME" AND "THEY WERE REALLY Burning.

STAFF SGT.WILLIAM W.JOHNSON, BLYTHEVILLE, ARK., SAID THE TAKAMATSU DEFENDERS THREW UP "A LITTLE SMALL ARMS FIRE BUT IT FELL FAR BELOW US."

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SGT.FRANCIS CHOMANSKI, CHESTER, IOWA, REPORTED "WE SAW ONE JAP ROCKET PLANE MAY CHASED US FOR SIX MINUTES, BUT WE USED EVASIVE ACTION TO GET AWAY. THEN WE SAW HIM DIVE AND EXPLODE."

FLYING HIS 35TH AND FINAL MISSION, CAPT.GRAHAM L.MILLER, BRANDSVILLE, PA., SAID OF THE TAKAMATSU RAID:

"IT WAS A NICE MISSION TO END ON. WE COULD SEE FIRES BURNING IN THREE OTHER CITIES."

CAPT.GEORGE MCCARTHY, WOODHAVEN, N.Y., ADDED, "IT WAS A REAL FOURTH OF JULY--PLENTY OF FIREWORKS ON THE GROUND."

COL.ED REYNOLDS, BEAUMONT, TEX., FLYING THE PLANE "CITY OF FORT WORTH," AGREED. "WE HAD OUR OWN SPECIAL FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AND IF THE JAPS CAN'T SEE THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL NOW, THERE IS NO PREDICTING WHEN THEY WILL," HE SAID.

"WE WERE UNOPPOSED--NO FLAK, NO FIGHTERS. OUR FORMATION LEFT THE TARGET ABLAZE AND WE COULD SEE FLAMES BURNING FIERCELY IN OTHER CITIES BEING BOMBED." REYNOLDS WAS WITH A GROUP THAT HIT TOKUSHIMA.

ME942PCW NM

BY ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA,JULY 4 (AP)-THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WAS PRESENTED POSTHUMOUSLY TO PFC.JOHN F.THORSON OF ARMSTRONG, IOWA, TODAY, BY GEN.JOSEPH STILWELL, FORMER COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION AND NOW COMMANDER OF THE TENTH ARMY.

THE MEDAL WAS AWARDED FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM IN ACTION" WITH THE SEVENTH DIVISION ON LEYTE WHERE THORSON WAS KILLED.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE TO A MEMBER OF THORSON'S REGIMENT FOR DELIVERY TO HIS NEXT OF KIN.

AT THE SAME CEREMONY, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES WERE AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO LTS.DANIEL A.BLUE, OF LAURINBURG, N.C., AND PFC.NUNZIO SAVINO OF CHICAGO. THOSE ALSO WERE FOR LEYTE ACTION.

TWO LIVING MEMBERS TO RECEIVE THE DSC FOR LEYTE ACTION WERE LT. MARVIN U.RAABE OF STANTON, NEB., AND S/SGT.GEORGE CHONOPLOS OF SAN FRANCISCO. RAABE, ADDITIONALLY, RECEIVED A SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION ON OKINAWA.

PARTICIPATING IN THE CEREMONY WITH STILWELL WERE MAJ.GEN.JOHN R.HODGE, COMMANDER OF THE 24TH CORPS AND MAJ.GEN.A.V.ARNOLD COMMANDER OF THE 7TH.

GG1003ACW NM

OKINAWA,JULY 4-(AP)-THE SIXTH MARINE DIVISION DEDICATED A CEMETERY ON OKINAWA TODAY NEAR WHERE THEY STORMED ASHORE EASTER SUNDAY

THERE ARE 1,697 GRAVES IN IT--INCLUDING 91 NAVY MEN, 11 ARMY, AND 55 UNIDENTIFIED WHO FELL IN THE MARINE SECTOR.

THE MEN, REGARDLESS OF THEIR SERVICE, WERE BURIED SIDE BY SIDE AND EACH GRAVE IS MARKED BY A NEWLY PAINTED WHITE CROSS.

LT.CMDR.PAUL REDMAN, A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN, ATTACHED TO THE MARINE RAIDERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, GAVE A SHORT ADDRESS.

THE RED CROSS RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF 10,000 AMERICAN FLAGS IN TIME TO PLACE ONE ON EACH AMERICAN GRAVE ON OKINAWA.

UM738APW NM

OKINAWA, JULY 4-(AP)-FEATURE OF A FOURTH OF JULY PICNIC HELD TODAY BY THIRD BATTALION MEN OF THE 381ST INFANTRY WAS A FOUR-POUND PIE-EATING CONTEST.

FIRST TO FINISH HIS PIE WAS PFC EDWARD BONTRAGER OF KALMA (CABLE COPY) IOWA.

KALMA DIDN'T PARTICIPATE IN THE LATER EVENTS--FOOT RACES AND BOXING.

HG1029PCW

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BY RUSSELL BRINES XKWPPL

BALIKPAPAN BORNEO, JULY 5-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN AND JAPANESE ARTILLERY DUELED TODAY ACROSS THE NARROW, TH E-MILE-WIDE BALIKPAPAN BAY AS THE AUSSIES PUSHED AHEAD LIKE AN UNCHECKED TIDE TOWARD COMPLETE ENVELOPMENO OF JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN THIS H RICH OIL CENTER.

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NVADING DIGGERS CELEBRATED THE AMERICAN SOURTH OF JULY

WITH A SWEEP THROUGH THE VAST SCRAPHEAP WHICH FORMERLY WAS THE MAIN OIL DOCK INSTALLATIONS IN THE HEART OF THE ONCE WEALTHY TOWN.

TODAY THEY HAMMERED AT THE PANDANIARI REFINERY AREA AT THE NORTH END OF TOWN, THE PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT REMAINING IN THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE.

LIGHT BUT STUBBORN JAPANESE RESISTANCE REMAINED AROUND THE REFINERIES WHICH ARE SOUTH OF THE PANDANIARI RIVER.

EALUNE MAIN ENEMY FORCES APPARENTLB ARE WITHDRAWING NORTHEASTWARD

ROAD TO S

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REFINERIES WHICH ARE SOUTH OF THE PANDANIARI RIVER.

THE MAIN ENEMY FORCES APPARENTLY ARE WITHDRAWING NORTHEASTWARD ALONG THE ROAD TO SAMARINDA IN THE HEART OF OIL FIELDS. AUSTRALIAN GROUND FORCES MOVED TOWARD THAT REGION IN THE CENTER OF THE EXPANDING FRONT UNDER COVER OF HEAVY NAVAL GUNFIRE AND ARTILLERY SUPPORT.

THE FIRST PATROLS ENTERED THE TOWN OF BALIKPAPAN ON JULY 2. THE MAIN FORCES DOMINATED THE VIRTUALLY DESERTED INDUSTRIAL AREA THE FOLLOWING DAY FROM KEY RIDGES OVERLOOKING THE NARROW FLATLANDS WHERE THE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF OIL DOCKING EQUIPMENT HAD BEEN LOCATED.

" FOR ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES THE OIL PORT IS IN ALLIED HANDS. AMERICAN ARMY ENGINEERS SAILED THE FIRST ALLIED CRAFT SINCE 1941 INTO BALIKPAPAN BAY ON THE FOURTH JULY, PILOTING TWO LCMS THROUGH UNCLEARED MINEFIELDS TO THE JAPANESE-BUILT PONTOON WHARVES.

ALL SIX PREWAR ANCHORAGES IN THE CENTRAL DISTRICT HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY DESTROYED AND THE CHARRED BURNING OF THE PILINGS INDICATE THEY WERE SWEPT AWAY BY ALLIED BOMBING LONG AGO.

WAR HAS TOUCHED EVERYTHING, AND HAS DESTROYED NEARLY EVERY BIT OF MACHINERY AND EVERY TOOL IN THE RICH OIL PORT.

CONTRASTING WITH THE DESOLATION OF THE LAND, THE BAY IS MOSTLY AN EXPANSE OF CALM WATER, WITH ONLY A FEW SUNKEN SHIPS PROTRUDING. THE BAY, AN AREA STILL NOT CLEARED FOR GENERAL USE, IS LIKEWISE IN GREAT CONTRAST WITH THE CHOPPY OPEN WATERS OF THE INVASION ANCHORAGE, WHIH IS SO ROUGH THAT CATALINA FLYING BOATS HAVE BEEN DAMAGED IN LANDING.

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THE WADDLING LCMS WHICH WERE THE FIRST ALLIED VESSELS IN THE BAY SINCE 1941, WERE PILOTED BY AMERICAN ARMY ENLISTED MEN LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO SET UP A REPAIR SHOP. THEY PILOTED THEIR SHIPS RIGHT THROUGH THE HEAVILY MINED WATERS, WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN CLEARED, RIGHT UP TO THE JAPANESE PONTOON WHARVES.

TECH.SGT.FRANK S.DOYLE, BIRD ISLAND,MINN., WAS COXSWAIN OF THE FIRST BOAT. HIS CREW INCLUDED STAFF SGT.JAMES C.CONWAY, FARMINGTON,ME., AND TECH.CPLS.CASSIDY BURT OF MICHIGAN (NO HOME TOWN GIVEN), AND PHILIPP DAMORE, 2641 SOUTH 16TH ST., PHILADELPHIA. ALSO ABOARD WAS LST.LT.HARRY M.KULBA, 7341 FAIRBANKS AVE., CINCINNATI,OHIO.

THE CREW OF THE SECOND CRAFT INCLUDED SGT.DURAINE BURKE, STILLWATER,MINN., COXSWAIN, AND CPLS.WILLIAM F.CORIELL, BATTLE CREEK,MICH.; PETER HERSPERGER, WESTFIELD,N.J.

THE BOATS WERE FROM COMPANY A OF THE 593 ENGINEER BOAT AND SHORE BATTALION AND THE OPERATION WAS DIRECTED BY LT.COL.BRIAN P.

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3024-28135

EMERSON, ISLAND PARK, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., COMMANDER OF THE 563RD BOAT AND MAINTENANCE BATTALION.

FJ111137PCW

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BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH ALLIED FORCES NEAR BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, JULY 4-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS FLAG FLIES AGAIN OVER THIS SOUTHEASTERN PART OF BORNEO, ALONG WITH THE UNION JACK, THE AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN FLAGS, AND DUTCH SOLDIERS HAVE JOINED THEIR ALLIES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR OF LIBERATION.

THERE ARE BITTER MEMORIES, HOWEVER, OF THE STAUNCH DUTCH DEFENSE OF THIS RICH OIL AREA DURING THE FIRST STAGES OF THE WAR, WHEN JAPANESE AGGRESSION SNAKED INTO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

NONE OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE EARLY 1942 FIGHTING HAS BEEN FOUND. THOSE STILL ALIVE ARE BELIEVED TO BE ELSEWHERE IN JAPANESE HANDS.

DEEP AMONG THE STIFFENING JAPANESE DEFENSE POINTS IN THE INTERIOR BORNEO HILLS, DUTCH SOLDIERS ARE MOVING AHEAD WITH THE AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION IN THE SLOW PROCESS OF ELIMINATING ENEMY PILLBOXES AND CAVES. MORE THAN ONE COMPANY OF NETHERLANDS TROOPS IS INVOLVED, SPLIT INTO SMALL UNITS ACCOMPANYING VARIOUS AUSSIE GROUPS.

THE DUTCH CRUISER TROMP, COMMANDED BY CAPT. WILHELM STAM CONTINUES IN ACTION WITH OTHER ALLIED WARSHIPS PROVIDING NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT FOR ADVANCING GROUND FORCES. THE TROMP ACCOMPANIED THE ORIGINAL ALLIED PREINVASION BOMBARDMENT FORCE WHICH BLASTED THE WAY FOR THE SEVENTH DIVISION'S LANDING SUNDAY.

THE NETHERLANDS SOLDIERS ARE MOSTLY INDONESIANS AND VOLUNTEERS FROM THE DUTCH WEST (CORRECT) INDIES UNDER DUTCH OFFICERS. THEIR MAIN TASK IS TO ACT AS SCOUTS AND GUIDES, AND TO CONTACT BANDS OF NATIVES.

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AS THE BATT

E LINE EXTENDS INLAND PROBABLY MORE NATIVES WILL BE ENCOUNTERED. ONLY ABOUT 250, INCLUDING FOUR WOMEN, HAVE BEEN LIBERATED THUS FAR. THE PREWAR NATIVE POPULATION OF THIS AREA TOTALLED AROUND 20,000.

NETHERLANDS INDIES COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION (NICA) OFFICIALS, WHO RAISED THE DUTCH FLAG OVER THEIR COMPOUND, WERE PREPARED TO HANDLE 20,000 NATIVES. THEY LANDED WITH 200 TONS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES, MOSTLY FOOD, AND A COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FOR REESTABLISHING CIVIL AUTHORITY.

THE ORGANIZATION INCLUDES A WELL EQUIPPED MOBILE HOSPITAL WITH A STAFF OF DOCTORS WHO ALREADY ARE AIDING THE PITIFUL SURVIVORS WHO HAVE COME INTO THEIR CARE. TREATMENTS RANGE FROM AMPUTATION OF LIMBS SHATTERED BY PREINVASION SHELLFIRE TO ORDINARY MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS INC

UDED OIL EXPERTS WHO WILL ASSESS THE DAMAGE TO REFINERIES, CRACKING PLANTS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS.

THE NICA IS FACED WITH A HEAVY TASK. THE ABSENCE OF ABLE-BODIES NATIVES MEANS GREATER DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING THE LABOR NECESSARY FOR ANY RAPIDLY TRAVELING ARMY. THIS HANDICAP ALSO MEANS GREATER DELAY IN REBUILDING THE RUINS OF THIS ONCE RICH

ION.

JU224PCW

JUL 5 - 1945

WITH ALLIED FORCES NEAR BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, JULY 4-(AP)-
A JAVANESE LABORER IMPRESSED INTO SLAVERY BY THE JAPANESE
TOLD DUTCH AUTHORITIES TODAY HOW HE SURVIVED A DEEP NECK WOUND AND
BURIAL ALIVE AT THE HANDS OF THE NIPPONESE.

HE WAS IN A GROUP OF LABOR SLAVES MARKED FOR DECAPITATION BY THE
JAPANESE JUST BEFORE THEY ABANDONED SEPINGGANG AIRSTRIP AS THE
INVADING AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION ARRIVED JULY 2.

THE JAVANESE TOLD OFFICIALS OF THE NETHERLANDS INDIES COLONIAL
ADMINISTRATION A NIPPONESE OFFICER METHODICALLY WENT DOWN THE LINE OF
SLAVES, SEVERING HEADS AND MUTILATING THE MEN WITH HIS SAMURAI
SWORD.

THE SURVIVOR SAID HE TOPPLED TO THE GROUND WITH A BLOW WHICH
CUT DEEP INTO HIS NECK. HE RETAINED CONSCIOUSNESS, HOWEVER,
AND COVERED HIS FACE WITH HIS HANDS WHEN JAPANESE SOLDIERS SHOVELLED
DIRT UPON THE BODIES IN A SHALLOW GRAVE.

HE CLAWED HIS WAY FREE FROM THE GRAVE AND WAS FOUND BY
AUSTRALIANS, WHO HAVE COME ACROSS A NUMBER OF HEADLESS BODIES ON
THE AIRSTRIP AND ARE SEARCHING FOR A MASS GRAVE BELIEVED TO CONTAIN
MANY MORE.

SF10APW NM

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NEAR BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, JULY 4-(AP)-THE FOURTH OF JULY WAS
JUST ANOTHER DAY ON THE BORNEO WAR FRONT, WITH A LOT OF HARD WORK
FOR THE MAJORITY AND A BIT OF SIGHT-SEEING FOR THE FEW.

AMONG THE FEW WERE A COUPLE OF SEAMEN WHO COMPALINED THAT THE
ONLY TROUBLE WITH BORNEO SIGHT-SEEING WAS THERE WAS LITTLE TO SEE.

SEAMAN SECOND CLASS ERNEST E.JONES OF (1505 1/2 CENTRAL AVE.)
CHARLOTTE, N.C., AND SEAMAN SECOND CLASS RICHARD L.MILLER OF
DUNKIRK, IND., SAID THEY WALKED OVER A BURNED AREA FOR A
WITHOUT FIND

DALLAS, TEX., SAID THEY WALKED OVER A BURNED AREA FOR AN ENTIRE DAY
WITHOUT FINDING A SINGLE SOUVENIR.

SGT.RICHARD CLUKEY OF (20 PRENTISS ST.) OLD TOWN, ME., SAID
THAT SIGHT-SEEING IN BORNEO OFFERED LESS EVEN THAN RUINED MANILA--
"AT LEAST THERE WERE PEOPLE THERE."

WCSS PCW

HOLLANDIA, NEW GUINEA, JULY 4-(AP)-WAC CPL EMMA ARLENE
THOMAS OF ASHEVILLE,N.C., GAVE BIRTH TO A BOY JUNE 22 WHO MAY
BE THE FIRST AMERICAN CHILD BORN IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

HER HUSBAND, PFC EVAN THOMAS OF THE 132ND FIELD ARTILLERY
MAY STILL BE IN GERMANY SHE SAID.

SINCE CRADLES ARE NOT G.I., A CRIB WAS MADE FOR BARRY LYNN
THOMAS OF AN ARMY COT, TENTPOLES, RATION BOXES AND CHEESECLOTH.

HE'S LIVING IN SILK AND SATIN, AS ALL OF HIS CLOTHES WERE
MADE OF UNDERGARMENTS CONTRIBUTED BY NURSES AND WACS.

IN SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS, SAID CHAPLAIN EDWIN ARMSTRONG OF PARSONS,
KAS., THE MOTHER AND BOY WILL BE SENT WITH MEDICAL SUPERVISION TO HER
MOTHER, MRS.JUANITA TAYLOR OF (161 BILTMORE) ASHEVILLE.

JUL 5 - 1945

NU1 2PCW

SAN FRANC[illegible] (JULY 4-(AP)-FIVE AMERICAN WARSHIPS [illegible]LED
KARAFUTO ISL[illegible]TERDAY IN THEIR DEEPEST PE[illegible]APANESE
WATERS, TOKY[illegible]EPORTED TODAY.

KARAFUTO IS THE JAPANESE HELD HALF OF SAHKALIN ISLAND, JUST OFF
THE ASIATIC CONTINENT NORTH OF JAPAN. THE NORTHERN HALF IS HELD BY
SOVIET RUSSIA.

WARSHIPS REPORTEDLY TRAINED THEIR GUNS ON WAR INSTALLATIONS OFF
SHIKUKA, A PORT IN THE BAY OF TARIKA NEAR THE SOVIET-JAPANESE
BO
DER.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE BROADCAST WHICH WAS BEAMED
TO AMERICA AND PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

TOKYO RADIO LATER REPORTED THAT AN ENEMY SUBMARINE SHELLED
THE SHIKUKA COAST YESTERDAY FOR ABOUT TEN MINUTES BUT DENIED DAMAGE.

THE BROADCAST ADDED THAT ON THE PREVIOUS DAY A SUBMARINE
MADE THREE SUCCESSIVE SHELLING AND MACHINE GUN ATTACKS ON KAIHYO
ISLAND OFF THE TARAIKA CAPE. THE LATTER SHELLING LASTED FOR
ALMOST FIVE HOURS.

KARAFUTO-SAKHALIN DIVIDES THE SEA OF JAPAN FROM THE SEA OF
OKHOTSK. ONLY ONCE HAVE AMERICAN WARSHIPS PENETRATED THESE WATERS,
WHEN A TASK FORCE OF THE U.S.NORTH PACIFIC FLEET RECENTLY STEAMED
THROUGH THE KURILE ISLANDS AND KNOCKED OUT AN ENEMY CONVOY.

SHIKUKA IS ON THE EAST COAST OF KARAFUTO, NEARLY 400 MILES
NORTH OF HOKKAIDO, NORTHERNMOST OF THE MAIN ISLANDS OF JAPAN.

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30.24-28137

TO REACH KARAFUTO A TASK FORCE FROM VICE ADM.FRANK JACK FLETCHER'S NINTH FLEET WOULD HAVE HAD TO STEAM OUT OF ALASKAN WATERS, SLIP THROUGH THE OFT-BOMBED KURILE ISLANDS AND PENETRATE ROUGHLY 500 MILES OF NIPPON'S MOST DISTANT SEAS.

TOKYO, WHICH HAS LONG BEEN WORRYING ABOUT AN INVASION FROM THE SOUTH, BECAME APPREHENSIVE LAST WEEK ABOUT AN ATTACK FROM THE NORTH. THESE BROADCASTS SAID THE NINTH FLEET WAS BEING INCREASED, AND PARATROOPS AND ALPINE UNITS ADDED TO AMERICAN GROUND FORCES STATIONED IN ALASKA.

HW329APW

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QFIRST LEAD JAP AIR RAIDS (210)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 4-(AP)-NEARLY 240 AMERICAN PLANES FROM OKINAWA AND IWO JIMA ATTACKED WIDELY SEPARATED TARGETS IN JAPAN TODAY, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED, IN DAYLIGHT FOLLOW-UPS OF A PRE-DAWN FIRE STRIKE BY NEARLY 500 SUPERFORTS AT FOUR INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

THREE B-29S LED 120 MUSTANG FIGHTERS FROM IWO JIMA OVER TOKYO THE EASTERN COAST OF HONSHU IN A BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACK ON AIR-FIELDS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS EAST OF ~~HONSHU~~, THE BROADCASTS SAID.

TOKYO REPORTED AN ASSORTMENT OF 120 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM OKINAWA, INCLUDING LIGHTNING, THUNDERBOLT AND MUSTANG FIGHTERS, MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, AND NAVY MARTIN PATROL BOMBERS RAIDED KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND OF NIPPON FOR TWO HOURS.

ALL OF THE REPORTS, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WERE WITHOUT AMERICAN CONFIRMATION.

HEAVIEST BLOW AT KYUSHU WAS STRUCK BY 60 PLANES WHICH BOMBED KAGOSHIMA AND MIYAZAKI PREFECTURES AT THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE ISLAND.

TWENTY OTHERS WERE REPORTED OVER THE SASEBO NAVAL BASE, AMAKUSA, SHIMABARA AND NAGASAKI, ALL ON NORTHERN KYUSHU. OTHER STRIKES INCLUDED WESTERN AND EASTERN SECTORS OF THE ISLAND WHICH TOKYO SAYS IS MARKED FOR THE NEXT MAJOR AMERICAN INVASION. JAPANESE BROADCASTS SAID 120 PLANES WERE INVOLVED ALTOGETHER IN THE KYUSHU ATTACKS, BUT DETAILED MOVEMENTS OF ONLY 92.

DURING THE FIGHTER STRIKE NEAR TOKYO, ENEMY BROADCASTS ASSERTED ONE FORMATION "MACHINEGUNNED COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, CIVILIAN HOMES AND SMALL VESSELS."

UM736APW

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 4-(AP)-A JAPANESE PLAN TO INDUCE THE NATIVE POPULATION OF SUMATRA IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES TO FIGHT AN ALLIED INVASION BY AN OFFER OF INDEPENDENCE WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY TOKYO RADIO.

AN "EAST INDIES NATIONAL ARMY" WILL BE FORMED, REPORTED THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION. DOMEI AGENCY SAID THE ONLY ACTUAL STEP TAKEN WAS CREATION OF A "PREPARATORY INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE."

THE JAPANESE MOVE CAME AS ALLIED ADVANCES IN BORNEO THREATENED THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

UM538APW NM

JUL 5 - 1945

JAPCASTS (180)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 4-(AP)-AS BOMB-ROCKED NIPPON TIGHTENED ITS DEFENSES AGAINST INVASION TODAY, RADIO TOKYO CLAIMED THAT A GREAT CHAIN OF UNDERGROUND FORTRESSES GIRDLING THE ENTIRE COASTLINE OF THE MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN WAS BEING RUSHED TO COMPLETION.

THE BROADCAST, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WARNED THAT AMERICAN TROOPS WOULD FIND JAPANESE FIGHTING TO DEFEND THEIR HOME SOIL MUCH TOUGHER THAN THOSE ENCOUNTERED OUTSIDE ITS BORDERS.

"LITTLE OLD WOMEN WITH SHOVELS" WERE SAID TO BE HELPING MEN AND SOLDIERS AT THE "NIGHT AND DAY" DIGGING OF THE EMERGENCY FORTIFICATINS. THE BROADCAST ALSO ECHOED ONE OF JAPAN'S CHIEF FEARS, THAT BOMBINGS WILL DISRUPT COMMUNICATIONS DURING THE CRITICAL INVASION PERIOD.

IT MENTIONED PIG FARMS, POULTRY FARMS AND THE SOWING OF POTATOES IN THE FORTIFIED AREAS TO MAKE THEM "SELF-SUFFICIENT IN DAILY LIFE."

THE 10 PER CENT CUT IN JAPAN'S STAPLE FOOD RATION IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS BROUGHT AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT SPECIALISTS WILL EDUCATE THE PUBLIC IN MAKING BEST USE OF THE FOODS THEY HAVE. THE NIPPONESE WILL BE URGED TO USE POWDERED FOOD AND OTHER SUBSTITUTES AS WELL AS GREENS THEY CAN GROW AT HOME.

UM509APW

JAPCASTS (270)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 4-(AP)-DRIED FISHHEADS AND LEAVES OF WITHERED VEGETABLES, POWDERED, MAKE "WONDERFUL FOOD," THE RATION-SHORT JAPANESE PEOPLE WERE ADVISED TODAY AS THE IMPERIAL CABINET MET TO CONSIDER NIPPON'S SLIMMING WAIST LINE.

FOLLOWING UP PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI'S ADVICE THAT POTATO VINES AND MULBERRY LEAVES "CAN BE EATEN BY MAKING THEM INTO POUDER," RADIO TOKYO PICKED UP THE BALL IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION AND OFFERED THE FISHHEAD MENU.

"JUDGING FROM THE PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS, IN WHICH THE WAR SITUATION IS WORSE THAN EVER, THE FUTURE OF THE FOOD SITUATION ABSOLUTELY DOES NOT PERMIT OF OPTIMISM," THE RADIO SAID.

DESPITE THE GROWING SHORTAGE OF EDIBLES ON THE HOME ISLANDS, THE PEOPLE WERE ASSURED THAT MINISTER TADAATSU ISHIGURO "WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT FOOD POLICY, FEELS RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE BOTTOM OF HIS HEART AND IS SAYING HE WILL MAKE ALL KINDS OF EFFORT AND DEVOTE ALL OF HIS STRENGTH TO IMPROVING THE SITUATION."

NEVERTHELESS, THE JAPANESE "MUST PRODUCE BY OUR OWN EFFORTS AND MAKE UP FOR THE SHORTAGE" X X X "WHAT WE LACK IN DISTRIBUTED FOOD."

PREMIER SUZUKI YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED A 10 PER CENT CUT IN STAPLE FOOD RATIONS, EFFECTIVE GENERALLY ON JULY 11 AND IN THE MAJOR CITIES ON AUG.11 TO REMAIN UNTIL NEW CROPS ARE HARVESTED IN OCTOBER.

TODAY, THE CABINET ADOPTED MEASURES TO INCREASE SALT PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION TO THE PEOPLE AND ANNOUNCED THAT "THE GOVERNMENT WILL FURTHER DEVISE AN UNRESTRICTED RELIEF MEASURE AND PROMOTE TO THE UTMOST THE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF SECONDARY FOOD. X X X

"THUS COMPLETE COUNTER MEASURES (AGAINST THE FOOD SHORTAGE) DEMANDED BY THE GOVERNMENT HAVE BEEN DEVISED."

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 4-(AP)-ADM.JONAS H.INGRAM, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET, SAID TODAY HIS FLEET NOW WAS TRAINING MEN AND READYING EQUIPMENT AND SENDING THEM "THROUGH THE (PANAMA) CANAL FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION IN THE PACIFIC."

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE INGRAM REITERATED AN EARLIER DECLARATION THAT THE ATLANTIC FLEET WAS TRAINING 40,000 OFFICERS AND 350,000 MEN AND SAID IT WAS HIS AMBITION TO GET EVERY MAN IN HIS COMMAND TO THE PACIFIC.

HE EXPLAINED HE WAS IN BRAZIL TO SUPERVISE THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

INGRAM SAID THAT BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAY 5 "MORE THAN 500 SHIPS OF ALL TYPES READY FOR ACTION" WENT THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL AND ADDED:

"SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR MORE THAN 1,000,000 MEN AND 125,000 OFFICERS AND 3,000 SHIPS OF ALL TYPES WERE SENT FROM THE ATLANTIC FLEET TO THE PACIFIC."

BY1119PEW

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOM[illegible] REPUBLIC JULY 4-(AP)-THE CITY COUNCIL TODAY DEDICATED A NEW STREET NAMED "AVENIDA CORDELL HULL" IN HONOR OF THE FORMER U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE. U.S. AMBASSADOR JOSEPH McGURK ATTENDED THE DEDICATION.

6314PEW

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MONTREAL, JULY 3-(AP)-THE ALUMINUM CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAS DELIVERED THE LAST BATCH OF A 1,370,000,000-POUND CONTRACT TO THE UNITED STATES, AND EFFECTED FINAL REPAYMENT OF "EVERY DOLLAR LOANED TO THE COMPANY BY THE UNITED STATES," THE CONCERN ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IT WAS THE LARGEST CONTRACT EVER HANDLED BY THE CANADIAN ALUMINUM INDUSTRY. A COMPANY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ADVANCE PAYMENTS BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT HAD NO CONNECTION WITH THE WARTIME EXTENSION OF THE SHIPSHAW,QUE., POWER PROJECT. EXPANSION OF POWER FACILITIES WAS FINANCED BY ISSUING IN 1943, $15,000,000 IN "ALCAN" PREFERRED STOCK, AND $40,000,000 OF "ALCAN" BONDS IN 1940.

"CALCULATIONS SHOW THAT IF THE CANADIAN ALUMINUM INDUSTRY HAD NOT UNDERTAKEN THE ALUMINUM INGOT CONTRACTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NECESSITATING HUGE WARTIME EXPANSION IN CANADA, THE COMPANY WOULD HAVE EARNED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS MORE FOR SHAREHOLDERS," THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

"CALCULATIONS ALSO SHOW THAT THE STEADY REDUCTION IN SALES PRICES FOR ALUMINUM INGOT REDUCED THE EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED NATIONS FOR CANADIAN ALUMINUM BY SOME $80,000,000 BELOW SALES PRICES QUOTED IN ORIGINAL CONTRACTS."

NA43PEW

SOLAR ENERGY

WASHINGTON,JULY 4-(AP)-DR.CHARLES GREELEY ABBOT, OFTEN CALLED THE "WORLD'S NO.1 SUN MAN," BELIEVES THAT GERMAN SCIENTISTS WERE SPOOFING WHEN THEY TALKED ABOUT ERECTING A PLATFORM 5,000 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH TO HARNESS THE POWER OF THE SUN.

FURTHERMORE, THEY PROBABLY WERE LAUGHING UP THEIR SLEEVES IN MAKING KNOWN THEIR PROPOSALS, SAYS DR. ABBOT, 73-YEAR-OLD ASTROPHYSICIST WHO RETIRED LAST YEAR AS SECRETARY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

HIS COMMENTS WERE IN CONNECTION WITH SEEMINGLY FANTASTIC DATA WHICH GERMAN SCIENTISTS HAVE TURNED OVER TO THE ALLIES.

LT. COL. JOHN A. KECK, CHIEF OF THE ENEMY EQUIPMENT INTELLIGENCE SECTION OF THE U.S. ARMY ORDNANCE DIVISION IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, RECENTLY TOLD CORRESPONDENTS AT PARIS ABOUT SOME OF THE GERMAN SCIENTISTS' IDEAS.

AMONG OTHER THINGS, KECK SAID, THEY BELIEVED THAT WITHIN 50 TO 100 YEARS ACCESS COULD BE GAINED TO A REGION 5,100 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH.

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"ONCE THIS IS ACHIEVED," HE QUOTED THEM AS SAYING, "SPACE STATIONS CAN BE ESTABLISHED FOR THE USE OF ASTRONOMERS, OBSERVERS AND OTHER SCIENTISTS. THEN OTHERS COULD BE BUILT LEADING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE REFLECTOR FOR FOCUSING THE SUN'S

AYS ON TO THE EARTH FOR POWER GENERATING PURPOSES."

THE NAZI SCIENTISTS ALSO DECLARED THAT BY FOCUSING THE REFLECTOR, THE SUN'S RAYS COULD BE USED TO KILL HUMAN BEINGS, WIPE OUT CITIES AND KINDLE FOREST FIRES.

IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE WASHINGTON EVENING STAR, DR. ABBOT SAID:

"THEY PROPOSE A PLATFORM 5,000 MILES ABOVE THE EARTH. THEY WOULD EITHER HAVE TO SUPPORT IT BY CONTINUAL ROCKET POWER OR ELSE ALLOW IT TO BE ANOTHER MOON, IN WHICH CASE IT WOULD REVOLVE ABOUT THE EARTH IN ABOUT 20 HOURS.

"TO BE SURE, IT WOULD BE A PRETTY FAVORABLE PLACE TO PRODUCE SOLAR POWER. PROBABLY 15 SQUARE FEET MIGHT BE SUFFICIENT FOR ONE HORSEPOWER.

"BUT THE IDEA OF REFLECTING SUNLIGHT TO BURN CITIES FROM THAT DISTANCE IS ABSURD. IF THE CITIES WERE EXACTLY UNDER THE PLATFORM, 5,000 MILES, IT WOULD TAKE A MIRROR 50 MILES IN DIAMETER TO DOUBLE THE NATURAL SUNLIGHT AT THE CITY, AND THAT WOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENT TO BURN IT.

"IF THE REFLECTION WERE OBLIQUE THE DISTANCE WOULD BE GREATER AND THE INTENSITY WOULD BE REDUCED BY THE OBLIQUENESS, SO THAT IT WOULD EASILY TAKE A MIRROR 100 MILES IN DIAMETER TO DOUBLE THE LIGHT UPON THE CITY."

EDS: IN FIRST GRAF LONG LINE READ X X X A PLATFORM 5,000 MILES ETC.

AB439PEW

ADD N.Y.: Troopships xxx French for time

LT.JOE F. CHANDLER, OF (10175 VAN BUREN ST.) DETROIT, WHO SPENT 39 MONTHS OVERSEAS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, WAS AMONG A GROUP OF ARMY PAYMASTERS RETURNING ABOARD THE CORNELL.

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M/SGT.EDDIE MANNS OF ANADARKO,OKLA., WAS A PASSENGER ON THE SHERWOOD. HE SAID THAT HIS WIFE WAS EXPECTING A BABY AND THAT HE HAD 27 QUARTS OF CHAMPAGNE TO BET THAT THE CHILD WOULD BE A BOY.

2ND LT.CHARLES MC CORMICK OF ABILENE,TEX., ANOTHER RETURNEE ON THE SHERWOOD, WAS AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR HIS WORK IN DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE FROM A TANK DURING A GERMAN ARMORED ATTACK.

30.24 - 28139

LT.RONALD WANTEL, OF LINCOLN,NEB., SAID THE YOUNGER GERMANS WERE ANTAGONISTIC AND "THINKING OF THE FUTURE."

"THE GERMAN GIRLS ARE AMONG THE PRETTIEST IN THE WORLD," SAID LT.HOLLIS KEMBEL, OF DETROIT, "AND GERMANY IS ONE OF THE PRETTIEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD EXCEPT FOR HER CITIES, WHICH ARE BADLY BATTERED UP."

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BOTH WANTEL AND KEMBEL WERE PASSENGERS ON THE SHERWOOD.

PFC LEONARD SWEET, OF BOSTON, WAS RETURNED ABOARD THE SHERWOOD. HE SAID THE NON-FRATERNIZATION POLICY IN GERMANY WAS "OKAY" AND THAT HE BELIEVED THE GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE TREATED "TOO SOFTLY."

COL.JEFFERSON E.KIDD, 43, OF (1026 CHESTER ST.) ALEXANDRIA, LA., WAS IN CHARGE OF 59 VETERANS ABOARD THE CORNELL WHO WERE RETURNED HOME FOR DISCHARGE.

KIDD, A WEST POINT GRADUATE, SAID HE HAD 130 POINTS FOR A DISCHARGE BUT ADDED THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE THE ARMY.

"I GOT INTO THIS FOR THE DURATION WITH MY EYES OPEN AND I AM GOING TO STAY IN," HE SAID.

KIDD SERVED THREE YEARS IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY AND WON THE LEGION OF MERIT AND THE BRONZE STAR.

S/SGT.CHARLES CAMPBELL, 20, OF (1718 LAKESIDE DRIVE) ORLANDO, FLA., WAS ANOTHER RETURNEE ON THE CORNELL. HE WAS SHOT DOWN TWICE WHILE ON BOMBING MISSIONS. THE FIRST TIME WAS LAST JAN. 21 WHILE OVER YUGOSLAVIA.

HE SAID HE PARACHUTED TO SAFETY AND THAT YUGOSLAV PARTISANS RESCUED HIM AND TOOK HIM TO THE ADRIATIC COAST WHERE A BRITISH DESTROYER PICKED HIM UP.

ON APRIL 25 HIS PLANE WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY FLAK NEAR LINZ, AUSTRIA, CAMPBELL SAID. FOUR MEN WERE KILLED IN THE PLANE AND SIX BALED OUT. THEYT

ON APRIL 25 HIS PLANE WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY FLAK NEAR LINZ, AUSTRIA, CAMPBELL SAID. FOUR MEN WERE KILLED IN THE PLANE AND SIX BALED OUT. THEY LANDED IN A GROUP OF GERMAN STORM TROOPERS WHO FIRED AT THEM AS THEY CAME DOWN AND KILLED THE PLANE'S CO-PILOT.

CAMPBELL LATER WAS LIBERATED FROM A PRISON CAMP.

SEAMAN 1/C CLARENCE O'FOWLER, OF MEMPHIS, TENN., RETURNED ABOARD THE SHERWOOD. HE ASKED: "WHY DON'T THEY GIVE THE NAVY A POINT SYSTEM FOR DISCHARGE, TOO?"

JJ145PEW

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REGIME IN WARSAW WINS RECOGNITION OF U.S. AND BRITAIN

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U.S. RECOGNIZES POLAND'S WARSAW REVISED REGIME

Britain Takes Similar Action, London Group Is Cast Adrift.

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NAME AMBASSADOR

Both Nations Stress That Free Election Condition of Recognition.

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) The United States and Britain jointly recognized the reconstituted Warsaw government of Poland tonight, cutting adrift the London exile regime with which they have dealt throughout the war.

In both London and Washington, however, it was emphasized in the announcements that the setting up of the expanded Warsaw administration constituted only a "step" in fulfillment of the Yalta Big Three agreements.

President Truman, announcing American acceptance of the Warsaw government, said it had "recognized" the Yalta agreement in full and thereby confirmed the Crimean plan for free elections.

Lane Named Ambassador

The President said Arthur Lane has been named ambassador and "will proceed to Warsaw as soon as possible." The British announcement laid strees on "full agreement with the United States government" in recognizing the "Polish provisional government of national unity." It said an ambassador will be dispatched from London shortly.

Lane was appointed last September as ambassador to the London Polish government, but never went to London, apparently in expectation of such a shift as came today. He is in Washington. Previously he was ambassador to Colombia.

The Crimea agreement by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin called for broadening the base of the Moscow-sponsored Warsaw group, to take in other democratic Polish elements, and for free elections to be held later. Diplomatic comment both here and in the British capital has laid emphasis on the elections, and the circumstances under which they are held, as the finally important step in letting the Poles work out their own democratic course.

Stanislaus Mikolajczyk, one-time leader of the London Polish government, has been included in the new Warsaw set-up as vice-premier. The new government was finally worked out after long negotiations which all but stalled over Soviet objections to taking in any representatives of the London group. The Russian arrest of 16 Polish underground leaders, whom Moscow accused of subversive activities behind the Red Army lines, further complicated the negotiations.

In a message to Foreign Minister Wincenty Ryzymowski in Warsaw, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes today expressed "deep personal gratification" at establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Polish government of national unity.

Diplomats here did not expect any formal withdrawal of recognition from the London Poles. Rather the organization was expected here to be treated as if it had simply ceased to exist diplomatically. Whatever happens in that direction, there probably will be arguments over disposition of Polish assets claimed by both regimes.

Polish troops, who have fought under British command in Europe, and whoses loyalty the London Poles still claim, constitute another problem.

The London group is represented here by Jan Ciechanoski, who has been accepted as ambassador. No immediate plans were announced with regard to him.

"The establishment of this government is an important and positive step in fulfilling the decisions regarding Poland reached at Yalta and signed on February 11, 1945," said a statement by the President which was issued at the White House.

"The new Polish provisional government unity has informed me in a written communication that it has recognized in their entirety the decisions of the Crimea conference on the Polish question," the President's statement continued.

"The new government has thereby confirmed its intention to carry out the provisions of the Crimea decision with respect to the holding of elections."

Letters Made Public

Simultaneously the White House made public an exchange of correspondence between Mr. Truman and Osobka-Morawski, Prime Minister of the Polish provisional government.

The Prime Minister's message, addressed to Mr. Truman, follows:

"I have the honor to notify you that as a result of the understanding reached in Moscow between representatives of the Warsaw provisional government and Polish democratic leaders invited from Poland and from abroad under the auspices of the commission of three set up at the Crimea conference the Polish provisional government of national unity was formed on the 28th of June, 1945, in accordance with article 45 of the Constitution of the Polish Republic of 1921.

"The provisional government of national unity has recognized in their entirety the decisions of the Crimea conference on the Polish question.

"At the same time I have the honor in the name of the provisional government of national unity to approach the government of the United States of America with a request for the establishment of

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diplomatic relations between our nations and for the exchange of representatives with the rank of ambassador."

To which president Truman replied:

"I am gratified to learn from your message to me transmitted through your ambassador at Moscow that the Polish provisional government of national unity was established on June 28, 1945 in conformity with the Crimea decision. I am pleased to note that your excellency's government has recognized in their entirety the decisions of the Crimea conference on the Polish government thereby confirming the intention of your excellency's government to proceed with the holding of elections in Poland in conformity with the provisions of the Crimea decisions. The government of the United States of America therefore on the basis of its assurances given at the Crimea conference hereby establishes diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. I have chosen as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane, whom I have instructed to proceed to Warsaw as soon as possible."

HOPE BIG THREE TO SETTLE MANY EUROPEAN ISSUES

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Meeting May Shape Germany's Destiny for Many Years to Come.

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Diplomatic circles expressed hope today that the impending meeting of the "Big Three" in Potsdam would liquidate most of the outstanding differences over European problems and shape Germany's destiny for many years to come.

Belief was general in London that agreement on matters awaiting the attention of the "Big Three" would be speedily forthcoming on every issue except one—solution of the Polish problem—an issue which British-American recognition of the new Warsaw provisional government will automatically eliminate from the Potsdam agenda.

This recognition is expected to be forthcoming within 36 hours.

Outstanding among the questions which President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin are expected to discuss are Germany's economic future and the price she must pay for her aggressions.

Involved in these questions are the use which is to be made of Germany's skilled labor, likely demands to be made upon her natural resources such as coal, iron and wood, and the disposition of her undamaged industrial machinery.

A dispatch from Associated Press Correspondent Daniel De Luce in Berlin said that a majority of the factories in the Berlin districts now being taken over by British and American troops were stripped of heavy machinery by the Russians four to eight weeks ago.

De Luce said Allied nationals who have been through other German areas occupied by the Red army report that similar removal of industrial equipment is in progress there.

In addition to settling Germany's economic future it is believed here that the "Big Three" will attempt to reach general boundary agreements in preparation for an early European peace settlement. This would involve discussion of the territorial claims of Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and possibly Holland.

The actual date of the Potsdam meeting still was a matter of speculation, but the best guess here was that would start about July 14 or 16.

British Election Results Not Known for Three Weeks

HERCHER

LONDON, July 5—(AP) Great Britain chose a new government today to finish the war with Japan and to lay the foundations for the peace to come, but the result will not be known for three weeks.

The election was orderly and quiet, in sharp contrast to the rancor of one of the bitterest campaigns in decades.

The British Press Association said between 70 and 80 percent of the registered electors were estimated to have cast ballots. On the basis of 30,000,000 eligible voters this would mean a total vote of between 21 and 24 million.

Voters decided whether their immediate future would be shaped by the free enterprise system advocated by Prime Minister Churchill and the Conservatives, or by the Labor Party with its announced goal of a "Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain."

The ballots will not be counted until July 26, after the service vote is returned from all the battlefronts. The results are expected to be announced about noon that day.

The world watched the election for an indication of whether Europe's postwar political pendulum would swing to the left or the right.

In one of the last speeches of the stormy campaign, Churchill asserted that defeat of his Conservative "caretaker" government would cast many European countries into communism.

"If there should be a landslide to the left many countries on the continent would slide, not into decent socialism, but into the violence of communism," he said. "If we go down, all the ninepins of Europe will fall."

Labor party leader Clement Attlee and other laborites have demanded the nationalization of coal mining, power, inland transport and the iron and steel industries of Britain.

"Labor will organize the economic life of the country in order to insure good homes, food, clothing, social security, employment, leisure, freedom and the amenities of life for everbody," Attlee said in a final speech.

"This has never been done under the system of 'private interests first' which the Conservatives support," he said.

Churchill himself, like thousands of others, was unable to vote because his name was left off the register. The mixup and confusion resulted from enemy bombing and the shifting of wartime populations.

Mrs. Churchill, however, cast her ballot, and the waiting crowd outside shouted "Good luck Winnie" when she appeared.

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CHURCHILL, ATTLEE BOTH CONFIDENT AS BRITAIN VOTES

World Watches British Election for Indication of Europe's Political Trend.

By DON DOANE

LONDON, July 5. (AP)—Britain is voting today to decide the bitterly debated issue of free enterprise versus Socialism in a general election watched by the world for an indication of Europe's postwar political trend—left or right.

In the country's stormiest campaign in decades the Conservative party led by Prime Minister Churchill supported its traditional policy of freedom of economic enterprise.

The Labor party headed by Clement Attlee demanded the nationalization of four basic industries with the announced aim of eventually establishing a "Socialistic" commonwealth of Great Britain.

Results will not be known until July 26 because the absentee soldier vote will remain to be counted, but both sides voiced the usual election eve confidence in the outcome.

"We are going to win," Churchill shouted at a rally last night. "I feel it in my bones." Conservative newspapers speculated on a majority of up to 100 seats for their party, which had a 52-seat majority in the last House of Commons, elected 10 years ago.

However, the Laborite Daily Herald said:

"All indications are that today's poll will overwhelmingly confirm the swing to Labor which, months before the campaign began, as freely admitted in Tory (Conservative) circles."

The independent Manchester Guardian, sometimes listed as Liberal, yesterday suggested "the possibility of a combined Liberal and Labor majority sufficient to form a government of the left."

Closing the campaign in which he played a standout role, Churchill declared last night:

"All over the world people are looking to Britain. They are looking from the continent of Europe to see which way Britain is going to go. If there should be a landslide to the left many countries would slide into the voilence of Communism. If we go down all the ninepins of Europe will fall."

Attlee, likely successor as prime minister if the Laborites win, told voters in a final speech:

"Labor will organize the economic life of the country in order to insure good homes, food, clothing, social security, employment, leisure, freedom and the amenities of life for everybody. This has never been done under the system of 'private interests first' which the Conservatives support."

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BIG THREE MEETING PLANS DISCUSSED

SINGLETON

LONDON, July 5—(AP) Establishment of a coordinated plan to govern the social and educational structure of Germany during the period of occupation was described today in diplomatic quarters as one of the major objectives of the approaching Potsdam meeting of the Big Three.

Responsible sources said this effort inevitably would include a review of the non-fraternization policy to determine whether its relaxation would hasten the elimination of the Nazi ideology.

As part of the coordinated program it was said that a jointly operated radio station would be set up in Berlin to speak for the Allied Control commission.

In Potsdam, (a Berlin suburb), American and British signalmen were installing communication facilities for the Big Three meeting. A temporary "White House" was being prepared for President Truman in another suburb. A direct line will connect his headquarters with New York and Washington.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bordeaux said arrangements were being made to accommodate Prime Minister Churchill and his family for a brief vacation on the French Basque coast before the Big Three meeting.

A British Foreign Office commentator inferentially denied a published report that Churchill would meet Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain before the Potsdam meeting.

300 PLANES SAVED BRITAIN

414 Pilots Downed 2,033 of Foe in 1940-41 Battle

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—The Ministry of Information disclosed tonight that Flagship Group 11, comprising 414 pilots and 300 planes, had fought the Battle of Britain.

In the prolonged contest over Britain, British definitely destroyed 2,375 German aircraft, of which the fighter group shot down 2,033. The Fighter Command of the Royal Air Force lost 375 pilots killed.

The fighter group, which planned and directed all the air battles over the southern half of England, was organized in eighteen squadrons of eighteen aircraft each. Not all the squadrons had their full complements of planes. Three squadrons were equipped with Spitfires, ten with Hurricans and the remainder with aircraft regarded as obsolete.

HUNT FOR 15 FLIERS ENDS

No Trace Found of Big Bomber Missing on Way to Azores

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—European headquarters of the Air Transport Command announced today that the search had been abandoned for the Liberator bomber, carrying fifteen airmen, that plunged into the Atlantic between Britain and the Azores June 17.

The announcement said that seven American and British warships, at least seventeen merchant vessels and an "untold number" of American and RAF planes covered some 65,000 square miles of ocean during the first nine days of the search.

Since that time aircraft and surface vessels on regular routes through the area where the plane disappeared have continued the search for the missing airmen, who were being redeployed to the Pacific by the United States Eighth Air Force.

An elaborate rescue system has been set up to protect the 6,300 tactical aircraft being flown from the European theatre to the United States, it was said.

GERMAN CAPTIVE CLEARED

British Military Court Acquits Him in Killing of Non-Nazi

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—A British military court today acquitted Hans Klein, one of eight German prisoners of war on trial for slaying a non-Nazi prisoner, holding that the prosecution had failed to prove he had participated actively.

The court refused to acquit Herbert Wunderlich, ruling that this prisoner's own statement was sufficient to establish a case. Wunderlich said he had helped drag the beaten body of Wolfgang Rosterg across rough ground to the prison lavatory last Dec. 23, where the man was left hanging from an overhead pipe. A doctor testified that a post-mortem had shown Rosterg had been strangled during the dragging and already was dead when his body was hanged.

Testimony was presented that Rosterg, who had asserted his non-Nazi beliefs, had been accused by a number of other prisoners of being a deserter who had revealed valuable information to the Allies. Documents taken from Rosterg were used at a mock trial to establish he was a "traitor" to Germany, this testimony said.

Four RAF Chiefs Knighted

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—Four RAF chiefs who distinguished themselves in the war against Germany were made Knights of the British Empire today. They are Acting Air Marshal Charles Roderick Carr of New Zealand, Deputy Chief of Staff for the RAF at SHAEF; Acting Air Marshal Leslie Norman Hollinghurst, Acting Air Vice Marshal Harry Broadhurst and Acting Vice Marshal Basil Embry, first RAF officer to win the triple DSO.

Restore Telegraph Service

LONDON, July 5. (AP)—Public telegraph service between Britain and Yugoslavia was restored today after a wartime lapse. Codes or the use of any languages other than English or French are barred.

Explodes Firecracker Near Churchill; Fined

LONDON, July 5 (AP)—A 17-year-old student was fined $8 in a London court today for throwing a firecracker that exploded near Prime Minister Churchill at a political rally last night.

"I don't why I did it," the youth said. "I certainly do not favor Mr. Churchill, but I had no intention of hurting him."

Churchill was disconcerted but not injured by the explosion.

Restrictions on Racing Lifted in Great Britain

LONDON July 5 (AP).—Great Britain, which never banned horse racing during the war—even in the worst days—today lifted all restrictions on the sport, effective July 28.

The move came amid indications of a tremendous boom in all sports developing throughout this island where crowds were discouraged for five years because of German bombings.

In announcing the resumption of open racing, the government is abolishing the "regional racing" system, imposed largely because of the shortage of transport. Under

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this plan, the sport was split into three divisions—south, north and Newmarket. With a few exceptions for important races, horses were required to run in the region where they were stabled.

Theater Roof Collapses

LONDON, July 5, (AP)—Twenty persons were injured last night when the roof of the Royal theater at St. Helen's, Lancashire, collapsed as the orchestra struck up the overture before a showing of the film "Wuthering Heights."

Birth Rate Rise Praised As a Major War Feat

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 5—The British medical journal Lancet expressed astonishment today at the rise in the European birth rate since 1941-42, calling it one of the most unusual accompaniments of the war.

"It is paralleled in the field of human endeavor only by the unexpected high level of mental stability shown by the mass of people," the magazine said. "There can be little doubt that these two things are linked in some way. But how and in what form we have yet to discover."

CANADIAN SOLDIERS RIOT IN ENGLAND

ALDERSHOT, Eng., July 5—(AP) Canadian soldiers rioted in the center of town again tonight for more than two hours, repeating the turbulent scenes of last night in which officials estimated 500 participated, despite the appeal of one of their officers to return to their barracks.

The soldiers, apparently resenting delays in sending them homeward, surged through streets breaking windows and demonstrating noisily.

The group entered one store which sells beer and helped themselves.

An undetermined Canadian officer addressed the crowd outside the police station and urged the soldiers to return to their camp without further demonstrations. He assured the men they would be leaving for home soon and announced some future sailing dates.

The demonstration followed a similar outbreak last night when a crowd of soldiers stampeded through the downtown section.

The disturbance of Wednesday night brought a stiff rebuke today from Canadian Maj. Gen. Daniel Spry who termed the incident a "schoolboy action" in a reprimand to his troops.

RIOTING CANADIAN TROOPS DAMAGE ALDERSHOT STORES

Soldiers Awaiting Return Home Demonstrate Because of Lack of Shipping.

ALDERSHOT, England, July 5—(AP)—High army officials said today that upwards of 40 men were involved in a smashing of store windows and other property destruction in a two and one-half hour demonstration last night by hundreds of Canadian servicemen awaiting transportation home.

Damage to the shopping district, which was littered with broken glass and debris, was estimated at several thousand pounds.

Major General Dan Spry reprimanded the soldiers this morning for the "schoolboy action" of "20 or 30" of their number. He said it was the sort of thing to "undermine the good reputation Canadians built up on the battlefield."

Spry told the men he understood they had three main complaints—lack of shipping which was delaying repatriation of troops, inadequate food and a delay in pay.

He acknowledged that they had no money left when they found their sailings delayed and promised they would be able to draw more money later today. He explained reasons for the lack of shipping, and said they were receiving far more food than British civilians.

Apparently no one was injured in the outbreak. There was no drunkenness. More than 200 British and Canadian provost reinforcements were rushed to the business district, but were not used.

One provost officer said as many as 3,000 Canadian servicemen were involved, but other estimates ranged down to 700.

A few hours before the outbreak a statement had been issued in Ottawa saying only 101,000 Canadian army personnel would be repatriated between July 1 and the end of the war.

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MANX LEGISLATURE IN HISTORIC EVENT

Douglas, Isle of Man, July 5 (A. P.).—The people of this tiny island in the Irish Sea, where no buzzbombs ever fell, proclaimed their loyalty to the British Crown today with a gift of $1,000,000 toward meeting the cost of the war. The Tynwald, the eleven-hundred year old Manx Parliament, heard the act promulgated at a colorful ceremony presided over by King George VI of England. He and Queen Elizabeth were paying their first royal visit to Man, which is sixty miles from Liverpool.

Today is Tynwald Day, and on this day every year the Tynwald, in accordance with ancient custom, sits on the top of Tynwald Hill, an ancient mound nearly twenty feet high that was built by the Norse founders of the Parliament, from the earth of each of the island parishes.

The King, wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, and the Queen, in a powder-blue suit, sat upon the Manx throne. On the next tier below them were the members of the Council—the upper house, including the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deensters and others—and the members of the House of Keys, the lower house of the Tynwald. It was the first time a monarch has ever attended a session of this historic Legislature which is older than the English Parliament.

Following the promulgation of fifteen new laws—adopted in the past year—the King decorated forty-three men at the first investiture ever held on the Isle of Man.

DIVISIONS' STATUS IN EUROPE LISTED

Five Army Corps Headquarters Have Left for United States in Quickening Redeployment

EUNSON

PARIS, July 5 (AP)—Five United States Army corps headquarters have left for the United States in the quickening redeployment, Supreme Allied Headquarters announced today.

Some fifty-five units of 32,000 men left the Reims assembly area in the first four days of July en route to Le Havre and home, or to Marseille and the Pacific.

Corps headquarters that have sailed for home are Maj. Gen. James A. van Fleet's Third Corps, which seized the Remagen bridgehead across the Rhine; Lieut. Gen. Joseph L. Collins' Seventh Corps, which stopped an early German counter-attack at Mortain; Lieut. Gen. A. C. Gillem's Thirteenth Corps, which crossed the Rhine at Wesel, and Lieut. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's Eighteenth Airborne Corps, which held Bastogne last December, and Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner's Fifth Corps, which landed in Normandy on D-day.

A corps includes two or more divisions. Corps headquarters is the only permanent component of the corps.

Six Will Be Demobilized

Headquarters announced that the Second Corps had been assigned to occupation and that six other corps were to be demobilized. These are the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first.

Five of the nine American divisions definitely earmarked for transfer from the European Theatre of Operations to the Pacific via the United States either are partly on the high seas or have reached home, reports showed today.

Troops already in the United States or on their way are from the Thirteenth Armored and the Eighty-sixth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-seventh and 104th Infantry Divisions. Those ready or about ready to sail are from the Second, Fifth, Forty-fourth and Eighty-seventh Infantry Divisions.

The Fourth Division is nearing the United States now and the Eighth is on the high seas, but neither is slated definitely for the Pacific.

Divisions to be redeployed or placed on inactive status are assigned to the charge of the European Theatre of Operations, U.S.A. Those not yet withdrawn from Germany and awaiting decision as to their future are assigned to Supreme Headquarters, pending transfer to the ETOUSA if not put on permanent occupation detail.

This is a numerical list of divisions, with their present status:

Infantry Divisions

1st—Ansbach, Germany, on permanent occupation detail.
2d—Advance units sailed for home from Le Havre June 30. Rest being processed at Reims for July sailing.
3d—Salzburg, Austria, in Seventh Army on permanent occupation detail.
4th—Arriving in the United States now, future status not determined.
5th—At sea bound for Pacific duty after home leave.
6th—At sea bound for home, future status not determined.
9th—Ingolstadt, Germany, in Third Army on permanent occupation detail.
26th—Winterburg, Czechoslovakia, assigned to SHAEF.
28th—Scheduled to arrive at Reims "at earliest possible date" for redeployment.
29th—Bremen, on permanent occupation of the seaport for United States use.
30th—Moving to assembly area for redeployment to the Pacific after home leave.
35th—Mayen, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
36th—Ulm, Germany, in Seventh Army on permanent occupation detail.
42d—Kitzbuehel, Austria, to operate an occupation assignment in Austria.
44th—Being shuttled to Britain for shipment home and redeployment.
45th—Scheduled sailing orders for July 28 temporarily suspended.
63d—Wuerzburg, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
65th—Linz, Austria, separate occupation assignment.
66th—Marseille, France, operating the port, assigned to ETOUSA.
69th—Leipzig, assigned to SHAEF.
70th—Limburg, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
71st—Augsburg, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
75th—Operating assembly area, assigned to ETOUSA.
76th—Gera, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
78th—Bad Wildungen, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
79th—Eger, Czechoslovakia, assigned to SHAEF.
80th—Kaufbeuren, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
83d—Deggendorf, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
84th—Mannheim, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
86th—In the United States, en route to the Pacific.
88th—Embarkation loading, expected to sail between July 7 and 10.
89th—Assigned to ETOUSA for return home and possible redeployment.
90th—Weiden, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
94th—Strakonitz, Czechoslovakia, assigned to SHAEF.
95th—379th Regiment home, others nearing United States.
97th—In the United States for redeployment.
99th—Kitzingen, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
100th—Gerstetten, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
102d—Gotha, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
103d—Innsbruck, Austria, assigned to SHAEF.
104th—At sea bound for home and the Pacific.
106th—Guarding German prisoners of war in American hands.

Airborne Divisions

13th, 17th, 82d—Assigned to ETOUSA for possible redeployment.
101st—Berchtesgaden, assigned to SHAEF.

Armored Divisions

1st—Halle, Germany, assigned to Seventh Army on permanent occupation detail.
2d—Berlin, assigned to SHAEF.
3d—Darmstadt, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
4th—Landshut, Germany, assigned to Third Army for permanent occupation detail.
5th—Muehlhausen, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
6th—Jena, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
7th—Halle, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
8th—Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, assigned to SHAEF.
9th—Bayreuth, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
10th—Garmisch and Partenkirchen, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
11th—Gmunden, Austria, assigned to SHAEF.
12th—Heidenheim, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
13th—Advance units sailed June 30, rest loading now for redeployment.
14th—Wasserburg, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.
16th—Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, assigned to SHAEF.
20th—Rosenheim, Germany, assigned to SHAEF.

Several divisions assigned to SHAEF will be moving from their above listed posts some time this week as the Allies swing around into their individual occupation zones.

[The Thirtieth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-sixth and 102d Infantry Divisions and the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Armored Divisions were mentioned in previous dispatches as scheduled to take part in withdrawals from Thuringia and parts of Halle-Merseburg and Saxony Provinces to be included in the Russian occupation zone.]

Army personnel arriving in the United States for redeployment to the Pacific automatically receive home furloughs.

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'Pauline' Proves Of N.Y. Society

Lowry

Paris, July 5 (AP)—"Pauline" of the French resistance has emerged from the underground and is disclosed to be a product of Philadelphia's Main Line and New York's Park avenue.

She is Mme. Jacques Allez, born Mary Astor Paul in Philadelphia. She is the former wife of Charles Munn, and the mother of Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., New York society figures.

"We still cannot tell the whole story of how things were done," the energetic gray-haired woman said. "The trouble in Europe is not finished. Part of my work was to transmit messages to the American legation in Bern, to Robert Murphy (United States consul) in Africa and to England.

Had Agents Everywhere

"I had agents gathering information everywhere and I was known to them only as Pauline—I took that name because it was the name of my daughter who died," she explained.

"People who worked gathering the information were in every class of society and occupation—waiters in restaurants patronized by Germans, shopkeepers and servants. I had to be very careful because everyone knew I was an American, in fact I could tell the Germans truthfully I had not gone home because my place was here with my husband who is French.

Madame Allez refused to give further details of her operations but said she carried messages "between the flesh and sole of my shoe in summer and rolled in a stocking garter in the winter."

Calories Increased For German Miners

Paris, July 5 (AP)—Supreme headquarters announced today that it had become necessary to use imported wheat in Germany to supplement the available ration to coal miners in the hope of obtaining a better output in western German mines.

Surface workers at the mines have been getting 2,250 calories per day and underground workers 2,800—well above the 1,150 allowed the ordinary German under the close Allied control of limited food stocks. The announcement said that the miners' calory allowance had "proved insufficient to maintain a productive output."

Patton Returns To His Headquarters

Paris, July 5 (A. P.).—Gen. George S. Patton Jr. left today for his Third Army Headquarters at Bad Toelz in southern Germany. He returned here yesterday and attended a July 4 reception at the United States embassy last night.

Anne Morgan Group Arrives in France

Le Havre, France, July 5 (A. P.).—A delegation of women representatives of the American Civil Relief Committee landed today from the French freighter Oregon which arrived in Le Havre last night from the United States. Miss Anne Morgan, head of the group, said the delegation came to aid France's reconstruction.

The freighter brought a cargo of 4,000 tons of steel, 1,000 tons of wool, 400 tons of automobile chassis, 1,000 tons of newsprint and several hundred tons of insecticide.

Mengelberg Denounce As Disloyal by Dut

He Is Called Unfit to Cond Again in Holland

AMSTERDAM, July 5 (AP special Dutch board investig and purging music circles o laboratorists announced t that Dr. Willem Mengelber ternationally known cond was "guilty to such an ext unpermissible dealings in opposition to national honc he does not deserve ever ag raise a baton in the Netherl

Mengelberg, who bega career in 1895 as conduc the Concertgebouw at Amst now is believed to be in Sv land. He was a guest con for several American orch including the Philadelphi chestra.

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Hague Suburb Prison Camp for Dutch Nazis

THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 5 (AP)—The suburban section of Duindorp will be used as a prison camp for 40,000 Dutch Nazis, collaborators and black market operators, it was announced today.

The area was picked so clean by the Nazis that it was estimated it will take two years to make it livable once more. The prisoners will have the task of rebuilding the houses and re-installing the furnishings and other objects the Germans hauled into the bunkers and fortifications they built in nearby dunes.

Dutch Children Get Swiss Care

AMSTERDAM, July 5 (AP).—A first group of 200 children in delicate health, from six to twelve years old, left Amsterdam yesterday for a three months' stay in the Swiss mountains, where the Swiss Red Cross has undertaken to find lodging for 3,000 Dutch children at one time. Other groups have left from Utrecht and Rotterdam.

Occupation Zone in Berlin Taken Over by Yanks

BERLIN, July 5 (AP) — Major General Nikolai N. Barinov, Soviet commander in Berlin, formally turned the American occupation zone in the German capital over to General Omar N. Bradley yesterday at ceremonies in which the American flag was raised over the Adolf Hitler barracks.

A 48-gun salute boomed out as the Stars and Stripes went up beside the Red flag in the square where Adolf Hitler's enemies were purged by the Gestapo in mass executions 11 years ago.

"The raising of the American flag side by side with that of the Soviet Union symbolizes not only our unity in the past but, in a greater sense, in the further fight against Fascism and for democracy," Barinov said in a brief speech.

Bradley replied:

"This victory is made possible by all working together. We hope our close relationship will continue so that never again will it be necessary to conquer any nation as was necessary in the case of Germany, which desired to rule her neighbors."

With Bradley was Major General Floyd L. Parks, commander of the U. S. First Airborne army, who has been named American commander in Berlin, and the French commander, Major General Geoffrey de Beauchesne.

The U. S. Second Armored division was joined in the German capital yesterday by the British Seventh Armored division, which fought from El Alamein to Hamburg. A Canadian contingent also arrived last evening.

(The Paris radio said French troops would arrive in Berlin today to take over the area assigned to them.)

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U. S. IN CHARGE OF TEMPELHOF

Yanks Get Berlin's Airfield Operating in Half an Hour.

Berlin, July 5 (A. P.).—The famous Tempelhof airdrome was under American control today. The Americans took over at midnight, installed their first control tower and had the field in operation within thirty minutes.

Major-Gen. Nikolai N. Barinov, the Russian commander in Berlin, turned the American occupation zone in the German capital over to Gen. Omar N. Bradley at ceremonies at which the American flag was raised over the Adolf Hitler barracks yesterday. A forty-eight-gun salute boomed out as the Stars and Stripes went up beside the Red flag in the square where Hitler's enemies were purged by the Gestapo in mass executions eleven years ago.

"The raising of the American flag side by side with that of the Soviet Union symbolizes not only our unity in the past but, in a greater sense, in the further fight against fascism and for democracy;" Barinov said in a brief speech.

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76 AMERICAN WACS ARRIVE IN BERLIN

BERLIN, July 5 — (AP) A vanguard of 76 WACs assigned to the American occupation district of Berlin arrived today in a downpour of rain, 11 months after leaving England for duty with the Allied first airborne army.

They wore three campaign stars on their European service ribbons.

"It's the end of the road," remarked Capt. Cynthia B. Warner, West Hartford, Conn., commander of the [illegible] WACs." They will work with the 82nd Airborne division, the permanent American occupation force.

Within a few hours they were at their jobs operating switchboards, teletypes and typewriters.

Sgt. Doris McAlear, Inglewood, Calif., was reported not too impressed by billets awaiting the service women. However, she compared them favorably with those that she and a detachment occupied in the apparently luxurious home of the fabulously wealthy Agha Khan in France. The Agha Khan mansion had no heat, lights or water.

MAYOR'S SISTER SAFE IN BERLIN

She Tells Story of Being Held by Gestapo.

Berlin, July 5 (A. P.).—American G. I.'s today chipped in from their own rations to provide a banquet for Mrs. Gemma LaGuardia Gluck, sister of New York's Mayor, and her homeless family. Mrs. Gluck, whose presence here was disclosed last night, said that she had been imprisoned by the Gestapo for eleven months because of her brother's anti-Fascist reputation.

Lieut. Alvin M. Shapiro of 2092 Island avenue, Brooklyn, presented the gifts of food and other essentials to Mrs. Gluck, who is a native New Yorker and a gray-haired grandmother, freed by the Russian conquerors of Berlin. The feminine touch of her brother, she was moved to tears.

The men of Headquarters Company of the Second Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division contributed milk for Mrs. Gluck's sixteen months' old grandson Richard, and a variety of more substantial food for her daughter, Jolanda, and herself. Sergt. Clifford Stoll of Buffalo saw to it that even soap and a can opener were included in the parcel.

AMG Seeks Orange Juice.

Mrs. Gluck is being sheltered temporarily by a German family. While Shapiro was visiting her, Capt. Joseph Wall of the Running Fox Farm, Media, Pa., arrived from the American Military Government office with two cans of orange juice for the baby.

Mrs. Gluck lost her American citizenship when she was married in Fiume in 1908. She lived in Budapest for the next thirty-six years, and while she was ill in May, 1944, the Hungarian police on German orders searched her home, she said, adding: "They said they were looking for a secret radio with which I communicated with my brother." On June 7, 1944, three German Gestapo men took her and her husban to jail. Five days later they were taken to a prison camp where they were separated. She has not seen her husband since and does not know where he is, she added.

She was sent to a camp at Ravensbrueck and treated as a special prisoner, and was transferred to Berlin last April. "I repeatedly asked the reason for my arrest," she said, "and the guards told me: 'It's enough that you are LaGuardia's sister.'"

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POTSDAM'S GLORY GONE

Palaces Escaped Heavy Damage but Center Is in Ruins

BERLIN, July 5 (AP)—Potsdam, on the outskirts of Berlin, as a city of imperial pensioners is a thing of the past, even though relatively little damage was done to the palaces associated with the name of the Hohensollern dynasty.

The city's center took a very heavy beating. The City Hall, built in 1753, and the Nikolai Protestant Church, also called the Stadt Palace, with its rococo architecture, were wrecked and burned out.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Neues Palais, meaning the new palace, is unharmed, while adjacent buildings for his aides are badly shelled. The famed windmill of Sans Souci Park is also a thing of the past, but former Crown Prince Wilhelm's Cecilienhoff Castle escaped bombing.

Potsdam's 130,000 inhabitants live in crowded quarters, four or five families to a house intended for one or two families.

Potsdam Being Prepared For Big 3 Conferences

House Is Found for Truman, Heavy Guard Planned

POTSDAM, July 5 (AP).—American and British signal men were setting up communications today for the forthcoming Big Three conference.

One crew first worked at the seat of the conference and then drove to another of Berlin's numerous suburbs where President Truman's temporary White House is being given a thorough cleaning. They said a direct line to Washington and New York would be installed.

The temporary White House is not of a kind which would attract attention. It is comfortable but by no means palatial.

There is much evidence that Mr. Truman will be heavily protected. American soldiers make no secret of the fact that they have established their camp sites with a view to seeing that no incident mars the American President's first visit to defeated Germany.

If pleasant surroundings are conducive to friendly discussion, then the spot where the Big Three will meet is ideal. The Potsdam area abounds in wooded districts with choice habitations of which the casual traveler has no knowledge, and the conference will be held in one of these.

In Washington the White House announced that newspaper men will not be permitted to cover the actual sessions of the conference. Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said that news coverage of the conference will be by official comuniques which will be issued "as may be decided on from time to time."

REPORTER INSPECTS NAZI CHANCELLORY

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By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

BERLIN, July 5—(AP) If any evidence existed before the Russians seized the Reich Chancellory concerning the manner of Hitler's purported death, it has been obliterated since.

With one American and one English colleague, I spent an hour poking around in Hitler's air raid shelter through inch-deep water. Almost nothing remains as it must have stood originally.

Overturned chairs, sofas and tables; pictures and paintings torn from the walls and thrown into corners; medical supplies jumbled into a smeary mess with edibles, novels, telephone directories and party tracts scattered in patternless confusion—such is the chancellory "bunker" as it now presents itself.

I looked vainly for blood stains of which I had heard much talk. There may have been some on a chair or sofa backed against the wall. If so, they escaped our attention.

There also was no evidence outside that Hitler's body was buried by devoted followers in a ditch. True, there is a trench-like ditch outside but poking into it yielded no evidence of anything buried. So far as substantiating the death of Hitler by evidence now available on the spot is concerned, that appeared to us to be utterly impossible.

The Russians themselves seem most anxious to keep secret anything they know. One reason probably is the fact that they are preparing a dramatic motion picture depicting the Reich chancellory as they say they found it.

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AMERICAN ARMY SEIZES CONTROL OF FARBEN PLANT

By DON WHITEHEAD

HOESCHT, Germany, July 5—(AP) In a sudden move today the American army seized complete control of the management, assets and plants of the vast I. G. Farben Industrie in the United States zone of occupied Germany and set in motion machinery intended to wipe out for all time the German ability to wage war.

Acting under general order No 2, issued by Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay as deputy military governor, armed American troops marched simultaneously into 24 Farben plants at 6 p.m. and assumed control of properties which had played a great part in building up and maintaining the German war machine.

The action was taken to smash I. G. Farben Industrie's worldwide cartel system and practices and break up the industry's war making power, which the United States group control council considers a "major threat to the peace and security of the postwar world so long as such industries remain within the control of Germany."

Control of the industry's management, assets and plants which produced more than 50 per cent of Germany's supply of chemicals and allied products is to be held for ultimate disposition by a four power government to be established for Germany.

The seizure was made pursuant to military government law dealing with the blocking and control of German prosperity. The entire management, under terms of the order, was "removed and discharged and deprived of all authority to act with respect to the corporation or its property." Shareholders' rights in the selection of the management or control of the industry also were suspended.

The great Farben plants produced about 80 per cent of Germany's entire nitrogen output, 100 per cent of the country's magnesium metal, 100 per cent of the tetra ethyl lead production, 100 per cent of the cellophane, ap-

proximately 80 per cent of the plastics, more than 50 per cent of the explosives and 100 per cent of the effective poison gas.

Clay delegated seizure authority to Col. Edwin S. Pillsbury, Berkeley, Calif., who personally directed the taking over of the giant Hoesch plant here, the largest of those seized.

Promptly at 6 p.m. jeeps mounting machine guns rolled through the streets to the plant and behind them marched armed troops under the command of Major William A. McKee, of Iowa City, Iowa.

Lt. Col. George M. Percival, of Richmond, Va., handed the seizure order to Carl Ludwig Lautenschlager, plant manager, who turned over the keys without protest.

Officers immediately took action to see that the plant's operating efficiency was not impaired during a period of temporary idleness. The research laboratory was sealed and all record books, patents and processes were impounded.

"So far as we know the seizure came as a complete surprise to the Farben management," Pillsbury said. "I have heard of no attempts at sabotage."

The plant, which normally employed 12,000 persons, was virtually empty at the time. Its 3,500 employes had finished the day's work an hour earlier.

dren on June 30, and a branch at nearby Irsee had another 468—all in various stages of malnutrition. Among the children found alive was a 10-year-old boy weighting less than 23 pounds.

Those under arrest included Dr. Valentin Falthauser, 69, charged with operating the station; Franziska Vill, his secretary-food administrator; and the head nurse of one of the children's wards, a woman named Worle.

The AMG's statement said the woman confessed to having poisoned or killed by intramuscular injection at least 211 minors for which she drew a monthly bonus of 35 reichsmarks, about eight dollars at the old U.S. exchange rate, or $3.50 at the present U.S. military exchange.

Linick and Murphy said they found in an uncooled morgue the bodies of men and women who had died from 12 hours to three days earlier as a result of the "experiments." Each body weighed only 58 to 66 pounds.

The men said the extermination program included injection of chemicals to produce direct starvation, intended to kill either within three months or to take six months or longer.

At stages of advanced malnutrition overdoses of sedatives were given, designed to induce pneumonia or other lung ailments, which were listed as the cause of death, the

the victims, but that none had been positively identified as such. Some 587 bodies still are unidentified.

The march of death took place in the last weeks of the war as the Germans emptied their central and eastern prisons and concentration camps and tried to mass thousands of prisoners in the giant Theresianstadt camp north of Prague.

There was evidence from several sources that a small number of New Zealanders and Canadians were among those who started on the forced marches from several quarters.

Ghastliest part of the weeks-long 100-mile march was between Georgenstadt, near the Czech west border, and Theresianstadt. Many who reached Theresianstadt said hundreds were slain near Karlsbad because they were too weak to hike farther, and that others had died of fatigue.

Sixty Gestapo men were forced to open the graves during the past week. Identified last night were the bodies of 120 Poles, 87 Russians, 38 French, eight Italians, 15 Belgians, 12 Slovenes, six Czechs, one Greek and one Lithuanian. Forty-four were women and one was a child.

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Nazi Scientific Starvation Station Claiming Victims until Few Days Ago

BY A. I. GOLDBERG

MUNICH, July 5 — (AP) — A Nazi "scientific starvation" station, whose grisly experiments on children and adults were claiming victims until only a few days ago, has been uncovered in Bavaria by two public health officials of the American Military Government.

AMG authorities announced last night that four German doctors and three hospital attendants had been arrested at the station in the Kaufbeuren area, 45 miles southeast of Munich. One woman nurse confessed killing 211 children, for which she drew an extra bonus, the statement said.

The station, masked under the title of a public sanatorium, was one of a series of systematic starvation and drug experiment laboratories scattered throughout Bavaria and Austria, the authorities said. Those who died were cremated.

Major Marvin Linick of New York City and Captain Loyal Murphy of Memphis, Tenn., who found the Kaufbeuren station, reported that it housed 1,578 men, women and children officers said.

More than 350 men, women and children had been cremated since last November, the officers said.

Other experimental stations included one at Harthausen near Linz in Austria, described as a major one, and smaller ones at Grafeneck, Duettemberg and Guensburg in Bavaria, it was reported.

Recover Bodies of 930 Victims of Nazi Gestapo

By ALVIN STEINKOPF

PRAGUE, July 5. (AP)—Bodies of 930 persons who died in a Gestapo march of death have been recovered by Czechoslovak authorities who completed opening of eight mass graves near Karlsbad yesterday.

Czech officials said some Canadian and New Zealand prisoners of war almost certainly were among

Veteran Airmen Remain in Europe

ROME, July 5. (AP)—Three heavy bombardment groups, one fighter group and two night fighter squadrons from the U. S. Army Air Forces in Italy—all veterans of more than two years overseas service—have been designated to remain in Europe as part of the occupational air command.

Major General J. M. Bevans, commander of the American air forces in the Mediterranean, announced that the units chosen are the Second, 97th and 99th Heavy Bombardment groups, the 79th Fighter group and the 416th and 417th Night Fighter squadrons.

The Second is the oldest U. S. heavy bombardment group, having originally been organized in France in 1918. It inaugurated shuttle bombing to Russia on June 2, 1944.

The 97th participated in the first high level daylight attack from England and was the first heavy group to reach North Africa. The 99th entered combat March 31, 1943, and holds two distinguished unit citations.

The 79th Fighter group arrived in the Middle East in October, 1942, fought as part of the British Desert Air Force and later with the U. S. Ninth and 12th Air Forces.

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15th Army Group Dissolving

ROME, July 5 (AP).—The 15th Army Group, an over-all command of the American 5th and the British 8th Armies, will be dissolved at midnight tonight, General Mark W. Clark announced today.

The American personnel will be transferred to Clark's new headquarters of United States Forces in Austria. The date when American and British occupational forces will move into Vienna has not been announced. It was unofficially reported the movement would take place in mid-July.

Lieutenant General Geoffrey Keyes, commander of the 2d Corps of the 5th Army, already has established headquarters at Salzburg.

Nothing has been announced about the future of the 5th Army, although the general supposition is that it will be dissolved soon. The 8th also is slated for early dissolution.

General Strike Halts Traffic in Milan

MILAN, July 5 (AP)—Traffic was halted in Milan today as the city's several hundred thousand workers held an orderly general strike to protest mounting prices and demonstrate for higher wages. A similar strike was held in industrial Turin yesterday.

Since northern Italy's liberation prices have continued to spiral upward, recent increases including bread, milk, clothing and railroad fares.

TOKYO DIET ROUTED BY U. S. AIR BLOWS

Several Recent Meetings Halted by Attacks, Says Red Star—Railroads Militarized

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP)—The meetings of the recent special session of the Japanese Diet were broken up several times by American planes, a Red Star commentator reported today.

"This session met under serious conditions with the Japanese Army suffering heavy defeats, a sharpening military-political situation inside Japan and the successful Allied offensive operations in the Pacific Ocean," the commentator said.

Contrary to the usual practice, he said, the meeting of the Diet was not announced several days beforehand.

"But this caution didn't help. Although past special sessions ordinarily lasted three days, this session, in view of the critical situation, was calculated on lasting only two days. But instead of being the shortest session it turned out to be the longest of all special sessions. The fact that the session closed only on the fifth day of its meeting was facilitated by the flights of American aviation as a result of which the meetings were several times broken up.

Soviet Paper Says Pope Was in Fascist 'Camp'

'New Times' Charges Vatican Seeks Anti-Russian Bloc

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP).—An article in the magazine "New Times" today said: "People have seen the Pope not on the side of the fighters against Fascism, but in the opposite camp. During the pre-war period, the Vatican unchangingly supported reactionary forces all over the world."

The author, Dimitry Melnikov, charged that plans of the Vatican in regard to Poland and other central European countries are built around the plan of forming a bloc of eastern and central European countries as a new cordon sanitaire against the Soviet Union."

"New Times" is a successor to the former publication, "War and the Working Class."

The article accused the Vatican of looking with disfavor upon the decisions of the Crimea conference, of repeating through its organs "the fictions of Goebbels," and of wanting to see a strong Germany which could again become a "citadel of reaction in Europe."

Reds Say We Play Into Hands of Nazis

Moscow, July 5 (A. P.).—The New Times, Soviet magazine, successor to War and the Working Class, said today that the American and British commands in occupied Germany are playing into the hands of Nazis by forbidding meetings and the formation of political parties.

The complete destruction of Hitlerism can be brought about, it said, with the active participation of all enemies of Hitler among the German people themselves. "It is to this end that the Soviet occupation authorities are moving when they permit the formation of all anti-Nazi parties," the magazine said, and added that the Soviet policy in eastern Germany is already bearing fruit.

Red Cross to Work in Warsaw

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP)—Donald Castleberry, American Red Cross representative in Moscow, left today to make advance preparations for a permanent office in Warsaw, Johannes Bauer, now in London, will be permanent head of the Red Cross in Poland and is expected to arrive after American recognition of the new Polish Government.

SOONG TALKS TO HARRIMAN

Observers Report He Has Made Progress With Russians

MOSCOW, July 5 (AP)—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong's talks with Russian leaders have made progress, a well-informed source said today, as diplomatic observers expressed belief the Chinese-Soviet talks were of the highest importance to Allied unity.

Mr. Soong conferred at length today with W. Averell Harriman—his third discussion with the United States Ambassador. Mr. Soong has twice talked with Premier Stalin.

The Chinese Premier has been in Moscow six days.

LIGHTS ON IN WARSAW

MOSCOW, July 5 — (AP) A Tass dispatch from Warsaw said tonight that the main district of the Polish capital was illuminated for the first time since German destruction of the city's electrical system.

Nab Pistol Packing Nazi

MOSCOW, July 5. (AP)—Red Star reported today that the Russians had arrested a pistol packing woman Nazi who had formed a Hitler youth organization at Zahdenick, 25 miles north of Berlin.

Molotov at Holiday Dance

MOSCOW, July 5, (AP)—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and other prominent Soviet officials attended a huge Fourth of July dance last evening in Spasso house, residence of U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

Chinese Premier T. V. Soong, here for consultations with Russian authorities, also was among the guests.

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CHINESE THREATEN 3 EX-U. S. AIR BASES

Close In on Paoking, Tanchuk and Kanhsien—Capture of Fahsien Menaces Hainan

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, China, July 5 (AP)—Chinese troops have closed to within five to fifteen miles of three more former United States air bases which were abandoned to the Japanese in 1944, and in the southern tip of China have recaptured Fahsien, highway hub on the approach to enemy-held Hainan Island, the Chinese High Command announced today.

The new thrusts threatened the enemy grip on former Fourteenth Air Force bases at Paoking, 235 miles northeast of Liuchow; at Tanchuk, 100 miles southeast of Liuchow, and at Kanhsien, in Kiangsi Province, 210 miles northeast of Canton, the Chinese said.

A triple-pronged Chinese attack had carried by last Sunday to points five miles west, six northwest, and nine and one-half southwest of Paoking and fighting continues with the Chinese gaining, a Chinese communiqué declared.

Paoking is a communications center fifty-eight miles west of Hengyang. Other Chinese punched to within two miles of Sinning, the communiqué added.

Chinese headquarters said enemy troops at Kanhsien to the southeast had pushed out eastward to a point six miles from the airfield city, and that fighting was in progress there.

Pingnam Is Captured

Southeast of Liuchow, Chinese forces on June 23 recaptured Pingnam on the West River, the High Command said, and fought to within less than fifteen miles from Tanchuk, where a United States air base was given up last Sept. 21.

Chinese troops pushing northeast of Liuchow toward Kweilin, the site of still another major base from which United States planes once harried the Japanese, reached the vicinity of Lojung, about one-fifth of the way between Liuchow and Kweilin, the communiqué continued.

Fahsien, 210 miles southeast of Liuchow, was recaptured Tuesday

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after a counter-attack, the communiqué announced, and the enemy retreated westward toward Limkong.

On the east coast of China, the Japanese retreating northward from Wenchow, apparently were heading for Hangchow, their main base in Chekiang Province.

Chinese headquarters said the enemy at Tiental, eighty miles above Wenchow, moved northward on Tuesday toward Chenghsien, sixty-five miles southeast of Hangchow and 120 southwest of Shanghai. These troops passed through Sinchang, seven miles from Chenghsien, "with our troops pursuing and attacking in various localities," the Chinese communiqué said.

In southwestern Honan Province, Chinese troops on Tuesday counter-attacked the Japanese twelve miles north of Sichwan, an enemy bastion guarding the approaches to Hankow and the west flank of the Peiping-Hankow railroad, the bulletin added.

It said the Chinese inflicted more than 300 casualties on the enemy, took booty and counted 154 enemy dead.

The communiqué also announced that the Japanese suffered 400 casualties in the fighting at Liuchow, reoccupied at midnight June 29, and that two prisoners were captured there.

An American communiqué said United States Mustangs in a sweep yesterday strafed more than 200 Japanese troops in junks and sampans skirting Tongkin Gulf east of French Indo-China and south of China.

Fighter missions are concentrating on enemy forces withdrawing from Indo-China through Hainan strait, but United States authorities here said there was no indication that the enemy withdrawal was in strength, and pointed to the small size of the force attacked.

Chinese Recapture Key Road Hub

Chungking, July 5 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command said today its troops had recaptured the important highway center of Fahsien, 210 miles southeast of Liuchow, and had reached the Lojung area twenty miles northeast of the American air base city in a drive along the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad. The Japs fought to hold the road center to safeguard communications with Hainan Island.

The communique said that Chinese opened a three column-drive on June 29 against the communications center and former United States Air Base of Shaoyank (Paoking).

India Tribesman Leads Burma Guerrilla Band

New Delhi, July 5 (AP)—An Indian tribesman, graduate of an American university, led a guerrilla band in Burma against the Japanese for three years and mobilized resistance among half a million fellow countrymen, India army headquarters disclosed today.

The army announcement identified him as San Po Thin, about 45, a Keren tribesman who lived in th area west of Rangoon. He was graduated in music from Redlands (Cal.) University and later studied at the London School of Arts and Crafts.

From 1942, when the Japanese moved into Burma, until the British arrived this spring, San Po Thin repeatedly was under suspicion and once spent a month in a Japanese jail.

China Recognizes Warsaw

CHUNGKING, China, Friday, July 6 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today China's recognition of the Polish Government in Warsaw and said that Dr. Fu Ping-sheung, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, had notified the Polish Ambassador there of China's action.

$1 U. S. Now $2,700 Chinese

CHUNGKING, China, July 5 (AP)—One American dollar was worth about 2,700 Chinese dollars in the black market today after a brief spasm during which the ratio topped 1-to-3,000. Keeping pace, the black-market price of gold jumped to a new high of 225,000 Chinese dollars an ounce, an increase of 69,000 Chinese dollars since June 30.

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BOMBERS BLAST JAP CITIES FROM BASE ON OKINAWA

Yank Planes Unchallenged in Raids on Nips, MacArthur Reports.

AIRPORTS POUNDED

'This Is Just the Start,' Declares Gen. Kenney of New Raids.

MANILA, Friday, June 6—(AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur has flung his air forces against the Japanese homeland for the first time, operating from Okinawa, he disclosed today.

Thirty-six hours after they landed on Okinawa, fighters and bombers roared off on an unchallenged sweep over the southern Japanese island of Kyushu.

"This is just the start," declared Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East air forces. "We will continue to hammer Japan until she accepts unconditional surrender."

The raids were staged July 3. The first blows landed on the cities of Tojimbara, Byu, Izumi, Chiran and Omura.

Speedy Mustangs darted down, strafing against moderate to heavy aintiaircraft fire as the raiders swept the skies for two hours. They found only three enemy float planes and sank them all in Fukuoka harbor.

It was the first blow struck by MacArthur against the Japanese homeland in more than three and a half years of war.

Forty-eight Mustangs of the Fifth Air Force's 38th Fighter group hit Fukuoka harbor, which is a major west coast shipping point from the empire to the Asiatic mainland.

Bombings Increased

The veterans of the air campaign that strangled the enemy's communications in the south seas thus joined the rising movement against the enemy's home islands—already rocked by giant superfortress raids and incessantly pounded by tactical planes from new-won bases.

The announcement that Gen. George C. Kenney's Fifth and 13th Air Forces had gone into action against Japan came soon after the war department in Washington disclosed the creation of a new and greater strategic air force to visit unparalleled destruction upon Nippon.

That announcement revealed that Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, whose forces smashed Germany from the air, was moving into the Pacific as head of the new U.S. Army strategic air force in the Pacific.

Under him will be the 20th Air Force of Superforts, commanded by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, who has headed the 21st Bomber Command that has already smashed six great Japanese cities; and Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle's famed Eighth Air Force from Europe.

This change did not affect Kenney's command, a Washington dispatch said, but it was expected there that MacArthur's air general would concentrate on the use of Liberators, Flying Fortresses and medium bombers.

At the same time, MacArthur disclosed that the aerial blockade which has throttled Japanese communications in the South seas sank or severely damaged 164,800 tons of enemy shipping in June.

The June successes brought the total of enemy shipping sunk or severely damaged in the first six months of 1945 to 2,282,000 tons, testifying to the terrible attrition being inflicted on the once-great maritime power.

In June the air forces unloaded 18,500 tons of bombs in support of ground operations, flew 21,435 sorties and destroyed 45 enemy planes. This made a total for the six months of 88,500 tons dropped, 135,062 sorties and 1,265 planes downed.

The air blockade was imposed on a vast triangular expanse of land and sea—from Nanking and Shanghai 2,500 miles southward beyond Singapore to Java and thence east 3,000 miles through the East Indies to the Solomons.

Night fig[illegible] heavy reconnaissance p[illegible] the Nanto sugar refin[illegible] ormosa's west central coast ar[illegible] a manganese plant near Giran in the northeast portion. Long-range search planes over the Canton area in South China set fire to the Honan arms plant.

AUSSIES CAPTURE BORNEO AIRFIELD

Big Oil Port and Refinery Town of Balikpapan Now in Allied Hands.

MANILA, Friday, July 6—(AP) The Australian Seventh division has captured Manggar airfield with its two 4,000-foot runways and won control of all of the big oil port and refinery town of Balikpapan in southeast Borneo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Capture of the airfield, second taken in the Balikpapan area since the invasion of July 1, was accomplished on the afternoon of July 4, against light opposition.

It is 10 miles by air and 13 by road northeast of Balikpapan.

An Australian column, pushing on beyond the airfield along the bomb-cratered paved road, could see raging fires at Koeala Sambodja, once-great refinery and pumping station.

The Japanese apparently were methodically destroying all of the oil installations in Borneo's richest petroleum belt. Their fighting resistance to the Australian advance was spotty, with a profusion of land mines and booby traps as the principal hazards to the hard-slogging digger troops.

The main Japanese force in all southeast Borneo was retreating up the coast under Australian tank and artillery pressure and constantly harassed by Allied Tactical planes.

Both carrier-based and land-based planes participated, and one failed to return. They shot down two Japanese reconnaissance planes and also neutralized air fields across Makassar straits in the Celebes and in the Halmaheras. Twenty-five Liberators hit the Oelin and Tabanio oil areas southwest near Bandjermasin.

The Japanese apparently had abandoned to its fate a small force in the Pandansari refinery district directly northeast of Balikpapan. The Australians penetrated the defenses there, MacArthur said, and enemy fire slackened as the Aussies hammered away with their potent 25-pounders.

Powerful guns of the U. S. Seventh fleet added their weight of destruction to the offensive against this pocket of the enemy.

These Japanese troops were being engulfed by three encircling Australian columns, which with similar enveloping tactics had seized the heart of the vital Borneo port and all its dock area.

Mine sweepers plied the excellent anchorage of Balikpapan bay, clearing the waters so Allied ships could unload supplies and take off rubber and other raw material.

Engineers Land

Two landing craft bearing American engineers, without waiting for the mine sweepers, sailed right up the bay and tied up to the wharf, thereby becoming the first Allied ships to enter the harbor since the Japanese drove them out in 1942.

Heaviest fighting raged along the coast east of Balikpapan. There the Japanese in a fighting withdrawal were hotly engaged by Australians reaching for the Samarinda oil field some 50 miles from the port.

Allied warships kept up their hammering from the sea, tanks rumbled into spearhead positions along the Samarinda road, and artillery shells and bombs poured in on the naturally strong enemy positions.

Philippines Victory Proclaimed

MacArthur Declares Islands Will Be Base Comparable to Britain.

Manila, July 5 (A. P.).—All the Philippine Islands have been won back in "the greatest disaster ever sustained by Japanese arms," Gen. Douglas MacArthur proudly proclaimed today and their 115,600 square miles are being transformed into bases "comparable to the British islands" to spur the march on Tokyo.

In 250 days of campaigning, seventeen American divisions whipped twenty-three Jap divisions in "one of the rare instances when . . . a ground force superior in numbers was entirely destroyed by a numerically inferior opponent."

Roughly 420,000 Japs were slaughtered, including such hated outfits as the Sixteenth Imperial Division which tortured American and Filipino prisoners in the "Death March" after the 1942 fall of Bataan. A spokesman estimated that possibly 30,000 Japs survive until the archipelago, cut up into groups and driven into mountains where they are reduced to guerrilla activity.

American ground and air personnel casualties up to July 1 were listed as 11,921 killed, 410 missing and 42,569 wounded—a total of 54,891.

Cites Significance of Victory.

MacArthur stressed as accomplished goals of the reinvasion:

1. Acquisition of great land-sea-air bases "for future operations" comparable to the role played by the British Isles against Germany.

2. Collapse of the "imperial concept of a Greater East Asia co-prosperity Sphere and the reintroduction of democracy in the Far East."

3. Delivery of a "crippling blow" to Japan's Army, Navy and Air Force.

4. Severance of the enemy's sprawling, stolen empire so the north and south halves could "be enveloped and attacked in turn," while a sea-air blockade prevented raw materials from reaching Japan or reinforcements from reaching the East Indies.

5. Liberation of "our captured officers and men and our internees held in the Philippines."

Extent of Jap Disaster.

Possibly 12,000 Jap survivors are scattered through the wilds of Mindanao Island; 13,000 more are holed up in mountain areas north and east of Manila on Luzon, and 5,000 more are in isolated groups among the central islands.

A headquarters spokesman's summary, division by division, of the fate which befell the Japs, brought out that at least four divisions were sent down from Japan after the reinvasion at Leyte last October. Other divisions were jockeyed wildly from island to island in a frantic attempt to stem the tide of rising American power.

Finally, in the bitter fight for Manila, A Jap admiral sent forth naval forces to their slaughter. Naval troops under a second admiral have been reduced to remnants on Mindanao. Before the end, the desperate Japanese even threw in civilians and members of their merchant marine.

MacArthur, who recently was named overall commander of Army forces in the Pacific, shut the door on his Philippines assignment thus:

"This great land mass of 115,600 square miles, with a population of 17,000,000 is now freed of the invader."

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Bombers Clear Way For Advance By Australians

BRINES

Balikpapan, *Friday*, July 6 (AP)—A swift 5-mile advance gave Australian troops possession of the Manggar airfield, 10 air miles northeast of here, Wednesday.

The thrust came after American planes eliminated strong last-ditch Japanese positions with some of the most spectacular bombing of this campaign.

Remainder Of Town Taken

Other Aussie units captured the remainder of the town of Balikpapan as a 5-mile-wide front on the left flank was advanced through one strong enemy line and overran delaying positions in the direction of Batochampar, which is about 4 miles northeast of Balikpapan.

One squadron of 13th Air Force Liberators piloted by Americans blew sky-high an entire dominating ridge packed with Japanese guns and troops. The bombers, operating under Australian command in the drive for Manggar airfields, dropped more than a score of 1,000-pound bombs on the important strong point.

"We could see Jap arms, legs, torsos and light artillery flying into the sky," said one returning bombardier.

One Of Series Of Redoubts

The heavily fortified ridge was one of a series of Japanese positions which steadily shelled the Australians as they made their way across and around a wrecked bridge over the 400-yard-wide shallow Manggar-Besar River at the southeastern end of the field.

Australian engineers cleared away numerous booby traps and mines and guided the assault columns past a 100-foot hole that had been burned in the bridge.

Across the stream, the Australians ran into heavy Japanese fire from light field guns and mortars and a few heavier coastal batteries. The first troops to reach the airfield were driven off by this shellfire, but Australian artillery and air support eliminated the gun positions.

The advance up the shell-cratered coastal road was paralleled by strong flanking patrols that probed 2 miles inland without finding the enemy.

Enter Refinery Zone

On the left flank of the whole front, the Australians blasted their way into the ruins of the Pandansari refinery zone and the native quarters after crossing the swampy Pandansari River mouth at the north end of Balikpapan town. Other units took and held positions a little more than 2 miles north of the town.

Less than 2 miles eastward, parallel columns broke a Japanese defense line in the hills opposite Pandansari, where the enemy had field-gun positions overlooking the only highway. An outflanking movement combined with a frontal assault took the positions, and one officer declared, "our casualties were remarkably light for the results achieved."

United States 7th Fleet guns continued to blast Penadjim point, across the bay from Balikpapan, meeting some return fire from Japanese guns there.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

YANKS USE PORT OF BALIKPAPAN

Long Island Skipper Takes In First Vessel.

BRINES

Balikpapan, Borneo, July 5 (A. P.). — Australian infantrymen struck today at the last Jap footholds in Balikpapan, Borneo's major oil port, which already for all practical purposes is in Allied hands.

American engineers with the invasion celebrated Fourth of July by sailing two of their LCMs into Balikpapan Bay despite the fact it was not yet cleared of Jap mines. The landing of the LCMs at Japanese-built pontoon wharves marked the first entry of Allied shipping into the bay since the Nipponese took over in 1941.

The boats were from Company A of the 593d Engineers and Shore Battalion, and the operation was directed by Lieut.-Col. Brian P. Emerson, Island Park, L. I., commander of the 563d Boat and Maintenance Battalion. Corporal Peter Hersperger of Westfield, N. J., was in one of the boats.

Guns Duel Across Bay.

Artillery dueled, meanwhile, with strongly placed enemy guns across the three-mile-wide Balikpapan Bay, while the engineers rushed reconstruction of captured Sepinggang air strip and a column attacked strong opposition in a drive to envelope Manggar, last major enemy air field in the invasion territory.

Three columns which swept through the heart of the devastated central city yesterday, joined in a headlong attack against the final refinery area of Pandaniari, as the main Jap forces appeared to be withdrawing to the northeast toward Samardinda, in the heart of the oil producing region.

Aussies shoving to within four miles of Manggar airfield, more than ten miles north of Balikpapan, met strong opposition along the highway from Sepinggang, whose area was so pitted, mined and cratered that equipment for reconstruction had to be delivered by landing craft from the sea.

JAPANESE FLIERS IGNORE CHALLENGE

Iwo Based Mustangs Raid Enemy Airfields, Five Nip Planes Downed.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Friday, July 6 — (AP) Nearly 100 Iwo-based Mustangs of the USSTAF raided airfields in the Tokyo area yesterday for the second straight day and ripped dock and warehouse targets in Tokyo bay.

The Seventh fighter command revealed the record at the same time that fleet headquarters announced Navy privateers on July 4 made their first sweep over southwest Korea, disrupting a main railroad line.

The Japanese air force defending Tokyo again failed to show up against the Mustangs which the day before had broadcast a challenge to the foe.

Sustaining a daily attack on Japan and empire waters which now has been joined by planes of the Far Eastern air force, the Mustangs strafed Shimodate and Yatabe airfields northeast of the capital city.

Five enemy planes were destroyed and 10 damaged in yesterday's strike making a total of 48 shot down, destroyed or damaged in two days.

The raiders fired rockets into hangars and maintenance shops, sank a small boat and damaged 12 others.

Hitting southwest Korea in fair strength, Navy privateers Wednesday knocked out several tunnels of the main railroad line running north to Manchukuo, destroyed two railway bridges and two locomotives and damaged several others.

The fourth of July strike by the big bombers tightened the already severe blockade which is impeding Japanese communications and supply for Nipponese forces in China and Manchukuo.

The railroad attacks were centered on the north-south rail lines in the vicinity of Kanggyong, one of southwest Korea's largest cities.

Three railway bridges were damaged in addition to the two totally wrecked.

Huge Fourth of July Raid.

Guam, July 5 (A. P.).—Approximately 800 American planes set off Fourth of July fires and explosions in Japan, capped by an hour-long radio challenge of fighters circling three Tokyo airfields for the Jap air force to come up for battle. The dare went unanswered.

Fires in Nur ... cities burned so brightly they could be seen simultaneously by returning B-29 pilots.

Two Jap destroyers were hit in the Yellow Sea. Six Tokyo airfields were attacked. Everything from power houses to lighthouses was shot up. Photographic assessment was under way today to check the results of the greatest Independence Day celebration of the Pacific war.

It started when a fleet of 500 Superfortresses fire-bombed four mainland cities, leaving them in flames set off by 3,000 tons of incendiaries. Before the day was over, Army, Navy and Marine flyers had given Nippon's dwindling empire a thorough going over with bombs and strafings.

Mustangs on Rampage.

The B-29 attack was followed by a force of more than 150 Mustang fighters of the Seventh Air Force, which flew over hundreds of miles of Japan's home soil looking for Japan's air force and ground targets. The Mustangs, Iwo Jima headquarters announced today, found more installations than enemy pilots. They destroyed eight planes on the ground, damaged twenty-four more and then roamed at will, shooting up ... airfields, radio stations, freight cars, control towers, ammunition sheds, gas tanks and power plants. Imba and Nobara airfields at Tokyo proper were hit, and to the northeast Kashiwa, Tsukuba, Konoike and Kasumigaura were lashed.

One hundred and thirty Ryukyus-based Army and Marine planes struck Chiran and Kanoya airfields on Kyushu, unloading twenty-two and a half tons of fragmentation bombs on Chiran and destroying six enemy fighters and three bombers on the ground at Kanoya. Other planes were on missions over Kyushu and one Jap fighter was knocked down near Okinawa.

The pre-dawn B-29 mission was likewise spectacular as the big fleet bombed Tokushima, Takamatsu and Kochi on Shikoku Island, and Himeji on Honshu Island.

Capt George McCarthy, Woodhaven, L. I., said of the Takamatou raid: "It was a real Fourth of July—plenty of fireworks on the ground."

25 Miles of Paved Runways Will Be Built on Okinawa

By AL DOPKING

GUAM, Friday, July 6—(AP) Col. George Mayo, air engineer for the Army Air force, said today that airfield construction plans for Okinawa call for more than 25 miles of paved runways for the final all-out air assault on Japan.

He disclosed:

The paved aircraft parking areas, taxiways and service aprons of these airfields will have an area equal to 400 miles of two-lane highway and the smallest of these airfields will handle twice as much traffic as New York's LaGuardia field.

Soon "we shall see twice as many aviation engineers in the Pacific as ever served in the European and Mediterranean theaters combined."

To level some of the airstrips, aviation engineers, ground engineers and seabees have cut down coral hills 50 feet high and have filled ravines 40 feet deep.

The engineers mush move—with dynamite, shovels, bulldozers and trucks — approximately 21,500,000 cubic yards of coral earth, or a cone shaped mountain a mile high and 2,000 feet around the bottom.

Plans call for enough heavy duty roads paved with coral to equal a highway from Boston to Richmond, Va.

Completing an inspection of aviation engineer troops and projects in the Pacific, Mayo called airfield construction on Okinawa "the greatest concentration of military engineering effort ever seen in the world."

Because of military security, he did not disclose how many construction engineers are at work or the number of air strips being built on the newly conquered island.

Mayo declined to give the date when construction would be completed but expressed confidence that schedules calling for "the greatest island airbase ever seen" would be met if favorable weather holds out.

"On Saipan, we built B-29 bases where Japanese propaganda broadcasts said Superfortress strips were impossible," he said. "On Okinawa, we are going to build all kinds of bases much faster than the Japanese would every think possible."

He explained that much of the aviation engineers' speed was due to greater mechanization and that today on Okinawa "we are landing about 10 tons of machinery for every aviation engineer."

The engineers are working around the clock in two or three shifts.

Mayo praised the engineers, saying that while they do not win wars, they pave the way for the wars to be won.

Navy Privateers' Raids Block Korean Railways

Guam, *Friday*, July 6 (AP)—Navy Privateers attacked southwestern Korea for the first time in the war July 4, striking rail communications, powerhouses and other installations, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

The Privateers, of Fleet Air Wing 1, sank a submarine chaser and one other small vessel going in and left two trawlers sinking off the China coast.

Rail Tunnels Blocked

Two railroad bridges were destroyed and several railroad tunnels blocked in the Korean attacks. Two locomotives were blown up and a number of others damaged. Power houses and other installations were bombed.

Similar bombing sweeps previously have been made against railroads in southeastern Korea by Rear Admiral John D. R. Price's Fleet Air Wing 1 flyers, but this was the first attack in force against the rail lines on the western side of the Korean peninsula.

Six Japanese vessels were sunk by the Fleet Air Wing 1 Privateers and Mariners in attacks off southern Korea, off the China coast and in the East China Sea July 4 and 5.

Tokyo ... Again

Nearly 100 Iwo-based Mustangs of the 7th Air Force raided airfields in the Tokyo area yesterday for the second straight day and ripped dock and warehouse targets in Tokyo Bay.

The Japanese air force defending Tokyo again failed to show up against the Mustangs which the day before had broadcast a challenge to the foe.

Sustaining a daily attack on Japan and empire waters which now has been joined by planes of the Far Eastern Air Force, the Mustangs strafed Shimodate and Yatabe airfields northeast of the capital city.

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NAVY PRIVATEERS HIT KOREA TARGETS

GUAM, (Friday), July 6—(AP) Navy privateers attacked the land mass of Korea for the first time in the war July 4, striking rail communications, powerhouses and other installations, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

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MacArthur Says Tydings Returned of Own Accord

Denies Story He Advised Senator to Leave Philippines

HEADQUARTERS, Army Forces of the Pacific, July 7 (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur today denied that he had advised Senator Millard Tydings, Democrat, of Maryland, to return to the United States because of the political situation in the Philippines, as reported by Columnist Drew Pearson.

"I did not discuss Philippine politics with Senator Tydings or any member of his committee," MacArthur said. "So far as I know, the length of the stay of his committee was determined entirely by the time necessary to accomplish its mission. It apparently finished its work and then left for home."

Pearson reported Tuesday that MacArthur was convinced the Filipino underground was the strongest political group in the Philippines. On this basis, the columnist said, MacArthur advised Tydings that a protracted discussion of independence and reconstruction loans with President Sergio Osmena's government would merely be carrying on negotiations with a government which would be out of power after November.

Japs Burn Oil Refinery

Manila, Friday, July 6 (AP)—An Australian column which pushed beyond Manggar airfield along a paved road, could see fires raging at Koeala Sambodja refinery and pumping station, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reported today.

The Japanese apparently were methodically destroying all of the oil installations in Borneo's richest petroleum belt.

The main Japanese force in all southeast Borneo was retreating up the coast under Australian tank and artillery pressure and constantly harassed by Allied tactical planes.

Both carrier-based and land-based planes participated, and one failed to return. They shot down two Japanese reconnaissance planes and also neutralized air fields across Makassar Straits in the Celebes and in the Halmaheras. Twenty-five Liberators hit the Oelin and Tabanio oil areas southwest near Bandpermasin.

2 CORRESPONDENTS KILLED

Australians Caught in Japanese Fire on Balik Papan

NEAR BALIK PAPAN, July 4 (Delayed) (AP)—Two Australian war correspondents were killed yesterday by a burst of Japanese machinegun fire as they rested by a building in the ruins of northern Balik Papan.

They were William Smith, Australian department of information reporter sometimes called the Australian Ernie Pyle, and John Elliott, news commentator for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

Officers said they wandered 700 yards ahead of the Australian lines to within 300 yards of the enemy. When the bodies were recovered, Smith's notebook was open and his pen was in his hand.

The entire press corps attended burial services today. Eighteen Australian correspondents and photographers have been killed in all theaters of war.

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265,000 Okinawans Aided

Guam, *Friday*, July 6 (AP)—United States military government authorities are caring for about 265,000 civilians on Okinawa and 5,000 to 7,000 on the little island of Kume to the west, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

ECLIPSE AIDS SHIPS ATTACKED BY JAPS

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, Friday, July 6—(AP) An eclipse of the moon aided three American destroyers which were under heavy air attack by from 10 to 12 enemy bombers and fighters at a forward area patrolling station.

Two enemy planes were shot down by the destroyers' anti-aircraft fire. The remainder were driven off.

When the raiders first appeared, one of the brightest full moons in many months silhouetted the destroyers. During the height of the attack, Seaman 1-c Colin Elliott, of Waco, Texas, a sky lookout aboard one destroyer called out:

"Moon eclipsing bearing 160 relative positions, angle 45."

Cmdr. A. E. Teall, of San Francisco, skipper of the destroyers, looked at the darkening moon, then ordered the gunners to keep blazing away "until they can't see you but they can feel you."

A few minutes later, the two planes crashed into the sea.

Then the eclipse became total, blanketing the area in darkness.

HERE'S SCRAP IRON JAPS WON'T GET

Balikpapan, Borneo, July 5 (A. P.).—Japs stacked the Balikpapan water front with scrap metal, but they never got a chance to ship it to the homeland industries.

The rust-coated piles cover a water front area equivalent to two city blocks. Much of it is bomb-wrecked equipment from oil refineries. There will be even larger piles—for Allied use—when the clean-up of wrecked refineries is started.

Australian troops are riding around on Jap bicycles found in warehouses. One Aussie is using a Jap officer's American-made sedan.

Gets New Command

OKINAWA, July 5 (AP)—Major General Keller E. Rockney of Washington, D. C., and Pensacola, Fla., who commanded the Fifth Marine Division in the Iwo Jima campaign, has succeeded Lieutenant General Roy S. Geiger as commanding general of the Marine Third Amphibious Force.

Geiger passed over the command June 30, before departing for Pearl Harbor to become commanding general of all fleet marine forces in the Pacific ocean areas where he succeeds Lieutenant-General Holland M. (Howling Mad) Smith.

Rockey's chief of staff is Brigadier General W. A. Worton, formerly of Bostotn, Mass., with temporary residence at Carlsbad, Calif.

TOKYO PREDICTS MASS RAIDS WITH 1,000 SUPERFORTS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5—(AP) Japan counted 300 American fighters and bombing planes attacking Tokyo airfields and Nagasaki port today and foresaw "a possibility" of mass raids by 1,000 Superfortresses.

Tokyo's radio and press dispatches, recorded by the Federal Communications commission, made no further mention, however, of U. S. warships previously reported to have shelled Karafuto island Tuesday.

The raiding planes were identified by the unconfirmed Japanese reports as P-38 Lightnings, P-51 Mustangs and B-24 Liberators from Iwo Jima and Okinawa. American announcements thus far of raids from these two most forward bases have not mentioned Lightnings or Liberators.

Domei news agency admitted the possibility of raids by 1,000 B-29s—raids which American air commanders have announced are in the making—but claimed Nippon had "nothing to fear" because the United States air forces "no matter how great" would lack sufficient bases.

Japan's silence on the reported Karafuto bombardment indicated the five warships, previously identified as slipping through the Kurile islands and 500 miles across the sea of Okhotsk to strike, had vanished in the fogs of that northern area.

Domei's propaganda assurances of "nothing to fear," intended for Japanese in occupied Asia, came as the same agency was announcing a change in the top military propaganda position. Maj. Gen. Masao Ueda replaced Maj. Gen. Shuitsu Matsumara.

Tokyo disclosed that Japan has militarized its railroads under the government's new decree power in order that munitions, food, coal and other vital shipments may be moved. The action was in line with a general renovation of land and sea transportation ordered Monday.

NIGHT

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1,000-PLANE RAID HAUNTS JAPANESE

San Francisco, July 5 (A. P.).—Japan forecast "a possibility" today of being mass bombed by 1,000 American B-29s and took steps to cushion the impending blows with propaganda measures.

The Government-controlled Domei News Agency acknowledged concern over 1,000-Superfortress raids—which American Air Force leaders have announced as in prospect—but at the same time contended there was "nothing to fear."

Domei's dispatch, recorded by the FCC said, "No matter how great" the American air power became, it could not carry out "effective raids" against Nippon's mainland "because of lack of sufficient bases."

—The Japanese Domei news agency reported that Maj. Gen. Masao Ueda, formerly in an obscure army post, had been elevated to Japan's key military propaganda job as chief of the Imperial Headquarters Press Section. He replaced Maj. Gen. Shuichi Matsumara.

The dispatch also announced eight other army shifts, involving seven generals and the appointment of Lieut. Col. Prince Tsuneyoshi to the staff of the over-all army command.

Fear of invasion has forced Japan to militarize its heavily bombed railroads to speed delivery of critically needed war supplies throughout the home islands, the Tokyo radio disclosed today.

Munitions, foodstuffs, coal and other vital strategic goods create urgent transportation problems, said the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. The Government's action under the new decree power affects 150,000 rail workers.

Japan's acute transportation crisis under impact of Allied air attacks caused railway officials to assemble in Tokyo Saturday to plan emergency measures.

On Monday the Government ordered general renovation of land and sea transportation and mobilization of civilian workers to provide both with much-needed manpower.

The enemy radio asserted today that Japanese aircraft production was continuing steadily in underground plants despite intense Superfortress bombing of industrial areas. The dispatch said that Allied reconnaissance had failed to locate the underground plants.

Disrupted transportation has brought a large-scale campaign for production of lignite in areas that do not mine coal, the Tokyo radio said. Lignite is widely distributed in the home islands.

A Tokyo domestic broadcast stated that large munitions factories were taking over the agricultural tool making job from village blacksmiths. Tool shortages, Tokyo said, were threatening to reduce the food supply.

A Domei announcement said that Sweden had consented to represent Japan's interests in Mexico. Portugal recently asked to be relieved of the responsibility.

Enemy Reports 300 Planes From Okinawa and Iwo Hit Home Islands.

TOKYO ZONE RAKED HEAVILY

Attacks Follow Fourth of July by 800 U. S. Aircraft Over Wide Area.

San Francisco, July 5 (A. P.).—Three hundred American fighters and bombers striking from fields on Iwo Jima and Okinawa, made a twin air attack on Tokyo air fields and the port of Nagasaki today, Radio Tokyo reported.

Two-hundred Okinawa - based Lightning fighters and Liberator bombers pounded Nagasaki and the nearby city of Omura, on Kyushu Island of southern Japan, said the enemy broadcast recorded by the FCC.

A few hours earlier 100 Mustang fighters shepherded from Iwo Jima by nine Superforts lashed airfields north and east of Tokyo. It was the second successive day on which the Japs reported companion air blows against the two most important home islands.

JUL 6 1945

'Pine Needle' Gasoline Being Tested by Japs

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5—(AP) Tokyo radio, bolstering hopes of a homeland whose aviation fuel plants have been primary among recent targets of B-29s, claimed today two Japanese technicians have developed a process to extract such fuel from pine needles.

The broadcast, monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, said the army already has issued orders for the collection of "pine leaves" and "the good children will probably be mobilized for this work."

ADM. ANDREWS RETIRES

HONOLULU, July 5—(AP) The retirement of Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews was disclosed here today with the announcement he had been appointed American Red Cross commissioner for the Pacific Ocean areas. Andrews, a member of the Court of Inquiry on Pearl Harbor, succeeds Stanton Griffis, who is returning to private industry.

ARGENTINE REVOLT CALLED DESIRABLE

Santiago, Chile, July 5 (A. P.).—Dr. Pedro Cue, prominent Cuban editor and attorney, said here last night that Vice-President Juan Peron of Argentina told me he felt that civil war in Argentina might be desirable since there was no other way out of the present impasse."

Cue is the editor and owner of El Mundo of Havana. Arriving by plane from Buenos Aires, he told reporters that he had had a ninety - minute interview with Peron, and quoted him as saying: "I have no fear of civil war, because I am a military man and am prepared for it." Peron, he continued, also declared that it probably would be necessary to have fighting in the streets of Buenos Aires and cause some deaths," as a means of achieving the purposes of the revolution which put the military group in power.

"Peron told me he had nothing to lose in such a civil war," Cue added, "because he had in one hand an army of 200,000 men and in the other 4,000,000 workers armed with clubs, but for the struggle he foresaw that the workers alone would be sufficient and that it will be unnecessary to call on the army."

Toronto Rail Strike Put In Hands Of Board

Toronto, July 5, (AP)—A three-man board of arbitration was handed the task today of finding some solution to a wage dispute that reached its climax in a two-and-a-half-hour strike that brought most of Toronto's 900 streetcars to an involuntary halt this morning.

The cars stood still after about 75 electrical workers of the Toronto Transportation Commission shut off switches in four substations as a gesture of what they called "disgust with buck passing" in a dispute that dates back to May, 1944.

The T.T.C. termed the strike "illegal" and said that in "fairness" to the more than 3,200 other employés it "cannot yield to intimidation and unlawful action." It pointed out that the action "came without notice" and was taken "while active negotiations were being carried on" to solve the dispute.

The union charged that the T.T.C. was "not playing fair" with the electrical workers by requesting an appeal against a ruling of the Ontario Regional War Labor Board which granted 5-cent-an-hour wage increases in certain classifications.

President Praises Retiring Secretary, Cites War Bond Efforts.

Twin Border Cities of Sault Ste. Marie Join in Peace Celebration

By JACK I. GREEN

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., July 5 —(AP)—This community and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., across the international border, joined last night in asking the eace-conscious nations of the world to note how the nationalities can live in harmony for 130 years.

With high Canadian and Michigan notables attending, the two cities staged a eace banquet to commemmorate the 130th anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent which ended the War of 1812 and opened an unbroken eriod of peace between the United States and Canada.

Paul Martin, secretary of state for Canada, told 200 guests "Our countries are taken as an example throughout the world of eaceful relations. We are indeed two nations with separate aspirations, no desire to merge but living in complete friendship."

Martin asserted, "there have been disputes and frictions between us in those years, but we adopted the method of conciliation long before other nations were even talking about it."

The Canadian secretary said that Canada was grateful to the United States for promises of protection against aggression and for participating in joint military consultations for the defense of the American hemisphere.

Lieutenant Governor Vernon J. Brown of Michigan replied, "We have proven that treaties do not need just be scraps of paper."

"Indeed," Brown continued, "between peoples who can sit down at the conference table with trust and friendship, there need be no treaties — merely the pressing of palm against palm between friends."

Major General Lewis A. Hershey, United States selective service director, was another speaeker and he declared, "erhaps some day we can have the whole world know what can be done as the United States and Canada have done."

Canadian 'Fuehrer' Released

MONTREAL, Que., July 5 (AP).—Adrien Arcand, self-styled Fuehrer of the pre-war Unity party which adopted black shirts and a flaming torch as its symbols, has been released after five years' internment.

TRUMAN DECLINES TO DISCLOSE WHO HE WILL APPOINT

PLANS TO TAKE REST

To Return to Dutchess County Home, Will Seek No Other Office.

By MAX HALL

WASHINGTON, July 5. — (AP) Henry Morgenthau, Jr., resigned today as Secretary of the Treasury after 11 ½ years in the office.

He will remain as secretary for several weeks or until President Truman returns from the Big Three conference near Berlin.

Truman, announcing Morgenthau's decision to step out, said he has a successor in mind but won't name him until he gets back from Europe.

Until Morgenthau actually leaves office, the tall, bald, apple-grower from Hopewell Junction, N. Y., will remain No. 3 in the presidential line and would succeed to the presidency if anything happened to Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

Morgenthau has been secretary since Jan. 8, 1934, longer than any other man except Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania, who was secretary for 12 years in the early 1800's.

No Plans for Future

Smiling cheerfully, Morgenthau told reporters, "I have no plans other than to take a rest." He is 54 years old.

He said that when he leaves office, he will go to his farm in Dutchess county, N. Y., and after resting there—"I haven't the slightest idea what I will do next."

His friends said emphatically he is not seeking any other office and is "not interested" in any governmental job.

Ever since Morgenthau's friend and neighbor, President Roosevelt, died three months ago there have been persistent rumors Morgenthau was due to leave the cabinet. He submitted an oral resignation right after Truman took office, and Truman asked him to remain. Truman publicly expressed confidence in the Treasury secretary. But the rumors persisted.

This morning Morgenthau went to see Truman at the White House. After their talk, Morgenthau wrote a letter of resignation, saying that "when Franklin Roosevelt came to Washington, he asked me to come with him, stating that when he was through we would go back to Dutchess County together."

Morgenthau told Truman in the letter he preferred to have his resignation effective immediately, "but since you stated this morning that you wished me to remain until you return from Europe, I will of course comply with your wishes."

Reporters asked the President at his news conference why Morgenthau resigned and Mr. Truman said Morgenthau simply wanted to quit.

The President wrote a letter to Morgenthau, saying he was "indeed sorry" over the secretary's decision. He praised Morgenthau's work, particularly in raising taxes and selling war bonds.

He said that under Morgenthau's supervision a federal tax program had been formulated raising "unprecedented tax revenues with a minimum of disturbance to our economy."

Truman also said that under Morgenthau's supervision "the Treasury through the sale of bonds has raised over two hundred billion dollars with which to finance our defense and war activities. Raising this money was in itself a great achievement; but, in addition, it was accompanied by a substantial reduction in the average rate of interest on the public debt."

The President called Morgenthau "a steady champion of international monetary stabilization."

Morgenthau is the sixth member of the Roosevelt cabinet to resign, leaving only four:

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace, Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal.

In the immediate speculation over who will be the new Treasury secretary, many in Washington were putting Fred M. Vinson at the head of the list. Vinson now is war mobilization director.

Others mentioned included John W. Snyder, Federal Loan administrator, and Senator George (D-Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance committee. But some believed the President plans to skip over these leaders in favor of a less-known man.

Morgenthau-Truman Letters

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—President Truman today released the following letter of resignation from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau jr.:

My Dear Mr. President:

When Franklin D. Roosevelt came to Washington he asked me to come with him, stating that when he was through we would go back to Dutchess County together. For twelve of the most eventful years in American history, I was associated with him, actively participating in meeting the important problems confronting the country both before and during the war.

Immediately after President Roosevelt's death, I told you how I felt, and stated that I wanted you to know that your hands were untied as far as I was concerned. You were good enough to say that you needed my help and urged me to remain.

Since then, with your support, I have completed many of the most urgent tasks that were pending. As I told you, this morning, I feel the time has now come when I can appropriately be released from my responsibilities. Accordingly, I now tender my resignation as Secretary of the Treasury. My preference was to have this resignation effective immediately, but since you stated this morning that you wish me to remain until your return from Europe I will, of course, comply with your wishes.

Permit me to express my appreciation of the fine support you have given me since you became President.

I most fervently hope for the great success of your administration in solving the difficult problems which lie ahead.

If you wish to consult me at any time, I shall always be at your service.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR.

President Truman's reply:

Dear Henry:

I am indeed sorry to learn that you have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived to be released from your responsibilities as Secretary of the Treasury. I am grateful, however, that you are willing to remain until I return from Europe so as to carry on the arduous work of the Treasury during my absence.

Yours has been a very long and efficient service to our country—both in peace and in war; and your departure from the Treasury will be a distinct loss.

Your service to the nation began in 1933 in the days when you supervised the merger of the farm credit agencies into the Farm Credit Association, which has done so much to help the farmers of the nation.

Since you have been in the Treasury you have participated in formulating and administering a Federal tax program which has raised unprecedented tax revenues with a minimum of disturbance to our economy. These tax laws have seen an impartial and efficient administration under your supervision.

Under your supervision the Treasury through the sale of bonds has raised over two hundred billion dollars with which to finance our defense and war activities. Raising this money was in itself a great achievement; but, in addition, it was accompanied by a substantial reduction in the average rate of interest on the public debt.

You have been a steady champion of international monetary stabilization ever since the early days of your administration as Secretary of the Treasury. Through many years of activity and accomplishment in this field your efforts are now bearing final fruit in the Bretton Woods legislation now pending before the Congress of the United States. In this, and in other ways, you have helped bring about the close fiscal co-operation which this government has had with its allies during this war. Besides, in the days before the lend-lease statute was enacted, many measures of co-operation with our allies were formulated in your office.

I am sure that you must feel a great sense of accomplishment in this outstanding record of service to our country. On behalf of our people I extend to you the thanks of the nation.

I am appreciative of your offer of service in the future, and I am sure that there will be many occasions on which I shall seek your counsel.

With kindest personal regards, very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

JUSTICE ROBERTS RETIRING JULY 31

Member of Supreme Court Since 1930 Was Leading Dissenter.

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) Justice Owen J. Roberts, for years the Supreme Court's leading dissenter and the last member of the tribunal not appointed or promoted by President Roosevelt, retired today, effective July 31.

Since he has served more than 15 years on the high bench and recently became 70 years of age, he will receive full pay of $20,000 a year for life.

He had been a member of the court since 1930. Chief Justice Stone also was appointed to the high court before Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, but Mr. Roosevelt named him Chief Justice.

In the early days of the New Deal, Justice Roberts held a balance of power between "Conservative" and "Liberal" elements in the court, voting sometimes with one group and sometimes with the other.

He held that position until 1937 when the retirement of Justice Van Devanter upset the previous balance between the other eight members of the court.

In the first 27 important New Deal decisions by the court, he went with the administration 16 times and against it in 11 cases.

During the court term just ended, Justice Roberts illustrated his tendency to disagree by filing dissents in five cases.

President Truman, in accepting the resignation, wrote:

"I am indeed sorry that you have decided to retire from the bench after your long service.

"The Supreme Court, in the period during which you have served as a member, has been called upon to pass upon some of the most important economic and social problems in the history of our country.

"As I told you this afternoon when I saw you and finally agreed to accept your resignation as of July 31, 1945, I do so only on your promise to continue to give your country the benefit of your sound judgment and advice as occasion arises.

"I extend to you the gratitude of the nation for the service you have rendered."

Thurman Arnold Quits Judgeship

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, former Justice Department "trust buster," resigned a high judgeship today to re-enter private law practice and work for "a truly competitive economy in the postwar world."

In resigning from the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, Arnold wrote to President Truman:

"I believe that economic forces are moving toward freedom of business opportunity and a truly competitive economy in the postwar world. Industrial invention and a new age of transportation have created industrial opportunities for all sections of this country which never existed before.

Accepts With Regret

Full production after the war, and the elasticity of our economy, depend on the release of new and independent initiative in industry. This, I think, must be the direction of a successful liberal movement in America."

The President accepted the resignation "regretfully" saying it represented a "great loss to the bench."

Arnold, former Yale law professor noted for his witty writings on economics, was head of the Justice Department's anti-trust division until elevated to the bench in 1943. In the Justice Department he instituted the record-breaking number of 230 cases under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Casey Also Quits

Another resignation today was that of Eugene Casey, an executive assistant to the President. He was one of the "secret six" aides chosen by President Roosevelt because of their "passion for anonymity."

Late in 1944, Casey went on active duty with the Navy and is now a lieutenant commander serving in the Pacific.

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GEN. C. A. SPAATZ IS GIVEN JOB OF LEVELLING JAPAN

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(AP) Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, who directed the smashing of Germany from the air today was assigned to do the same thing to Japan.

The War department announced an expansion of the air command set-up in the Pacific, placing Gen. Spaatz in charge of the B-29s now levelling Nippon's cities and softening the enemy home islands for invasion.

The red-haired, poker-playing Spaatz, now in Washington for conferences, will be commander of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific.

It is the same type of job he had in the Mediterranean theater, in Great Britain and in Europe, an assignment that gravitated naturally to this most ardent disciple of strategic bombing in the air corps.

Spaatz' headquarters for the stepped-up bombing of Japan was not designated. His set-up will be this:

He will be in charge of the 20th and the 8th Air Forces, equipped with B-29s, with of course their own fighter cover.

Under Spaatz as deputy will be Lieut. Gen. Barney Giles.

The 20th will be under Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay.

The 8th will be under Lieut. Gen. James A. Doolittle, whose medium bombers electrified America when they hit Tokyo early in the war.

Over the whole show will be General of the Army H. H. Arnold, as commander in chief of the entire U. S. Army Air corps. Arnold, who up to now has personally commanded the 20th, will be the executive liaison with the joint Army-Navy chiefs of staff.

The 20th is the original Superfortress air force, set up specially for the job when the B-29 was put into operation. Headquarters, now in Washington, will be moved to the Pacific theater.

General LeMay has been chief of the 21st Bomber command of the 20th Airforce, whose Superforts have been roaring out of Saipan, Tinian and Guam for almost a year.

General Doolittle is briefing here now for his task in the Pacific once his 8th Air Force which pulverized Europe is equipped with the superbombers and redeployed.

Air Fleets Increased

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, announcing the new setup, commented at a news conference:

"The step has been found necessary because of the greatly increased size and activity of the B-29 effort made possible by redeployment from Europe."

Patterson also remarked that the big bombers already have eliminated six major Japanese cities as current targets, and now are going to work on 40 or more secondary cities.

While the new Spaatz command will have its own fighters for protection, there still will be tactical air forces operating from various bases in the Pacific, Patterson indicated. The 13th, 5th and 7th air forces probably will draw this assignment. The 7th is already redeployed onto Okinawa and its fighters raked the enemy homeland only yesterday.

Spaatz may set up his headquarters at Guam to be with Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz.

The new arrangement does not affect the southwest Pacific command under General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. His air chief, Gen. George C. Kenney, it was explained, will concentrate on the use of B-24 Liberators and medium bombers, with perhaps some B-17 Flying Fortresses.

'Broad Policy' of Universal Military Training Is Approved

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) With only one member voicing opposition, the House Postwar Military committee today endorsed the "broad policy" of universal military training.

It brought to a head the long-pending controversy over compulsory military training in peacetime by urging that Congress give the proposition "prompt and thorough consideration."

Although only 16 members of the 22-man committee headed by Chairman Woodrum (D-Va.) signed the formal recommendation, only one, Representative Bradley (D-Pa.) flatly opposed it. Of the other five, Representative Sheppard (D-Calif.) was not available to study the report and four declined to sign it but were represented by Woodrum as being neither opposed nor in favor of the proposal. They are Representatives Bulwinkle (D-N.C.), Short (R-Mo.), Arends (R-Ill.), and Allen (R-Ill.).

The committee did not offer specific legislation—it has no legislative powers—but left that job to the Military Affairs committee which is expected to hold hearings after the summer recess.

A majority of the military committee is known to favor a peacetime draft requiring every youth to take a year of military training at some time between the ages of 17 and 22.

The Woodrum committee, which for two weeks heard Army, Navy, veterans' groups and others support the proposal and churchmen, educators, labor and farm groups oppose it, urged that "full consideration be given" to these matters when Congress is ready to act:

"1. It should be designed primarily to train men for military service under conditions of modern warfare.

"2. It should conform in its details with the requirements shown by experience in this war and by future technological developments, to be necessary to prepare men to serve in the armed forces effectively.

"3. It should be universal and democratic, applicable to rich and poor alike, and with a minimum of exemptions or exceptions.

"4. It should be fitted into the existing structure of the military and naval establishments as provided for in the national defense act of 1920 and other existing legislation, or into that structure as hereafter modified by this Congress.

"5. It should be consistent with the preservation of the position of the National Guard Officers Reserve Corps, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve and the Naval Militia as components of the military and naval establishments.

"6. It should provide for training of men in youth in such a manner and on such a basis as to cause the least interference with their normal education and careers consistent with the effectiveness of the training program.

"7. It should provide for training only and should not require any character of military service. Service would be required only in the event Congress should in the future order conscription to meet a national emergency."

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Universal Service Is Indorsed

House Post-war Military Policy Committee Approves Principle of Training.

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Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—The House Post-war Military Policy Committee indorsed today the broad principle of universal military training in peacetime.

The committee recommended that Congress enact legislation to put the program into effect, and that the action be taken during the present session. The recommendation was approved by sixteen of the twenty-two members.

Committee members said that only one member, Representative Bradley (D.-Pa.), opposed the recommendation, though five others did not sign the formal report. The names of the five non-signers were not disclosed.

The committee, a non-legislative group, did not blueprint the form of legislation that should be enacted. That will be done by the House Military Committee following hearings expected to be held after the proposed summer recess.

Young Men Subject to Draft.

Generally, the legislation under consideration would require every able-bodied male to take one year of military training sometime between his 17th and 21st birthdays.

Prospectively trainees would not be subject to active military service except in event of a national emergency declared by Congress. The general plan is that, after their year of training, they will become members of a reserve component subject to call to service in time of war or emergency.

"It is not feasible to rest the future security of the United States upon a large standing armed force," the committee said. "Its cost would be prohibitive; the necessary men to fill its ranks could not be hired in time of peace, and it would be repugnant to the American people."

Urges Trained Citizenry.

The committee said "an alert and trained citizenry capable of prompt mobilization to meet and deal with any national or international emergency" must be an integral part of United States military power.

During two weeks of recent public hearings, strong support for universal training came from the Army and the Navy, veterans organizations and miscellaneous private organizations. The principal opposition came from organized labor, clergymen, educators and farm groups.

entering the field of legislation.

The committee welcomed and sought information and advice from citizen groups and organizations, from government officials and from individuals whose background and experience qualified them to speak on this important topic. All persons desiring to be heard were heard or given an opportunity to present written statements for incorporation in the printed record of the hearings. More than a hundred witnesses appeared and were heard. Among those who testified were representatives of churches and church groups, of educational institutions and organizations of educators, of labor unions and of veterans' organizations, and the Under Secretary of State (Acting Secretary of State while Mr. Stettinius was attending the world security conference in San Francisco), the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the chief of staff of the Army, the chief of naval operations and other representatives of the armed services. On a day specially set aside therefor, several members of Congress appeared and presented their views.

House Report on Post-War Military Training

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Following is the complete text of the House post-war military policy committee's report on universal military training:

Mr. Woodrum, from the select committee on post-war military policy, submitted the following:

Report on universal military training (pursuant to H. Res. 465 of the 78th Congress, 2d session, and H. Res. 55 of the 79th Congress, 1st session):

The select committee on post-war military policy, of the House of Representatives, between June 4th and June 19th, inclusive, conducted extensive hearings on the question, "Should the United States adopt as a matter of broad policy a system of universal military training in the post-war period?"

This committee realizes that several very important problems will be encountered in working out a final solution but is confident that the appropriate committees of the Congress are fully competent to solve them. Indeed, this committee, obedient to the resolution establishing it, confines its recommendations to the field of policy, and refrains from

In the light of these hearings and of the deliberations by its members on this subject, the committee deems the following propositions to be true:

1. The eminent position of the United States in the family of nations is supported by her balanced elements of greatness, one of which is commensurate military power.

2. The future security of the United States, as a sovereign nation, depends upon the continuing willingness and ability of our people to protect, by force if necessary, the principles and ideals which inspired the formation of the world security organization.

3. Because the success of the world security organization will depend upon the continuing efforts and abilities of the member nations to discharge the obligations jointly and mutually undertaken in the United Nations charter, a retrogression by the United States to her previous state of military unpreparedness would defeat the objects and purposes of peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

4. The retention by the United States of a degree of military power, in being or in reserve, adequate to her needs depends upon several component factors, an indispensable one of which is an alert and trained citizenry capable of prompt mobilization to meet and deal with any national or international emergency.

5. It is traditional in the United States that in time of peace our regular or standing armed forces are reduced to a minimum; that in time of emergency our able-bodied citizens of military age join with the regular forces in bearing arms in the preservation of the national security. This tradition should be maintained and preserved.

6. Future military and naval operations, whether they are to be employed in the defense of the nation against aggression or in the implementation by force of the decisions of the world security organization, cannot be conducted effectively by raw recruits or by partially trained men. In view of the technological advances in methods of warfare and of the intricacy of the weapons now in use and to be used, those who will be subject to military service in the future will require thorough training in order to be able to serve their country well and with a reasonable chance of survival.

7. There is no sound or safe basis for assuming that, before a future aggressor strikes, the United States will be given warning and an adequate interval to train her men and build up her military readiness. Yet the safeguarding of world security, if not the survival of the nation, may well depend on prompt and successful participation by the United States in large-scale military and naval operations.

8. It is not feasible to rest the future security of the United States, upon a large standing armed force; its cost would be prohibitive; the necessary men to fill its ranks could not be hired in time of peace, and it would be repugnant to the American people.

A trained citizenry is only one of several elements necessary to a respectable military posture for our nation in the post-war

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period. A program of continuing scientific research and development, recommended by this country on May 2, 1945, is likewise a vital element. A state of convertibility of our vast industrial machine to military production should be preserved. We must have a highly trained regular armed force, minimum in size but with modern mobile strength on the ground, on the sea and in the air. Yet, without minimizing the importance of any of these elements, this committee is convinced that the plan for giving adequate military training to all citizens is perhaps the most vital element of all.

Such a plan is in accordance with our best traditions. Such a plan will not change or regiment the character of our citizens or militarize our people. In the present war, long periods of intensive military training have in no degree altered or impaired the free spirit of the American citizen in uniform. Our national freedom has been indissolubly linked with the valiant performance of our citizen soldier. Upon his swift readiness to serve in the cause of world peace the nation's future welfare rests. But the time when the citizen could over night spring to arms, and fight and win, is gone. Nor can he depend on another training interval bought with the blood and substance of allies conveniently placed in the aggressor's path. He deserves a right to prepare himself to serve, when and if future need should come, with all the skill in modern methods of warfare that timely and intensive training can provide.

For these and for other reasons your committee, therefore, recommends that the Congress adopt, as a matter of broad policy, a system of universal military training for the critical years ahead. The committee has limited its consideration to questions of broad policy and has refrained from particular consideration of the ways and means in which such a policy would be put into effect, nevertheless, there are certain convictions which the members of the committee share, derived from the testimony of various groups, which are submitted to the Congress in the hope that they will be of assistance to the committee on military affairs and to the member of Congress in their consideration of specific legislation on the subject.

Your committee recommends that, in any system of universal military training provided by law, full consideration should be given to these features.

1. It should be designed primarily to train men for military service under conditions of modern warfare.

2. It should conform in its details with the requirements shown by experience in this war and by future technological developments to be necessary to prepare men to serve in the armed forces effectively.

3. It should be universal and democratic, applicable to rich and poor alike, and with a minimum of exemptions or exceptions.

4. It should be fitted into the existing structure of the military and naval establishments as provided for in the national defense act of 1920 and other existing legislation or into that structure as heretofore modified by this Congress.

5. It should be consistent with the preservation of the position of the National Guard, Officers Reserve Corps, the Reserve Officers Training Corps, the enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve and the Naval Militia as components of the military and naval establishments.

6. It should provide for training of men in youth in such a manner and on such a basis as to cause the least interference with their normal education and careers consistent with the effectiveness of the training program.

7. It should provide for training only and should not require any character of military service. Service would be required only in the event Congress should in the future order conscription to meet a national emergency.

In this connection the committee would like to emphasize the distinction between "peacetime conscription," a term so frequently used by opponents of this proposal, and "universal military training," the proposal under consideration. In order that there may be no doubt as to what is in the mind of the armed services, the committee herewith quotes verbatim from the statement filed with the committee by Major General William F. Tompkins of the general staff of the War Department on that subject:

"From a planning standpoint the War Department wants to make it crystal clear to this committee that it does not recommend or desire that trainees be inducted into the Army for military service. They should be inducted into training organizations for training purposes only. When the year of training is completed, it is recommended that graduate trainees become members of the enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army for a period of five years, but during that time they are not to be subject to any further compulsory training or service except in the event of a national emergency declared by the Congress."

Your committee further recommends that the Congress give the subject of this report prompt and thorough consideration with a view to determining what course of action should be followed in this particular. It is manifest that those who are charged with the responsibility of planning the composition of the nation's military and naval establishments will be severely handicapped unless and until the Congress, by appropriate enactment, defines the future policy and thus lays the predicate for an orderly transition from the war-time to the peacetime military organizations. Moreover, your committee is convinced that timely adoption of the principle will provide assurance to the United Nations that this nation expects to retain the necessary military strength to stand behind and make to work the idealism which has inspired the Dumbarton Oaks and the World Security conferences.

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Byrnes Names Cohen, Once of 'Brain Trust'

Ex-Team-Mate of Corcoran and Counsel to Vinson To Be Special Assistant

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—A routine governmental appointment revived today memories of the New Deal "Brain Trust."

The new Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, announced the appointment of Benjamin V. Cohen, of New York, as one of three special assistants. Mr. Cohen not only was one of the early "Brain Trusters," but one of the few originals still in government.

Many of the members of the Roosevelt "Brain Trust," including Raymond Moley, Rexford Guy Tugwell and Adolf A. Berle, were college professors. Anti-Administration cartoonists invariably drew them in cap and gown, plotting the overthrow of the American system of free enterprise.

Two "Brain Trusters" who lingered longer than most were Mr. Cohen and Thomas G. Corcoran, who had studied at Harvard Law School under Felix Frankfurter, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Had Early New Deal Role

The Cohen-Corcoran team functioned in the Department of Justice and had much to do with the early New Deal legislation regulating public utilities, stocks and bonds.

"Tommy the Cork," as President Roosevelt referred to Mr. Corcoran, eventually retired from government to practice law. The quiet, studious Mr. Cohen, never as much in the spotlight as his partner, remained.

Mr. Cohen served as a special assistant to four Attorneys General in a row between 1933 and 1941, then went to London as legal adviser to American Ambassador John G. Winant.

He returned to Washington in 1942 to take an active role in the home-front side of the war effort beside Mr. Byrnes. He was general counsel for Mr. Byrnes in the Office of Economic Stabilization, then in the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

Quit Post Under Vinson

Mr. Cohen, now fifty years old, retired recently as general counsel to War Mobilizer Fred Vinson, presumably to resume his relationship with Mr. Byrnes in the State Department. He is expected to serve the new Secretary in a top-level legal role.

Along with Mr. Cohen, Mr. Byrnes today appointed Donald S. Russell and Walter Brown as special assistants on temporary assignment.

Mr. Russell, like Mr. Byrnes, is from Spartanburg, S. C. He was an assistant in the Economic Stabilization Office and later assistant director of the Office of War Mobilization.

Mr. Brown, a resident of Thomson, Ga., was Washington correspondent for several Southern newspapers before he became press relations director for the War Mobilization Office about a year ago.

Judge Who Resigned Still Faces Investigation

Funds Voted as Truman Accepts Johnson's Resignation

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—President Truman today formally accepted the resignation of Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson, of Lewisburg, Pa.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement, the House voted an additional $7,500 to the Judiciary Committee to investigate the "official conduct" of Judges Johnson and Albert L. Watson of the Middle District Pennsylvania Court at Scranton. Under the judicial retirement act, which he specifically cited in submitting his resignation, Judge Johnson will continue to draw his full salary, $10,000 a year. He is seventy-two and has served more than twenty years on the Federal bench.

Full pay is provided all Federal judges who resign or retire after serving ten years or more, and who are seventy or older.

Chairman John J. Cochran, Democrat, of Missouri, of the House Accounts Committee, told the House that Judge Johnson's resignation was not a consideration in connection with the fund request.

"The House has instructed the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of these judges," Mr. Cochran continued. "They have now found something they feel is of great importance. The resignation will not prevent the House from impeaching Judge Johnson if they find justification.

"If a judge would be immune from impeachment proceedings simply because he retired, naturally judges under investigation might take that course."

10 Agencies Without Funds As Aftermath of FEPC Fight

WASHINGTON, July 5 — (AP) Ten home front war agencies were stripped of their 1946 fiscal year funds—including money to meet soon-due payrolls—in a House fight today over the Fair Employment Practices committee.

Blocked by southerners in efforts to obtain funds for FEPC, backers of that agency decided to "force a showdown" by eliminatnig the money for the other ten agencies. They did this under parliamentary rules which permitted a single member to eliminate any item for which there had not been previous statutory authorization.

The result was that the war agencies appropriation bill was slashed from a total of $752,000,000 to $134,000,000. The House then passed the measure by a voice vote and sent it to the Senate.

There was brief but angry debate as all funds for the following agencies were removed:

War Labor board, $13,100,000; Office of Defense Transportation, $7,000,000; Office of Economic Stabilization, $196,250; Office of Scientific Research and Development, $70,000,000; Office of Inter-American affairs, $14,000,000; Office of War Information, $18,000,000; War Production board, $35,000,000; War Shipping administration, $437,000,000; Office of Strategic services, $20,000,000; Petroleum Administration for War, $3,968,200.

Those agencies thus have no funds with which to operate during the 1946 fiscal year that started last Sunday. Although separate emergency legislation permits them to incur obligations in anticipation of funds they hope to get eventually, it does not allow them to meet payrolls for work performed during the new fiscal year. Some of the payrolls will be due soon.

The Senate undoubtedly will restore all or most of the eliminated money, thereby putting the measure back on the legislative merry-go-round on which it has been whirling since July 1.

Once before the House passed the bill, leaving in some money for every agency except FEPC. The Senate added $250,000 for the FEPC and touched off a controversy with House foes of the FEPC, set up by President Roosevelt to combat job discrimination because of race, creed or color.

There are no indications that either side will give in soon in the fight that already has blocked a planned House adjournment slated to start next week.

Left in the bill as the House passed it while delegations of FEPC supporters sat in the galleries and buttonholed members in the lobbies were these funds:

Office of Censorship, $13,000,000; Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, $44,000,000; Selective Service system, $52,000,000; War Relocation authority, $25,000,000. In addition it retained authority for the smaller war plants corporation and the office of alien property custodian to operate with finances already available.

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Senate Votes Farmers $48,331 For Bad U. S. Advice on Spray

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Because a variety of Delaware apples turned out to be allergic to a Japanese beetle fumigant recommended by the Department of Agriculture, the Senate has voted $48,331.78 to thirteen growers who followed directions and lost money.

Reporting on the bill by Senator James M. Tunnell, Democrat, of Delaware, the Senate Claims Committee said that use of methyl bromide on thirty-six carloads of Williams Early Red apples in 1944 lowered their shipping value from nearly $70,000 to salvage receipts of about $21,000.

The Agriculture Department had recommended the treatment because of the shortage of wire screening which is usually used in packing plants to protect shipments from contamination by the beetles. In a letter to the Senate Committee dated March 7, the then Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, defended the department and asserted the loss was not the government's responsibility.

A letter from A. L. Kenworthy, associate horticulturist of the University of Delaware agricultural experiment station, asserted, however, that the Federal department had recommended too high a dosage for the Williams Early Red variety and had not conducted "extensive enough" experimental work.

The bill by Senator Tunnell, which now goes to the House, carries the following awards to Delaware growers: C. L. Cannon, of Bridgeville, $1,197.27; W. H. Chandler, of Milton, $16,618.63; C. F. Fifer, of Wyoming, $2,886.90; W. S. Jones, of Bridgeville, $2,436.32; E. L. Kratz, of Greenwood, $379.52; Lord Brothers, of Dover,

$2,290.33; Lord & Rickards, of Dover, $930.08; L. C. Newton, of Bridgeville, $3,773.03; O. A. Newton & Son, of Bridgeville, $1,968.07; Frank W. Richardson, of Camden, $4,095.75; George B. Ruos & Son, of Bridgeville, $3,742.66; T. S. Smith & Sons, of Bridgeville, $6,751.26; Townsend's, Inc., of Millsboro, 1,161.96.

TARIFF TRADE ACT SIGNED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) President Truman took over today the tariff bargaining power which Congress granted on his plea that it was necessary to the "success" of his administration.

He signed into law a three-year extension of the reciprocal trade act, which carries authority to cut tariffs 50 per cent below the rates in effect Jan. 1, 1945, in return for concessions from other nations.

Republicans made a party-line fight against the new duty cutting authorization, though there was little opposition to the actual extension of the trade agreements program itself. The measure went through the House 239 to 153 and the Senate approved 54 to 21.

The old law carried power to cut import taxes as much as 50 per cent below the levels of the Republican Hawley-Smoot tariff act of 1930. Thus, on items on which the original authorization has been fully used, new rates may be 75 per cent below those in the Hawley-Smoot measure.

State department officials say that on an average basis the new law will permit a return to the tariff levels of the Underwood act of the Wilson administration. On specific items there may be broad variation from that average.

President Roosevelt recommended the additional tariff cutting power shortly before his death, and during the battle in Congress President Truman advised the legislators it was needed for the success of his administration.

Senate Group Refuses More Housing Funds

Washington, July 5 (AP)—A supplemental estimate of $18,373,000 for the national housing agency has been turned down by the Senate Appropriations Committee, a committee aide said today.

President Truman sent the estimate to the Senate Tuesday with a letter from the budget director advising that the funds would be used to provide for distressed families of service men.

Another budget-approved request for $25,000,000 cash and $75,000,000 to be given the Federal Works Agency for road construction, also received Tuesday, was approved as part of the Second Deficiency Bill, the committee aide said.

Asks Vote on Succession

Johnson, of Colorado, Points to Truman Trip to Berlin

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, today called for quick action on the Presidential succession bill in view of the 'hazardous" trip soon to be undertaken by Preesident Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

The President and Mr. Byrnes, who under existing law is next in line for the Presidency, are to attend a Big Three conference in the Berlin area.

"There is no denying this trip is hazardous," Senator Johnson told a reporter. He said the Senate should act swiftly on the bill, already approved by the House, under which the House Speaker would move up to the Presidency when there is no President or Vice-President.

FEPC Advocates Employ House Rules Effectively

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 5—Supporters of the Fair Employment Practices Committee struck more than half a billion dollars out of the War Agencies Supply bill today, and left many such agencies broke, just by reading the House rules.

Any member can raise a point of order on the contention that the proceedings under way violate the rules. He must be upheld if he can cite a rule being violated. One member can do it, demanding and getting a return to the regular order.

The rules, filling a big book, prohibit inclusion of legislation in appropriation bills, such as providing funds for some activity not expressly authorized by law. The agencies whose funds were knocked out fall in that category.

A vote of two-thirds of the members may suspend the rules and block such points of order.

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CANADA'S SURPLUS MEAT IS ORDERED

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) The agriculture department said today it would not be possible for this country to augment its short meat supply by imports from Canada because the latter has committed its exportable surplus to the United Kingdom and liberated areas.

The department made this statement in response, it said, to numerous inquiries as to why this country cannot secure supplies from its neighbor to the north.

A conference of state governors, meeting at Mackinac Island, Mich., yesterday considered but turned down a resolution of northeastern governors calling for importation of meat from Canada.

The department explained that most of the Canadian meat shipped to the United Kingdom is supplied under a mutual aid or free contribution program and that most of that shipped to liberated areas is a part of Canada's contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

The statement said that Canada has already shipped slightly more meat this year to the United Kingdom than has this country.

CAB APPROVES 3 TRANSOCEAN AIR ROUTE BIDS

Trans-Atlantic Services Are Planned by Pan American, TWA and Export.

NEW EQUIPMENT IS PROJECTED

Post-war Expansion Into Many Countries Is Contemplated by U. S. Companies.

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—The Civil Aeronatics Board authorized three United States air carriers today to operate air transportation routes across the North Atlantic. They are Pan American Airways, Inc.; American Export Airlines, Inc., and Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. Simultaneously the board issued a decision approving the acquisition of the American Export Airlines by American Airlines, Inc. The certificates authorizing the new services were limited to seven years "in order that the operations thereunder, after a reasonable period, may be reviewed."

Pan American Airways is the only American air carrier which heretofore has had permanent authorization for flying service across the North Atlantic. American Export Airlines has been operating under a temporary certificate and heretofore has been authorized to provide service to Lisbon, Portugal, and Foynes, Eire.

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Additional Air Services.

Today's decision will provide additional services to Portugal, Spain, Eire, the British Isles, Scandinavia, Russia, other European countries, North Africa, the Near East and India. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and Detroit were terminal points designated by the CAB, The decision was approved by President Truman.

The CAB said it recognized that the routes established cannot be operated into and through the foreign countries involved until those countries have granted necessary permits. Some already have done so and the board said it believed that operations over parts of the new routes could be started without awaiting the conclusion of diplomatic arrangements with all the countries.

Today's decision extends Pan American's existing route to London through Europe and the Near East to Calcutta, India, via Brussels, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest, Istanbul, Ankara, Beyrouth, Baghdad, Teheran and Karachi. Between Vienna and Istanbul, some schedules will serve Budapest and Bucharest and others will serve Belgrade while between Ankara and Karachi some schedules will serve Teheran and others Beyrouth and Baghdad. Barcelona is added to Pan American's present seille.

American Export Route.

American Export, heretofore authorized to provide service to Lisbon and Foynes, is authorized to provide service via Labrador, Greenland and Iceland to Stavanger, Stockholm, Helsinki, Leningrad and Moscow and via Newfoundland, the Azores and to Foynes, Glasgow, London, Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Berlin, Warsaw and Moscow.

TWA was authorized to operate from points in the United States through Newfoundland over a northern leg to Foynes, Paris, Berne, Rome, Athens, Cairo, Jerusalem, Basra, Dhahran and Bombay. It also received permission to operate over a southern route to Lisbon, Madrid, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Bengasi and Cairo and to operate via Lisbon and Madrid to Rome, where it will connect with services over the northern leg of its route.

In its decision authorizing American Airlines to acquire control of American Export Airlines, the CAB said that the acquisition would be in compliance with its order of July 30, 1942, requiring American Export Lines, Inc., a steamship company, to divest itself of control of American Export Airlines. Under the terms of the agreement American Export Airlines is to sell American Airlines 120,000 shares of its unissued capital stock at $25 a share, or a total of $3,000,000. As a result American would hold not less than 51.4 per cent of the total of 233,331 shares of outstanding capital stock of American Export Airlines. American Export Lines, the steamship company, will retain approximately 24 per cent of the Airline's capital stock. The dissolution of American Export Airlines, Inc., is not contemplated, the decision said, and the company is to remain as a separate corporation.

Joint Statement Issued.

At the American Airlines office, 100 East 42d street, Ralph S. Damon, president, and Sumner Sewall, president of American Export Airlines, issued the following joint statement today:

"We view the permission to combine the experience and operating ability of American Airlines and American Export Airlines as an opportunity to render a completely new and higher standard of public service in the field of air transportation.

"Combining these two experienced companies will have a beneficial effect upon those who travel abroad by air to and from points within the United States. The services at present rendered will be substantially increased just as soon as world conditions permit. In the mean time, the services now operated will be continued and improved."

American Airlines, serving as a contract carrier for the Army Air Transport Command, since 1942, has made a total of more than 7,800 over-ocean flights, including more than 7,000 crossings of the Atlantic as of May 31, 1945. American Export Airlines has been operating as a trans-ocean carrier since 1942, both in commercial service and as a carrier for the ATC and the Naval Air Transport Service, using four-engine airplanes for its trans-Atlantic crossings.

Mr. Sewall said that American Export Airlines is negotiating for giant Constellations for future trans-Atlantic service, and expressed the hope that they would be coming along last next spring.

Passengers will be able to fly from Chicago to Moscow without changing planes and to travel in 120-place planes from New York to London in about eleven hours, as a result of today's decision by the CAB, it was further announced by American Airlines.

Half Pullman Cars in Civilian Service Taken Over by Army

WASHINGTON, July 5 — (AP) Half the pullman cars now in civilian service will be shifted to transportation of troops in the immediate future, the Office of Defense Transportation disclosed tonight.

This announcement came in the wake of a statement by Undersecretary of War Patterson that returning veterans have been compelled to ride long distances in day coaches, without conveniences and the Army has taken steps to correct it.

Some additional day coaches also will be shifted to the military pool, but the percentage will be relatively small.

There are more than 6,000 pullman cars, and 50 per cent of these already are in the military pool.

The new shift will place an additional 1,500 pullmans in the pool, leaving about that many for civilian trains.

Actually, however, the shift will reduce the space available to civilians by more than 50 per cent.

This is because military authorities already have space reservations on practically all civilian trains, and presumably there will be no substantial reduction in these demands.

Day Coach to Coast

Patterson's comment was given in answer to question about the incident of 500 soldiers who rode day-coach, three in a seat, from Boston to San Francisco, complaining that they saw German prisoners of war in pullman coaches enroute.

Said Patterson:

"The part of the story about German prisoners of war being carried in pullmans is not true. The part of the story about our troops being carried without sleepers but in day coaches of the commuter type, is true."

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the ODT said however the cars were standard day coaches.

He remarked that it was "perfectly impossible" to supply all the needed pullman cars and day coaches "without any warning whatever."

Johnson said that information furnished his agency had indicated 154,000 troops would arrive in this country by ship during June, plus 50,000 by air.

Actually, he said, 200,000 arrived by ship and 50,000 by air.

Johnson said he would ask the War department to "give us as much advance notice as possible" in the future when changing requirements demand additional transportation equipment.

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WLB Warns Newspaper Deliverers Of Loss Of Benefits

Washington, July 5 (AP)—The War Labor Board today notified the Newspaper Mail Deliverers Union, which is striking against New York newspapers, to take steps to return to work at 10 A.M. tomorrow or face the loss of retroactive pay adjustments.

The board wired Joseph Simons, president of the union, and Louis Waldman, attorney for the 1,700 strikers, saying that unless the board is notified by 10 A.M. Friday "that the union has taken the necessary steps promptly to terminate the strike, the board in executive session will take under consideration the advisability of amending the June 14, 1945, interim order of the newspaper commission in so far as benefits accrue to the union and to its members under that order."

Had Expected Contract Terms

The commission's order had extended terms of the old contract, which expired at midnight June 30, with the proviso that any adjustments made in a subsequent agreement would be effective as of July 1.

This would mean that any pay increases or agreement by the newspapers to meet the union demand for a three per cent royalty on pay rolls for a union welfare fund, would become effective as of July 1.

The board would take away the retroactivity of any ultimate benefits under its new move to hasten the deliverers back to their jobs on the metropolitan newspapers.

Union Head's Statement

In New York, Simons told a radio audience tonight that "I didn't get any word from the WLB about going back to work tomorrow."

The union president and Edwin S. Friendly, general manager of the New York *Sun*, spoke over station WMCA at the station's invitation to tell both sides of the dispute.

Simons said he had ordered a general meeting of union members at which he intended to tell them "every piece of business that was transacted" at a WLB hearing on the case yesterday in Washington.

Before the broadcast he said the meeting would be either Sunday or Monday.

Board Called In Union

Friendly said:

"The union was called to Washington, not by us, but by the War Labor Board to show cause . . . why it had not returned to work. Instead of explaining why they had not gone back to their jobs (as ordered by the WLB) the union representatives at the hearing merely agreed to call a meeting of the full membership and acquaint it with what had transpired at Washington—nothing more. So far as we know, a meeting has not been called."

NAVY TAKES OVER BIG TIRE FACTORY

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Plants Seized Under Presidential Order.

By LARRY SMITH

AKRON, O., July 5—(AP) The 20-day strike at Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., ended today with Navy seizure of five sprawling plants under presidential edict and an ultimatum to 16,700 C.I.O. United Rubber Workers to be back on the production lines tomorrow.

Capt. H. K. Clark, U.S.N.R., assumed control of the strike-bound concern shortly after noon, pickets cheering as he and his staff walked through the main gate to the office of Goodyear President Edward J. Thomas, where the Truman order was read.

Thomas, shaking hands with Captain Clark, assured him:

"We will cooperate 100 per cent."

And a few minutes later, after placards announcing government seizure had been placed at all gates, C. V. Wheeler, local president of the Goodyear union, sent this message to the strikers:

"Under the circumstances, and because of the necessity of continued war production, we are happy to work under government supervision pending settlement of disputes with the company. The officers of your local union hereby advise you to return to work immediately."

During the stoppage, which Goodyear officials said cost the war effort some 320,000 plane and truck tires, the strikers had seven times spurned back-to-work orders issued by the WLB, had asked President Truman to not seize the plant, and had demanded a Senate committee investigation of the merits of the strike.

But President Truman, finding the war effort would "be unduly impeded or delayed" by production interruptions, ordered the seizure and told the Secretary of the Navy government possession should terminate "within 60 days after he determines that the productive efficiency of the plant x x x prevailing prior to the existing interruptions x x x has been restored."

At the neighboring Firestone Tire and Rubber plant, where 16,500 C.I.O.-United Rubber Workers have been on strike since Sunday, local President Isaac H. (Ike) Watson of the union said:

"We are not going back to work on the conditions under which we went out."

Delay Corsair Delivery

Company officials estimated the Firestone strike has caused loss of 15,000 tires and tubes daily, and Army-Navy spokesmen said completed Corsair and Avenger planes are unable to leave for the Pacific because of lack of tires, brake materials and self-sealing gas tanks, and next week completed Hell Divers will be tied up for the same reason.

In taking over the Goodyear plant, Capt. Clark announced he had offered the company an agreement to continue the present management subject to his orders, but reserved for himself and his staff full authority to direct all labor relations of the company.

He informed strikers that failure to return to work on regular shifts Friday might bring about cancellation of draft deferments, immediate induction of those not otherwise subject to induction, refusal of referral cards and statements of availability, and cancellation of supplementary gas rations.

Following an early statement by Wheeler that he had no statement because "I have not been formally notified of the seizure," Captain Clark intimated there would be no notification of the union.

"I am dealing with the company and the employes," the naval officer said.

The Goodyear strike started June 16 when the company and union failed to get together on 32 disputed wage, hour and working condition points. The Firestone strike also resulted from contract negotiation failure."

STRIKES HELD HARD TO STOP

Wagner Talks At Ceremony For New NLRB Head

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.) said on the tenth anniversary of the National Labor Relations Act today that "only under fascism do you have no strikes, and that is too high a price to pay."

Wagner, father of the act, spoke briefly at the swearing in of Naval Lieutenant Paul M. Herzog as new chairman of the National Labor Relations Board. Herzog, 38-year-old former chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, succeeds Harry A. Millis, who resigned because of ill health.

Mead's Election Forecast

Wagner, during his brief speech, predicted that Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) would be the next Governor of New York. Mead attended the ceremonies, together with Lewis B. Schwellenback, who took oath as new Secretary of Labor last Saturday, and Representative Mary Norton (D., N.J.), all of whom had a part in pressing for action on the measure.

Herzog took the oath from Associate Justice Henry W. Egerton, of the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

U. S. MADE 45 P. C. OF '44 WAR ARMS

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—J. A. Krug, War Production Board chairman, reported today that the United States produced 45 per cent of the world's munitions in 1944 while keeping Americans the best fed—the best housed—the best clothed civilians in the world.

In the first annual report ever issued by the WPB, Krug stated that American war plants have sustained better than a $5,000,000,000 monthly munitions pace since the summer of 1943.

"The nation has supplied the best equipment to the largest Navy, the largest air force and one of the largest armies in the world," the report declared.

"In 1944 alone, the country produced 96,359 planes, including 16,048 heavy bombers, built 30,889 ships, 17,765 tanks, 595,330 Army trucks, and produced 3,284 heavy field guns and howitzers and 7,454 light ones, 152,000 Army aircraft rocket launchers, 215,177 bazookas and 1,146,774 tons of ground artillery ammunition."

In 142 pages, the report described the rise of synthetic rubber production from 8,000 tons in 1941 to 753,000 in 1944; the trebling of aluminum output from 1942 to 1944; the fifty-fold rise of magnesium production in five years and the eighty-fold increase in penicillin output in one year.

MURRAY HITS NLRB

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP)—C.I.O. president Philip Murray today accused the National Labor Relations board of intending "to sanction the practice of setting up 'Jim Crow' locals" in unions.

Murray said in a letter to the board that in its recent decision in a General Motors corporation case, the board ordered an election on petitions of two unions "in the face of an allegation that such unions do not admit negroes into membership."

"The sole answer of the board to this allegation is that it was sufficient that these unions claimed that they would represent all employes of the appropriate unit," said Murray.

"Of course it is farcial to declare that a union will represent all the employes in a unit but will exclude negroes in such unit from membership in the union. This is a second class citizenship to which no American should be relegated."

Halifax Sees President.

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—The Earl of Halifax, the British Ambassador, conferred with President Truman at the White House today preparatory to Mr. Truman's conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

The Ambassador plans to go to London later this month, but said he will not take part in the Big Three conference.

He said he did not discuss a London trip by the President, but explained to reporters that such a visit had been suggested frequently to the late President Roosevelt and that "undoubtedly Mr. Truman has it in mind."

He told reporters the outcome of the British election will not affect in any way Britain's attitude toward "the defeat of Japan, the United Nations Charter or any of the big affairs of the world."

Lehman Flies to Europe

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, leaving here by plane today for Europe to inspect relief missions and consult with Governments, disclosed that UNRRA had financed provision of more than 1,200,000 tons of relief supplies to Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Poland during the first six months of 1945 and that if goods and shipping were available planned to send nearly 4,000,000 tons during the second half of the year.

SHIP BUILDING DECLINES

107 Merchant Boats Made in June, Compared to 112 in May

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—Merchant ship building continued to decline in June in line with reduced production schedules, the Maritime Commission reported today.

A total of 107 ships aggregating 1,010,519 dead weight tons were delivered last month. This compares with 112 ships of 1,120,594 dead weight tons in May.

Construction in the first six months of the year totaled 693 ships of 6,959,254 dead weight tons. About 5,000,000 dead weight tons are scheduled for delivery in the last half year.

BAR NEWSPRINT IMPORTS

Two Boards Declare Europe's Needs Must Be Met First

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The United States will make no newsprint purchases from northern European countries "until the minimum essential needs of other countries have been met," it was announced jointly today by the War Production Board and the Combined Raw Materials Board.

A free press on the continent of Europe, the agencies said, could be possible only through an adequate flow of newsprint, although some wood pulp may be available for import by the United States during the next twelve months if shipping is available.

The statement said that supplies of paperboard and newsprint would be seriously short during the next year, even with supplies available from Sweden and other northern European countries.

Parcel Post Service Resumed

Washington, July 5 (AP)—Resumption of limited parcel post service to additional liberated European countries was announced today by the State Department.

Parcel post service to Greece was re-established June 30. Service to Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Norway was resumed July 2.

Bradley To Keep Army Rank

Washington, July 5 (AP)—President Truman signed a bill today which will permit Gen. Omar N. Bradley to retain his army rank and pay while serving as head of the Veterans Administration. General Bradley, now in Germany, expects to return to this country late in the summer.

Big 3 To Meet In Next 3 Weeks, Truman Says

Washington, July 5 (AP) — The Berlin Big Three meeting will be held in the next three weeks, President Truman said today, extending his own previous deadline for the conference by nine days.

On June 7 the President said he expected his meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin to occur within 40 days. That time will expire July 17. The new period, ending July 26, coincides precisely with London reports that the parley will take place while votes in the British general election are being counted.

B-29 Which Hit Tokyo First Will Tour U.S.

Washington, July 5 (AP)—The Superfortresses "thumper" which participated in the first B-29 raid on Tokyo, has been brought back from the Pacific with its crew to tour the principal B-29 production plants.

Announcing this today, the War Department said the crew of five officers and five enlisted men, first to be returned from the 21st Bomber Command after completing 30 combat missions, will visit eleven cities throughout the country to tell aircraft workers of the importance of keeping up Superfortress production.

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IWO JIMA PICTURE ON NEW U.S. STAMP

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) The Iwo Jima flag raising postage stamp to be issued July 11 will be green instead of the purple color usually used for three cent stamps, the Post Office department has announced.

No reason was given for the change of colors.

The stamp, honoring the Marine Corps, reproduces the famous flag-raising photograph made on Iwo Jima by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal. The department said an initial printing of 100,000,000 copies of the stamp had been ordered.

The first sales will be at Washington.

Truman Signs Second Deficiency Fund Bill

Washington, July 5 (AP)—President Truman today signed the $3,636,203,479 second deficiency appropriation bill carrying 1946 fiscal year funds for the lend-lease program and the Office of Price Administration.

It also finances several other agencies and authorizes sixteen home-front war agencies to incur obligations in anticipation of their regular funds tied up by a controversy over the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

PATTERSON SAYS ARMY PROUD OF NEGRO SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) Undersecretary of War Patterson said today the army is proud of its Negro soldiers and that he knows of no high ranking general who has condemned their performance.

Patterson thus took issue with Senator Eastland (D-Miss). The latter declared last week during senate debate on the fair employment practices committee that high ranking generals told him on a recent overseas trip the negro troops "would neither work nor fight." Eastland called them an "utter and abysmal failure."

Asked at a news conference whether Eastland's views represented those of the army, Patterson replied that he had no knowledge of any high ranking general making such a statement and that the expressed opinions of General Eisenhower, MacArthur and others "do not support any such conclusion."

"The war department" Patterson added "is proud of its troops and that includes negroes as well as other groups."

He added that General Eisenhower had commended volunteer negro platoons in Europe and that the army's inspector general had praised the work of the 24th infantry regiment, a negro outfit in the Marianas.

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Eight Army Art Prize Winners

Washington, July 5 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of eight prize-winning soldiers in the national army arts contest.

Their entries, best of 9,000 submitted by soldiers in every service command in the United States, are now on exhibit here at the National Gallery of Art. The prize winners, each of whom received a $100 war bond, follow:

Class 1 (Oil Paintings and Tempera)—"Between Trains," by Tech. 4/g Robert Niles, Jr., Portland, Maine, stationed at Fort Williams, Maine.

Class W (Water Color and Gouche)—"And Then There Were Three," by Tech. 3/g David F. Klein, Los Angeles, stationed at Fort Knox, Ky.

Class 3 (Mural Designs)—"Color Sketches for Mural in Ocean Front Returnee Mess," by Staff Sergeant Sante Graziani, Cleveland, stationed at AG and SF redistribution center, Miami Beach, Fla.

Class 4 (Sculpture)—"The Pfc.," by Sergt. Michael B. Tatti, New York, stationed at Chanute Field, Illinois.

Class 5 (Renderints)—"Purple Heart," by Sergt. Louis Dorfsman New York, stationed at 8th Service Command Headquarters, Dallas.

Class 6 (Drawings)—"Waiting Room, ATC, LaGuardia Field N.Y.," by Corporal Anne B. Poe of New York city, N.Y., station at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Class 7 (Prints)—"Soldiers Resting," by Tech. 4/g Max Fierto of Detroit, stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

Class 8 (Photographs)—"Doughboy in Africa," by Private George A. Aarons, New York, stationed *Yank*, in New York city.

3,260,000 REGAIN HOMES IN EUROPE

Washington, July 5 (A. P.).—Of nearly 5,800,000 displaced persons found by the Allies in Germany, 3,260,000 have been returned to their home countries.

They include 1,243,600 Frenchmen, of whom 142,693 were returned by air, and 1,393,902 Russians.

Announcing these figures today, the War Department added that Russians constitute by far the largest group of those not yet repatriated. The reason, it said, is that there was no feasible method for returning Soviet citizens until Germany fell and Allied and Russian fronts were linked.

Others already repatriated by June 22, the announcement said, include 247,790 Belgians, 195,000 Dutchmen, 136,043 Italians, 33,488 Czecho-Slovaks 2,051 Yugoslavs and 6,000 Luxembourgers.

Casualties Rise 6,258 to Reach 1,036,937 Total

U. S. Losses at Okinawa Listed at 44,198, Against 117,624 of Japanese

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—An increase of 6,258 casualties reported in the last week raised the total for the armed forces in the war to 1,036,937 today.

The Navy listed 125,540 and the Army 911,397 on the basis of individual names reported to the War Department through June 29.

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, in announcing the over-all totals, reported that Army and Navy casualties in the Okinawa campaign through June 27 aggregated 44,198 against Japanese casualties of 117,624 through June 28.

The American casualties in the campaign included 8,252 killed, 34,165 wounded and 1,781 missing. Japanese losses included 107,046 killed and 10,578 taken prisoner.

A breakdown on Army casualties in all areas since the beginning of the war as reported today and corresponding figures for the preceding week: Killed, 191,684 and 190,277; wounded, 566,117 and 264,302; missing, 38,343 and 39,255; prisoners, 115,253 and 114,191. Mr. Patterson said 342,869 of the wounded have returned to duty and 92,080 of the prisoners have either been exchanged or returned to military control.

Similar figures for the Navy: Killed, 47,849 and 46,458; wounded, 62,236 and 60,986; missing, 11,237 and 10,985; prisoners, 4,218 and 4,225.

Most of this week's increase reflected fighting in the Pacific, the War Department said.

Only a few European casualties are still being reported, and some of these occurred after hostilities ceased. For example, some men have been injured by stepping on mines which have not been removed.

MEDAL OF HONOR GOES TO TWO DEAD HEROES

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP)—The War Department announced today the posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to two soldiers.

Pfc. George Benjamin Jr. of Carney's Point, N. J., who insisted on giving an intelligence officer information on Japanese positions while he lay dying in an aid station, was one of these.

Private Benjamin, an Army radio operator, was in the rear of his tank-supported platoon when it was stopped by a hail of Japanese fire last Dec. 21 on Leyte. He rushed to the front of his company with a pistol in one hand and the radio set under his other arm, and shouted to the others to follow him.

He plunged uphill toward the enemy and killed five men before he drove into the enemy positions and was cut down by machine-gun fire, it was stated.

The other Medal of Honor was awarded to Pfc. Richard E. Cowan, who mowed down more than forty Germans with a machine gun last Dec. 17 in Belgium during the big German counter-offensive in the Ardennes.

The 22-year-old Wichita, Kan., infantryman survived that engagement but was mortally wounded the following day. The medal will be given to his father, Ralph E. Cowan of Wichita.

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The Trigger Is Overdue; Submarine Carried 80

45 U. S. Undersea Craft Lost or Presumed Lost in War

WASHINGTON, July 5 (AP).—The submarine Trigger, with a war-time complement of eighty to eighty-five officers and men, is overdue from patrol and is presumed lost, the Navy announced today in a communique.

This brings to forty-five the number of American submarines lost since the start of the war, including four announced as sunk, tw destroyed to prevent capture and thirty-nine overdue and presumed lost.

The Trigger, 1,525-ton craft, was built at the Mare Island, Calif., Navy Yard and was commissioned Jan. 4, 1942. Her captain was Commander David R. Connole, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Connole, of Madison, Ill. His wife lives at Annapolis, Md.

The Trigger won a Presidential Unit Citation for outstanding performance in combat during her fifth, sixth anr seventh patrols. Three years ago in the Battle of Midway, she was part of the force under Vice-Admiral Jack Fletcher, senior task force commander.

SUICIDE PLANES DAMAGE NEWCOMB

American Destroyer Survives Terrific Attack, Reaches Port.

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) The Navy told today how the destroyer Newcomb survived hits by four Japanese suicide planes which "literally disemboweled" the ship and caused 91 casualties.

"Superhuman firefighting" was credited with saving the vessel, and the report paid high tribute to Newcomb gunners who shot down three other kamikazes.

The seventh suicider made a double strike, skidding across the Newcomb into the stern of the destroyer Leutze which had come to the stricken ship's aid. The Leutze counted 84 casualties—a total of 175 for the two warships.

The 2,100-ton Newcomb, veteran of Pacific campaigning, fought the Kamikaze pilots for two terrific hours April 6 near Ie Shima in the Ryukyus off southern Japan and "is afloat today because her heroic crew, many with hair aflame and clothes burned off, refused to give her up even when all power and communication was lost and more than half of the ship was enveloped in flames," the Navy said.

The Newcomb, which had outfought suicide pilots at Mindoro, Lingayen Gulf and Okinawa, was supporting heavy units of the fleet when at 4 p. m. a very large formation of enemy planes was reported. American fighters intercepted the flight but some slipped through.

The gunnery officer, Lt. (J.G.) H. B. M. Harris-Warren, Coronado, Calif., counted 40 enemy planes at one time, 21 in the water.

At 4:25 p. m., the first enemy dived at the Newcomb whose gunners sent it crashing 20 feet away without damage to the ship.

Turn Saved Ship

Almost immediately the second suicider started his run. As the ship's guns scored hits, the commanding officer, Comdr. Ira McMillian, Fort Worth, Tex., gave orders at the last minute for a sharp turn. The plane crashed in the Newcomb's wake.

The third Japanese tried a low level attack and landed. Flying through a curtain of steel, he caromed off a gun mount into the afterstack. Gasoline, steam from a boiler, metal from the superstructure and the plane mingled with the resulting fire to make the amidship section an inferno.

Then came suicider No. 4, anxious for an easy kill. The Newcomb was ready and one of the first salvos sent him splashing.

Kamikazers No. 5 and 6 started simultaneously. With a partial loss of power, McMillian tried to change course fast. One plane struck another body blow, amidships. A terrific explosion indicated the plane's bombload had let go.

The wounded ship lost all electric and steam power, her engine rooms in rubble, ammunition magazines afire and gun handling rooms blazing. The afterstack, torpedo mounts, amidships structure and 40 mm mounts were blown over the side. She came to a stop as smoke and flames shot 1,000 feet high.

Ships in the vicinity watched in amazement as from the scene of destruction gunners hurled steel with accuracy at the sixth suicider.

Although hit, No. 6 plowed into the forward stack, spraying more gasoline over the melting mass amidships.

In spite of heavy seas and the danger of a blast from the Newcomb's magazines, Lt. Leon Grabowsky, Paterson, N. J., commanding officer of the Leutze, maneuvered the Leutze into rescue position.

Men's Spirit Unbroken

"The Newcomb was littered with debris," the Navy related. "Burned and wounded men lined her decks. Wounded were carrying wounded. Amidships firefighters were trying to use portable pumps to extinguish fires billowing from the deep cavity where the firerooms had been. Yet, when the Leutze pulled alongside she was greeted with cheers and waving hands."

The heat forced about 100 men on the Newcomb's fantail to hit the water. Forward, firefighters and rescuers thought the stern of the ship was gone because of the flaming curtain between.

This was the scene as Kamikazer No. 7 essayed to crash dive both ships. Both destroyers met him with steel, the Leutze firing across the Newcomb which was forced to fire and train manually.

"With Lt. Harris-Warren shouting ranges and bearings, and with Theodore H. Agidius, gunner's mate 1-c, the Dalles, Ore., and Paul H. Edwardson, Jr., boatswain's mate 1-c, Allston, Mass., gun captains of the forward five-inch guns, loading and directing their crews, the Newcomb again pulled the near-impossible," the Navy said.

The suicider, hit in the wing, skidded across the Newcomb's deck and rammed the stern of the Leutze. The hardhit rescue ship began to drift away as her crew fought her own fires and aided wounded. Lines were cast off and another destroyer quickly came alongside the Newcomb.

Within 30 minutes the Newcomb's fires were out and soon she was in tow for a repair base.

The Leutze was having a struggle. Lt. (J.G.) John G. Grelis, Philadelphia, was credited by Grabowsky with saving the ship. Grelis took charge of repair and damage control parties after he recovered from being blown across the fantail into lifelines. He descended into four and half feet of oil and water, directing pumping and shoring of the holes punched in the

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ship. The Leutze also reached a base for repairs.

The Navy described Grabowsky, who is 27, as one of its youngest destroyer captains. He took over at Iwo Feb. 17.

The Navy commended John Robert Stuck, fireman 1-c, aboard the Leutze, for dragging two stunned and shocked men from a flooded magazine. Stuck, 20, lives at Bell Gardens, Calif.

The Newcomb lost 17 enlisted men killed, 20 missing in action, seven officers and 47 enlisted men wounded. The Leutze lost two enlisted men killed, 14 missing, one officer and 67 enlisted men wounded.

McMillian took command of the Newcomb Nov. 7, 1944. It was commissioned Nov. 10, 1943, and early in 1944 was operating in the Marshalls.

The Navy told stories of individual heroism aboard the Newcomb in the engagement. Here is part of its account:

Lt. (J.G.) C. H. Gedge, River Forest, Ill., directed the firing of the 40 and 20 mm machine guns until the action was over and then supervised the jettisoning of depth charges. He was assisted by William P. Footlil, seaman 1-c, Pittsfield, Mass.

Praise Danbury Sailor

Donald J. Keeler, machinist's mate 2-c, Lake avenue extension, Danbury, Conn., was the center of a fire fighting crew aft which probably did more toward saving the ship than any one other group. Keeler, whose battle station was in after steering, put controls in manual when power was lost and then joined the men on the smok-covered stern. Keeler located a portable pump somewhere in the smoke and managed to get it started.

Richard C. Tacey, machinist's mate, 1-c, Malden, Mass., member of a repair party, was killed when he attempted to reach some engineering personnel trapped by the flames.

Peter Kizilski, machinist's mate, 2-c, Raynor street, Southington, Conn., was killed near the forward stack while trying to secure additional equipment. Kizilski had fought fires forward during the earlier hit.

Iverson A. Carter, gunner's mate, 3-c, remained at his amidships gun throughout the first plane crash and was firing at the second when it hit. Carter, whose wife, Andrea, lives at 117 Greenwich avenue, New Haven, Conn., is listed as missing in action.

Lt. J. J. McNeil, medical corps, Everett, Mass., rescued several wounded men, took them to a [illegible] of safety, took charge of all ca[illegible] ties and performed surgical work on a table in the wardroom.

Other men who have been commended for outstanding leadership and resourcefulness under fire include:

Melvin C. Farnsworth, chief gunner's mate, 2 Highland Park, Cambridge, Mass.

Roger L. Birch, pharmacist's mate, 3-c, 17 Perley street, West Lynn, Mass.

Eisenhower Is on Way To Capital After Rest

Fished and Golfed a Few Days at White Sulphur Springs

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 5 (AP).—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower has left for Washington after a brief rest period in Lee cottage at Ashford General Hospital here, it was disclosed today.

At his request there was no public mention of his stay at this former resort, where the supreme commander of the Allied forces played golf and fished. An officer related that "he was down at the club the other night, his shirt open at the neck, no insignia except the five stars on his cap, holding a string of fish this long and wearing a grin from ear to ear."

During his stay the general attended the world premiere of "G. I. Joe," a picturization of the war experiences of the late Ernie Pyle. Loud applause from hospital patients greeted General Eisenhower as he entered the post theater.

With the general was his wife, with whom he celebrated his twenty-ninth wedding anniversary July 1, and Sergeant Michael McKeough, of Corona, Queens, New York. Sergeant McKeough became the first member of the Eisenhower invasion team in 1941 at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

LOSE MONEY IN LOANS TO SON OF LATE PRESIDENT

Get only Part of Money Back When Roosevelt Network Venture Fails.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 5 (AP)—Avid G. Baird, New York insurance executive, described as "private and personal investments" the loans totalling $120,000 made by himself and a business acquaintance to Elliott Roosevelt in 1939 in which the two lost approximately $70,000 when the Texas radio network business venture of the late President's son failed.

The loans were "entered into for profit because the loan carried for the lenders an option to purchase stock in the network at the original offering price," Baird said, "and the gains could have been substantial. The companies did not turn out to be profitable, and the loans were liquidated at losses to the lenders."

He said that through "payment and salvage" he recovered about $30,000 on a $70,000 loan and that his acquaintance, Maxwell M. Bilofsky, a radio tube and electrical apparatus manufacturer, recovered about $20,000 on a $50,000 loan.

Baird said the lenders never purchased stock in the network.

He said he recovered as much as he did because Roosevelt gave him some Transcontinental Broadcasting company stock as collateral. He said he had known young Roosevelt, now a brigadier general in the army, for a number of years, but only in a business way, and added that, as far as he knew, President Roosevelt was never apprised of the loan. He termed himself a political independent with no political connections, and said he had never had any government contracts or negotiations.

Counsel for John Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, revealed recently that Hartford had lost $196,000 of a $200,000 loan to Roosevelt and written it as a bad debt in his 1942 income tax return.

When queried about the tax angle of his loan, Baird replied, "no comment."

The insurance man said he had "nothing to add" to a statement made Tuesday by Bilofsky, a Loch Arbour resident and Newark manufacturer, that he loaned Roosevelt $50,000, took as collateral 500 shares in Texas radio network stock, which later proved worthless, and recovered a total of $20,800 on the loan.

The loan was arranged by Baird, Bilofsky said, when he was helping Roosevelt raise funds to buy the network.

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Interlochen Musicians Ask Curb On Petrillo

Interlochen, Mich., July 5 (AP)—Young musicians at the National Music Camp here struck up a new tune today in the form of letters demanding passage of a bill to give them the right to broadcast.

The letter-writing obligato was suggested to the students by Dr. Joseph E. Maddy, camp president.

Representing 37 states, the letters ask an end to the fight with James C. Petrillo, czar of the American Federation of Musicians, by passage of the Vandenberg-Pondero bill giving the camp the right to broadcast nationally.

The bill is now in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committees.

Petrillo banned national broadcasts from the camp in 1942. Early this year he ordered the camp placed on the union's "unfair" list and threatened suspension of any union member who took part in the camp program.

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BOEING TO PRODUCE BIG TRANSPORT PLANES

SEATTLE, July 5 — (AP) The Boeing Aircraft company plant here, which has been turning out B-29 Superfortresses for the air strike at Japan, will start production of C-97 transport planes in the near future, Board Chairman C. L. Egtvedt said today.

He said the Army contract for the planes as a service test offer involving a limited quantity. The production of B-29s will continue at the plant, Egtvedt added.

The C-97 is the transport counterpart of the Superfort and recently set a transcontinental speed record by flying fom Seattle to Washington, D. C., in six hours, three minutes, 50 seconds.

TO AWARD BUCKNER POSTHUMOUS MEDAL

NEW YORK, July 5—(AP) Capt. Alejandro Fernandez Ortiz, Venezuelan consul-general, said today his government would award the decoration of the Order of Liberator, First Class, posthumously to Lt. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, commander of the 10th Army, who was killed June 18 on Okinawa.

Speaking in the absence of Caracciolo Parra Perez, Venezuelan foreign minister, Fernandez told the Pan American Society the award would be presented to Buckner's widow, the former Adele Blac of Louisville, Ky. Buckner was born near Munfordville, Ky.

Fernandez said he hoped Buckner—like Simon Bolivar, his namesake—would become the "symbol of faith and strength to all Americans of the north and south."

Plot To Assassinate MacArthur Reported

New York, July 5—Merrill Mueller, NBC correspondent, reported from Manila tonight that seven Japanese snipers and spies recently have been executed in Manila, "among them men who have shown a singular interest in the office, home and activities of Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur."

Indicating that possibly an assassination plot was involved, Mueller said "MacArthur personifies the Japanese hate for America and Tokyo is blaming him for Japan's troubles."

NIGHT

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Harry Hopkins Takes Job As Garment Industry Czar

NEW YORK, July 5—(AP) David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said today that Harry L. Hopkins, former special presidential adviser, had accepted the post of impartial chairman of the New York women's coat and suit industry.

Dubinsky said Hopkins was expected to assume the post after a rest of several weeks.

Hopkins succeeds former New York Mayor James J. Walker, who was named to the post in 1940 and occupied it until June 30, 1945. It was stated that Hopkins' salary would be "in the neighborhood" of $25,000 a year.

Dubinsky said in a statement that as impartial chairman, Hopkins would preside over collective agreements covering 50,000 employes and 1,300 employers with an annual production output valued at $500,000,000. Dubinsky said the production comprised 80 per cent of the coat and suit output for the nation.

He said the collective agreements in the industry were formed in 1910 when machinery for the settlement of labor-management difference was established under a "protocol of peace."

Dubinsky said he headed a committee which offered Hopkins the job. He named others on the committee as being Israel Feinberg, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint board; Charles Baker, executive director of the Infants' and Children's Coat association; Joseph L. Dubow, executive director of the Merchants' Ladies' Garment association; Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., and Charles M. Sussman, executive director of the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers association.

"It is a source of utmost satisfaction to us that Mr. Hopkins has acceded to our earnest request that he accept the impartial chairmanship of the New York cloak and suit industry," Dubinsky said. "His past experience and broad vision will have a great constructive meaning to all factors in our industry. He will unquestionably perpetuate the industry's tradition of progress in sound and equitable labor-employer dealing in which our industry has enacted a pioneer's role."

PEACETIME DRAFT ASSAILED BY TAFT

NEW YORK, July 5—(AP) Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-Ohio) said tonight that compulsory military training would "destroy every hope of peace in the world," and declared he was opposed to the program "because we would be adopting the essence of the very totalitarianism which we denounce."

In an "America's town meeting" program debate on the subject "should we have universal military training after the war," Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., another speaker, declared compulsory military training was necessary to provide American youth the "basic preparation for their duties as protectors of the American faith."

Other speakers included Actor Burgess Meredith, former Army Air corps captain, and Dr. Felix Morley, president of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa. and former editor of the Washington Post.

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"The Army wants to make every boy a soldier, thinking as a soldier, for the rest of his life," Taft said. "That would make this nation a militaristic, aggressive force. It would set the pattern and every nation in the world would have to follow us.

"It would thus destroy every hope of peace in the world." x x x

Declaring "we must be prepared to live dangerously," Dr. Elliott said:

"While we have the task of dreaming and doing for peace, at the same time we have the solemn and continuing obligation of being fully prepared to protect all that which is ours to protect." x x x

Dr. Morley said "a year out of every professional student's life for compulsory military training x x x would inevitably interrupt continuity and diminish accomplishment."

Meredith declared "we need an American army—a people's army—a total army which can spring to the total defense of America."

4 SHIPS BRING 7,000 TROOPS

Bulk Of Returning Veterans Due For Reassignment

New York, July 5 (AP)—Four ships steamed into this port o embarkation today with a combined passenger list of more than 7,000 overseas veterans, the bulk of them reassignment troops.

Among the arrivals were three brigadier generals, 2,541 wounded men and the Associated Press correspondent, Wade Werner. With the one-star generals aboard the Marine Dragon when she docked at Piermont, N.Y., were advance detachments of their 5th Corps divisions and elements of the 96th reconnaissance troops mechanized.

The Marine Dragon carried 3,088 reassigned men, but an even larger group of returning soldiers were aboard the transport George Washington, which was President Wilson's peace conference ship in December, 1918.

2,541 Wounded Aboard

The George Washington had aboard 2,514 wounded and 1,027 reassigned troops.

The ship brought home advanced detachments of the 86th and 94th Chemical Mortar Battalions, and the 661st and 820th Tank-Destroyer Battalions.

The one star generals on the Marine Dragon and their commands were: Alan D. Warnock, of Atchison, Kan., 5th Division; John L. McKee, of Washington, 87th Division, and Robert L. Dulaney, of San Antonio, Texas.

Two other ships, the Robert Harrison and the Charles Goodyear, landed an additional 737 army personnel, including a number of former war prisoners.

Those On Harrison

The Harrison's passengers included members of the 1st and 3,444th ordnance companies, the 7th General Dispensary Company of the Medical Corps, the 311th Army Postal Unit and the 68th Finance Disbursing section.

Warnock, who started his army career 28 years ago as a National Guard sergeant in Arizona, said infantrymen "took a greater beating from the standpoint of hardship" in the present war than in the first World War.

Dulaney, a native of Marshall, Ill., and a West Point graduate, told how the 71st Infantry, a National Guard unit made up of New York city residents, attacked a German position in the Austrian Alps in six inches of snow, a feat which the enemy thought impossible.

Enemy Was Confused

The attack, he said, "completely confused the Germans because they believed it was impossible for an infantry outfit to cover the mountain trails on foot. We sent a detachment to a mountain pass to attack them from the rear."

The Germans, he said, "believed we had landed paratroopers. They were so confused that the movement put an end to their heavy resistance in the area. They were so completely demoralized we were able to pass the Inn River."

One of the division's accomplishments, Dulaney said, was to pick up two children of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

SABU BACK IN U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5—(AP) Staff Sgt. Sabu Dastagir, better known to movie-goers as Sabu, has returned to the United States from the Southwest Pacific after completing 42 missions and logging 427 combat hours as a ball-turret gunner on a B-24 Liberator.

Sabu is at Fort FcDowell in San Francisco, prior to transfer to Camp Beale, Marysville, where he will receive a furlough to visit his home in Hollywood.

Sabu wears the Asiatic theater ribbon with four battle stars, Philippines liberation ribbon, Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Presidential unit citation and Distinguished Flying Cross. He earned the DFC for his participation on a flight credited with the sinking of six Japanese freighters off the coast of Borneo.

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WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP)—U. S. Senator Brien McMahon, in a Connecticut statewide broadcast which originated from his office here, tonight declared the San Francisco conference was certain to be ratified "because the people of the United States have made their will known."

McMahon told of the stirring events in the Senate during the past week in regard to the charter, beginning with the speech last Thursday by Senator Tom Connally, chairman of Foreign Relations committee. On Friday Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, another delegate to the San Francisco conference, reported to the Senate, while on Monday President Truman delivered the charter to the Senate in person and urged ratification.

Furthermore, the Senate will remain in session until the charter is ratified. That is a decision in which I concur heartily, I believe that we must demonstrate to the other nations of the world that this time the United States Senate is squarely in back of our President.

"There is no question in mind about ratification. I am convinced that the Senate will give the most heartening demonstration of unanimity when the roll is called on the charter. In fact, I would not be surprised if the vote were unanimous.

"To my mind that is a splendid testimonial to the will of the American people. This could not happen unless the people were squarely in support of this great objective. The people understand the issues involved, and the people have made their will known."

Manifold Problems

"But we have not yet thought through the manifold problems of the reorientation of entire world policy that must result from these agreed facts. This thinking through and definite formulation of our future world policy is one of the most urgent tasks before our country."

Stassen suggested that our policy should include agreements for use of our armed forces in support of the "stability and security of the world" through the United Nations organization; that this country remain a strong military power and obtain "complete authority" for the use of bases in both the Pacific and Atlantic.

He also proposed these bases for an American world policy:

"That we are and propose to remain a democracy of free citizens, that we will explain our system to the world, but that we will leave it to the peoples of each nation to decide for themselves their own form of government so long as they do not trample on basic human rights or threaten the peace of the world, or [illegible]ess upon their neighbors; that we will permit our own citizens to learn of any other form of government that they wish to study, but will not permit any other government to seek actively to undermine our men.

"That x x x we will constantly emphasize and recognize the basic dignity of man and his inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Stassen, who said the unusual public discussion of high national policy which marked the United Nations deliberations at San Francisco, during the charter framing, should be applied to this country's world policy.

Should Inform Public

"Except for military security, the American people should be promptly informed of every definite international proposal that is made by our government x x x this policy of keeping the people informed will, of course, mean an end to some of the old methods of devious diplomacy."

Stassen said that while he recognizes that the finished charter has some weaknesses, "these weaknesses or shortcomings should not cause us to minimize the great measure of advance that has been made."

He also expressed the hope that the charter would be unanimously ratified by the United States Senate, telling his audience:

"The United States Senate was unanimous in its declaration of war. I hope it can be unanimous in its declaration for a just and lasting peace."

Stassen made his final report as a conference delegate to President Truman today.

2 British Sisters Brought to U. S. by Romance

Miami, Fla., July 5 (A. P.).—Two pretty young British sisters who lost their hearts to a pair of American sailors arrived in Miami last night after a three-month journey from South Africa that will end for both of them at the altar.

Kathleen Sullivan, blonde and sparkling-eyed, met William Case, merchant marine seaman from Albany, early in 1944. With other survivors he had been brought to Cape Town after a Nazi sub torpedoed his ship.

Case was becoming a regular visitor at the Sullivan home when Kathleen's pretty dark-haired sister Theresa met Lawrence Joscher of Jamaica, L. I., a sailor spending his leave in Capetown. "From then on, it was double courting," the sisters said.

The demands of war parted the foursome but the sailors managed to persuade their sweethearts by mail to join them in the United States—and at the altar.

Kathleen will become the bride of her merchant seaman when she reaches Albany in a day or two—but Theresa's courtship-by-correspondence must continue a while longer.

While the sisters were en route Joscher sailed with his ship for the Pacific area where he is now serving.

"I'll go to Albany with my sister, then visit Lawrence's people," Theresa said.

They left by train for New York this morning.

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52,609 Finns Killed

(By the Associated Press)

Finnish army casualties during the war with Russia from 1941 to 1944 totalled 52,609 killed, 124992 wounded and 5,565 missing, an official statement broadcast by the Finnish radio said today.

The broadcast was reported by the FCC.

Great Moments in History'

"Those moments were great moments in the history of the United States," McMahon declared. "They will be written about in shining words in our nation's history because they were outstanding in every sense."

REDEPLOYMENT

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The following U. S. army divisions left Europe recently for the United States:

Fifth (infantry), bound for Pacific after home leave; Eighth (infantry), future status not determined; additional elements of 104th (infantry), bound for Pacific after home leave; and advance units of 13th (armored).

The following arrived in the United States today:

At New York—advanced detachments of 44th, Fifth, and 87th infantry divisions, and elements of 95th division reconnaissance troops mechanized.

PEACE CHARTER TO BE RATIFIED, M'MAHON SAYS

Both Senators Connally and Vandenberg discussed the charter extensively, he said, explaining the controversial points and making a substantial case for the manner in which the controversies were settled.

Begin Hearings Monday

"As you know," McMahon said, "the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will begin hearings on the charter next Monday. The hearings will be thorough and extensive.

Stassen Cautions Charter Adoption Is No Cure-All

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WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP) Cmdr. Harold E. Stassen tonight cautioned against any feeling that mere adoption of the United Nations charter will insure peace or solve world problems.

"When the charter is ratified by the United States Senate, by the other four major powers, and by at least a majority of the other members, it is of terrific importance that the people of this country and of the world do not feel that they have thereby automatically insured further peace, or that they have ipso-facto solved the problems of tomorrow," said the commander, who participated in the drafting of the charter as an American delegate.

About to return to naval service in the Pacific, the one-time Minnesota governor declared in a prepared address:

"The success in obtaining the goal will depend upon the good faith and continued alert interest of the peoples of the world. No charter and no machinery overcome widespread bad faith or ill will or malice or complacency."

That, he told a meeting sponsored by 33 national organizations, is why this country's adherence to the charter "is only a step in the whole field of our world policy."

"We in the United States are now thoroughly and almost unanimously agreed that the walls of isolation are gone forever x x x and that we should join in a United Nations organization dedication to peace and progress.

30.24 '28/55

ADD LONDON NL ELECTIONS (MERCHE APPEARE)

LABOR PARTY LEADER CLEMENT ATTLEE AND MOST OTHER LABORITE MEMBERS AND CONSERVATIVE MINISTERS VOTED AT THE APPOINTED PLACES. FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WAS FORCED TO REMAIN IN BED BECAUSE OF ILLNESS, BUT HIS WIFE VISITED THE POLLING DISTRICTS IN WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON CARRYING A MESSAGE THAT EDEN HOPED TO BE WELL ENOUGH "TO BE WITH YOU SOON."

THE LONDON PRESS REPORTED THE POLL WOULD BE HEAVY BUT NOT A RECORD. AVERAGE ESTIMATES PLACED THE TURNOUT AT SOMETHING LESS THAN 25,000,000.

IT WAS BRITAIN'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION SINCE NOV. 14, 1935. AFTER SUCH A LONG ABSTINENCE FROM POLITICS, THE COUNTRY MADE THE MOST OF THE SIX WEEKS CAMPAIGN AND CANDIDATES SHOWERED EACH OTHER WITH ABUSE.

THE INDEPENDENT MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, SOMETIMES LISTED AS LIBERAL, COMMENTED THAT "TODAY THE MOST HATEFUL ELECTION IN RECENT MEMORY COMES TO A CLOSE," AND SAID EDITORIALLY THAT "THE CHANCES (OR DANGER) OF A CLEAR LABOR MAJORITY ABLE TO CARRY OUT A SOCIALIST PROGRAM ARE SLENDER, ALMOST REMOTE."

THE PAPER HELD OUT HOPE, HOWEVER, FOR A LIBERAL-LABOR MAJORITY--"THE MOST FRUITFUL KIND OF COALITION IN THESE TIMES."

PARLIAMENT WILL RECONVENE AUGUST 1. IT WILL HAVE 640 SEATS. A TOTAL OF 1,674 CANDIDATES CAMPAIGNED FOR THEM, AND BOTH THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE LABORITES MAINTAINED CONFIDENCE TO THE END THAT THEY WOULD EMERGE WITH WORKING MAJORITIES.

RW325PEW

A30 ADD LONDON ELECTION (DOANE) xxx SUPPORT

INDUSTRIES THE LABORITES WOULD ORGANIZE ARE COAL MINING, POWER, INLAND TRANSPORT AND IRON AND STEEL. THEIR PLATFORM ALSO CALLS FOR PUBLIC CONZROL OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO STRONGEST PARTIES OFTEN WERE BURIED UNDER HEAPS OF PERSONAL ABUSE DURING THE ELECTIONEERING, WHICH FEW IF ANY RECENT AMERICAN CAMPAIGNS HAVE MATCHED IN PERSONAL VINDICTIVENESS OR PARTISANSHIP BY THE PRESS.

THE DELAY IN TABULATING THE RESULTS WILL MEAN THAT WHEN CHURCHILL AND ATTLEE, AS OPPOSITION LEADER, ATTEND THE BIG THREE MEETING AT BERLIN, THEY WILL NOT KNOW WHICH ONE WILL BE THE BRCHESCHOSSTER WHO WILL HAVE THE TASK OF CARRYING OUT THE

ALL VOTING WILL NOT TAKE PLACE TODAY. BECAUSE OF LOCAL HOLIDAYS, 23 CONSTITUENCIES WILL VOTE JULY 12 AND ONE ON JULY 19. ANOTHER MUST VOTE AT AN UNSPECIFIED LATER DATE BECAUSE A CANDIDATE DIED. ONE CONSERVATIVE AND TWO LABORITE CANDIDATES WERE NOMINATED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

A NEAR RECORD TOTAL OF 1,674 CANDIDATES ARE IN THE RACE FOR 640 HOUSE OF COMMONS SEATS. THE LABORITES PUT UP 601 CANDIDATES, THE CONSERVATIVES 547, THE LIBERALS 305 AND THE LIBERAL NATIONALS 52. THE 169 OTHERS WERE ENTERED BY MINOR PARTIES OR AS INDEPENDENTS.

IN THE PARIAMENT DISSOLVED LAST MONTH, WHICH HAD 615 SEATS, THE CONSERVATIVES HAD 358 MEMBERS, LABOR HAD 163, THE LIBERAL NATIONALS 26 AND THE LIBERALS 18, WHILE THE REMAINING 50 WERE ACCOUNTED FOR BY MINOR PARTIES, INDEPENDENTS AND VACANCIES.

IT IS ESTIMATED 25,000,000 OR MORE VOTES WILL BE CAST.

(EDS: IN ABOVE OL MAKE IT READ "X X X WILL BE THE PRIME MINISTER WHO WILL HAVE THE TASK OF CARRYING OUT THE DECISIONS.

ALL VOTING ETC).

M459AEW

JUL 6 1945

FIRST LEAD BIG THREE

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-A PUBLISHED REPORT SAID TODAY THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD MEET GENERALISSIMO FRANCO OF SPAIN BEFORE THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE IN POTSDAM, BUT A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR CAST DOUBT ON THE REPORT.

THE BEST GUESS WAS THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN, GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND CHURCHILL WOULD CONFER AT POTSDAM, A BERLIN SUBURB, JULY 14 OR 16. THEY WILL TRY TO LIQUIDATE OUTSTANDING EUROPEAN PROBLEMS.

THE PRIME MINISTER, TIRED FROM THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN, HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER ARE EXPECTED TO TAKE A HOLIDAY AT THE BEAUTIFUL CHATEAU DE BORDABERRY ON THE FRENCH BASQUE COAST JUST OUTSIDE HENDAYE ON THE SPANISH BORDER BEFORE THE BIG THREE MEETING. BORDEAUX REPORTS SAID TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH EXPERTS WERE CONNECTING THE VILLA DIRECT WITH LONDON.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR DID NOT DENY OR CONFIRM THE REPORT OF A MEETING WITH THE SPANISH CHIEF OF STATE, BUT EXPRESSED "THE PERSONAL INTERPRETATION" THAT THE STORY STEMMED FROM THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

UNUSUALLY RELIABLE DIPLOMATS SAID THE BIG THREE WOULD DISCUSS THE FUTURE OF ITALIAN COLONIES AND THE QUESTION OF ADMITTING ITALY TO THE WORLD SECURITY LEAGUE.

BELIEF WAS X X X ETC. SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

MT849AEW

JUL 6 1945

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS RECOGNIZED THE NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT AND A BRITISH AMBASSADOR WILL BE APPOINTED TO WARSAW SHORTLY, THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRITISH RECOGNITION HAD BEEN GIVEN "IN FULL AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT."

"HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT WELCOME THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY AS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS FULFILMENT OF THE DECISIONS REGARDING POLAND EMBODIED IN THE DECLARATION ON POLAND ISSUED BY THE CRIMEA CONFERENCE."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, JULY 5)

WD131PEW

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JULY 4-(AP)-THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING STATION IN EUROPE, ABSIE, TRANSMITTED ITS FINAL "YANKEE DOODLE" PROGRAM TO EUROPE TONIGHT.

SET UP FIVE WEEKS BEFORE THE NORMANDY INVASION, ABSIE BROADCAST AROUND THE CLOCK IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES TO UNDERGROUND ARMIES AND OTHERS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES WHO DARED NAZI VENGEANCE TO LISTEN.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 5).

JUL 6 1945

6316PEW

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL TOURED HIS CONSTITUENCY LATE TODAY WITH ONE MESSAGE FOR THE PEOPLE:

"HAVE YOU ALL VOTED?"

THE PRIME MINISTER STOPPED AT ONE POINT AND SPOKE BRIEFLY TO THE CROWD.

DECLARING THAT AFTER ALL THE "TROUBLESOME STORMS" THE SHIP FINALLY WAS NEARING A SAFE HARBOR, HE [illegible]EADED "DON'T TAKE ME AWAY FROM THE WHEEL."

JUL 6 1945

SN904PEW

A196 (175)
(ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, THURSDAY, JULY 5)
(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-SEVENTY-YEAR-OLD PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, FINISHED WITH THE MOST STRENUOUS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF HIS CAREER, WILL TAKE A SHORT REST BEFORE GOING TO GERMANY FOR A MEETING WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PREMIER STALIN EXPECTED IN MID-JULY.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM HIS OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AT 10 DOWNING STREET SAID CHURCHILL'S WHEREABOUTS WOULD BE KEPT SECRET. FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WILL PRESIDE OVER THE "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT IN HIS ABSENCE.

A FRENCH NEWSPAPER IN BORDEAUX SAID CHURCHILL WAS EXPECTED TO VACATION JUST OUTSIDE HENDAYE ON THE FRENCH-SPANISH FRONTIER.

"FOR SOME TIME THE PRIME MINISTER HAS PLANNED TO HAVE A SHORT REST," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. "THIS HAD TO BE POSTPONED BECAUSE OF THE GENERAL ELECTION. BUT MR. CHURCHILL WILL SHORTLY BE GOING ABROAD.

"IN ORDER THAT HIS REST MAY BE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE, THE PRIME MINISTER'S WHEREABOUTS ARE NOT BEING MADE PUBLIC. HE WILL OF COURSE BE KEPT IN CONSTANT TOUCH BY COURIER AND TELEGRAM AND THUS WILL BE ABLE TO DEAL WITH ALL ESSENTIAL AND URGENT MATTERS.

"DURING THE PRIME MINISTER'S ABSENCE MR.EDEN WILL PRESIDE AT THE CABINET MEETINGS."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, THURSDAY, JULY 5)

WD239PEW

JUL 6 1945

WITH BRITISH ELECTIONS

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 6-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS EARLY TODAY CLAIMED A VICTORY FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN YESTERDAY'S GENERAL ELECTIONS WHILE LABORITE NEWSPAPERS PREDICTED GAINS FOR THE OPPOSITION LABOR PARTY.

"MR. CHURCHILL'S GOVERNMENT IS ALMOST CERTAINLY IN," SAID THE DAILY EXPRESS OF LORD BEAVERBROOK WHO IS LORD PRIVY SEAL IN THE PRESENT CHURCHILL CARE-TAKER CABINET.

"ON THAT THERE WAS GENERAL AGREEMENT AMONG ELECTORAL EXPERTS OF ALL PARTIES WHEN THSPOLLING CLOSED LAST NIGHT. BUT THERE AE SO MANY COMPLICATING FACTORS NONE WOULD ATTEMPT ANY CLOSE FORECAST OF THE SIZE OF THE MAJORITY."

THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD SAID, ON THE OTHER HAND, THAT "WHEN THE POLLING ENDED LAST NIGHT LABOR CONFIDENCE WHICH HAD BEEN RISING STEADILY DURING THE LAST DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN WAS AT ITS HEIGHT. XXX THERE WERE CONFIDENT PREDICTIONS THAT THE TORY (CONSERVATIVE) VOTE WAS A MINORITY OF THE TOTAL CAST. AT DISSOLUTION (OF THE LAST PARLIAMENT) LABOR HELD 166 SEATS XXX AND THE LEAST OPTIMISTIC FORECAST GAVE THE PARTY A GAIN OF 100 SEATS."

THE ACTUAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTION WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL JULY 26 WHEN ALL OF THE MILITARY SERVICE VOTES ARE IN AND COUNTED.

GH1224AEW

BY BARBARA WACE

JUL 6 1945

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)- ALTHOUGH NOONE APPEARED TO BE TAKING THE CAMPAIGN LIGHTLY, THERE WAS MANY A LAUGH DURING THE VOTING TODAY [illegible] IN BRITAIN'S FIRST GENERAL ELECTION IN 10 YEARS.

30.74 78157

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, BARRED FROM VOTING BY THE ABSENCE OF HIS NAME ON THE REGISTER, CONSIDERED THE PROGRAM OF AN OPPOSITION CANDIDATE, ALEXANDER HANCOCK, WHO ADVOCATES ONE HOUR OF WORK DAILY, AND QUIPPED:

"I'D VOTE FOR HIM MYSELF IF I COULD," HE SAID.

- - -

IN MIDDLESBOROUGH, INFURIATED TUGBOATMEN DISCOVERED THEIR WIVES NAMES ON THE REGISTER , ALTHOUGH THEIR OWN NAMES WERE MISSING. THIS WAS ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE DISLOCATION OF RECORDS CAUSED BY WARTIME STRESS.

JUL 6 1945

- - -

IN ANOTHER CONSTITUENCY A SIX MONTHS OLD BABY WAS GIVEN A VOTE AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SHIRLEY ODETT WAS SHOWERED WITH CAMPAIGN LITERATURE WHICH SHE IS KEEPING AS A SOUVENIR/

CLEMENT ATTLEE CLANGED A DINNER BELL AS HE TOURED A BOMB-DEVASTATED EASTERN CONSTITUENCY AND OUTSIDE ONE VOTING BOOTH PATIENTLY HELD A BABY WHILE THE MOTHER VOTED.

- - -

AMONG THE DISFRANCHISEMENT STORIES WAS THAT OF THE OLD NOMADIC CLAN OF KINTYRE TINKERS, SCOTSMEN WHO GAVE THEIR ADDRESSES AS "CARE OF POLICE STATION OR POST OFFICE." THESE ADDRESSES WERE NOT ACCEPTED UNDER THE REGISTRATION ACT.

- - -

THE WIFE OF SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN BERWICK-ON-TWEED, APPROACHED THE PROMINENT CONSERVATIVE WORKER, BERNARD PARKES, WHO WAS USHERING VOTERS TO THE POLLS, REMARKED:

WEARING A SCUTCHNIERE WHILE

"I SEE YOU HAVE SWEET WILLIAM IN YOUR BUTTONHOLE."

JUL 6 1945

PRD/ SECOND 2200/KIN/ 509P

JUL 6 1945

LONDON, JULY 5-(AP)-KAROL POPIEL, LEADER OF THE CHRISTIAN LABOR POLISH PARTY OF POLAND, AND GENERAL MODELSKI, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE, LEFT LONDON BY AIR TODAY FOR WARSAW TO JOIN THE NEW NATIONAL UNITY AIMINISTRATION.

JUL 6 1945

POPIEL WAS FORMER MINISTER OF STATE IN THE EXILE GOVERNMENT, UNDER STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK. HE WAS EXPECTED TO GET THE POST OF HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE TERRITORIES ACQUIRED FROM GERMANY.

APR SINGLETON 1055/MM 530A

NEANOR, ENGLAND, JULY 5-(AP)-NORA CARPENTER, UNMARRIED MOTHER OF THREE SURVIVING RED-HAIRED, BLUE-EYED QUADRUPLETS, DECLARED CONFIDENTLY TONIGHT THAT THE FATHER, STAFF SGT. WILLIAM (RED) THOMPSON OF PITTSBURGH, PA., "STILL LOVES ME."

SHE SAID SHE RECEIVED THIS CABLE FROM THE SERGEANT, WHOSE AMERICAN WIFE HAS REFUSED TO DISCUSS A DIVORCE:

"DARLING ARRIVED IN UNITED STATES SAFE AND SOUND ALL MY LOVE RED."

MISS CARPENTER BORE THE CHILDREN A YEAR AND A HALF AGO AND THOMPSON ACKOWLEDGED THAT HE WAS THE FATHER. ONE BABY DIED. TWO GIRLS AND A BOY SLIVE.

"I KNOW HE STILL LOVES ME," NORA SAID, "I GOT THAT TELEGRAM LAST THURSDAY. I HAVEN'T ANY DOUBT."

SHE SAID SHE WAS MAKING NO PLANS TO JOIN THOMPSON IN PITTSBURGH, AND ADDED THAT SHE WOULD DO NOTHING UNTIL INSTRUCTED BY "RED."

"IT'S ALL UP TO RED, IT'S SOMETHING HE MUST DECIDE BUT WE LOVE EACH OTHER JUST AS MUCH AS WE ALWAYS DID AND KNOW HE HASN'T CHANGED," SHE SAID

SHE SAID HER BABIES WERE WELL AND "I WISH RED COULD SEE THEM. HE TRIED TO GET LEAVE FROM FRANCE BEFORE SAILING HOME, BUT COULDN'T."

JUL 6 1945

WACE 2000 APRB RM 1430

CX (ASKT)

PARIS, JULY 5-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT IS AWAITING A REPLY TO A NOTE SENT TO WASHINGTON AND LONDON REQUESTING PAYMENT FOR BELGIAN GOLD DEPOSITED IN THE BANK OF FRANCE PRIOR TO THE FRENCH ARMISTICE AND LOOTED BY THE GERMANS DURING THE OCCUPATION.

JUL 6 1945

30:24 78159

PARIS, JULY 5-(AP)-THE SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS WAR ROOM IN THE RED SCHOOLHOUSE AT REIMS WHERE THE GERMANS SIGNED THEIR SURRENDER WILL BE TURNED BACK TO THE CITY OF REIMS IN A CEREMONY SATURDAY. MAJ. GEN. ROYAL B. LORD OF THE ASSEMBLY AREA COMMAND WILL RETURN THE KEYS TO THE MAYOR.

JUL 6 1945

LONGS 1800 --FP 145PEW

PARIS, JULY 5-(AP)-MAURICE LEROY-LADURIE, FORMER VICHY MINISTER OF FOOD SUPPLY WHO RESIGNED TO FIGHT WITH THE FRENCH MAQUIS "ARMY OF THE ALPS," WAS SET FREE LAST NIGHT. HE VOLUNTARILY DESIGNTED HIMSELF A PRISONER ON JULY 7, 1944. HE ROSE TO A CAPTAINCY WITH THE FRENCH FORCES OF THE INTERIOR AFTER BEING A VICHY MINISTER FROM 1942 TO 1944.

NEVINS 01400 APR RM 1131

PARIS, JULY 5 -(AP)- FRANCE HAS ACCEPTED A RUSSIAN DEMAND FOR POLISH PARTICIPATION IN THE REPARATIONS COMMISSION IN MOSCOW TO ENABLE A FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE TO ATTEND THE MEETINGS, THE FRENCH PRESS AGENCY SAID TODAY.

JUL 6 1945

THE DE GAULLE AGENCY SAID THAT BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN HAD REACTED FAVORABLY TO A FRENCH REQUEST TO SIT ON THE COMMISSION, BUT THAT MOSCOW POSED THE CONDITION OF ADMITTING POLAND.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FRENCH ADMISSION ARE CONTINUING, THE AGENCY SAID, ADDING THAT RECOGNITION OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTION BY THE ALLIES "SHOULD PERMIT A RAPID SOLUTION OF THE MATTER."

JUL 6 1945

NEVINS 2145 TC 540 PEW

A FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THAT THE REQUEST WAS SENT MORE THAN A FORTNIGHT AGO. THE NOTE SAID THE BELGIANS ALREADY HAD BEEN REIMBURSED BY THE FRENCH WHO NOW ARE REQUESTING PAYMENT UNDER A UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION REGARDING LOOTED PROPERTY.

HJ801PEW

PARIS, JULY 5-(AP)-TWELVE HOLLYWOOD MOTION PICTURE EXECUTIVES TODAY VISITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT INSTALLATIONS AT FRANKFURT ON MAIN, SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED. THE GROUP HAS BEEN TOURING BATTLE AREAS IN EUROPEK TO OBTAIN BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE FOR FUTURE FILMS.

JUL 6 1945

MAKING THE TOUR OF FRANKFURT WERE BARNEY BALABAN, PRESIDENT OF PARAMOUNT PICTURES; PETER RATHVON, PRESIDENT OF RKO RADIO PICTURES; HARRY COHN, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA PICTURES; JACK WARNER, PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE OF WARNER BROTHERS; EDGAR MANNIX, GENERAL MANAGER OF METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER; DARRYL F. ZANUCK, ~~XXX~~ PRODUCTION EXECUTIVE OF TWENTIETH CENTURY FOX; ~~XXXXXXXX~~ CLIFFORD P. WORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSAL PICTURES; RUSSELL HOLMAN, PRODUCTION ~~XXXXX~~ EXECUTIVE OF PARAMOUNT; SOL LESSER, PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC PICTURES; SIMON FABIAN, PRESIDENT OF ~~XXXX~~ FABIAN THEATER EXHIBITORS, AND ROBERT WILBEY, PRESIDENT OF KINSEY THEATER EXHIBITORS.

JUL 6 1945

ASSOCIATED 1830 --FP230PEW

ADD Berlin (Lochner) +++ found it

THE MILITARY COMMANDER OF THE CHANCELLORY MADE IT PLAIN THROUGH AN INTERPRETER THAT HE DID NOT EXACTLY OBJECT TO OUR POKING AROUND, BUT THAT HE WOULD APPRECIATE OUR LEAVING SOON. HE MAINTAINED STAUNCHLY THERE WAS NOTHING TO SEE IN THE SHELTER BECAUSE EVERYTHING HAD BEEN DESTROYED BEFORE THE RUSSIANS ARRIVED. BUT WE HAD LOOKED FOR OURSELVES BEFORE HE ARRIVED.

THE COMMANDER SAID HITLER'S BODY NEVER WAS FOUND. HOWEVER A RUSSIAN MAJOR YESTERDAY TOLD SOME CORRESPONDENTS THAT HITLER'S ALLEGED DOUBLE WAS KILLED IN THE SHELTER. HE SAID HE KNEW NOTHING ABOUT EVA BRAUN OR HER REPORTED ROOM NEXT TO HITLER'S IN THE BUNKER.

JUL 6 1945

SN901PE

BERLIN, JULY 5-(AP)-LT.COL.BARNEY OLDFIELD OF LINCOLN, NEBR., IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST NEBRASKAN TO REACH BERLIN.

AS PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY, HE WENT TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL A DAY AHEAD OF THE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND GREETED THEM ON THEIR ARRIVAL. HE IS SLATED SOON TO BECOME PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER FOR THE BERLIN DISTRICT COMMAND.

HJ1211AEW

BERLIN, JULY 5-(AP)-THE GERMAN COMMUNIST PRESS ANNOUNCED TONIGH FORMATION OF A FOUR-PARTY "ANTIFASCIST-DEMOCRATIC" POLITICAL BLOC AND SAID IT HAD HELD ITS FIRST PUBLIC MEETING IN THE VERY CENTER OF BERLIN.

DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY,

30.24 78161

SAID THAT COMMUNISTS, SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS, DEMOCRATS AND CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATS HAD FORMED THE NEW COALITION TO STAMP OUT NAZISM AND REBUILD GERMANY.

SN1034PEW

BERLIN, JULY 5-(AP)-FAMED TEMPELHOF AIRDROME CAME UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL LAST MIDNIGHT WITH COL.WILLIAM J.BOOTH, BIRMINGHAM, MICH., IN CHARGE.

THE AMERICANS INSTALLED AND HAD IN OPERATION WITHIN 30 MINUTES THEIR FIRST CONTROL TOWER UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT.R.E.CERIES, ST.LOUIS, MO.

THE FIRST PLANES ARRIVING WERE PART OF THE 301ST TROOP CARRIER SQUADRON, VETERANS OF SEVEN MAJOR CAMPAIGNS. THEY WERE COMMANDED BY CAPT.ROBERT G.DEAN, NEW MILFORD, PA.

CPL.A.I.JENTRY, BALDWYN, MISS., A RADIO OPERATOR, SAID "SETTING THIS TOWER UP IN 30 MINUTES IN HEAVY RAIN WAS NOTHING COMPARED WITH THE PROBLEM WHEN THE FIRST SOVIET PLANES APPROACHED ASKING LANDING INSTRUCTIONS IN RUSSIAN."

JUL 6 1945

G124PEW

BERLIN, JULY 5-(AP)-CARL ERNEST MUNCHAUSEN, FORMERLY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., WAS THE FIRST UNITED STATES CITIZEN TO HAIL AN AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE PARTY AS IT ENTERED BERLIN JUNE 28. A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BERLIN, HE WAS INTERNED BY THE GERMANS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

THE RECONNAISSANCE PARTY UNDER LT. COL. E.A.MACHEN JR., TOLEDO, OHIO, HAD JUST PASSED THE RUINS OF THE REICHSTAG WHEN IT WAS SIGNALLED BY MUNCHAUSEN, RIDING BY IN A BIG MERCEDES BENZ SEDAN.

DESCRIBING ALLIED BOMB RAIDS, MUNCHAUSEN SAID "WE WERE ABLE TO SEE THE CITY FROM THE CAMP WHERE I WAS INTERNED. WHEN THE RAF BOMBERS CAME OVER AT NIGHT IT WAS AN AWESOME SIGHT. THE WHOLE CITY WOULD BE A SEA OF FLAMES WITH FLASHES LIGHTING UP ALL AROUND US WHERE THE GERMAN ACKACK WAS FIRING."

"IN THE DAYTIME," HE CONTINUED, "IT WAS EVEN MORE AWE INSPIRING. IT SEEMED LIKE ALL THE AIRPLANES IN THE WORLD WOULD BE WHEELING OVER THE CITY AND YOU COULD SEE THEM GLINTING IN THE SUN SURROUNDED BY BROWN SMOKE FROM THE FLAK. THEN AFTER THE BOMBERS WERE GONE THE CITY WOULD BURN FOR HOURS, SOMETIMES FOR DAYS."

JUL 6 1945

MUNCHAUSEN SAID HE WAS INTERNED IN A CAMP OUTSIDE BERLIN.

"IN APRIL," HE SAID, "THE GERMANS BROUGHT US BACK. THE RUSSIANS WERE ALMOST IN THE CITY. IT WAS HELL THEN BUT I DID NOT SEE MUCH OF IT. WE REMAINED UNDER COVER MOST OF THE TIME. FINALLY I CAME OUT WHEN THE RUSSIANS HAD TAKEN THE CITY AND IDENTIFIED MYSELF. THEY GAVE ME THIS CAR TO REPLACE THE ONE THEY HAD TAKEN FROM THE GERMANS THAT BELONGED TO ME. I HAD SOME FLAGS AND PUT THEM ON THE CAR AND HERE I AM."

MJ113SAEW

XXXXXXXX BY A.I. GOLDBERG

SALZBURG, JULY 5-(AP)- HONORS HAVE BEEN SHOWERED ON THE U.S. THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION, THE OUTFIT THAT SUFFERED THE MOST CASUALTIES IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

JUL 6 1945

LT. GEN. GEOFFREY KEYES, SECOND CORPS COMMANDER, AWARDED

A PESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION FOR THE ENTIRE DIVSSION IN CEREMONIES AT THE SALZBURG AIRPORT TODAY.

THEN HE HANDED OUT THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR TO CAPT. CHARLES MURRAY, OF WILMINGTON, N.C., THE 31ST WINNER OF THAT AWARD IN THE DIVISION.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICES CROSSES WERE AWARDED TO CAPT. VICTOR MORRIS, OF WEST HURLEY, N.Y.; CAPT. FRED [redacted] HODGDON, OF BIRDISLAND, MINN.; AND LT. WILLIAM DEZARN, LONDON, KY.

PVT. RAYMOND MUSE, 6329 SHAKESPEARE ST., PITTSBURG, PA., CARRIED THE DIVISION COLORS TO WHICH [redacted] KEYES PINNED THE UNIT CITATION BANNER, WHICH ALSO BEARS HONORS FROM THE FRENCH ENTITLING THE DIVISION [redacted] MEMBERS TO WEAR THE SHOULDER CORD.

AFTER THE REVIEW ENDED WORD CAME THROUGH THAT STILL ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR WAS TO BE AWARDED TO A MEMBER OF THE DIVISION.

HE IS LT. EL. WHITLEY, ROUTE FIVE, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, WHO IS NOW CONVALESCING FROM AN VE OPERATION AT THE DIBBLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

MENLO PARK, CALIF. WHITLEY WAS CREDITED WITH SINGLE-HANDED ATTACKS LAST [redacted]

DEC. 27 AT SIGOLSHEIM, IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS, IN WHICH THE GERMANS WERE ROUTED FROM [redacted] THREE HOUSES IN QUICK SUCCESSION. WHITLEY AND KILLED SEVEN GERMANS AND CAPTURED 14, DESPITE A WOUNDED [redacted] USELESS ARM.

[redacted]

ALTHOUGH BLINDED IN THE LAST ATTACK, WHITLEY KEPT FIGHTING UNTIL HE WAS EVACUATED, THE CITATION SAID.

MURRAY'S [redacted] AWARD WAS FOR FIGHTING IN THE COLMARK POCKET CAMPAIGN WHICH WON THE DIVISION ITS UNIT CITATION.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT LT. AUDIE MURPHY, WHO [redacted] THE 30TH MEMBER OF THE DIVISION TO RECEIVE THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL, HAD BEEN AWARDED THE CROIX DE GUERRE, WITH SILVE STAR. MURPHY, WHO IS ON A TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AND RECENTLY VISITED HIS HOME TOWN OF

30.24 28163

FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS, NOW APPEARS TO HAVE THE UNDISPUTED TITLE OF THE MOST DECORATED SOLDIER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

HE NOW TOPS ANOTHER THIRD DIVISION HERO, CAPT. MAURICE BRITT, WITH WHOM HE HAD BEEN TIED. EACH HAD EVERY UNITED STATES INDIVIDUAL AWARD FOR BRAVERY. BRITT HAS THE BRITISH MILITARY CROSS. MURPHY HAS THE LEGION OF MERIT, WHICH BRITT DOESN'T HAVE.

JUL 6 1945

IN CEREMONIES AT THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS THE FRENCH TODAY PRESENTED THE LEGION OF HONOR TO MAJ. GEN. ROBERT FREDERICK, COMMANDER OF THE 45TH DIVISION. THE CROIX DE GUERRE, WITH PALMS, WENT TO COL. KENNETH WICKHAM, DIVISION CHIEF OF STAFF, OF JEFFERSON CITY, MO. AND COL. LEO WARNER, SEVENTH ARMY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, OF CORNWALL -ON -THE-HUDSON, SIXTY-EIGHT OTHER SEVENTH ARMY OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN RECEIVED THE CROIX DE GUERRE WITH STAR.

APR GOLDBERGS THRD 2210/KIN/ 605P

JUL 6 1945

MOSCOW, JULY 5-(AP)-- WRITING UNDER THE TITLE "THE MENACE OF MASS EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES" IN THE NEW TIMES MAGAZINE, MAIM RUBENSTEIN TODAY PAINTED A DARK OUTLOOK FOR THE POSTWAR UNITED STATES WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF 18,000,000 UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

USING FIGURES HE SAID WERE FROM AMERICAN SOURCES, RUBENSTEIN SAID "THE GROWTH OF MASS UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ALREADY COMMENCED. IT GOES AHEAD WITH RAPID JUMPS. THIS GROWTH OF MASS UNEMPLOYMENT IS A SHINING EXAMPLE OF THE CONTRADICTION OF AMERICAN ECONOMICS.

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BERN, JULY 5--(AP)-- A YUGOSLAV TRADE COMMISSION WAS IN BERN TODAY NEGOTIATING FOR THE EXPORT OF WOOD, MINERALS AND METALS TO SWITZERLAND IN EXCHANGE FOR MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. AN ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION WAS ALSO HERE,

JUL 6 1945

DUSCUSSI"G TRADE, FI"A"CE, CLEARI"GS AND TRAFFIC RECO"STRUCTIO" PROBLE"S.

APR FISCHERS 01000 MB/[illegible]635A

NAPLES, ITALY, JULY 5-(AP)-MORE THAN 800 BRAZILIANS BOARDED THE UNITED STATES TROOPSHIP GEN.M.C.MEIGS TODAY FOR BRAZIL WHICH MOST OF THEM LEFT OVER A YEAR AGO TO FIGHT THE GERMANS. NEARLY 4,000 MORE ARE SCHEDULED TO EMBARK TOMORROW. CAPT.GEORGE W.MCKEEN OF TROY, N.Y., SAID THE VOYAGE WOULD TAKE 11 DAYS.

JUL 6 1945

QQ128PEV

MILAN, JULY 5-(AP)-THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IS AN "INDIVIDUAL WHO THINKS AND ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY" AND NOT "GI JOE" TO LT. GEN. BEN LEAR, SENIOR AMERICAN COMMANDER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

"BLAST THE FELLOW WHO HUNG THAT TAG ON HIM," DECLARED LEAR AFTER A VISIT TO CASSINO, ANZIO AND OTHER BATTLEFIELDS BETWEEN NAPLES AND MILAN.

LEAR SAID THE AMERICAN SOLDIER "PROVED UNDER FIRE HE WAS HIGHLY ENDOWED WITH DETERMINATION, INITIATIVE AND ENDURANCE."

JUL 6 1945

AT A MEETING HERE WITH LT. GEN. WILLIS CRITTENBERGER, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH CORPS, LEAR CONGRATULATED HIM AND HIS MEN FOR THE SPEED AND DECISIVENESS OF THEIR VICTORY IN ITALY.

BRUTTOS 0115 APR LON --FP859AEW

ATHENS, JULY 5-(AP)-- REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF TRADESMEN ADOPTED LAST NIGHT AT AN EMERGENCY SESSION A RESOLUTION URGING SHOPKEEPERS THROUGHOUT GREECE TO CLOSE THEIR PLACES OF BUSINESS BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY IN PROTEST AGAINST A NEW GOVERNMENT TAX DECREE.

VICE PREMIER SARVANESSOS IMMEDIATELY WARNED THE SHOPS WOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ACT AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY AND MIGHT ENTAIL SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES.

JUL 6 1945

30.24-78165

HE ADDED THAT THOSE CLOSING UP SHOP WOULD BE COMPELLED TO PAY A FIVE-FOLD INCREASE IN THE TAX.

APR ASSOCS 0955--JA-- 651A

JUL 6 1945

A177

FIRST LEAD CHINESE

CHUNGKING, JULY 5-(AP)-AMERICAN FIGHTERS "CONCENTRATED ON THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA THROUGH HAINAN STRAIT" YESTERDAY KILLING MORE THAN 200 IN SMALL CRAFT SKIRTING TONKIN GULF, A U.S. COMMUNIQUE FROM LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER SAID TODAY.

AUTHORITIES SAID THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF LARGE SCALE WITHDRAWALS FROM INDO-CHINA, POINTING OUT THE SMALL SIZE OF THE FORCE ATTACKED.

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED A SERIES OF SUCCESSES INCLUDING CAPTURE OF THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY CENTER OF FAHSIEN, 210 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, AND AN ADVANCE TO THE LOJUNG AREA 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUCHOW.

THE AMERICAN FLIERS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 33 LOCOMOTIVES, MOSTLY AROUND THE YELLOW RIVER, AND KNOCKED OUT NUMEROUS JUNKS, SAMPANS, BARGES AND POWER BOATS ON THE SIANG AND WEST RIVERS.

FAHSIEN WAS X X X ETC SECOND GRAPH PREVIOUS.

WD121PEW

CHUNGKING, JULY 5-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY ITS TROOPS HAD RECAPTURED THE IMPORTANT HIGHWAY CENTER OF FAHSIEN, 210 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, AND HAD REACHED THE LOJUNG AREA 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE AMERICAN AIR BASE CITY IN A DRIVE ALONG THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILROAD.

FAHSIEN WAS RETAKEN THREE DAYS AGO IN A COUNTERATTACK STARTED JULY 2. THE JAPANESE WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE FOUGHT TO HOLD THE ROAD CENTER TO SAFEGUARD COMMUNICATIONS WITH HAINAN ISLAND. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NIPPONESE RETREATED WESTWARD.

THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED BELATEDLY THAT REGULARS AND LOCAL MILITIA ON JUNE 23 RECAPTURED PINGNAM ON THE WEST RIVER, 85 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW AND LESS THAN 15 MILES FROM THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE AT TANCHUK. MAJ.GEN.CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT'S FLIERS ABANDONED TANCHUK LAST SEPT. 21.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CHINESE OPENED A THREE-COLUMN DRIVE ON JUNE 29 AGAINST THE COMMUNICATIONS CENTER AND FORMER U.S. AIR BASE OF SHAOYANG (PAOKING) GATEWAY TO THE MAJOR RAIL JUNCTION OF HENGYANG WHERE THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILROAD CROSSED THE CANTON-HANKOW LINE. THE CHINESE WERE DECLARED TO HAVE REACHED POINTS BY JULY 1 ONLY FIVE MILES WEST, SIX MILES NORTHWEST AND NINE AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF SHAOYANG. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID FIGHTING WAS CONTINUING AND THE CHINESE WERE GAINING.

N1241PEW

JUL 6 1945

A74KX

add-Guam-Aerial (Truk a/p) + + wrecked

SIMILAR BOMBING SWEEPS PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST RAILROADS IN SOUTHEASTERN KOREA BY REAR ADM.JOHN D.R. PRICE'S FLEET AIR WING ONE FLIERS BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST ATTACK IN FORCE AGAINST THE RAIL LINES ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

SIX JAPANESE VESSELS WERE SUNK BY FLEET AIR WING ONE PRIVATEERS AND MARINERS IN ATTACKS OF SOUTHERN KOREA, OFF THE CHINA COAST AND IN THE EAST CHINA SEA JULY 4 AND 5.

OKINAWA-BASED ARMY THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS SWEPT KYUSHU AIRFIELDS JULY 4 WHILE MARINE CORSAIRS AND AVENGERS HIT OKINOYERABU AND KIKAI ISLANDS IN THE AMAMI GROUP OF THE RYUKYU ISLANDS NORTH OF OKINAWA.

(NO PICKUP)

DV718PCWNM

JUL 9 1945

GROUND HAZE AND SHOWERS HAMPERED VISIBILITY OF THE TOKYO-RAIDING MUSTANGS. ALL RETURNED SAFELY FROM THE RAID.

LT.ROBERT E.SHERBUNDY, 370 SPRING ST., WILLARD, OHIO, SPOTTED A PLANE HIDDEN BETWEEN TWO TREES ON SHIMODATE.

"MY WINGMAN SAW IT FLAME AFTER I STRAFED IT," HE SAID.

LTM.PHILIP J.MAHER, 7814 84TH ST., GLENDALE, N.Y., HAD TO LOOK HARD TO FIND PLANES ON YATABE. HE SET ONE AFRIRE.

CAPT.NORMAN T.ILLER, 2457 FULTON ST., TOLEDO, OHIO, ATTACKED SHIPPINGIN THE TOKYO HARBOR AREA.

"WE SAW SEVEN 125-FOOT FREIGHTERS AND WE WENT DOWN AFTER THEM" HE RELATED.

"23 MADE TWO PASSES AND STRAFED THEM THOROUGHLY. AS WE PULLED AWAY, I NOTICED FLAMES IN A FUEL STORAGE AREA ON THE SHORE."

JG918PCW

JUL 6 1945

ADD BORNEO (BRINES) xxx SEA

LANDING CRAFT FROM THE SEA.

FIRST PATROLS OF THE ONSWEEPING AUSSIES ENTERED THE CENTRAL DOCK AREA TUESDAY WHILE THE MAIN FORCES OCCUPIED OVERLOOKING AND DOMINATING RIDGES. YESTERDAY, THE INVADERS SWEPT DOWN FROM THE RIDGES IN THREE LINES TO COMPLETELY TAKE OVER THE ONCE RICH PORT WHICH WAS MORE THAN 60 PER CENT SMASHED BY NAVAL AND AIR BOMBARDMENT BEFORE THE INVASION EVER STARTED.

WITH SCANT PAUSE, THE CHARGING INFANTRYMEN PUSHED THROUGH THE RUINS TO THE ASSAULT ON THE PANDANIARI AREA SOUTH OF THE PANDANIARI RIVER. ACROSS THE RIVER NATIVE QUARTERS BUILT JUST BEFORE THE WAR, FORMER DUTCH BARRACKS AND THE CITY'S SECOND RESIDENTIAL AREA REMAIN TO BE TAKEN.

AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE PLANES FLYING FROM SEPINGGANG STRIP ALREADY ARE ACTING AS OBSERVERS FOR ARTILLERY AND NAVAL FIRE AGAINST JAPANESE PLACEMENTS AND ENGINEERS AT THE FIELD ESTIMATED IT COULD BE EXPANDED TO ACCOMODATE ALLIED BOMBERS AS WELL AS FIGHTER PLANES.

MM1141PPW

JUL 6 1945

A198KX

(230)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

BALIKPAPAN, JULY 5 (AP)-NATIVES STARTED STREAMING TOWARD ALLIED LINES TODAY WITH HOUSEHOLD PETS, POSSESSIONS AND STORIES OF HOW THEY ESCAPED THE JAPANESE WHO WERE TRYING TO TAKE THEM NORTHWARD.

NETHERLANDS INDIES COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITIES REPORTED THAT 700 NATIVES, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE RECEIVING MEDICAL CARE.

THERE WERE AMONG THEM EIGHT INDONESIANS WHO HAD BEEN PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE JAPANESE. THEY WERE THE ONLY SURVIVORS FOUND SO FAR OF THAT THIN GARRISON WHICH WAS OVERWHELMED BY THE JAPANESE WHO CAPTURED BALIKPAPAN IN 1942. THEY WERE EMPLOYED AS LABORERS THROUGHOUT THE OCCUPATION.

HUNDREDS CAME IN TODAY FROM HIDEOUTS ALONG THE ROAD TO THE SAMARINDA OIL FIELDS NORTHEAST OF HERE.

SOME WERE COMPARATIVELY WELL FED. THEY HAD LIVED OFF THE PRODUCE GROWN AROUND THEIR OWN HOMES, BUT OTHERS, PARTICULARLY IMPORTED JAVANESE LABORERS, WERE LITTLE MORE THAN SKELETONS.

THEY CAME IN GROUPS DOWN THE ROAD WITH CHICKENS, DUCKS, CAGED BIRDS AND LITTLE BUNDLES OF PERSONAL POSSESSIONS. MANY MEN WORE MOHAMMEDAN HATS. IT WAS A HAPPY, RACIALLY POLYGOT LOT.

ARTILLERY BOOMED AROUND THE REFUGEE COMPOUND AND MANY SURVIVORS CROUCHED IN FEAR. THE NATIVES TOLD NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS THEY WERE CARRIED AWAY WITH THOUSANDS OF OTHERS BY THE JAPANESE BUT MANAGED TO SLIP AWAY BY NIGHT.

THE EIGHT PRISONERS OF WAR WERE NOT SO THIN AS THE JAVANESE LABORERS, BUT THEY SAID THEY WERE WORKED UNDER TYPICAL JAPANESE CRUELTY.

GG147PCW

ADD MANILA, NL BORNEO xx POSITIONS

THE AUSTRALIANS LAST WERE REPORTED ABOUT THREE MILES FROM THE AIRPORT OF MANGGAR, 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF BALIKPAPAN, AN IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE.

(THE TOKYO RADIO SAID THE AUSTRALIANS HAD THROWN 50 TANKS INTO THIS DRIVE BUT HAD BEEN REPULSED.)

RECONSTRUCTION WORK WAS BEING RUSHED ON CAPTURED SEPINGGANG AIR FIELD, THREE MILES EAST OF BALIKPAPAN.

ALL ALONG THE COASTAL BATTLEFIELD THE GROUND WAS SO BADLY CRATERED AND HEAVILY MINED THAT RECONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WAS BEING LANDED DIRECT FROM THE SEA.

AS THE AUSTRALIANS PUSHED EASTWARD, NATIVES AND HALF-STARVED POLYGLOT SLAVE LABORERS STREAMED THROUGH THE LINES TO FREEDOM. THE NATIVES SEEMED TO BE COMPARATIVELY WELL FED, HAVING LIVED OFF THEIR OWN LAND.

BUT THE LABORERS, PARTICULARLY THE JAVANESE, WERE LITTLE MORE THAN SKELETONS, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RUSSELL BRINES REPORTED IN A DISPATCH FROM BALIKPAPAN.

JW115PCW

A60FX

MANILA, JULY 5-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR TODAY ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO ADDRESS A JOINT SESSION OF THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE JULY 9 IN RESPONSE TO A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

UM340APW

JUL 6 1945

A30KX

BULLETIN

MANILA, FRIDAY, JULY 6-(AP)-GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ELEMENTS OF HIS AIR FORCES WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE PHILIPPINES BATTLES NOW WERE OPERATING DIRECTLY AGAINST JAPAN FROM FORWARD BASES.

JW329PCW

MACARTHUR'S ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFY THESE AIRFORCES NOW REDEPLOYED, OR LOCATE THEIR BASESM

(THE U.S. FIFTH AND 13TH AIR FORCES UNDER GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY PARTICIPATED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN AND PRESUMABLY ARE THOSE MEANT BY MACARTHUR.)

JW440PCW

MANILA, JULY 5-(AP)-JAPANESE PREPARATIONS TO PRECENT THE ALLIED LANDING AT BALIKPAPAN, BORNEO, WERE "THE MOST AGGRESSIVE ACTION TO KEEP US OFF BEACHES I HAVE EVER SEEN," REAR ADM. ALBERT GALLATIN NOBLE, AMPHIBIOUS COMMANDER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL INVASION LANDING, SAID TODAY.

AS CHIEF OF STAFF TO VICE ADM. DANIEL E. BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE, NOBLE HAS PARTICIPATED IN EVERY MAJOR LANDING IN GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S DRIVE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

NM1222APW

JUL 6 1945

JUL 6 1945

30.24 28167

A10FX

MINDANAO (420)

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ

WITH U.S. EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, MINDANAO, P.I., JULY 5-(AP)-THE MINDANAO CAMPAIGN WAS A MASTERPIECE OF DARING MANEUVERS AND INDIVIDUAL COURAGE. THE CLEANUP OF THIS SECOND LARGEST ISLAND OF THE PHILIPPINES HAS BEEN FAR AHEAD OF THE ORIGINAL TIMETABLE.

AS A RESULT THE VETERAN EIGHTH ARMY IS READY TO HELP OUT WHEREVER NEEDED AND TO PREPARE NEW BLOWS AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

WHEN LT.GEN.ROBERT L.EICHELBERGER'S FORCES FIRST LANDED AT PARANG APRIL 17 THEY WERE OUTNUMBERED BY THE JAPANESE AND FACED WITH AN ENEMY HOLDING MOST STRATEGIC POSITIONS.

WITHIN 10 DAYS THE TOUGH DOUGHBOYS OF MAJ.GEN.ROSCOE B. WOODRUFF'S 24TH DIVISION HAD SLASHED ACROSS THE WAIST OF MINDANAO AND BROKEN OUT ON DAVAO GULF. WITHOUT STOPPING, WOODRUFF TURNED NORTH AND SENT ONE REGIMENT IN A COLUMN MOVING TOWARD DAVAO CITY SO FAST THE JAPANESE WERE UNABLE TO ORGANIZE A DEFENSE AT THEIR PREPARED POSITIONS AND THE ONETIME JAPANESE DOMINATED CITY FELL.

MEANWHILE TROOPS OF MAJ.GEN.CLARENCE MARTIN'S 31ST DIVISION MOVED IN BEHIND THE 24TH BUT WHEELED NORTH IN CENTRAL MINDANAO AND STARTED A RELENTLESS DRIVE UP THE SAYRE HIGHWAY.

PRESSING HIS LUCK AND STILL WORKING ON A SHOESTRING, EICHELBERGER SENT ONE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM FROM THE 40TH DIVISION, BACKED UP BY A BATTALION FROM THE AMERICAL DIVISION, INTO MACAJALAR BAY ON THE NORTH COAST OF MINDANAO AND STARTED A DRIVE SOUTH ALONG THE SAYRE HIGHWAY TO JOIN THE 31ST.

THE BITTEREST SUSTAINED FIGHTING OF THE CAMPAIGN OCCURRED IN THE HEMP GROVES NORTHWEST OF DAVAO AND IT WAS THERE THAT BOTH SIDES TOOK THEIR HEAVIEST LOSSES. MORE THAN 100 ARTILLERY PIECES RANGING FROM 75 MILLIMETER TO SIX INCHERS WERE DESTROYED AND NUMEROUS ROCKET PIECES RANGING UP TO 14 INCHES WERE KNOCKED OUT.

THE JAPANESE FOUGHT A BITTER DELAYING ACTION AROUND DAVAO BUT THEY NOW HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR LAST PREPARED DEFENSE LINE AND SCATTERED THROUGH THE WILD MOUNTAINS ON THE FLANKS OF THE 9,000-FOOT VOLCANO, MOUNT APO.

THE JAPANESE FORCE WHICH ATTEMPTED TO STEM THE AMERICAN DRIVE THROUGH THE SAYRE HIGHWAY HAS FLED TO THE RUGGED, UNEXPLORED MOUNTAINS EAST OF THE HIGHWAY AND ARE HOPELESSLY ISOLATED IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE PULANGI AND AGUSAN RIVERS.

A11FX

ALTHOUGH AMAZINGLY SUCCESSFUL, THE CAMPAIGN WAS NOT WITHOUT COST. AND ALTHOUGH NO MORE LARGE ORGANIZED ENEMY FORCES REMAIN AS OFFENSIVE THREATS, THERE WILL CONTINUE TO BE FIGHTING FOR A LONG TIME BEFORE THE MOPPING UP STAGE IS COMPLETED. SOME AMERICAN LIVES ARE BOUND TO BE LOST.

CPL.JAMES POWELL, JR., OF 250 COKE AVE., KNOXVILLE, TENN., CAME OUT OF THE FRONT LINES TO SUM IT UP:

"MY OUTFIT KILLED 27 JAPS YESTERDAY," HE SAID, "AND I CAN TELL YOU THEY WERE MIGHTY WELL ORGANIZED."

MM1216APW

JUL 6 1945

WITH PHILIPPINES (110)

WITH U.S.EIGHTH ARMY ON MINDANAO, JULY 5-(AP)-AMERICAN TROOPS ARE TAKING A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF JAPANESE PRISONERS ON THE ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA OF MINDANAO THAN THEY HAVE IN ANY OTHER CAMPAIGN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FORTY-FIRST DIVISION MEN AT ZAMBOANGA HAVE SEIZED ONE JAPANESE PRISONER FOR EVERY 8 1/2 KILLED--A RATIO OF 12 PER CENT.

LUZON RANKS NEXT, WITH ONE PRISONER FOR EACH 23.7 NIPPONESE SLAIN--A RATIO OF FOUR PER CENT.

IN THE ONLY OTHER MAJOR LAND CAMPAIGN NOW UNDER WAY--THE MAJOR MINDANAO FIGHTING--ONLY ONE JAPANESE HAS BEEN MADE PRISONER FOR EVERY 71.8 COUNTED DEAD--A RATIO OF 1.4 PER CENT.

BLOODY LEYTE SAW ONLY ONE PRISONER FOR EVERY 79.7 JAPANESE KILLED--THE LOW RATIO BEING 1.2 PER CENT.

UM339APW

WITH AERIAL

JUL 6 1945

BY ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA,JULY 5-(AP)-FIRING FOURTH OF JULY ROCKETS AT A JAPANESE CONVOY IN THE YELLOW SEA, PRIVATEERS AND MARINERS OF FLEET AIR WING ONE SET A DESTROYER AND A PATROL CRAFT ON FIRE AND DAMAGED ANOTHER DESTROYER AND A TRANSPORT.

"ROCKETS -- BUT NOT THE PYROTECHNIC KIND -- WERE SPLASHING ALL AROUND THE JAP SHIPS," SAID LT.H.V.MONTGOMERY, TUNNEL HILL,GA., FLIGHT LEADER. "THE JAPS THREW PLENTY OF ACKACK AT US, HOWEVER, AND WE WERE UNABLE TO MAKE AS SUCCESSFUL A RUN AS WE WANTED."

"WHAT WE WERE TRYING TO DO WAS BLAST THEM ENTIRELY OUT OF THE WATER."

THE CONVOY CONSISTED OF THREE DESTROYERS, A TRANSPORT, A CARGO SHIP AND A PATROL CRAFT.

JUL 6 1945

LT.ROBERT M.FINLEY, HOLDENVILLE,OKLA., AND CO-PILOT C.J. FERNANDEZ, 1312 20TH AVE., TAMPA,FLA., WERE IN ONE OF THE

NIGHT LEAD PHILIPPINES (420)
BY SPENCER DAVIS
MANILA,FRIDAY,JULY 6 (AP)-.HE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, LIBERATED FROM A ONCE-POWERFUL JAPANESE FORCE NOW REDUCED TO A FEW THOUSAND MEN, WILL PROVIDE THE UNITED STATES WITH A GREAT BASE FOR STRIKES AT JAPAN, CHINA AND FORMOSA.
GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THE ISLANDS WERE "NOW FREE OF THE INVADER" WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ENEMY FORCE OF APPROXIMATELY 450,000 IN THE GREATEST DISASTER IN NIPPON'S MILITARY HISTORY.
ALL THAT IS LEFT IS MINOR JAPANESE GROUPS ISOLATED IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS, MOSTLY IN LUZON AND MINDANAO ISLANDS. A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMEN ESTIMATED THE SURVIVORS AT POSSIBLY 30,000.
THE JAPAN HOMELAND IS 1,040 STATUTE MILES NORTHEAST OF LUZON, A MUCH SHORTER DISTANCE FOR SUPERFORTRESS FLIGHTS THAN THE 1,450 MILES THE BIG BOMBERS NOW MUST FLY FROM SAIPAN IN THE MARIANAS TO REACH NIPPON.
LUXON IS ONLY 425 MILES FROM THE CHINA COAST; 625 MILES FROM AMERICAN-HELD OKINAWA AND 230 MILES FROM FORMOSA, FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THEIR PRE-INVASION AIR STRIKES AT THE PHILIPPINES IN DECEMBER, 1941.
MACARTHUR SAID ONE PURPOSE OF THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN TO FREE THE PHILIPPINES WA

JUL 6 1945

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MACARTHUR SAID ONE PURPOSE OF THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN TO FREE THE PHILIPPINES WAS TO ACQUIRE LAND, SEA AND AIR BASES FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS "COMPARABLE TO THE BRITISH ISLANDS" IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST GERMANY.
IN KILLING AROUND 420,000 JAPANESE DURING THE CAMPAIGNWHICH STARTED LAST OCT. 20 WITH THE AMERICAN ANDING ON LEYTE ISLAND, THE AMERICANS INCURRED GROUND AND AIR CASUALTIES UP TO JULY 1 OF 54,891. THEY WERE LISTED AS 11,921 KILLED, 410 MISSING AND 42,569 WOUNDED.
SEVENTEEN AMERICAN DIVISIONS OF THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH ARMIES CLEANED UP 23 JAPANESE DIVISIONS AND NAVAL UNITS FIGHTING ON LAND.
MACARTHUR CALLED THIS "ONE OF THE RARE INSTANCES WHEN IN A LONG CAMPAIGN A GROUND FORCE SUPERIOR IN NUMBERS WAS ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY A NUMERICALLY INFERIOR FORCE."

A2KX
IMPORTANCE OF PARTS PLAYED BY THE AMERICAN NAVY AND AIR FORCE WAS STRESSED BY MACARTHUR. THE NAVAL BATTLE OF LEYTE GULF LATE IN OCTOBER WAS AMONG THE ACTIONS WHICH, HE SAID, "REDUCED THE JAPANESE NAVY TO PRACTICAL IMPOTENCE."
JAPANESE LEADERS DECLARED AT THE OUTSET OF THE AMERICAN LANDING IN THE PHILIPPINES THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE FIGHT FOR THE ISLANDS WOULD DETERMINE THE VICTOR IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC WAR.
CAPTURING ONE ISLAND AFTER ANOTHER, THE AMERICANS ESTABLISHED AIR BASES FROM WHICH PLANES CHOKED OFF JAPAN'S AIR AND SEA COMMUNICATIONS WITH OIL, RUBBER AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL SOURCES IN THE EAST INDIES AND OTHER CONQUERED SOUTHERN AREAS.
LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES ALSO PRODUCED THE "COLLAPSE OF THE ENEMY'S IMPERIAL CONCEPT OF A GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE" AND REOPENED THE FAR EAST TO DEMOCRACY, MACARTHUR SAID.
GGXA308PCW

JUL 0 1945

MANILA,FRIDAY,JULY 6-(AP)-"JAPAN" REPLACED "PHILIPPINES" AS A PARAGRAPH TITLE IN GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE TODAY.
THE FIRST PHILIPPINES REFERENCE IN THE COMMUNIQUE SINCE THE BLACK DAYS OF BATAAN IN THE SPRING OF 1942 WAS LAST JULY 24, ANNOUNCING AIR ACTION IN THE DAVAO SECTOR OF MINDANAO.
THE PHILIPPINES SECTION OF THE DAILY ANNOUNCEMENT BECAME LARGER CONSTANTLY, UNTIL YESTERDAY WHEN THE ISLANDS' LIBERATION WAS PROCLAIMED.
TODAY, FOLLOWING THE PHILIPPINES PATTERN OF ST JULY, THE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED AIR ACTION OVER THE S - ST ISLAND OF JAPAN.
DV657PCW

6 1945

BY RICHARD BERGHOLZ (180)
WITH THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION ON MINDANAO, JULY 5-(AP)-THE MUDDY, SWEATING VETERANS OF THIS DIVISION CELEBRATED THE FOURTH OF JULY DOWN IN DAVAO PROVINCE TODAY, (JULY 4 IN THE UNITED STATES), BUT THOSE WEREN'T FIRECRACKERS THEY WERE PLAYING WITH.
IT WAS AN EXTRA SPECIAL ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT COOKED UP BY DIVISION COMMANDER MAJ.GEN.ROSCOE B.WOODRUFF AND DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMANDER BRIG.GEN.HUGH CORT JUST TO CELEBRATE THE DAY AND MAKE THINGS ESPECIALLY UNCOMFORTABLE FOR THE LITTLE WRITING SONS WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS DIRTY, BLOODY CELEBRATION DOWN HERE.
BEGINNING AN HOUR BEFORE DAWN, THE BIG GUNS OF CORT'S ARTILLERY OPENED UP AND THEY DIDN'T STOP UNTIL THE SON WENT DOWN. THE GENERAL AND HIS STAFF HAD PUT A LITTLE EXTRA EFFORT SPOTTING SOME CHOICE TARGETS JUST TO KEEP THE ARTILLERYMEN BUSY.
AND EXACTLY AT NOON BY A PREARRANGED SCHEDULE THE YANKS FIRED IN CADENCE 48 SHELLS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE STATES THEY REPRESENT AND THE OCCASION THEY CELEBRATE.
FOR CORT IT WAS ALMOST COINCIDENTAL. EXACTLY ONE YEAR AGO THE GENERAL, THEN CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE AMERICAN FIRST ARMY IN FRANCE WAS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR A TREMENDOUS INDEPENDENCE DAY SALUTE BY 9,000 AMERICAN GUNS, RESULTING IN THE SIMULTANEOUS DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN TARGETS ON CHERBOURG PENINSULA.
MM1222APW

30.34 78169

PLANES COMMANDED BY MONTGOMERY. SIXTEEN PLANES WERE IN THE STRIKING FORCE. ONE FIGHTER ESCORT WAS LOST. STRUCK BY ACKACK, HE MESSAGED, "SO LONG, BOYS, I'M HIT." HIS PLANE NOSED DOWN AND WENT STRAIGHT INTO THE WATER.

A FORCE OF 130 RYUKYUS-BASED ARMY AND NAVY PLANES MET LITTLE OR NO OPPOSITION AS IT BLASTED CHIRAN AIRFIELD WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS AND STRAFED AND DESTROYED EIGHT ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AT KANOYA AIRFIELD, BOTH ON KYUSHU ISLAND.

MARINE LT.GRANT P.ANDERSON, MINNEAPOLIS, CAUGHT A JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANE OFF OKINAWA AND KNOCKED HIM INTO THE SEA.

FJ414ACW

JUL 6 1945

BY ROBERTT GEIGER

OKINAWA,JULY 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MARINE CORSAIRS STRIKING FROM OKINAWA RAN INTO NESTS OF JAPANESE FIGHTERS OVER THE SOUTHERN HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WEEKS, SHOOTING DOWN EIGHT OF 60 ENEMY CHALLENGERS.

TANK PILOTS PICKED OFF FOUR OF 20 ZEKE FIGHTERS OVER KYUSHU'S TIP AND AN HOUR LATER SENT FOUR OF 40 TONYS DOWN IN FLAMES.

NEAR NAGASAKI 15 OSCAR FIGHTERS ATTACKED A U.S. LIBERATOR, DAMAGING IT AND WOUNDING TWO CREWMEN. SKILLED PILOTING GOT THE AMERICAN PLANE BACK TO ITS HOME BASE SAFELY, ALTHOUGH 11 OSCARS TAILED IT FOR 15 MINUTES. THEY REFUSED TO CLOSE IN FOR A SHOWDOWN.

THE 20 ZEKES ATTACKED A FORMATION LED BY MAJ.M.R.YUNK, NEW YORK, WHO GOT CREDIT FOR DOWNING TWO OF THE FOE. LIEUTS.F. EDSON OF DETROIT AND J.L.DRISCOLL OF DORCHESTER,MASS., GOT ONE EACH. ALL ARE ATTACHED TO MARINE AIR GROUP 31.

JUL 6 19

THE 40 TONYS MET A FLIGHT UNDER CAPT.J.P.LYNCH OF HYDE PARK, MASS., WHO SHOT DOWN TWO. LIEUTS.D.W.SMIDDY OF FLINT,MICH., AND L.L.TRUEX OF COLUMBIA CITY,IND., EACH NIPPED ONE. LYNCH'S PLANE WAS STRUCK BUT HE MANAGED TO REACH HIS BASE, WHERE HE WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT.

JUL 0 1945

"THOSE JAPS FLEW GOOD FORMATIONS AND THEY WERE PLENTY SKILLFUL ON THEIR RUNS," LYNCH DECLARED.

HEAVIEST STRIKE WAS AGAINST NOBARA AIRFIELD ON MIYAKO, WHERE CORSAIRS UNDER COL.DANIEL W.TORREY OF DEER ISLE,ME., AND A GROUP OF AVENGERS DROPPED 12 TONS OF BOMBS AND 89 ROCKETS.

TWO MARINE PILOTS MISSING FROM A JULY 1 STRIKE HAVE BEEN RESCUED AT SEA. THEY ARE LTS.H.F.HEYLINGER AND J.FLYNN, ADDRESSES UNAVAILABLE.

ET/FJ554ACW

AN ADVANCED PACIFIC BASE, FRIDAY,JUNE 6-(AP)-TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE RESCUED AND CAPTURED RECENTLY ABOARD A TINY 10-FOOT SKIFF 275 MILES OFF NAURU ISLAND BY COAST GUARDSMEN MANNING AN ASSAULT CARGO-TRANSPORT SHIP. NAURU IS WEST OF THE GILBERT ISLANDS.

CMDR.GORDON A.LITTLEFIELD, OF DUXBURY,MASS., SAID THE COAST GUARD SHIP WAS MOVING TOWARD AN AMERICAN ADVANCED BASE WHEN ITS CREW SIGHTED A WATER-LOGGED CRAFT. THE TWO JAPANESE, MEMBERS OF AN ARMY LABOR BATTALION, WAVED ANXIOUSLY. THEIR SKIFF WAS RIGGED WITH A BLANKET SAIL AND A SINGLE SCULLING OAR.

JUL 6 1945

THE AMERICAN SHIP SENT OUT A BOAT HAVING ABOARD ENSIGN JAMES C. KENNEDY, 5[illegible] WEST END AVE., CHICAGO, WHO SPEAKS JAPANESE.

"THE KEPT BOWING LOW AND TIPPING CAPS AS WE APPROACHED," KENNEDY SAID.

THE JAPANESE HAD BEEN AT SEA FOR 10 DAYS, WERE SUFFERING FROM GREAT ULCERS BODY SORES AND WERE IN A SERIOUS CONDITION FROM DEHYDRATION, REPORTED THE AMERICAN SHIP'S MEDICAL OFFICER, SENIOR ASSISTANT SURGEON BERNARD H.RAYMOND, U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, OF 1903 HAMPTON BLVD., NORFOLK,VA.

AFTER BEING GIVEN MEDICAL TREATMENT, FOOD AND WATER, THE JAPANESE WERE TURNED OVER TO NAVAL AUTHORITIES UPON REACHING THIS PORT.

FJ1202ACW JUL 6 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 5-(AP)-UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENTS IN ARGENTINA, SOME OF WHOM HAVE FEARED FOR THEIR PERSONAL SAFETY BECAUSE OF ANONYMOUS TELEPHONED THREATS, RECEIVED ASSURANCE TONIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL GIVE GUARANTIES FOR THEIR PROTECTION.

VICE PRESIDENT COL.JUAN PERON AUTHORIZED U.S. AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN TO GIVE THE CORRESPONDETS THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

"THE GOVERNMENT WILL GIVE EVERY GUARANTY THAT CORRESPONDENTS WILL HAVE NO GREATER GUARANTIES IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY AND ALSO IF THEY DESIRE POLICE PROTECTION WE WILL ASSIGN POLICE GUARDS TO THEM."

JOSEPH NEWMAN OF THE NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE, WHO HAD TAKEN UP RESIDENCE IN THE AMERICAN EMBASSY MONDAY AFTER A TELEPHONED THREAT, LEFT THIS REFUGE TODAY.

THREATS ALSO HAD BEEN TELEPHONED TO ARNALDO CORTESI OF THE NEW YORK TIMES RECENTLY FOR WHAT THE CALLER TERMED "TENDENTIOUS" WRITING.

JUL 6 1945

SN1158PE

HONOLULU, JULY 5-(AP)-THE HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, IN A FRONT PAGE STORY, TODAY RAISED THE QUESTION OF THE LEGALITY OF HAWAII'S CURFEW, WHICH ORDERS PEOPLE FROM THE STREETS BETWEEN 10 P.M. AND 5:30 A.M.

THE QUESTION WAS RAISED AFTER THE STATEMENT BY LT.GEN.ROBERT C. RICHARDSON,JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT, THAT THERE NO LONGER IS ANY "MILITARY NECESSITY" FOR THE CURFEW.

CONTENDING THE PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER GIVING AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE THE CURFEW IS DEPENDENT ON THE FINDING BY THE COMMANDING GENERAL THAT "MILITARY NECESSITY" EXISTS, THE STAR-BULLETIN ASKED, "IF THERE IS NO MILITARY NECESSITY, IS THERE NOW ANY LEGAL BASIS FOR THE CURFEW?"

RICHARDSON SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HE WAS READY TO LIFT THE CURFEW ANY TIME BUT THERE WAS NO PUBLIC DEMAND FOR SUCH ACTIONZN HE ADDED THAT RESCINDING THE CURFEW WOULD IMPOSE HEAVY DEMANDS ON TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND OTHER CIVIL FUNCTIONS.

FJ1197PCW JUL 6 1945

MEXICO CITY, JULY 5 (AP)-MEXICO'S HEAVY PRE-WAR TRADE WITH GERMANY WILL BE DIVIDED AMONG OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES NOW, GILBERTO VALENZUELA, HEAD OF A MEXICAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION TO EUROPE, SAID AFTER HIS RETURN YESTERDAY.

THE COUNTRIES VISITED BY THE COMMISSION, ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN AND PORTUGAL, HAVE AGREED TO ACTIVE TRADE RELATIONS WITH MEXICO, VALENZUELA TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN.

THE COMMISSION DECLINED TO DISCUSS SETTLEMENT OF MEXICO'S OIL EXPROPRIATION DEBT IN ENGLAND.

OIL TRADE WAS DISCUSSED, HOWEVER.

GG151PCW

WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NEWSPAPERMEN WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO COVER ACTUAL SESSIONS OF THE FORTHCOMING BIG THREE CONFERENCE IN THE BERLIN AREA.

FR1059AEW

30.74 781671

PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G. ROSS TOLD REPORTERS THAT NEWS COVERAGE OF THE CONFERENCE WILL BE BY OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUES WHICH WILL BE ISSUED "AS MAY BE DECIDED ON FROM TIME TO TIME."

HE GAVE NO INTIMATION OF A DATE FOR THE COMING MEETING BETWEEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND MARSHAL STALIN.

A125WX

THE FACT THAT THE THREE WILL MEET "IN THE BERLIN AREA" WAS ANNOUNCED PREVIOUSLY.

TODAY'S STATEMENT CLEARED UP SPECULATION WHETHER NEWSMEN WOULD BE PERMITTED TO ATTEND ACTUAL SESSIONS OF THE FIRST BIG THREE CONFERENCE SINCE VICTORY IN EUROPE.

GW1103AEW

WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-UNDER SECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON SAID TODAY THE STORY THAT GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR RODE PULLMANS WHILE RETURNED AMERICAN VETERANS WERE JAMMED INTO DAY COACHES IS ONLY HALF TRUE.

PATTERSON CONFIRMED THAT 500 VETERANS HAD POOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A TRIP FROM BOSTON TO SAN FRANCISCO BUT THEIR COMPLAINT THAT THEY SAW GERMAN PRISONERS IN PULLMAN COACHES "IS NOT TRUE," PATTERSON TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE.

THE AMERICAN VETERANS ARRIVED AT CAMP BEALE, NEAR MARYSVILLE, CALIF., TUESDAY IN EIGHT COMMUTER-TYPE DAY COACHES. ONE OF THE CARS HAD THIS SIGN IN CHALK ON ITS SIDE:

"WE GET BACK FROM ENGLAND AND WE HAVE TO RIDE ALL THE WAY TO CALIFORNIA IN A CHAIR CAR WHILE THE GERMAN P.W.'S RIDE IN PULLMAN. NOW IS THAT FAIR? WE ASK YOU."

"THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS FORESEEN AND HAS CALLED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE RAILROADS AND THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION THEIR INSISTANCE THAT ON LONG TRIPS SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS BE PROVIDED. THEY HAVE PROMISED RELIEF BUT IT HAS NOT YET BEEN FORTHCOMING."

PATTERSON ADDED THAT THE INCONVENIENCES FOR THE SOLDIERS "WERE TRUE AND REGRETABLE AND THIS IS NOT THE ONLY CASE THAT'S HAPPENED."

HE EMPHASIZED THAT NO GERMAN PRISONERS TRAVEL IN PULLMANS EXCEPT IN UNUSUAL CASES WHERE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES RECOMMEND IT.

FR1226PEW

JUL 6 1945

A48WX

WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-THE WARRING WORLD--ALLIED AND AXIS TOGETHER--TURNED OUT AN ESTIMATED $110,000,000,000 WORTH OF FIGHTING EQUIPMENT LAST YEAR. OF THAT AMOUNT THIS COUNTRY ALONE ACCOUNTED FOR NEARLY 45 PER CENT.

ANNOUNCING THIS IN WPB'S FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, WAR PRODUCTION CHAIRMAN J.A. KRUG SAID THE "ASTOUNDING FACT" IS THAT AMERICANS REMAINED "BY FAR THE BEST-FED, BEST HOUSED AND BEST CLOTHED CIVILIANS IN THE WORLD."

SU601AEW

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON, JULY 4-(AP)-SGT. DAY G. TURNER, WHO KILLED AND WOUNDED SEVERAL GERMANS AND CAPTURED 25 IN A SAVAGE, FOUR-HOUR BATTLE INSIDE A HOUSE IN LUXEMBOURG, WAS AWARDED THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR POSTHUMOUSLY TODAY.

THE 23-YEAR-OLD NESCOPECK, PA., DOUGHBOY EMERGED UNHURT FROM THE HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE LAST JAN. 8 BUT WAS KILLED A MONTH LATER WHILE FIGHTING WITH THE 80TH (BLUE RIDGE) DIVISION INSIDE GERMANY.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE MEDAL, HIGHEST GIVEN FOR BRAVERY, WILL BE PRESENTED TO HIS MOTHER, MRS. LEONA BELLE TURNER OF (ROUTE 1) NESCOPECK. #

A25DT

JUL 9 1945

MACKINAC

PMS BUDGET (730)

BY JACK BELL

MACKINAC ISLAND, MICH., JULY 5-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY THAT PRICE CONTROLS AND RATIONING MAY BECOME PRIME ISSUES IN THE FORTHCOMING POLITICA

CAMPAIGN EMERGED TODAY AS THE NATION'S GOVERNORS TOOK A HAND IN THE GROWING FOOD CONTROVERSY.

ALTHOUGH THEY ACTED ON A NON-PARTISAN BASIS IN PLEDGING COOPERATION TO SOLVE THE DINNER TABLE SHORTAGE PROBLEM, THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION AS THE 37TH ANNUAL GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE ENDED HERE YESTERDAY THAT THE TOPIC WILL BE ONE FOR FUTURE POLITICAL DEBATES.

BEHIND THE SCENES THERE WAS TALK THAT THE OPA MAY WELL BECOME THE CENTER OF ATTACK FOR OPPONENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION, UNLESS SOMETHING IS DONE SOON TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE RED POINT TANGLE THAT HAS LEFT BUTCHER SHOPS BARE OF MEAT IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

THE GOVERNORS, HOWEVER, SAID NOTHING PUBLICLY OF THIS AS THEY ADOPTED A RESOLUTION UNDER WHICH THREE OF THEIR NUMBER ARE EXPECTED TO BE NAMED IN THE NEXT 10 DAYS TO "CALL ON THE PROPER AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON IN AN EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT AS SPEEDY A SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM AS POSSIBLE."

UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE PROPOSAL ENDED A DAY IN WHICH THE STATE EXECUTIVES HEARD REPORTS ON THE WAR SITUATION FROM TOP ARMY AND NAVY COMMANDERS, ADOPTED SEVERAL OTHER RESOLUTIONS AND NAMED GOV. EDWARD MARTIN, PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN, TO SUCCEED GOV. HERBERT B. MAW, UTAH DEMOCRAT, AS CONFERENCE

B. MAW, UTAH DEMOCRAT, AS CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN.

THE MILITARY REPORT CAME FROM GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FLEET. BOTH SPOKE AT A CLOSED SESSION BUT GOVERNORS PRESENT DISCLOSED THAT THE MILITARY LEADERS HAD URGED ADOPTION OF POSTWAR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING TO KEEP THE COUNTRY PREPARED FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE CONFLICTS.

MARSHALL REPORTEDLY SAID THE ARMY PLANS TO DEMOBOLIZE 2,000,000 MEN, INCLUDING 900,000 WOUNDED, IN THE YEAR FOLLOWING V-E DAY. BUT HE ALSO SAID THAT NEW INDUCTIONS WILL BE MADE AT THE RATE OF TWO FOR EVERY FIVE MEN DISCHARGED.

KING WAS SAID TO HAVE REPORTED THAT PROGRESS IS BEING MADE IN COMBATTING JAPANESE SUICIDE ATTACKS ON AMERICAN NAVAL UNITS, BUT DID NOT REVEAL THE NAVY'S SOLUTION TO THIS PROBLEM.

ADOPTION OF THE FOOD RESOLUTION CAME ON MOTION OF GOV.DWIGHT GRISWOLD OF NEBRASKA AFTER THE GOVERNORS HAD ARGUED SEVERAL HOURS OR MORE OVER A DETAILED PROPOSAL OFFERED BY NORTHEASTERN STATE EXECUTIVES.
THIS INVOLVED SUGGESTED CHANGES IN DISTRIBUTION METHODS, PLUS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW KIND OF RATION STAMP FOR MEAT ONLY.

A26DT
GOV.ROBERT S.KERR OF OKLAHOMA, WHO PRESIDED DURING THE DAY,
'-8$ 3&3 !9,!3433' !8,-))6 !9,!)7$3$

JUL 6 1945

GOV.ROBERT S.KERR OF OKLAHOMA, WHO PRESIDED DURING THE DAY, SAID THE CONFEREES FINALLY CONCLUDED IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO DRAFT A DETAILED PLAN AND VOTED INSTEAD OF NAME A COMMITTEE OF THREE TO TALK WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS.
MARTIN'S CHOICE AS THE NEW CHAIRMAN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THREE ADDITIONS TO THE CONFERENCE'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THEY BEING GOVERNORS HARRY F.KELLY OF MICHIGAN, ELLIS ARNALL OF GEORGIA AND J. HOWARD MC GRATH OF RHODE ISLAND.
THEY REPLACED GOVERNORS GRISWOLD, DWIGHT H.GREEN OF ILLINOIS AND HERBERT R.O'CONOR OF MARYLAND.
HOLDOVERS ON THE COMMITTEE ARE GOVERNORS KERR, RAYMOND E. BALDWIN OF CONNECTICUT, CHAUNCY M.SPARKS OF ALABAMA AND EARL WARREN OF CALIFORNIA.
THE EXECUTIVES LED OFF THEIR RESOLUTIONS LIST WITH A PLEDGE THAT THE STATES WILL MAKE AVAILABLE "ALL OF THEIR RESOURCES, ALL OF THEIR FACILITIES AND THEIR COMPLETE COOPERATION TO WIN THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE."
THIRTY SEVEN GOVERNORS JOINED IN A PETITION ASKING PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO TAKE UP AT HIS MID-JULY MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN THE QUESTION OF RESUMING JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE.
IN A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT, GOV.HERBERT B.MAW, RETIRING CONFERENCE CHAIRMAN, SAID HE IS CONVINCED THAT THE CONSIDERATIONS WHICH PREVENTED ACTION WHILE THE WAR CONTINUED IN EUROPE NO LONGER SHOULD PREVENT STEPS BEING TAKEN.
AS AN ADDED FILLUP TO THEIR INDORSEMENT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER, THE GOVERNORS ADOPTED A RESOLUTION URGING LOCATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION'S HEADQUARTERS IN THIS COUNTRY.
IN OTHER RESOLUTIONS, THE GOVERNORS CALLED FOR POSTWAR MAINTENANCE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AS A STATE ADJUNCT AND PROPOSED A NATIONAL SURVEY OF ALL GOVERNMENTAL TAXING POLICIES.
AS THEY USUALLY DO, THE GOVERNORS SPOKE OUT FOR LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF PROGRAMS IN WHICH THE STATES COOPERATE WITH THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. AS A CASE IN POINT, THEY ASKED FOR EARLY TRANSFER FROM FEDERAL TO STATE CONTROL OF UNEMPLOYMENT OFFICES TAKEN OVER MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO.
IN A RESOLUTION, THEY ALSO URGED THE SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD "FORTHWITH" TO MAKE FUND ALLOCATIONS TO STATE AGENCIES FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMPENSATION "ON THE BASIS OF THE IMPERATIVE NECESSITIES OF THE EXISTING SITUATION."
THE GOVERNORS DEMANDED THAT FEDERAL AGENCIES DEALING WITH VETERANS AFFAIRS BE REQUIRED TO COOPERATE WITH STATE UNITS TO AVOID OVERLAPPING EFFORTS.
THEY ASKED FOR CHANNELING OF EXPECTED FEDERAL AID FOR AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION THROUGH THE STATE GOVERNMENT, REQUESTED EARLY APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS FOR A POSTWAR HIGHWAY PROGRAM AND PLEDGED RENEWED EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN HIGHWAY SAFETY.
EM439AEW

A38 (100)
NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-THE AMERICAN LEGION, WHOSE MEMBERSHIP IS MORE THAN 1,600,000 VETERANS OF WORLD WARS 1 AND 11, TODAY URGED THE SENATE TO RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER "AT THE EARLIEST DATE."
NATIONAL COMMANDER EDWARD N. SCHEIBERLING IN A LETTER TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENATE DECLARED:
"THE AMERICAN LEGION FEELS THAT THE SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER IS AN HONEST AND ABLE ATTEMPT TO CREATE A WORKABLE ASSOCIATION OF FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATIONS IMPLEMENTED WITH FORCE TO MAINTAIN PEACE AND PREVENT RECURRENCE OF WAR. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IT IS THE BEST AND ONLY CHARTER THAT CAN BE PRODUCED AT THIS TIME."
M527AEW

WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-JAPANESE AERIAL BLOWS SANK THE DESTROYERS TWIGGS AND WILLIAM D. PORTER OFF OKINAWA SIX DAYS APART.
NAMING THE VESSELS YESTERDAY AFTER PREVIOUSLY REPORTING THEIR LOSS, THE NAVY SAID CASUALTIES TOTALED 244. OF THESE 183 WERE SUFFERED BY THE TWIGGS IN A SURPRISE ATTACK JUNE 16 THAT BLEW OFF THE SHIP'S BOW.
ALL OFFICERS WERE EITHER KILLED OR DISABLED, LEAVING COMMAND OF THE TWIGGS WITH CHIEF PHARMACIST'S MATE JOSEPH E. DEWOROCKI OF 131 XIMENO AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF. THE NAVY LISTED EIGHT DEAD, 128 MISSING AND 47 WOUNDED AS THE TWIGGS' TOLL.
SIXTY-ONE WOUNDED COMPRISED THE ENTIRE CASUALTY LIST OF THE PORTER, HIT JUNE 10 BY AN ENEMY SUICIDE DIVE BOMBER.
EACH OF THE 2,050-TON SISTERSHIPS CARRIED A NORMAL WARTIME COMPLEMENT OF BETWEEN 300 AND 350 MEN.
SU556AEW

JUL 6 1945

A47WX (110)
WASHINGTON, JULY 5-(AP)-A FUSS LASTING 91 YEARS HAS ENDED FOR THE UNITED STATES, THE STATE OF WISCONSIN AND THE MENOMINEE INDIANS.
THAT'S THE GOOD NEWS TODAY FROM WILLIAM A. BROPHY, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
HE SAID THAT, AFTER ALL THESE YEARS, EVERYBODY IS HAPPY ABOUT A TREATY SIGNED MAY 12, 1854.
THIS TREATY GAVE THE MENOMINEES 33,870.23 ACRES OF SWAMP LAND. BUT THERE WAS A CONFLICT WITH THE SWAMP LAND ACT OF SEPT. 28, 1850, WHICH HANDED THE STATES ALL SWAMPS WITHIN THEIR BORDERS. THE ARGUMENT WAS ON.
BROPHY SAID THAT UNDER THE SETTLEMENT THE INDIANS (2,551 OF THEM STILL LIVE ON THE WISCONSIN RESERVATION) GET THE LAND, AND WISCONSIN GETS A CHECK FOR $1,590,854.50, CERTIFIED BY THE U. S. TREASURY.
SU559AEW

JUL 6 1945

30.24 28173

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-MRS. GEMMA LA GUARDIA GLUCK TODAY TOLD HER BROTHER, MAYOR F. H. LA GUARDIA, IN A MESSAGE FROM BERLIN "ITS A WONER THAT I AM ALIVE."

THE MESSAGE WAS SENT TO THE MAYOR VIA THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM AND QUOTED HER AS SAYING THAT IF SHE AND HER DAUGHTER, MRS. YOLAND DANISH AND HER 16-MONTHS OLD GRANDSON, RICHARD DANISH, WERE UNABLE AGAIN TO LIVE IN BUDAPEST TO "GET US OUT TO AMERICA."

MRS. GLUCK'S PRESENCE IN BERLIN WAS DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT. AMERICAN GI'S CHIPPED IN TODAY TO PROVIDE A MEAL FOR THE WOMAN AND HER HOMELESS FAMILY.

THE NEW YORK BORN, GRAY-HAIRED WOMAN, DESCRIBED AS THE FEMININE INAGE OF HER BROTHER, SAID SHE WAS FREED BY THE SOVIET CONQUEST OF BERLIN.

IN A MESSAGE TO HER BROTHER OVER THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM, MRS. GLUCK SAID:

"DO WHAT YOU CAN FOR US. WE WANT TO GO FIRST BACK TO BUDAPEST AS WE DON'T KNOW IF MY AND YOLANDA'S HUSBANDS ARE ALIVE. IT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO LIVE AGAIN IN BUDAPEST, GET US OUT TO AMERICA."

MAYOR LAGUARDIA GREETED THE NEWS OF HIS SISTER'S PRESENCE IN BERLIN WITH: "THAT'S GOOD NEWS."

HE EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT HIS SISTER HAD BECOME A GRANDMOTHER.

THE MAYOR SAID HIS CHIEF CONCERN WAS THAT MRS. GLUCK WOULD NOT COME TO AMERICA UNTIL HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN FOUND.

RP1119PEW

JUL 6 1945

NEW YORK, JULY 5-(AP)-HERBERT H.LEHMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, SAID YESTERDAY THE RECENTLY-CONCLUDED NATIONAL CLOTHING DRIVE PROVED SO SUCCESSFUL THAT SIMILAR DRIVES NOW ARE BEING ORGANIZED IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

LEHMAN SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE UNITED NATIONAL CLOTHING COLLECTION WOULD ASSIST IN THE DRIVES IN THE OTHER COUNTRIES.

JUL 6 1945

THE NATIONAL CLOTHING DRIVE EXCEEDED ITS GOAL OF 150,000,000 POUNDS OF CLOTHING, IT WAS OFFICIALL REPORTED. JULIUS G. BERENS, NEW YORK CITY PUBLICITY DIRECTOR FOR THE DRIVE, SAID TODAY THAT BECAUSE OF LABOR AND TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES, SOME OF THE CLOTHING STILL WAS IN WAREHOUSES WAITING TO BE PROCESSED.

"THE PACKING AND SHIPPING OF THE CLOTHING IS A PHYSICAL ORDEAL AND TAKES TIME," HE SAID. "HOWEVER, SOME OF THE CLOTHING WAS SHIPPED WHILE THE WAR IN EUROPE WAS STILL BEING FOUGHT."

HE SAID THE EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM "ALONE CARRIED THOUSANDS OF BALES."839PEW

HE SAID THE EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM "ALONE CARRIED THOUSANDS OF BALES."

HJ739PEW

JUL 6 1945

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., JULY 5-(AP)-THE WILL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT, FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT WAS ADMITTED TO PROBATE TODAY BY SURROGATE FREDERICK S.QUINTERRO.

THE AMOUNT OF THE ESTATE WAS NOT REVEALED. IT WAS FORMALLY VALUED AT MORE THAN $5,000 PERSONAL PROPERTY AND MORE THAN $5,000

REAL PROPERTY.

MISS GRACE G.TULLY, SECRETARY TO THE LATE PRESIDENT, APPEARED TODAY IN SURROGATE COURT AND TESTIFIED THAT THE SIGNATURE ON THE WILL WAS THAT OF MR.ROOSEVELT. MISS

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LLY, WILLIAM F.SNYDER, A SECRETARY, AND THE LATE THOMAS J.QUALTERS, A PRESIDENTIAL GUARD, WERE LISTED AS WITNESSES TO THE WILL.

EXECUTORS INCLUDED JAMES ROOSEVELT, SON OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

032SN1123

A159KX
(160)

JUL 6 1945

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 5 (AP)-CALIFORNIA CONGRESSMEN INDICATED TODAY THEY WOULD ASK THE HOUSE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TRAVEL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR RETURNING VETERANS AS A SECOND GROUP OF MEN ARRIVED AT CAMP BEALE, MARYSVILLE, CALIF., AFTER A CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP IN CHAIR CARS.

THE FIRST GROUP OF 500 MEN, WHICH TRAVELED FROM FORT MILES STANDISH, BOSTON, IN EIGHT CHAIR CARS, ARRIVED TUESDAY PROTESTING THEIR CROWDED ACCOMMODATIONS AND LACK OF WATER FOR WASHING AND SHAVING.

REPS.FRANCK HAVENNER, JACK Z.ANDERSON AND JERRY VOORHIS SAID THE VETERANS DESERVED BETTER TREATMENT. HAVENNER SAID HE WOULD SEEK A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF 300 SOLDIERS OF THE 15TH AIR FORCE, ARRIVED YESTERDAY FROM CHARLESTON, S.C.

WAR DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN STATED AN INVESTIGATION OF THE VETERAN'S COMPLAINTS HAD BEEN MADE, BUT ADDED THAT THE ARMY DOES NOT CONTROL THE RAILROADS AND HAS TO TAKE WHATEVER EQUIPMENT IS FURNISHED.

GG1122ACW NM

A160WX

A83FX

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 5-(AP)-NEARLY 100 MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANES FROM CAPTURED IWO JIMA LASHED AIRFIELDS IN THE TOKYO AREA TODAY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 24 HOURS, RADIO TOKYO REPORTED.

NINE B-29S SHEPHERDED THE PLANES IN THEIR STRIKES NORTH AND EAST OF THE CAPITAL, SAID THE ENEMY BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

EDITORS--ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED INTO GUAM AIR WAR BUDGET.

HW507APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 5-(AP)-SWEDEN HAS CONSENTED TO REPRESENT JAPANESE INTERESTS IN MEXICO, ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY. PORTUGAL RECENTLY ASKED TO BE RELIEVED OF THE RESPONSIBILITY.

THE DOMEI BROADCAST LAST NIGHT WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

FJ439ACW

JUL 6 1945

BY HARRY J.FRAWLEY

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 5-(AP)-LT.GEN.HOLLAND M.SMITH, WHO COMMANDED MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS FROM TARAWA TO IWO JIMA, EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE TODAY THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS WOULD STOP FIGHTING OVERNIGHT WHEN THEIR LEADERS GAVE THE ORDER.

"THE INDUSTRIALISTS WILL HAVE A MAJOR INFLUENCE IN MAKING THAT DECISION TO END THE WAR," THE GENERAL SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE.

HE DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON WHEN THE END MIGHT COME.

THE OFFICER TEMPERED HIS OPTIMISTIC REPORT WITH A REMINDER OF THE DIFFICULTY IN COMPREHENDING WHAT HE TERMED THE WARPED JAPANESE MIND.

"GOOD JUDGMENT EVENTUALLY WILL PREVAIL ALONG THE LINE, AND IT'S JUST A QUESTION OF HOW LONG THE JAPANESE LEADERS WILL TAKE BEFORE ACTING AFTER READING THE HAND WRITING ON THE WALL," SMITH SAID.

THE GENERAL ARRIVED TODAY FROM HONOLULU AFTER TURNING OVER HIS POST OF COMMANDING GENERAL, FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC--THE MAJOR OPERATING ARM OF THE MARINE CORPS--TO LET.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER. SMITH WILL LEAVE TOMORROW FOR SAN DIEGO TO TAKE OVER THE MARINE TRAINING AND REPLACEMENT COMMAND.

SMITH PAINTED THIS PICTURE OF THE ENEMY:

JUL 6 1945

"THE JAPANESE FLEET IS ABOUT DESTROYED. HIS MERCHANT MARINE IS

30.24 78175

ON ITS LAST LEGS. IT IS GROWING MORE DIFFICULT FOR THE JAPANESE TO MAINTAIN ANY SEA COMMUNICATIONS WITH CHINA.

. "NATURALLY, THE JAPANESE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS IS DECREASING. THEY ARE DENIED THE USE OF OIL AND GASOLINE FROM THE EAST INDIES, BORNEO AND SINGAPORE. THEIR CITIES ARE BEING SYSTEMATICALLY RAZED. THEIR AIR ARM IS ALMOST IMPOTENT. I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CLEAN THE JAPANESE OUT OF CHINA, AND I BELIEVE THE SOLDIERS WILL GIVE UP WHEN THE HOMELAND FALLS. HOW LONG THE ENEMY CAN TAKE WHAT HE IS GETTING IS ANYBODY'S GUESS. I WON'T MAKE A GUESS."

PRAISING THE SIGNIFICANT ACTION IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FLAG RAISING ON MT.SURIBACHI ON IWO JIMA, SMITH SAID "THAT PICURE MEANS THERE WILL BE A MARINE CORPS FOREVER."

HE SAID THE COURAGE AS DEPICTED IN THE PICTURE AND AS DISPLAYED ON IWO SUBSTANTIATED THE ENTIRE EXISTENCE OF THE MARINE CORPS.

JG924PCW

JUL 6 1945

THE DISPUTE WAS IN THE HANDS OF WILLIAM H.DAVIS, ECONOMIC STABILIZER, AND TURNING IT OVER TO HIM WAS REGARDED AS THE FIRST STEP LEADING TOWARD GOVERNMENT POSSESSION, UNDER PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S ORDER. THE WAR LABOR BOARD GAVE THE CASE TO DAVIS AFTER THE STRIKERS DEFIED ITS SEVERAL DIRECTIVES TO RETURN TO WORK.

WLB'S BACK-TO-WORK ORDERS TO THE 16,500 STRIKING EMPLOYES OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY IN AKRON ALSO HAVE BEEN IGNORED. THEY HAVE BEEN OUT SINCE SUNDAY, AND WITH GOODYEAR'S 16,700 IDLE, THE 33,200 STRIKERS IN AKRON CONSTITUTED THE BULK OF THE SOME 50,000 MEN AND WOMEN OFF THEIR JOBS ACROSS THE COUNTRY BECAUSE OF LABOR DISPUTES.

THE WLB ALSO ACTED TO EFFECT SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE OF 1,700 NEWSPAPER DELIVERYMEN WHOSE WORK STOPPAGE LAST SATURDAY NIGHT HAS HALTED DISTRIBUTION OF 14 NEW YORK CITY NEWSPAPERS. THE WLB HELD A HEARING FOR THE NEWSPAPER AND MAIL DELIVERERS' UNION AND PUBLISHERS BUT FINDINGS WERE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE UNION'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND TO UNION MEMBERS. THEY THEN WILL VOTE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO RETURN TO WORK. WLB CHAIRMAN GEORGE W.TAYLOR EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THE STRIKE WOULD BE SETTLED.

OTHER CONTINUING STRIKES ALONG THE LABOR FRONT APPEARED UNCHANGED FROM EARLIER IN THE WEEK. THESE INCLUDED STOPPAGES AT MACK MANUFACTURING CORPORATION PLANTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND PLAINFIELD, N.J., AND ALLENTOWN, PA., AFFECTING 7,900 AUTO PARKS WORKERS; AT THE GULF SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION IN MOBILE, ALA., WHICH EMPLOYS 8,000; THE R.R.DONNELLEY AND SONS COMPANY IN CHICAGO, KEEPING 1,100 PRINTING TRADESMEN OFF THE JOB; FIVE LUMBER COMPANIES IN DETROIT AFFECTING 700 EMPLOYES AND THE TEXAS OIL COMPANY IN PORT ARTHUR, TEX., IDLING 530 WORKERS.

A79FX

UNDATED WAR AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BORNEO--GREAT OIL PORT OF BALIKPAPAN, DUTCH BORNEO, VIRTUALLY SECURED.

PHILIPPINES--GENERAL MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED PHILIPPINES WON BACK IN 250-DAY CAMPAIGN WHICH COST 54,000 U.S. CASUALTIES--DEAD, WOUNDED, MISSING--WHILE JAPANESE LOST ABOUT 450,000, MOSTLY KILLED.

CHINA--AMERICAN 14TH AIRFORCE FLIERS BLASTED JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS ON 1,000-MILE FRONT FROM YELLOW RIVER TO INDO-CHINA, DESTROYING TRAINS AND WRECKING VITAL BRIDGE ON PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

OCEAN AREAS--U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCED TWO DESTROYERS LOST OFF OKINAWA.

HW451APW

UNDATED STRIKES

330

JUL 6 1945

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) THE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO END THE 20-DAY OLD STRIKE OF 16,700 CIO-UNITED RUBBER WORKERS AT THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY IN AKRON, O., APPEARED NEAR A FINAL SHOWDOWN TODAY.

AS THE GROUNDWORK WAS LAID FOR THE APPARENT FEDERAL SEIZURE OF THE STRIKE-BOUND PLANTS, WORKERS AND COMPANY OFFICIALS MAINTAINED AN ATTITUDE OF "WATCHFUL WAITING" ON THE GOVERNMENT'S NEXT MOVE.

UNDATED KARAFUTO (200)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE SILENCE TODAY INDICATED A SMALL AMERICAN TASK FORCE WHICH REPORTEDLY KNIFED TO THE INNERMOST RECESSES OF ENEMY WATERS HAS SLIPPED BACK INTO THE NORTH PACIFIC AFTER A HIT-AND-RUN BOMBARDMENT.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF YESTERDAY'S REPORT FROM TOKYO THAT FIVE U.S. WARSHIPS SHELLED KARAFUTO ISLAND OFF THE NORTH ASIATIC COAST TUESDAY, TOPPING OFF A PERIODIC TWO-DAY SUBMARINE BOMBARDMENT OF SHORE INSTALLATIONS. NOR WAS THERE ANY FURTHER REPORT FROM TOKYO.

CONCEIVABLY THE BOMBARDMENT GROUP COULD STILL BE IN WATERS NORTH OF JAPAN, BUT IT HAS BEEN THE PRACTICE OF SMALL AMERICAN TASK GROUPS TO MAKE ONLY QUICK SORTIES LHROUGH ENEMY WATERS, AND TOKYO USUALLY REPORTS AMERICAN SURFACE SHIP MOVEMENTS WHICH ARE UNDER JAPANESE OBSERVATION.

ASSUMING THE ORIGINAL NIPPONESE STORY TO BE TRUE, IT WOULD INDICATE THAT VICE ADM.FRANK JACK FLETCHER'S NINTH FLEET HAS BEGUN SCOUTING WATERS NORTH OF JAPAN. LAST WEEK A SMALL GROUP OF CRUSIERS AND DESTROYERS SLIPPED THROUGH THE KURILE ISLANDS AND KNOCKED OUT A NIPPONESE CONVOY.

A FAST TASK UNIT OF THIS TYPE COULD COVER THE 500 MILES EACH WAY THROUGH THESEA OF OKHOTSK FROM THE KURILES TO OKHOTSK IN TWO DAYS.

FOGS COMMON IN THE WATERS NORTH OF JAPAN AT THIS TIME OF YEAR MIGHT HAMPER SCOUTING EXPEDITIONS BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEY WOULD PROTECT THE SURFACE UNITS FROM PATROLING JAPANESE AIRCRAFT.

HW734APW NH

A61FX

DATELINE: PACIFIC (280) JUL 6 1945

BY BONNIE WILEY

OKINAWA,-(AP)-A PACIFIC WAR EXPERIMENT - A MARINE EVACUATION HOSPITAL ORIGINALLY MANNED ENTIRELY BY NAVY PERSONNEL - IS READY TO CLOSE, ITS JOB OF EVACUATING THE WOUNDED COMPLETED.

NINE WARDS WERE IN CELLARS DUG 10 FEET DOWN. THESE WERE RESERVED FOR PATIENTS WHO COULD NOT BE MOVED NO MATTER HOW CLOSE ENEMY BOMBS FELL DURING THE CAMPAIGN TO WREST OKINAWA FROM THE JAPANESE.

TWENTY-ONE WARDS WERE IN SANDBAGGED REVETMENTS AND THE REMAINDER WERE IN TENTS WITH FOXHOLES FOR THE WALKING WOUNDED.

TRAGEDY HIT THIS HOSPITAL IN MAY WHEN A BOMBING AND STRAFING BY JAPANESE PLANES COST 13 LIVES AND WOUNDED 31.

"A REAL HERO WAS KILLED," SAID CAPT. WALTER F. KARBACH, 115 LEWIS ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE HOSPITAL.

"HE WAS ONE OF OUR LOYAL HOSPITAL CORPSMEN OFF DUTY AND COULD HAVE JUMPED INTO A FOXHOLE. BUT INSTEAD HE RUSHED INTO THE WARDS TO HELP WITH THE WOUNDED.

"WHEN THE GOING WAS ROUGHEST HE SHOVED A PATIENT AGAINST A WALL AND THREW HIMSELF IN FRONT OF THE MAN. BOTH WERE HIT. THE WOUNDED MAN WAS SLIGHTLY INJURED BUT THE CORPSMAN WAS KILLED."

OPERATING ROOMS BURIED IN THE GROUND LOOK LIKE SOMETHING FROM A FANTASTIC STORY, BUT IN THOSE ROOMS COUNTLESS LIVES WERE SAVED.

"NINETY PER CENT OF OUR CASES WERE SURGICAL," SAID CAPT. DANIEL W. WHEELER, 1711 WALLACE AVE., DULUTH, MINN., THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

"THE CASUALTIES WERE MORE MUTILATED THAN ANY I EVER HAD SEEN BEFORE," KARBACH DECLARED.

ON THE PEAK DAY 540 PATIENTS WERE EVACUATED BY THE HOSPITAL, MOSTLY BY AIR.

"IT REALLY WAS A HARD JOB, BUT A SPEEDY ONE," KARBACH SAID. "THE MOST UNUSUAL PART WAS THE BRINGING TO US BY CUB PLANES FROM THE FRONT LINES MEN WHO HAD BEEN HIT ONLY 20 MINUTES BEFORE."

UM345APW

600 B-29s Attack Japan, Fire-Bomb 4 Small Cities, Smash Big Oil Refinery

JUL 7 1945

Big Oil Refinery Near Osaka Is Hammered by Giant Bombers.

INDUSTRIES BLASTED

Kofu, Chiba, Shimizu, Akashi and Shimotsu Hit by Raiders.

DOPKINS

GUAM, Saturday, July 7—(AP) Conflagrations raged through Japan's greatest aluminum-producing city of Shimizu after this morning's 4,000-ton bombing of that war industrial center, three other Honshu cities and the Maruzen oil refinery at Shimotsu near Osaka by a force of 600 Superfortresses.

Returning crews said explosions and fires glowed through the clouds of Shimotsu.

Kofu and Chiba near Tokyo and Akashi on the inland sea were hit through cloud cover which [illegible] results.

It was the fourth strike against Japan by the giant bombers in six days during which more than 11,000 tons of incendiary and demolition bombs have been expended by 1,750 planes.

The first targets tied the June 22 record of cities hit on any one mission.

Kofu, Chiba and Shimizu, in the Tokyo area, and Shimotsu and Akashi were the cities raided.

It was the first fire bomb attack by B-29s on Kofu, Chiba, Shimizu and Akashi. Both Akashi and Chiba have [illegible] point bombing before.

DARKNIGHT

Mustangs Hit Tokyo Area

More than 100 Iwo-based Mustang fighter planes prowled the Tokyo area less than 12 hours before, for the third straight day in their challenging search for the reluctant Japanese air force.

Thirty-three Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged in the air or aground in yesterday's Mustang sweeps, making a three-day total of 81.

The Mustangs found virtually no opposition again yesterday; one squadron covered nine Japanese airfields but saw only piles of junked planes.

Of nine Japanese planes sighted in the air one was shot down and six others damaged. The Mustangs strafed a dozen Tokyo airfields, losing only one plane.

Lt. Haviland Russell, Fort Worth, Tex., took his Mustang low over nine Tokyo-sector airfields "and saw not a single operational Jap plane on any of them."

In Manila, the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed that Okinawa-based fighter-bombers of the Fifth Air force made their second straight raid on Kyushu Wednesday.

Hit Second Time in Week

Bombing of the Maruzen oil refinery, 35 miles southwest of Osaka, with high explosives marked the second time within a week that it has been struck by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's 20th Airforce Superforts.

It was hit last Monday by 50 B-29s and photographs taken while fires still were raging showed one unit of the refinery seriously damaged and at least two storage tanks destroyed in that attack.

With today's raids, made shortly after Friday midnight (after 11 a. m., Friday, EWT, the 21st Bomber Command had pushed its total of Japanese cities struck in 41 incendiary missions over the home islands to 30.

Shimotsu, where the Maruzen Oil refinery is located, is one of the empire's most vital oil refinery centers.

Shimizu, population 69,000, is the site of the largest alumina plant in Japan. The factory produces about half of the nation's total. This port and industrial center, 66 per cent destroyed in an incendiary attack May 2, is located on the northwest coast of Suruga bay 20 miles southwest of Mt. Fuji. Its built-up area covers four square miles.

The Japan Light Metals company which processes bauxite ore for the alumina factory is located on the inner harbor side of the peninsula. Nearby installations include a boat-building and repair yard, a light metals plant, an oil refinery and an engineering company and iron works.

Kofu, 70 miles west of Tokyo, is one of the largest Japanese inland cities, population about 100,000. It is the home of important railroad shops, spinning mills, machine shops and military barracks.

Chiba, 20 miles around the bay shore from Tokyo has three important railroad lines, with warehouses and supply depots which are being almost entirely used for military shipments. The city has about 75,000 inhabitants.

Also in Chiba are infantry officers' training school and barracks, several railway units and their warehouses and the Chiba ordnance branch depot. The city's most important industry is the Hitachi Aircraft company plant, which was attacked May 2 by Superforts. In this earlier raid clouds prevented visual bombing and the results were poor.

Akashi, home of the Kawasaki Aircraft company, already has been attacked four times by Superforts of the 21st Bomber Command, and is 71 per cent destroyed.

Targets Scarce

The Iwo-based Mustangs of Brig. Gen. Ernest (Mickey) Moore's 7th Fighter Command destroyed six grounded Japanese planes, probably a seventh, and damaged nineteen others in low-level strafing attacks on Katori, Tokorozawa and Irumigawa airfields yesterday. The P-51's also fired a building and damaged a gas-storage tank at Tokorozawa, and strafed shipping at Katori, Uachimata and Miyawata.

Flyers returning to their Iwo Jima base reported there "weren't enough targets to go around."

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ERICKSON

Fourth of July Results.

Guam, July 6 (A. P.).—A single Fourth of July Superfort strike knocked out 74 per cent of Tokushima, largest city on Japan's Shikoku Island, the Twenty-first Bomber Command announced today in a report raising the total area destroyed in Nipponese industrial cities to 120 square miles.

Major-Gen. Curtis E. LeMay said that 1.7 square miles were burned out of Tokushima, and 2.13 square miles razed in Okayama, on Honshu Island 100 miles west of Osaka. Reports on a half dozen other fire-bombed cities have yet to be made.

With the exception of small portions in the extreme east and west outskirts, the [illegible] of Tokushima was virtually by the July 4 fire raid, LeMay said. It was the greatest percentage destruction ever achieved by B-29s on any Japanese city. Tokushima was a prewar textile center which was converted into a city of war plants.

The Okayama incendiary strike June 29, LeMay said, ravaged four aircraft factories, four war industries, an oil refinery and a military airport.

63 Per Cent of City Wrecked.

Destruction was 63 per cent of the built up area in Okayama, an important transportation hub and military training center on the inland sea. The city's last reported population was 163,000.

Reconnaissance photographs made over Japan in the first days of clear weather in some time disclosed new damage to the Kawasaki aircraft plant and the Mitsubishi aircraft works at Kagamigahara, the Aichi aircraft works Eitoku plant at Nagoya and the Kawasaki aircraft plant at Akashi.

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New damage to key war plants as reported at the Atsuta artillery and anti-aircraft gun factory in Nagoya arsenal. Further destruction was sighted at the Nippon Vehicle Manufacturing Company and the Sumitomo duralumin plant, also in Nagoya, and the Sumitamo light metal industry plant at Osaka.

Oil Refinery Blasted.

Also hit were the Utsube River oil refinery near Yakkaichi and the Kagamigaraha military airport.

All industrial targets were hit in daylight pinpoint demolition raids June 26.

Okyama was fire-bombed with three other cities in the darkness early June 29.

The Utsube oil plant was a secondary target in the daylight raid June 26 and the night of June 29.

Here are some damage calculations:

Kawasaki Kagamigahara aircraft plant, near Nagoya—27 per cent new damage makes total to this plane building unit 65.5 per cent.

Mitsubishi aircraft works, near Nagoya—20 per cent destruction of total roof area.

Aichi aircraft works, Eitoku plant, Nagoya — Slightly hurt with 4.3 per cent new damage, total 19 per cent.

Plane Plant Damaged.

Fawasaku aircraft plant, Akashi—New damage 26 per cent original roof area. Cumulative total 71 per cent roof area.

Atsuta gun factory, Nagoya—29 per cent roof area to total damage of 55 per cent.

Nippon Vehicle Manufacturing Company, Nagoya—40.5 per cent new damage to total 82.3 per cent. Once was Japan's second largest producer of locomotives, steam boilers and electric cars.

Sumitomo Duralumin Plant, Nagoya—20 per cent damage brings total to 32.5 per cent in this large new plant producing Dural sheets and other airplane parts.

Kagamigahara Airport—50 per cent of roof installations wiped out.

Utsube River Oil Plant—30 per cent of roof areas destroyed. Ten small by-products tanks, one large crude oil storage tank demolished.

Sumitomo Light Metal Industry Company, Osaka—12 per cent destruction in first strike. Ten buildings destroyed or damaged.

Five Industrial Cities on Home Island of Honshu Are Attacked.

NEW BLOW STRUCK BY NIGHT

Follows on Heels of Assault by 250 U. S. Bombers and Fighters.

Washington, July 6 (A.P.).—A very large task force of Superfortresses — possibly 400 or more — today renewed the attack on Japan's industrial cities, hitting five centers on the home island of Honshu with fire and explosive bombs.

They reached their targets at night.

The five cities were Shimotsu, an oil refining center attacked by a medium force of B-29s four days ago; Kofu, a railway and war production center; Akashi, site of aircraft engine plants; Chiba, producer of machine tools and military equipment, and Shimizu, home of one of Japan's largest aluminum plants and a deep water port.

Privateers Sink 2 Ships

GUAM, July 7 (Saturday) (AP).—Privateer search planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 from Okinawa bases sank two small Japanese coastal steamers and damaged three others in strikes Thursday south of Korea and in the East China Sea, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported in his communique today.

Marine and Army aircraft damaged two large enemy cargo ships near the Amami group of islands north of Okinawa, the communique said. Military installations ashore in the Amamis also were hit in rocket and strafing runs.

The Japanese meanwhile reported that the United States already had thrown 11,000 planes into the assault on the home islands. Of the growing force of bombers available, 250 United States bomber and fighter planes from Iwo and Okinawa today made a two-pronged attack against the Japanese mainland for the third consecutive day, Tokyo said.

Line-Up of Air Forces

With the entry of the American 5th Air Force, formerly operating only in the Southwest Pacific, into the air war against Japan proper, the line-up of Allied air forces against the Japanese homeland and adjacent areas, The Associated Press points out, is as follows:

Twentieth Air Force, comprising the 20th and 21st Bomber Commands of Superfortresses, operating from bases in the Marianas, including Guam, Tinian and Saipan.

Tactical Air Force, based on Okinawa, comprising Army Mitchell medium bombers, Thunderbolt P-47 fighters and Corsair fighters, and Avenger torpedo planes of the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing.

Army 7th Fighter Command Mustang fighters, based on Iwo Jima.

Fleet Air Wings 1 and 18, based on the Okinawa area, comprising Privateer search planes and seaplanes.

Fifth Air Force Mustangs are based on Okinawa, while other planes of this command still operate from Philippines bases, covering Indo-China, the China coast and Formosa.

To the line-up soon will be added the 8th Air Force, transferred from the European theater of operations. This will include some Superfortresses.

In addition, the 11th Army Air Force is operating in the North Pacific—the Aleutians area—while the 13th Air Force, the Royal Australian Air Force and the Royal New Zealand Air Force are all operating in the Southwest and South Pacific.

2 JAPANESE STEAMERS SUNK BY NAVY PLANES

GUAM, Saturday, July 7—(AP) Lumbering privateer search planes of Fleet Air wing one from Okinawa bases sank two small Japanese coastal steamers and damaged three others in strikes Thursday south of Korea and in the East China sea, today's Fleet communique reported.

Marine and Army aircraft damaged two large enemy cargo ships near the Amami group of islands north of Okinawa, the communique said. Military installations ashore in the Amamis also were hit in rocket and strafing runs.

Liberators of the 11th Army Air force meanwhile struck Katoaka naval base on Shumushu island in the Kuriles.

YANKS AGAIN RAID KYUSHU

West Coasts Of Jap Home Isle Hit By Fighter-Bombers

Manila, *Saturday*, July 7 (AP). Fighter-bombers of the United States 5th Air Force again have swept over the west coasts of Kyushu without meeting any enemy interception, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

It was the second consecutive day that MacArthur had announced blows against the Japanese homeland by the 5th Air Force, newly moved from the Philippines to bases on Okinawa.

His communiqué also reported continued heavy bomber blows at Formosa and maintenance of the tight blockade of the Asiatic coast, bombing arsenal facilities in the Canton area.

11,000 Planes, Japs Say

The Japanese meanwhile reported that the United States already had thrown 11,000 planes into the assault on the home islands.

The 5th Air Force blows at Kyushu were made by more than 45 speedy Mustangs which bombed and strafed Omuta, about 40 miles northeast of Nagasaki, and the smaller air centers of Chiran and Komeotsu. Anti-aircraft fire—the only opposition they faced—was moderate to heavy.

Other Mustangs, still based on Luzon in the Philippines, bombed Basco town and an airdrome on the Bataan Islands midway between Luzon and Formosa, while more than 100 Corsair and Dauntless planes slammed Kavieng, New Ireland, and Rabaul, on New Britain, which have been under air attack constantly for three years.

The growing assault on Japan itself held the spotlight, however.

Tokyo Fields Hit

Tokyo radio said about 250 bombers and Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters from Iwo Jima and Okinawa struck early Friday afternoon.

About 160 of the raiders hit at Tokyo airfields, the broadcast declared, and the others roared over the southern part of Kyushu Island but "because of bad weather were unable to accomplish anything."

These unconfirmed Japanese reports, picked up by the FCC, followed major American-announced moves in the intensified aerial assault on Nippon, including:

The first raids by American planes on Korea, with navy craft of Fleet Air Wing 1 strafing and bombing Japan's vital rail arteries to Manchuria Wednesday.

Extension of the United States (Cont... Force's attacks to Japan's ...land, by 48 Mustang fighters newly arrived at Okinawa from the Philippines. The attack Tuesday marked the first blow at the heart of Nippon by aircraft of General MacArthur's command.

Disclosure by Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay's 21st Bomber Command at Guam that more than 120 square miles of Japan's industrial cities have been destroyed by B-29 raids.

Announcement from Washington Thursday that Gen. Carl A. Spaatz had been named commander of a new strategic air setup, to include the B-29's of the 20th Air Force under LeMay and the 8th Air Force under Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

A report at Guam by Col. George Mayo, Army Air Forces engineer, said that Okinawa was being developed into "the greatest island airbase ever seen"—plans calling for 25 miles of paved runways to be completed "much faster than the Japanese would ever think possible."

Pilots of the Fleet Air Wing 1 Privateers which attacked Korea said they destroyed or damaged five railroad bridges, three tunnels, seven trains, three power stations, one dam, a lighthouse and a radio station.

Reconnaissance photographs of B-29 raid damage, on which the destruction estimate of 120 square miles in Japan's cities was based, showed 75 per cent of Tokushima knocked out in a July 4 attack.

Korea Is Blasted

Okinawa, July 4 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Ranging to Korea for the first time, Yank flyers today bombed the main line railroad between Manchuria and shipping ports to Japan, blew up trains, tunnel entrances, bridges and a lighthouse. For good measure, the Navy pilots worked over Korea's largest airfield.

The boxscore showed five railroad bridges destroyed or damaged, three tunnel entrances blasted, seven trains fired, three power stations attacked, one dam damaged and a lighthouse and radio station attacked.

"It was one of the most successful attacks yet made by Fleet Airwing 1," said Lieut.-Commander E. B. Benning of Brentwood, Tenn., one of the flight leaders. "We hit both double and single track railroads which carry the heavy traffic to Manchuria and to seaports for transshipment to Japan. We struck Fusan, the principal south Korea shipping point which connects both with Manchuria and Japan."

With Benning was Co-pilot F. E. Van Dyke of Flushing, Queens.

AUSSIES CROSS BALIKPAPAN BAY, SMASH INLAND

Allied Naval Gunfire Covers Troops During Amphibious Operation.

SEIZE JAP BATTERIES

Secure Both Entrances to Borneo's Largest Oil Harbor

MANILA, Saturday, July 7.—(AP) Australian Seventh division troops hopped three miles across broad Balikpapan bay under intense Allied naval gunfire cover Thursday and secured both entrances to Borneo's largest oil harbor, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today.

This new amphibious operation secured Penadjam point, where the Japanese had mounted strong coastal batteries, and then the Aussies thrust inland against scanty opposition.

Close in on Refineries

Other Australian units are closing in on refineries still held by the enemy in the Balikpapan area, MacArthur announced.

In all Borneo operations, including those on the north coast, 3,031 Japanese dead nave been counted and 274 prisoners taken, the communique said.

Allied casualties are 211 dead, 22 missing and 420 wounded, MacArthur announced.

While the Australians met little opposition in their new landing opposite Balikpapan, they were engaged in tough close-quarters combat with Japanese naval personnel defending the Pandansari oil refinery north of the burned city.

The Australians, who now hold 18 miles of the coast, from Penadjam to Manggar airfield on the northeast, met strong resistance as they pushed farther northward towards the Sambodja oil fields.

Japanese coastal guns and 75-millimeter field artillery slowed the advance, but the Aussies were still hot on the heels of the main Nipponese force withdrawing toward the marshy oil field.

Samarinda, 55 miles northeast of Balikpapan, is the last Japanese-held oil producing area in southeastern Borneo.

Set Fire to Refinery

The Japanese, pounded by Allied aircraft and Australian artillery during their withdrawal, have set fire to the refinery and pumping installations at the coastal town of Koealasambodja, about half way between Balikpapan and Samarinda.

The Australians completed the occupation of Balikpapan Thursday, then pushed on from the ruins of the oil port to pierce Nipponese defenses in the Pandansari refinery district just north of Balikpapan.

(Tokyo radio said the Japanese were undergoing heavy Allied naval and air pounding and were fighting 15,000 enemy troops which had been put ashore from the time of the invasion Sunday through Wednesday. The broadcast claimed the Allies had suffered 2,000 casualties to Tuesday. Allied reports have said their casualties were light.)

With the capture of Manggar airfield the Allies hold two important airbases around Balikpapan, the Sepinggang strip having been taken and put into use shortly after the Australian landing.

While American engineers installed repair facilities in Balikpapan, Yank minesweepers were clearing the bay of explosives.

Bombers Rip Airfields

Twenty-five Liberator heavy bombers of the U. S. 13th Air force supported the Australians around Balikpapan and struck the Oelin and Tabanio airfields south of there, while ten other Liberators neutralized three airfields across Makassar straits on the Celebes.

Thirty-five Liberators and medium bombers assaulted western Borneo airfields through which the Japanese might be able to bring up aircraft from Singapore and Indo-China.

Aussies Gain on Borneo

Make a Five-mile Advance in Thrust for Last Big Oil Field.

DAVIS JUL 7 1945

Manila, July 6 (A. P.).—Australian invaders pushed across heavily mined areas today toward the last remaining Japanese-held oil field in southeast Borneo, guided by the towering fires of Koealasambodja, a large refinery and pumping station put to the torch by retreating Nipponese.

The battle-hardened Seventh Australian Infantry occupied the remaining Japanese-held part of Balikpapan yesterday, overran Manggar Airfield in a five-mile advance to the northeast and plunged on toward the great salt-marsh oil fields of the Samarinda district.

DAY

The Samarinda fields are approximately fifty-five air miles northeast of Balikpapan, now a giant junk pile of burned and blasted refinery equipment and oil pipes.

Koealasambodja, on the pipe line approximately halfway between Balikpapan and Samarinda, is on the coast.

[Radio Tokyo said today that the Allies had poured ashore 15,000 men by Wednesday. It claimed the Japanese garrison had inflicted 2,000 casualties up to Tuesday, but Allied sources had reported casualties as light.

The enemy broadcast reported daily strafing of Japanese positions by an average of 150 fighter and bomber planes, with "persistent" night naval bombardment. Tokyo claimed that despite furious Allied attacks the garrison was fighting spiritedly.]

The capture of Manggar, with its two 4,000-foot runways, gave the Allies control of the only two worth-while air bases in the Balikpapan area. Sepinggang airstrip, already in use by the Australians, fell early this week.

anese cave positions nea. Kiangan, in the same general area.

On Mindanao infantrymen of the Twenty-fourth Division destroyed twenty-two Japanese pillboxes a mile west of captured Kibangay, in the Davao Gulf district.

YANKS LET JAPS ON WAKE LEAVE

Enemy Takes 974 Sick Off Island With U.S. Consent

ERICKSON

Guam, July 6 (AP)—In an act of mercy unique in the Pacific war, the United States Navy permitted a Japanese hospital ship to remove 974 sick and wounded Nipponese soldiers and sailors from storied Wake Island on Independence Day.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed the incident today. It was another chapter in the drama which has surrounded Wake, a United States possession, since it fell to the Nipponese December 24, 1941, after a gallant little Marine garrison had exacted a high cost from the overwhelming enemy force that attacked it.

Yanks Search Ship

Evacuation of such a large number of Japanese from Wake apparently means the island could be retaken by the Americans at will, although at present there is no indication this might be attempted. It is 2,300 miles directly west of Honolulu.

The enemy vessel, the Takasago Maru, was intercepted by the United States destroyer Murray as it approached Wake and again after it approached Wake and again after parties searched the ship each time, with the co-operation of the Japanese commander.

When first stopped and searched, the Japanese commander informed the Murray's skipper, who was not identified by Nimitz, that he was en route to Wake to evacuate disabled personnel. He was allowed to proceed. That was on Tuesday.

Malnutrition In Most Cases

The Takasago Maru was again intercepted the following day, after leaving Wake. Americans who boarded the vessel found that the bulk of the 974 patients she carried were suffering from malnutrition, stark evidence of the efficiency of the United States sea and air blockade of this and other bypassed islands in the Pacific.

Nipponese medics estimated fifteen per cent would not survive the long voyage back to Japan. Fifteen per cent of the evacuees were suffering from tuberculosis. The wounded totaled fourteen.

Wake has often been shelled by American warships and raked by Yank carrier planes or land-based bombers. The last reported attack was a raid by bombers of the 7th Air Force on June 27.

Sentiment And Strategy

Sentimental considerations for reoccupying Wake's three sand islets, so valiantly defended by Major James P. S. Devereux's band of 400 Marines, are great. Strategic considerations, however, call for the capture of islands of greater military value.

With American development of intermediate naval bases in the Marshall Islands, Wake can fill no military need. To reoccupy it would mean another base to maintain and supply.

The Japanese removed from Wake must have made up the bulk of the garrison that survived American bombardments. Wake does not have room for many more than the 974 men.

The evacuation suggests that other isolated garrisons, on such enemy islands are Nauru, Wotje, Jaluit and Mili, may be similarly desperate.

JUL 7 1945

RAINS HALT LUZON MOP-UP

33d Division Eliminates Road Block in Bokod Region

MANILA, Saturday, July 7 (AP)—Rains and landslides of the typhoon season hampered American and Filipino mopping-up operations against the Japanese in the Philippines today, but some gains of the last few days were reported.

NIGHT

Troops of the United States Thirty-third Division eliminated a Japanese road block in the Bokod area of northern Luzon's Mountain Province on Tuesday night. Sixth Division elements sealed off Jap-

NIGHT

Navy Lets Japs Take 974 From Wake

Many Nipponese Near Death Removed by Enemy Hospital Ship.

ERICKSON JUL 7 1945

Guam, July 6 (A. P.).—A Japanese hospital ship evacuated 974 wounded and sick Japanese soldiers and sailors from Wake Island with the permission of the United States Navy, Pacific Fleet Headquarters announced today. The incident was unprecedented in the Pacific war.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that the enemy ship was stopped and searched by an American destroyer as it approached and again as it left Wake Island, where United States Marines held out gallantly early in the war [illegible] overrun by overwhelming numbers of Japanese assault troops.

DAY

American boarding parties found that the bulk of the 974 taken off Wake were suffering from malnutrition, testifying to the effectiveness of the long American air and sea blockade of the island 1,985 miles southeast of Tokyo. Nipponese medical officers estimated 15 per cent of the rescued enemy garrison taken off were suffering from tuberculosis. Fourteen were wounded.

The evacuation presumably removed most of the Japanese garrison and was a virtual admission that American forces could take Wake any time they wish.

In one of the most dramatically humane incidents of the Pacific war, the U. S. S. destroyer Murray intercepted, stopped and searched the Japanese hospital ship Takasago Maru about 300 miles north of Wake Tuesday.

Searched the Ship.

The Murray's commander reported that a boarding party from his ship searched the Takasago with the full co-operation of the Japanese commanding officer, who said his vessel was on the way to Wake to evacuate the garrison's sick and wounded.

The Nipponese officer said that his ship would remain at Wake for a few hours and then proceed to Japan. The American commander permitted the hospital ship to continue its voyage.

The Murray intercepted the Takasago Maru again yesterday, about forty miles north of Wake, and again a boarding party searched the ship. They found it was carrying 974 military patients from Wake. Of these 490 were Navy personnel and 484 Army personnel. After this visit and search, the Murray's commander told the hospital ship to continue her voyage to Japan.

Carried Crew of 157.

When the Takasago Maru was first stopped by Murray en route to Wake, 2,300 miles due west of Honolulu, the boarding party found she was carrying a crew of 157, including civilians, a Navy boat crew and communications personnel, and 189 naval medical personnel.

When the Japanese attacked Wake, the island was defended by 400 Marines in the First Defense Battalion Detachment commanded by Major James P. S. Devereux with a small plane force of the 211th Fighter Squadron under the command of Major Paul A. Putnam.

In addition there were 1,0[illegible] civilian workers develop[illegible] Wake's airstrip and lagoon [illegible]bor on the island.

29 FLIERS SAVED BY U.S. SUB FROM WATERS OFF JAPAN

ERICKSON

GUAM, July 6—(AP) A submarine skipper and a B-29 group commander joined today in describing exploits in which a single submarine rescued 29 fliers from waters off Japan in six days.

With one more man picked up earlier on its five-week patrol, the submarine, skippered by Cmdr. Hiram Cassidy, Brookhaven, Miss., (wife, Groton, Conn.) amassed a record rescue total of 30—and then took aboard 22 more fliers from another submarine for the jam-packed journey back to base.

One of the most dramatic B-29 crew rescues since the Superforts began [illegible] was a close brush with death for the group Commander, Col. George W. Mundy, Cedartown, Ga., and the crew of the plane "City of Galveston," commanded by Capt. John A. Miranda, Galveston, Tex.

NIGHT

Leaving its daylight demolition bombing target, the plane was hit by a 120-millimeter anti-aircraft shell.

Steadily losing altitude, they headed out to sea, searching for a friendly vessel.

The City of Galveston's radio was out. Lt. Robert L. Spaulding, Eagle Rock, Calif., and Lt. John H. Pulley, 201 West Baltimore St., Jackson, Tenn., brought their planes over the City of Galveston to protect her. Spaulding located a submarine and guided the crippled B-29 toward it.

When Mundy and Miranda followed the crew in bailing out, they were only 800 feet above the sea. The pl[illegible]e quickly crashed in the water [illegible] exploded.

All [illegible] scattered along a mile [illegible] 12 men were picked up [illegible] hour.

DESTROYER SET TO GO HOME IS SUNK, 152 LOST

DOPKINS

GUAM, July 6 (AP)—The only three officers who survived the loss of the destroyer U. S. S. Twigg told in a Navy hospital today how a torpedo and suicide plane attack off Okinawa sent their ship to destruction just as she was ready to leave for home.

The end came on the night of June 16 after thirteen months of grim action. The crew had just cheered word that the Twigg was to return to the United States for overhauling. Now, 152 of her 316 men are dead or missing. Thirty-one others are in hospitals.

The three surviving officers are Lieut. James H. Black, 23, executive officer, of San Francisco and Hugo, Okla.; Lieut. Oscar N. Pederson, 32, of Kilgore, Tex., and Ensign Gilbert C. Gayler, 21, of Long Beach, Calif.

Black is suffering from a fractured leg, Pederson from scalp wounds and broken ribs and Gayler from scalp wounds.

DAY

Black was in the emergency [illegible] talking with Comdr. George Philips, the skipper, about plans for the trip home. They were to deliver a last bit of harassing fire at the Okinawa capital of Naha before departure.

"I heard the sound of a plane across our bow," said Black. "We started toward the bridge and the next thing I remember I was on top of the fire control box on top of stack number one above the bridge.

"The plane had hit us on the forward deck, and there was fire there. I could see the wounded lying around. The skipper had been killed instantly by the explosion. I was dazed."

Black and Gayler, assistant gunnery officer, crawled to the main deck where the wounded were being treated. Within ten minutes a crewman rushed up and told Black that the ship was beginning to flood in the engine room. Black ordered the crew to leave the Twigg.

"Other destroyers and LCIs were alongside and we had no worry about not being picked up," he declared.

Thumbnail Report On Skidding Japs

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, July 6.—Pacific war progress in brief:

July 24, 1944, Philippines reappeared in the communiques of Gen. of Army Douglas MacArthur as he reported the sinking by air action [illegible] small Jap ship off Davao.

NIGHT

July 5, 1945, Gen. MacArthur announced the Philippines liberated.

Today he dropped Philippines from his communique and substituted Japan.

PLAY E[illegible] B POOL WITH J[illegible] TUNNELS

Okinawa, [illegible]uly 4 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Flyers of Fleet Air Wing One are developing a new sport — playing pool with bombs. The pockets are Japanese tunnels.

Lieut.-Commander A. F. Farwell of [illegible]a, Fla., said: "It's a neat trick. Almost like shooting pool."

DAY

The pilots swoop within 75 feet of the tunnel entrance and the trick is to make the bomb skip, hop and jump into the opening where it explodes.

Today's score: Three tunnel entrances on Korea.

JUL 7 1945

Okinawa Geishas Like New Jobs as Nurses

By the Associated Press. WILEY

OKINAWA, July 5 (Delayed).—Geisha girls imported to entertain Jap soldiers have a new job—working as nurses in civilian hospitals. Medical officials said they make excellent nurses.

"We like this work very much, and everybody is nice to us," the leader of 14 geishas told me.

"When the invasion started I told all my girls they were free to marry or leave me, but they all decided to stay with me."

Cost 8000 Yen Apiece.

She said that she and her husband, now a Jap slave laborer, paid 8000 yen each for the girls, bringing 50 to the Ryukyus six months ago from Japan and Korea.

"In the months we worked here, some of the girls made enough money to pay me back, so they no longer are mine," their leader related.

"We worked in Naha until March, putting on singing and dancing shows every night. The girls sold tickets to the show for any money the soldier wanted to pay."

Hid in Caves.

When the invasion opened on Easter Sunday the geishas began moving south, hiding in caves by day and fleeing by night. Each carried a sack of rice. They had to leave behind trunks of elaborate costumes.

"We lived in caves and foxholes two months and 20 days," their leader said.

Unlike the Okinawans, the geishas used heavy makeup. One wore a pretty silk dress. The leaded of the geishas, short, slender and attractive, wore a blue slack suit and a pearl necklace.

Filipino Says Japanese Torture Was Cure for His Stomach Ulcers

MORTON

HOLLANDIA, Dutch New Guinea (AP).—The story of Anastacio Ramoran, a Filipino who asserts that Japanese mistreatment cured him of disabling stomach ulcers, was related here by Lieutenant Colonel Carl C. E. Mellberg, United States Army chaplain. Colonel Mellberg, a Methodist minister of Springfield, N. J., said he believed Ramoran's strange experience was true.

Here is the story:

In the grim days of the Japanese inavsion of the Philippines, an American plane was forced down on Saipari Island in Luzon's Lingayen Gulf. The pilot and mechanic were sheltered by the Filipinos until the Japenese came looking for them. Then the Americans escaped by boat and the Filipinos fled to the hills—all but Anastacio Ramoran.

"He was still in his bed," Colonel Mellberg related, "when the frustrated Japs arrived, demanding to know about the Americans. In a Christian manner, he courteously told them he did not know. 'For three years I have been bedridden,' he said. 'I know they were here, but I cannot tell you where they are. I do not know.'"

Colonel Mellberg said the Japanese dragged the Filipino to the seashore and forced him to drink ocean water until he was near bursting. "Then," he continued, "they placed his almost lifeless body on the sand and began to march back and forth across his face and stomach. The sea water gushed forth from his mouth, nose and ears. Finally he was abandoned as dead and the Japanese patrol returned to the mainland."

The Filipinos returned from their hiding places and carried Anastacio Ramoran back to his bed, more dead than alive.

"After three days," Colonel Mellberg said, "consciousness returned and eager hands nursed him back to life again.

"Anastacio Ramoran, bedridden for three years, is now working his rice fields and has full use of his body. The ailment from which he suffered was cured. Due to the atrocity of the Japanese, the ulcers in his stomach burst, and we can assume the sea water acted as an irrigating solution that cleansed the abdominal cavity."

Colonel Mellberg said the story was vouched for by the Rev. C. M. Ferrer, Methodist superintendent of Luzon's central Pangasinan district. He quoted the healed Anastacio Ramoran as declaring: "All things work together for the good of them who love God."

[At headquarters of the American Medical Association in Chicago, physicians said that in the lack of scientific evidence of Ramoran's "cure," they would not comment on its possibilities.]

Exiled Poles in London Urge Troops to Go 'Underground'

SINGLETON

LONDON, July 6—(AP) The exiled Polish government in London—apparently casting itself into the role of an "underground government"—called upon the 250,000 men of the Polish armed forces abroad today to remain loyal and support its claim to speak for the nation.

The action presumably challenged the plan of the major powers to give Poles in the armed forces the choice of returning home to help in Poland's reconstruction, or remaining under the British flag.

Less than 24 hours after Britain and the United States formally recognized the new Provisional Government of National Unity at Warsaw [illegible] regime of Premier Tomasz Arciszewski reaffirmed its determination to refuse to surrender its authority until a new government is formed in free elections "on free Polish soil."

Then in an order of the day, Lt.-Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor) commander-in-chief of the Polish armed forces and leader of the Warsaw uprising, told his troops that the proclamations of President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the London regime "remain binding" upon them.

The pattern of development indicated the London group intended to preserve at least the skeleton of an organization despite the imminent withdrawal of British financial support except for the pay of the armed forces and to personnel essential for liquidating activities of the exiled group.

Meanwhile, the newly-formed Warsaw government initiated action to lay claim to the assets of the London regime. Polpress, organ here of the Warsaw government, said the new government had named a three-member commission "authorized to take over and secure all property of the Polish state in Great Britain."

This, however, may run into a legal tangle, for the exact status of such assets as the Bank of Poland's gold and the merchant marine have never been clarified, at least publicly.

Britain went ahead with arrangements to form a special commission to deal with the problem.

A spokesman for the exiled regime refused to comment on published reports that it had called upon all Polish merchant ships in Soviet-controlled waters to go to British ports, and thus deprive the Warsaw government of their use.

In a statement issued through the Polish Telegraph agency, Arciszewski's administration declared it would hand over its authority "solely" to a government formed on free Polish soil, and stipulated that it must be one which "reflects the will of the people as expressed in free elections."

The first exiled agency to close was the Polish radio here, which went off the air last night. Today an attache at the ministry of information said that "the press department has stopped." Several newspapers and magazines also were expected to cease operations.

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Exiled Poles Appeal to Troops

Challenge Seen in Move to Carry On Regime No Longer Recognized by Allies.

DOANE

London, July 6 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile, stripped of recognition by the United States and Britain, today called upon the 250,000 men in its armed forces to remain loyal—an action which apparently challenged the pending plans of the Big Three to give these men a choice between returning home or remaining abroad.

The Polish Telegraphic Agency said that Lieut.-Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (Gen. Bor), commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the exiled administration, had issued an order of the day maintaining that the proclamations of President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the exiled group "remain binding upon all Polish service men."

The exiled regime, headed by Premier [illegible] Arciszewski, at the same time declared that it would hand over its authority solely to a government formed on free Polish soil. In a statement issued through the Polish Telegraphic Agency, the exiled administration said that any Polish government to which it would turn over its authority must be one which "reflects the will of the people as expressed in free elections." This statement came as a clear indication of Arciszewski's intentions to carry on the exiled regime despite the handicaps of non-recognition and the imminent withdrawal of British financial support.

Warsaw Bids for Assets.

On the other hand, the newly formed Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in Warsaw started action to take over the assets of the exiled administration. Polpress, the Warsaw Government's official news agency, announced the appointment of a three-member Polish commission "authorized to take over and secure all property of the Polish State in Great Britain."

Meanwhile today the British took steps to liquidate the administrative machinery of the Exiled Government.

The Foreign Office announced the creation of an Interim Treasury Committee for Polish Questions to supervise the task of liquidation, and also announced that only such essential activities of the London Poles as educational and hospital services for Polish citizens in England and the care of refugees abroad will continue to be financed by the British Government.

What to do with the exile government's army of 250,000 was about the only remnant of the Polish problem left to plague the Allies. The Polish forces which have been serving with the Allies, receiving supplies from the British Government and pay from military credits advanced to the London Polish Goverament, will have arrangements for supplies and pay "safeguarded pending further decisions," the announcement added. The troops will be maintained until a plan is worked out letting them choose whether to remain abroad—serving henceforth under the British flag—or to accept the Warsaw government's invitation to all "devoted to democratic principles" to come home.

Other questions remaining to be settled included control of the Bank of Poland's gold reserve, and determination of whether the new Polish Government is at war with Japan.

12 YANKS WHIPPED 115 GERMAN PILOTS

Squadron Honored For Bagging 23 Without Loss

JAMESON

London, July 6 (AP) — Twelve American fighter pilots who took on 115 German dive bombers and shot down 23 of them without a single loss in a rough-and-tumble air battle over Belgium last New Year's Day, have been cited for "extraordinary heroism" by the President of the United States.

They are members of the veteran 487th Mustang Squadron in the 8th Air Force and have the distinction of being the only individual squadron in that air force to receive the coveted White House citation. This honor usually goes to a group which is composed of several squadrons.

Forward Airbase Saved

The full story of the victory, for which the Distinguished Service Crosses and four Silver Stars were later awarded, could not be told at that time because it was not supposed to be known that the 487th had been moved from England to advanced airstrips near the front lines.

Outnumbered ten to one, the twelve pilots turned back the whole Nazi force and saved the forward airbase from what might have been a disastrous attack. It was at the height of the Ardennes offensive and the *Luftwaffe* was attempting to take advantage of the bad weather to pull a sneak raid and destroy more than 100 planes on the ground.

Each Pilot On His Own

Most of the free-for-all air battle took place at a height of less than 3,000 feet in full view of the ground troops, who were kept busy dodging shrapnel and parts of falling German planes.

Just as the Mustangs were taking off they bumped into the first wave of Fulke Wolfe 190's. There was no time for them to form themselves into flights for protection. They took off shooting and each pilot was on his own.

Lieut. Col. John C. Meyer, Forest Hills, N.Y., knocked down the lead Nazi plane at 400 feet. He got another one some fifteen minutes later.

Kansan Bags Four Planes

"Watch Whiz," shouted Sergt. Elmer T. Harter, of New Albany, Ind., from "Foxhole," referring to Capt. William T. Whisner, Jr., Shreveport, La., who was hot on the tail of two FW 190's.

"There goes one, Whiz," called Harter. Captain Whisner got another FW 190 and two ME 109's during the encounter.

Another pilot who did a lot of shooting was Capt. Sanford K. Moats, Mission, Kan., who also bagged four German planes.

A few hours after word of the spectacular battle got around Generals Spaatz and Vandenberg, along with some other generals, were on their way to the airbase to hear the story at first hand and to congratulate the flyers personally.

Moats, Whisner and Meyer all received the Distinguished Service Cross. Silver Stars were awarded to Lt. Col. William T. Halton Jr. of Providence, R. I., the squadron commander; Capts. Henry M. Stewart of Braintree, Mass., and Raymond Littge of Altenburg, Mo., and Lieut. Alden P. Rigby of Fairview, Utah.

Among others participating in "the show" was Capt. Wilson R. Jessup of Greenwich, [illegible]

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AGREE IN PRINCIPLE ON WAR TRIAL PLAN

London, July 6 (A. P.).—Justice Robert H. Jackson said today that the four major Allied Powers have agreed in principle on the American plan for the collective trial of major war criminals before an international military tribunal.

As Chief Prosecutor for the United States, Jackson told the Association of American Correspondents in London that a number of questions of procedure remain to be worked out by the United States, Britain, France and Russia, including that of reconciling the trial methods of the various countries. He reiterated his hope that the trial itself may get under way by late summer.

The prosecution of arch-war criminals of the Axis, he said, must not be carried out on a

note or simple vengeance but must serve instead as a concrete lesson to prevent future wars of aggression. Just where war crime trials will be held remains uncertain. A delegation, however, will leave for the continent within a few days to study possible sites. Unsettled also is the question of whether the major German and Italian war criminals will be tried together or separately.

Record Vote is Cast.

London, July 6 (A. P.).—A record number of 23,000,000 votes was believed cast in yesterday's general election, surpassing the largest previous turnout of 22,648,375 in 1929. The concensus was that fully 75 per cent of 33,000,000 eligible votes were cast.

The shifting of population and the German air blitz played havoc with election records. It was estimated that thousands who tried to vote found themselves disqualified because their names had been lost from the polling registers.

Meanwhile today, with a strenuous campaign behind him, Churchill looked forward to a few days of rest at some undisclosed retreat before going to Germany for a meeting with President Truman and Premier Stalin.

An announcement from No. 10 Downing Street said that the Prime Minister will shortly be going abroad, but that his whereabouts would remain secret "in order that his rest may be as complete as possible."

A Paris dispatch quoted a Bordeaux newspaper as saying Churchill was expected to vacation near Hendaye on the Franco-Spanish border.

Foreign Secretary Eden will preside over the caretaker government during the Prime Minister's absence.

Planes Scour Atlantic For Missing Liberator

British San Francisco Officials on R. A. F. Craft

LONDON, July 6 (AP).—British and Canadian search planes and ships continued to scour the North Atlantic tonight for trace of a Royal Air Force Liberator carrying Sir William Malkin, legal adviser to the British Foreign Office, and fourteen other passengers and six crewmen which has been missing since Monday on a flight from Montreal to London.

With Sir William on the missing plane were other members of the British group at the San Francisco conference, including six women secretaries. They were en route home from the conference.

Three Americans are among the missing crew members. They are Captain G. P. Evnas, pilot, of Marlboro, Mass.; Captain J. W. Ross, co-pilot, a native of Portland, Ore., and G. B. Swancy, flight engineer, a native of Dayton, Ohio. Wives of all three are now living in Canada.

Hopes were raised during the day by a report from Halifax that search planes had sighted a party of survivors in rubber dinghies 300 miles off Newfoundland. An R. A. F. rescue plane found that the occupants were five Canadian Air Force men whose plane had been forced down. They were picked up and landed at their base at Gander, Newfoundland.

EUROPEAN DANGER SEEN

Sulzberger Says Hunger in Europe May Weaken Democracy

LONDON, July 6 (AP)—Unless the fight against hunger and disease in western Europe is successful, "our Allies may be forced to give up some of their democracy," says Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In an interview in Stars and Stripes, Mr. Sulzberger declared: "Europe—and Germany—must be made to survive the coming winter. We fought together for a common purpose, to defeat the physical and moral assault of the Germans against our western Allies. * * * So long as hunger and disease remain or threaten as a result of that assault, we must continue to fight."

The democratic order in Europe "is still threatened," he said, adding that "it is still our job to see that democracy in Europe is preserved."

Amnesty For Germans Who Surrender Guns

London, July 6 (AP)—Allied authorities have offered amnesty to all Germans who surrender guns or explosives in their possession, in the week of July 9-15, the Hamburg radio said tonight.

The amnesty offer, broadcast coincident with expressed military government concern over the number of German-possessed weapons and rumors of underground activity in Germany.

The broadcast said Germans possessing arms or explosives after July 15 would be sentenced to death or forced into labor battalions.

CANADIAN TROOPS MOVED AFTER RIOT

ALDERSHOT, Eng., July 6. — (AP) Approximately 2,500 Canadian soldiers were moved today from Aldershot to an undisclosed destination, and civilians in this southern British town braced themselves against a possible third night of rioting.

More than 100 Canadians had been taken in custody after two nights of vandalism blamed on troops protesting at delay in being returned home.

The police station in Union street, along which window-smashing soldiers had surged, was converted into a miniature barracks. Reinforcements were assembled in the building and a large number of military police gathered in its walled yard.

Not a pane of glass remained in buildings on Union street.

Canadian Military headquarters announced the town would be cleared of remaining troops tomorrow.

CANADIAN TROOP RIOTERS ARRESTED

Aldershot, England, July 6 (A. P.).—More than 100 soldiers were taken into custody today and a heavy guard was placed in this town, where Canadian troops have smashed windows in downtown stores two nights in a row in protest at delays in being sent home.

Where sufficient warrants, the soldiers will be charged and court-martialed, Canadian military authorities declared.

Military headquarters said the town would be cleared of troops as soon as possible.

Approximately 2,500 soldiers will be moved to embarkation ports immediately, another 500 tomorrow and the remaining 1,600 will be transferred to outlying depots.

The business district is littered with shattered glass and debris.

9TH AIR FORCE TO FIGHT JAPS

Flyers Coming Home on Their Way to Pacific.

Paris, July 6 (A. P.).—Mass redeployment of the United States Ninth Air Force to the Pacific via the United States started today when 5,612 men left the Reims assembly area for Le Havre to embark.

In the shipment were the Fiftieth and 358 Fighter Groups plus aviation, ordinance, medical, supply and operations units. Bombardment crews are expected to fly their B-26 Invaders home.

The Fiftieth (Skymasters) Fighter Group had the first air cover outfit over the Normandy beaches on D day. It scored its greatest knockout at Bad Aibling Airdrome near Munich where it destroyed ninety-eight grounded planes and damaged fifty-seven.

The 358th (Orange Tail) Group finished the war in Europe with a record of 4,000 enemy trucks, 200 armed vehicles, 300 planes, 3,000 railcars and 300 locomotives destroyed.

As the redeployment program gathered speed, supreme headquarters announced that the 30th Infantry Division was scheduled to arrive at Camp Oklahoma City, near Sissone, France, on July 10, for shipment home. The division fought at St. Lo, Avranches, Aachen, the Ardennes and in the breakthrough to the Elbe.

The Fifth Infantry Division, oldest in the European theater, left Camp St. Louis, near Mourmelon, yesterday en route to Le Havre to embark. The Fifth Division went overseas almost four years ago, garrisoning Iceland in September of 1941.

Developments by divisions included:

44th Infantry—Three ship loads shuttled to United Kingdom for immediate transhipment home; rest embarking today from Le Havre.

30th Infantry—Scheduled to arrive at Camp Oklahoma City near Sissone July 10 on way home.

28th Infantry—Advance units arrived at Reims assembly area.

De Gaulle Coming To U.S. In August To Visit Truman

Paris, July 6 (AP)—The French Government announced today that Gen. Charles de Gaulle would go to Washington in August for conferences with President Truman.

Responsible quarters indicated problems affecting France both in Europe and overseas would be the subject of the talks.

De Gaulle's office said he had accepted a formal invitation from Truman.

[There was no immediate comment at the White House in Washington.]

After Big 3 Conference

Since the meeting will come after the Big Three conference in Potsdam, French Government circles assumed that decisions taken there would form the basis for de Gaulle's discussions.

It was believed here the three principal topics would be French economic problems in relation to Germany, French participation in the Pacific war and questions arising from Franco-American controls in Germany.

It also was considered likely that France's difficulties in Syria and Lebanon might be brought under examination.

RAPE STORY UNSUPPORTED

6th Army Group Says Stuttgart Inquiry Finds No Basis for It

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—Sixth Army Group headquarters said today that an investigation found no basis in fact to a story related in the United States Senate that French Senegalese troops locked 5,000 German girls in a Stuttgart subway and raped them.

Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, told the Senate the incident had been reported by American officers.

The Sixth Army Group statement said "all United States liaison officers with the French Army Corps and lower units which could have been in or near that city at any time have submitted written reports to this headquarters that, to their knowledge and belief, incidents such as alleged did not take place."

French Honor 6 Brigadiers

PARIS, July 6 (AP)—Six American Brigadier Generals and other air force officers were decorated today by the French Government. Among those listed were:

Legion of Honor and Croix de Guerre With Palm—Brig. Gen. Myron R. Wood of Washington, D. C., Commander of the 9th Air Service Command; Brig. Gen. Richard E. Nugent of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., Commander of the 29th Tactical Air Command; Brig. Gen. Edward N. Backus of Orlando, Fla., Commander of the 97th Bombardment Wing; Brig. Gen. James W. McCauley of Shreveport, La., Commander of the 7th Fighter Wing, and Big. Gen. Ned Schramm of St. Petersburg, Fla., Commander of the 71st Fighter Wing.

DE GAULLE ACCEPTS

Paris, July 6 (A. P.).—Gen. de Gaulle's headquarters announced today he has accepted an invitation from President Truman to visit Washington next month.

In Washington there was no immediate White House comment.

French Close Bathing Resorts

PARIS, July 6 (AP).—With 194 French children killed by mines in the last two months, the government announced today that all seaside beaches will be closed for the remainder of the summer.

DENY LEOPOLD HELD PRISONER IN AUSTRIA

BRUSSELS, July 6 — (AP) The Supreme Allied Headquarters mission in Brussels today denied a charge printed by the pro-Leopold newspaper La Libre Belgigue that King Leopold III was being held a prisoner in Austria by U. S. troops.

The mission acknowledged that an order for the Belgian monarch's detention may have been issued by some American subzordinate, but said that, if such was the case, it was unauthorized and in error.

Meanwhile Premier Achille Van Acker flew to St. Wolfgang, Austria, with a group of government officials for his fourth series of conferences with Leopold. He was believed to have gone to renew pressure for the King's abdication.

"The American guard at St. Wolfgang," where Leopold now is staying at a villa, "is not a guard of honor, but just a plain guard," La Libre Belgigue said, adding that Leopold was held as a "prisoner" at the instigation of Van Acker's resigned government.

The paper said that Belgian officials going to see Leopold "are stopped at checkpoints every 300 yards."

GIs Accused of Holding Leopold as Prisoner

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, July 6.—La Libre Belgique, pro-Leopold newspaper, asserted today American troops were holding King Leopold II a prisoner in the Austrian Alps at the instigation of the resigned government of Achille Van Acker, Socialist Premier.

The newspaper said the American guard at the King's ornate villa at St. Wolfgang "is not a guard of honor, but just a plain guard."

"Belgian officials who have gone there are stopped at check-points every 300 yards," the newspaper said.

"American officers make no mystery of these measures."

It was expected Van Acker or the public prosecutor, M. Cornil, or both, would fly to St. Wolfgang tomorrow for a showdown on whether Leopold will abdicate.

SEES KING LEOPOLD ABOUT ABDICATION

Brussels, July 6 (A. P.).—Former Premier Achille Van Acker flew to St. Wolfgang, Austria today with a group of Government officials for his fourth series of conferences with King Leopold.

Van Acker resigned recently in protest to Leopold's intention to return to the throne. It was believed that Van Acker had gone to the King's Bavarian villa to renew pressure for the monarch's abdication.

Confusion and contradiction mounted here following an attack by the pro-Leopold newspaper La Libre Belgique on Supreme Allied Headquarters and the Belgian Government, charging Leopold was being held prisoner.

The SHAEF mission to Brussels denied the allegation but acknowledged there may have been an order for Leopold's detention issued by some American subordinate but that this was unauthorized and in error.

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U.S. FORCES SEIZE HUGE NAZI PLANT, SPY IN CUSTODY

WHITEHEAD

HOESCHT, Germany, July 6. — (AP) The man who headed the espionage activities of the great I. G. Farbenindustrie was in military custody today as the Army completed seizure of the management, assets and plants of the organization in the American zone of occupied Germany.

Records of the United States Group Control Council listed him as Dr. Max Ilgner, 47, an ardent Nazi.

Ilgner and Dr. Herman Schmitt, principal director of Farbenindustrie, were held in Frankfort for questioning about the intricate affairs of the industry whose war-making powers the American group has branded as a "major threat to the peace and the security of the postwar world."

Ilgner was the head of Farbenindustrie's central financial administration known as Zefi, a contraction of Zentralfinanz-Verwaltung, which handled the industry's financial transactions and controlled its foreign currency credits.

"As head of Zefi, Ilgner procured foreign currency which the Reich required in its dealings throughout the world," said Col. Edwin S. Pillsbury, of Berkeley, Calif., who directed the seizure of the 24 Farben plants in the American zone late yesterday.

"We know that Farben was the largest source of foreign currency which the Nazi's had," the colonel said.

Was Active Agent

Pillsbury said that his office had information showing that Farbenindustrie, through Ilgner's agents, carried on industrial espionage throughout the world and that Ilgner himself was one of the most active agents.

He said that American investigators had discovered that Ilgner made many trips to the Far East, to China, India and other oriental countries in 1934 and 1935 and that he visited South and Central American countries in 1936 and in later years.

"We also have information that there were Nazi agents on the Farben payroll posing as salesmen," he asserted. "Their real jobs were to spread propaganda and carry out other espionage for the Nazis."

Seize Plant Quietly

Pillsbury also reported that the seizure of the giant Farben plant at Hoescht was carried out so quietly that employes living in the town did not know what had happened until they reported for work this morning and found guards stationed at the gates to permit the entry of only a few carefully selected personnel.

There were no reports from troops occupying any of the 24 plants of any attempts at sabotage nor were there any reported cases of resistance.

"The takeover was carried out smoothly and efficiently," Pillsbury said. "There was no need to use force in any seizure."

He said that Lt. Col. Robert Parcival, of Richmond, Va., permitted a few hundred workers to return at Hoescht to maintain the operating efficiency, of the plant and to produce essential pharmaceutical items for the army, such as insulin, hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, ether and methyl chlorine.

Other plants also were given permission to turn out certain supplies for the Army medical corps, ordnance and quartermaster departments, he said.

At Darmstadt, Capt. Charles Smith of 146 Detroit street, San Francisco Calif., took over a synthetic gasoline and diesel oil plant and said that he expected to be producing 63 000 gallons of gasoline and 100,000 gallons of diesel oil a month within a few days.

Pillsbury said that a uniform wage scale of 65 reichsmarks per week had been established temporarily for all workers, regardless of what they may have earned previously.

NIGHT

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U.S. RULE DELAYED IN ONE BERLIN AREA

Contradictory Orders Blamed In Schoeneberg District

DELUCE

Berlin, July 6 (AP)—An American officer said today that contradictory orders from "high levels" are delaying American Military Government representatives from taking over control of the assigned central area of Berlin, currently occupied by Soviet forces.

The Red Flag and the Stars and Stripes both fly over Schoeneberg district adjoining the Tiergarten, but two Soviet lieutenant colonels still are issuing orders to their appointed burgomeister, Ferdinand Greandorf, a pre-Hitler member of the Communist party.

Friendly Relations

Lieut. Col. [illegible] Maginnis, of Worcester, Mass., received instructions to become the military officer of the Schoeneberg district two nights ago. His detachment occupied offices in the bomb-damaged Rathaus yesterday but moved today to a near-by apartment building.

"My Soviet opposite number told me he had been ordered not to withdraw from Schoeneberg," Colonel Maginnis said. "I told him I had been ordered to come in. We have established most friendly relations between us while waiting for higher levels to clear up the matter."

Roles Of Observers

Thousands of Soviet and American troops are billeted in the district, which had a wartime population of 300,000.

It is one of the hardest hit districts of Berlin and like other areas of the city faced food, fuel and transportation problems. American military authorities estimate 50 per cent of its buildings have been destroyed, 25 per cent damaged seriously and 25 per cent left habitable.

Until the Russians leave the district, however, Colonel Maginnis said the American Military Government representatives were confined to the roles of observers.

Questioning Later Slated

He said that apparently Russian investigators had carefully screened the present civil administration, but that the Americans intended to do their own questioning later.

Whether Burgomeister Greandorf will be retained by American officers is yet to be determined, observers pointed out. If he is, they said, he will be the first Communist to hold such a post in any American-ruled area of Germany.

To date the correspondents have received no official announcement of the exact boundaries to be occupied here by any power.

Veteran and Wife Reunited in Berlin

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 6.—An American sergeant who fought under two flags against Germany was reunited in Berlin today with his wife, whom he left behind five years ago when he volunteered for the British navy.

Edgar L. Clark, San Francisco, Calif., a front correspondent for the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes, and Katherine L. Clark, a news broadcaster for Station WCAU in Philadelphia, found each other after he got word only last Sunday in Paris that she had arrived in Europe.

He set out to join her after cutting through red tape and surmounting international frontiers in record time.

Sgt. Clark, wearer of the Croix de Guerre with palm, the Bronze Star and Purple Heart, is scheduled to be released from the Army soon.

Almost the first words he spoke to his wife were, "Hows Sandy?" Sandy is their 11-year-old son, whom he last saw in 1940.

Sgt. Clark was a reporter for the New York Journal-American. He is a nativ eof Westfield, N. J., while his wife was born in Fort Totten, N. Y.

NIGHT

DAY

JUL 7 1945

Raid Destroyed Kreisler's Home

Berlin, July 6 (A. P.).—Violinist Fritz Kreisler's Berlin residence, one of the city's finest, was destroyed December 16, 1942 by five incendiary bombs during an Allied raid, the caretaker disclosed today. At the same time a heavy bomb destroyed the gardens.

DAY

Russians Strip Siemens Works

BERLIN, July 6 (AP)—Directors of the giant Siemens electrical works said today that Russian troops had removed 99 per cent of their machinery since Berlin was occupied.

SAVED PATCH'S LIFE

Seventh Army Headquarters, Germany, July 6 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Alexander M. Patch, former commander of the Seventh Army, narrowly escaped death on April 18 when the Cub liaison plane in which he was flying was attacked by a German fighter, it was disclosed today.

Patch now is in the United States. His adventure came to light with the award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to his pilot, Sergt. Robert Stretton of Oak Park, Ill. The citation mentioned the pilot's skill in taking the unarmed plane to tree levels and threading down valleys in dodging a Messerschmitt-109.

DAY

SWASTIKAS WORN TO MARK DISGRACE

Vienna, (A. P.).—Delayed.—The Nazi swastika still is worn by the Germans—but it's a badge of disgrace now. Germans and collaborators arrested by the occupation troops in northern Czecho-Slovakia have been formed into labor battalions to help mend the roads and repaid buildings. To distinguish them, each wears a swastika band.

SALZBURG SETS FESTIVAL

Mozart Opera Feature of Three-Week Program Starting Aug. 12

SALZBURG, Austria, July 6 (AP)—This former center of the musical world will take a first step toward regaining its cultural prestige with a three-week summer festival, starting Aug. 12.

Baron Heinrich de Puthone said that the festival would be built around six performances of Mozart's opera, "The Abduction From the Seraglio." Five symphony concerts and hour-long choral programs will be presented in Kollegien Church. There will be six serenades in the Festspielhaus courtyard.

Capt. George Selke is cultural director for the regional military government here while waiting to go to Vienna with a British-American task force. Captain Selke is on leave from St. Cloud (Minn.) State Teachers College.

Austria's Currency Firm

Miss Dulles Says Black Market Is Not Extensive There

SALZBURG, Austria, July 6 (AP).—About a dozen women, including Miss Eleanor Dulles, economist, and a group of secretaries, are waiting here to go into Vienna with an American and British occupation force.

Miss Dulles, a sister of John Foster Dulles, American foreign affairs expert, said a two-week study of Austrian finances left her optimistic about the current economic situation.

"So far," she said, "there has been no extensive black market discovered in our occupation area. There was no frantic rushing around bidding for goods or currency. The old German mark seems to be holding at anywhere from 15 to 30 cents on a commodity-buying basis, as against the 10-cent value we placed on the specially printed occupation mark for use of our troops."

DAY

CHIANG CONFIDENT AS CHINA STARTS 9TH YEAR OF WAR

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, Saturday, July 7. —(AP) Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, marking the start of China's ninth year of war, declared today "we anticipate an Allied landing on Japan," and pledged that China would bear the main burden of battle against the enemy on the Chinese mainland.

A Chinese Army spokesman asserted that China's armies were turning from the defensive to the offensive, and that the enemy was changing from offensive to defensive tactics.

He said the eight years of fighting—began July 7, 1937 with the Marco Polo bridge "incident" near Peiping—had cost the Chinese 3,178,063 casualties and the Japanese 2,521,737, including 1,179,774 enemy killed, 1,315,670 wounded, and 23,293 captured. He listed Chinese casualties as 1,310,224 killed, 1,752,591 wounded, and 115,248 captured.

Chiang in his anniversary message urged his people to redouble their efforts for final victory, asserting "our first duty is to hasten the enemy's collapse and unconditional surrender."

But he warned, too, that the Japanese would become more desperate as the war approached an end.

Recapture Pingsiang

The Chinese high command announced recapture of Pingsiang, 11 miles from the Indochina border town of Dong Dang, and said the Japanese "fled toward French Indo China with our troops at their heels." Loss of Pingsiang was announced a week ago by the Chinese.

The army spokesman, Maj.-Gen. Kuo Chi-Chih, said the Japanese retreating up China's east "invasion coast" now were in Chenghsien, 60 miles southwest of Hangchow and 120 south of Shanghai. Chinese forces, he said, are only a few miles from Chenghsien, and all points south of the coastal highway town have been retaken, including Linhai, Tientai, and Sinchang.

Chenghsien is 110 airline miles north of Wenchow, abandoned by the enemy June 18, and 260 airline miles north of Foochow, which the Japanese evacuated May 19 in the early stages of their long strategic withdrawal.

Explains Tactics

Kuo also explained Chinese tactics in the area 140 miles northeast of Canton, where the high command eight days ago announced recapture of Kiennan, Lungnan, and Tingnan, all in southwestern Kiangsi province.

Kuo said a Chinese retreat from those centers earlier had frustrated a Japanese plan to establish communications along the Kan river to the Yangtze through Nanchang, which the Japanese had intended as an alternative line of retreat for their forces in the Hong Kong and Canton areas in the event the Chinese punctured the enemy-held Canton-Hankow railroad corridor.

The high command said mopping up operations continued north of Liuchow, recaptured city where the U. S. 14th Air Force once had a base. Chinese troops moving up the highway toward Kweilin, site of another abandoned U. S. air base, reached a point 12 1-2 miles northeast of Liuchow, it edded.

More than 350 miles to the northeast, fighting was reported continuing six miles east of the former American air bases at Kanhsien.

The Japanese are showing much activity in their defense plans, said General Kuo, formerly acting military attache in Washington.

He reported the Japanese had divided China into five defense areas—one around Shanghai, a second around Hankow, a third in North China, a fourth in Hunan and Kwanksi provinces, and, the fifth in south China.

NIGHT

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ChiangPredicts Allied Landing On Japan Itself

Urges Nation, on Eighth Anniversary, to Hasten Collapse of the Enemy

CHUNGKING, July 7 (Saturday) (AP).—President Chiang Kai-shek said today: "We anticipate an Allied landing on Japan."

In a "Double Seventh" message marking the anniversary of the beginning of the Japanese-Chinese War July 7, 1937, he reiterated pledges that China would carry the main burden of continental

operations against the Japanese, and exhorted the nation to redouble its efforts for final victory.

"Our first duty is to hasten the enemy's collapse and unconditional surrender," he said. He warned that the nearer the end of the war the more desperate Japan would become.

A Chinese Army spokesman, Major General Kuo Chi-chih, asserted that China's armies were turning from the defensive to the offensive and that the enemy was changing from the offensive to the defensive. He said the Japanese had divided occupied China into five defense areas—around Shanghai, around Hankow, in North China, in Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces and in South China.

General Kuo said the eight years of fighting had cost the Chinese 3,178,063 casualties and the Japanese 2,521,737, including 1,179,744 Japanese killed, 1,318,670 wounded and 23,293 captured. He gave Chinese casualties as 1,310,224 killed, 1,752,591 wounded and 115,248 captured.

The Chinese high command announced recapture of Pingsiang, eleven miles from the French Indo-China border town of Dong Dang, and said the Japanese "fled toward Indo-China with our troops at their heels." Loss of Pingsiang was announced a week ago by the Chinese.

The high command said mopping-up operations were continuing north of Liuchow, recaptured city where the United States 14th Air Force had a base. Chinese troops moving up the highway toward Kweilin, site of another abandoned American air base, reached a point twelve and a half miles northeast of Liuchow, it added.

The Army spokesman said the Japanese retreating up the east coast of China were in Chengsien, sixty miles southeast of Hangchow and 120 miles south of Shanghai. Chinese forces, he said, are only a few miles from Chenghsien, and all points south of that coastal highway town have been retaken, including Linhai, Tientai and Sinchang.

their beachhead on the Sittang river bend ... headquarters announced tonight.

The heaviest attack was launched from the east bank Tuesday night and was repulsed in fighting which lasted all the next day, it said, adding that at least 159 enemy dead were counted.

The Japanese also attacked strongly 24 miles east of Toungee where a road runs through the hills, but were beaten back, the communique said.

Enemy forces trapped in western Burma, and harried by military action, hunger and disease, are striving desperately to rejoin the large east Burma force across the Sittang bend, headquarters said.

Moslems May Reverse Old Stand At Simla

Simla, India, July 6 (AP) — The powerful Moslem League may reverse the attitude expressed by its president, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and come out in favor of participation in a new national government for India, the League's working committee indicated tonight.

League officials announced that the committee would continue its sessions and prospects apparently were that the conferees might drop opposition advanced by Jinnah and submit nominees to the proposed Indian governing council instead.

Informed observers said that such a step virtually would commit the League to participation in the new government recommended by British Viceroy Lord Wavell.

Two minority groups, the Sikhs and the Nationalists, submitted lists of nominees during the day, and it was understood that the India Congress party would submit its list tomorrow.

Defends Strategy

Reviewing the Okinawa campaign, where he served as commander of the Third Amphibious Corps, he defended the strategy employed in the closing phase.

Asked his opinion of criticism in the United States because no subsidiary landing was attempted behind the enemy lines, Geiger said he had proposed such a landing; the proposal was studied by the highest officers; the decision was that the disposition of the troops and the shipping available made such a landing impractical.

"I think the proper course to take was the one we took," Geiger added.

As the campaign closed, the Japanese were fighting among themselves on Okinawa, Geiger said, pointing out that the surrender of 7,500 combat troops and 3,400 labor troops showed the "weakening Japanese morale."

"At the beginning of the war, we thought they were 'super men,'" Geiger continued, "but at heart they have an inferiority complex. They haven't near the stamina we have and haven't the brains we have got.

"When they got into bad straits, they kill themselves."

Geiger looks for resistance by civilians, including women, when Japan is invaded.

"They won't be any worry to us," Geiger said.

A number of women in uniform were found on Okinawa.

Asked if he thought Japanese industrialists would take over and sue for peace when they see their cities are being destroyed, he replied:

"The question is whether the industrialists will be able to get sufficient control. I believe they would have stopped it before now if they could."

Praises Cooperation

He praised the cooperation of all services on Okinawa and the superiority of their equipment. The Air Force was so efficient it was able to drop supplies by instrument without even seeing the troops.

Geiger said the Okinawa forces of the enemy comprised the 32nd Japanese army with two regular divisions, an independent mixed brigade, an independent regiment and six regiments of artillery.

He explained that the defenders were outwitted all around. They apparently had expected the Americans to land either north of Naha or on the southern tip. The landing was made on the west coast.

Geiger said the Japanese obviously expected the Americans to push only far enough to take the airfields and establish a perimeter. The enemy then planned to deal heavy attacks.

"I assume the Marines will continue until we get to Japan," their commander said.

"I hope so."

GEN. BUCKNER HONORED

DSC Is Awarded to Commander, Slain on Okinawa

HONOLULU, July 6 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action has been awarded posthumously to Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, it was announced today by Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commander of mid-Pacific Army Forces.

The award was made for action which resulted in General Buckner's death by Japanese artillery fire on June 18 near Mezato, Okinawa.

The citation said his "outstanding leadership, tactical genius and personal courage" inspired his command and brought final victory on Okinawa.

Bomb Explodes

BUENOS AIRES, July 6 (AP).—A bomb planted in the washroom of the stock exchange here exploded, causing great excitement among traders. No one was injured. The explosion shattered a skylight.

PERON ADMONISHED BY BRADEN, REPORT

El Diario Says "Serious Incident" Concerned Writers

Montevideo, July 6 (AP)—The newspaper *El Diario* said today that Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Argentina, had told Vice President Colonel Juan Perón that if Argentina "decided to attack the integrity or the freedom of North American correspondents it would have to abide by the consequences."

The paper, quoting a "very good source," said the "serious incident" showed Braden was acting "according to extremely severe instructions, perhaps emanating from the new Secretary of State Byrnes."

Publication of the alleged "incident" followed a series of anonymous telephoned threats to United States correspondents in Argentina and assurances from the Government that the newsmen would be protected.

"Banging The Door"

El Diario said that Braden went to see Colonel Perón on July 3 over the head of the Foreign Minister and told the Vice President that "the Argentine Government might take whatever measures it deemed convenient with the Argentine newspaper men, but that if it decided to attack the integrity or the freedom of North American correspondents it would have to abide by the consequences."

The paper said that Colonel Perón was "irritated," and asked Braden "in behalf of whom he was speaking in such a way."

El Diario said the Ambassador answered that he was "speaking in the name of the Government of the people of the United States," and that he left, "banging the door after him."

Nicaragua Is the First To Ratify the Charter

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 6 (AP).—The Charter of the United Nations was approved by Congress and ratified by the President today.

Nicaragua thus become the first nation to accept formally the compact written at the San Francisco Conference.

Whaler Coming From Antarctic

CAPETOWN, July 6 (AP).—The first whaling vessel to brave the Antarctic since the war halted operations in 1940 was headed for the United States today with 145,000 barrels of whale oil. The ship, the 14,000-ton Norwegian whaler Sir James Clark Ross, has been at sea since last October, when she set out on a secret expedition. Her cargo will be divided between the United States and Europe.

SEE PLANE GROUP ON RAFT IN OCEAN

Halifax, N. S., July 6 (A. P.).—Newfoundland-based searchers hunting for an R. A. F. Liberator missing on a flight from Montreal to London have sighted a party of survivors on a rubber raft, air force officials announced today.

The plane carried Sir William Malkin, legal adviser to the British Foreign Office, and other members of the Foreign Office staff returning home from the San Francisco conference. There were fifteen passengers on the plane, which disappeared Monday.

Three other members of the Foreign Office staff were on the plane, which was returning personnel from the San Francisco conference.

Three Americans were among the six crew members. They are Capt. G. P. Evans, pilot; Capt. J. W. Ross, co-pilot, and G. B. Swaney, flight engineer. The Air Ministry said air and sea rescue ships and long-range aircraft are continuing the search along lanes of the charted course.

Evans is from Marlboro, Mass.; Ross is a native of Portland, Ore.; and Swaney is a native of Dayton, Ohio. Wives of all three Americans now are living in Canada.

Meat Rationing To Be Resumed In Canada Soon

Mackenzie King Cites Need in Europe in Lifting 18 Months' Suspension

OTTAWA, July 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced today that rationing of meat in Canada, suspended eighteen months ago, would be resumed "shortly for the purpose of reducing consumption and making available more supplies for relief in Europe.

The Prime Minister did not set a specific date for resumption of rationing, but the Prices Board (Canadian O. P. A.) will immediately impose control over all commercial slaughtering.

Donald Gordon, Prices Board chairman, said Canadians would get about one and one-third pounds a person a week. Meatless days on Tuesdays and Fridays will be enforced in restaurants beginning Friday, July 13.

The new ration will represent a reduction in the allowance of ordinary meats a person, compared with the previous period of meat rationing.

In that period each consumer could use two coupons a week of varying values depending on the type of meat purchases. These values ranged from one-half pound a coupon for smoked and cooked meats to 1¼ pounds for such cuts as blade roasts of beef and a number of lamb and veal cuts with the bone left in.

Poultry will not be covered by the new ration system. All meats will be included. Ratino tokens will be introduced which may be used to make purchases of small amounts of perishable meats.

Declaring that the need for increased supplies of meat for Europe was "very urgent," the Prime Minister urged Canadians to begin voluntarily reducing their consumption at once to help the starving peoples of the continent.

King said that control of slaughtering would put the Prices Board in a position to stamp out black market operations, which had appeared in this country recently due to heavy export demands.

FRED M. VINSON TO BE NAMED TO TREASURY POST

Appointment Will Be Made After Truman Returns from Conference.

AUTHORITY ON TAXES

White House Ends Speculation Over Successor to Morgenthau.

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP) Tall, rugged Fred Moore Vinson of Kentucky, director of war mobilization, will be the next secretary of the treasury.

The White House made the announcement late today, abruptly ending a swirl of speculation over a successor to Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who resigned yesterday.

President T...

U. S. Can Invade Japan Anytime Now, New Marine Leader Says

M. SPENCER

PEARL HARBOR, July 6—(AP) Lt. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, the Marines' new commanding general in Pacific Ocean areas, said confidently today a big invasion against the Japanese can be staged any time the United States wants to mass the forces to do it—and "with no trouble at all."

"It's only a question now of wading in and finishing this war," he said at a press conference.

"There is nothing very hard against us."

Successor to the post of Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, Gen. Geiger expressed the opinion it would be necessary to invade Japan proper to finish the war.

JAPS FIGHT TO SAVE TROOPS IN BURMA

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Southeast Asia Command, July 6.—(AP) The Japanese, presumably seeking to strengthen the escape route of forces trapped in western Burma, have started a fierce, artillery-supported action to broaden

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President Truman had said he had a man in mind for the post but would not name him until he returned from the Big Three conference in Germany several weeks from now.

Apparently Mr. Truman changed his mind and settled the matter today. A White House aide made the announcement, disclosing that the actual appointment will be made on the return from Europe.

Morgenthau Stays on Job

That means Morgenthau will continue in the post for the time being, as announced yesterday.

Vinson, 55 years old, has had a richness of governmental experience few men ever achieve. He has been an ace in the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the government, all within the space of a few years.

Now he is director of war mobilization and reconversion. As soon as it became known that he is the man who will take over Morgenthau's job as chief of the nation's financial functions, observers were quick to wonder whether he will take into the treasury with him his present task of "war mobilizer."

The White House gave no indication as to this but some thought it was logical for the whole field of taxes, public debt management, and reconversion to be consolidated under the big, shaggy man whose rise from office to office has been so rapid.

Familiar with Taxes

Vinson is not merely familiar with taxes—he is known as an honest-to-goodness tax authority.

For years, as chairman of the tax subcommittee of the House Ways and Means committee, he whipped together tax bills, and led the fight to put them into law.

He served 14 years in the House, in most cases battling down the line for President Roosevelt's ideas.

In 1938 he was appointed by Roosevelt as an associate justice of the U. S. court of appeals, District of Columbia. He served for five years and then was drafted into the executive branch in the mammoth assignment of [illegible] the line against rising prices that threatened to twist the nation's economy into the spiral of inflation. As director of economic stabilization, Vinson was tough. He built a reputation for resisting pressures.

Early this year, when President Roosevelt ousted Jesse Jones as Federal Loan administrator and Congress refused to permit Henry Wallace to fill the job, Mr. Roosevelt's next choice was Vinson. Hardly had the Kentuckian gotten started with a study of his powers when James F. Byrnes resigned as war mobilization director and Vinson was called to succeed him there.

Opposed Reductions

Interesting to those who want to know the shape of taxes to come is the fact that Vinson has been outspoken against any reductions in tax rates until the end of the Japanese war. In this, Vinson, Truman and Morgenthau were thoroughly agreed.

Meantime, it was learned that Morgenthau turned in his resignation because he had become weary of frequent rumors that he was about to be replaced. From a person who should know the facts but who cannot be identified came this account:

Morgenthau took the position that he could only carry on his duties in an atmosphere of confidence and, in view of the recurring rumors, he went to President Truman yesterday and requested assurances as to his status.

The fact that he resigned soon afterward was taken as evidence that he was not satisfied with the reply he got from the President. The resignation came as a surprise to even his closest colleagues.

President Truman still left the capital guessing today about his choice to fill another major government vacancy, created yesterday by the resignation as Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts.

The names of Senator Barkley of Kentucky, Federal Circuit Judge Sam D. Bratton of Albuquerque, N. M., and others bobbed up in the speculation.

Friends of Barkley, the Senate majority leader, expressed belief he would like a post on the high tribunal.

They have frequently predicted in the past that he might one day receive such an appointment.

STONE MAY ALSO LEAVE COURT

Roberts's Resignation Starts Report on Chief Justice.

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Owen J. Roberts's surprise resignation from the Supreme Court spurred speculation today that he may be followed soon by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone, oldest man on the tribunal.

President Truman announced Roberts's resignation late yesterday, to become effective at the end of this month. He has served on the high court fifteen years, becoming its leading dissenter. He turned in a new high total of fifty-one dissents in the court term just ended.

On his seventieth birthday last May 2, friends said that he had given no thought to leaving the bench.

With yesterday's sudden resignation, persons close to the court recalled that Stone at 72 has been eligible since 1942 to retire at full pay of $20,500.

Stone has served on the bench twenty years.

With Roberts gone, Stone will be left to preside over a frequently disagreeing court having seven members appointed by President Roosevelt. Stone was appointed by President Coolidge, but President Roosevelt elevated him to Chief Justice. Roberts was appointed by President Hoover.

President Truman said that he had no successor in mind for Roberts.

Friends of Senate Majority Leader Barkley (D.-Ky.) said they believed he would like a Supreme Court place.

Senate colleagues also mentioned as possible appointees Senator Hatch (D.-N. M.) and former Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana, now on the Seventh Federal Circuit Court. Other sources say Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson is President Truman's choice for Chief Justice, if Stone retires.

Henry Morgenthau Jr. will step down as Secretary of the Treasury when President Truman returns from the Big Three meeting in Berlin. At that time Mr. Truman will name a successor.

The Chief Executive told reporters yesterday he has a man in mind for his sixth Cabinet appointment, but he wouldn't say who he is. War Mobilizer Fred Vinson topped the list of names heard in speculation today.

Morgenthau has been Secretary longer than any one except Albert Gallatin, who served twelve years, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.

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TRUMAN WARNS AGAINST 'MISUSE' OF FEDERAL FUNDS

WASHINGTON, July 6.—(AP) President Truman officially alerted his administration today against any "misuse" of the government's multi-billion dollar funds.

The White House offered no explanation for the surprise memorandum which Mr. Truman sent all government bureau heads, men directly or indirectly responsible for the spending of one of the biggest government budgets in history.

The order, coming shortly after the start of a new fiscal year, directed agency heads to take "vigorous disciplinary action" on any evidence of misuse or careless handling of federal funds.

The President expressed satisfaction that there has been "so little evidence of abuse" and told his official family that record must be preserved.

The text of the memorandum which went to the heads of all departments and agencies:

"Throughout the war period I have been concerned with the necessity of extreme care in the handling of government funds, especially when expenditures are at such unprecedented levels and so many officials are charged with disbursement of these funds. I am certain that you share my satisfaction that there has been so little evidence of abuse, and that you also share my strong desire that this good record shall be preserved.

"Therefore, I am asking you and the other department and agency heads to express and underscore my determination to insure the most exacting review of expenditures in every instance where there is the slightest ground to suspect either misuse or careless handling of government funds. Any such instance should be investigated promptly and, where appropriate, a vigorous disciplinary action should be invoked. I trust that you will transmit this message to your staff and supplement it with appropriate instructions of your own."

TRUMAN SIGNS POSTAL PAY RISE

First Salary Increases Since 1925 Are Approved

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Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—President Truman signed legislation today giving postal employees their first general pay raise since 1925. For regular postal employees in so-called automatic grades, the legislation provides a 20 per cent increase in base pay, whichever is the lesser. In no event will the raise be less than $300.

It provides for overtime payment at the rate of time and one-half for time worked in excess of a basic 260-workdays annually, the payment to be in money or compensating time off, and for a differential of 10 per cent for employees who work regularly at night. The overtime provisions do not apply to supervisors, rural carriers, traveling mechanics and some employees of the railway mail service and the air mail service.

It changes the salary rates of postmasters by putting them on a basis of 100 per cent of the gross receipts of their offices instead of the present 85 and 90 per cent. Postmasters in first-class offices, except those receiving $6,000 or more, will get increases of from $300 to $400 annually; second class, $400 to $600; third class, $300, and fourth class, 20 per cent of their present base, which varies.

Clerks and Carriers.

Clerks in third-class offices working not less than forty hours weekly are placed in automatic grades ranging from $1,200 to $1,700. The base pay of most postmasters and supervisory workers in their offices varies according to the postal revenues of the offices.

The legislation provides eleven grades of classification for city-delivery carriers, clerks and employees with work comparable to that of carriers and clerks. The pay of the grades ranges from $1,700 to $2,700, depending on type and length of service.

For carriers in the rural delivery service, who had been paid on a mileage basis, the legislation provides fourteen pay grades, with automatic promotions for meritorious service. It provides for a pay scale of $3,000 to $6,000 for inspectors, who are paid on a scale ranging from $2,600 to $5,400.

All ordinary postal employees, including clerks, are eligible for the overtime pay provisions of the legislation, though some designated supervisory workers are not. While the law excludes some railway mail and air mail service workers from the overtime sections, the House Post Office Committee, which drafted the legislation, said that ordinary clerks in those services are eligible.

House Votes Tax Change As Aid to Reconversion

Would Improve Cash Position of Business by Five Billions.

WASHINGTON, July 6 — (AP) Legislation revising tax laws to improve the cash position of business by $5,500,000,000 in the reconversion period won speedy House approval 246 to 91 today and was forwarded to the Senate.

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The House rejected 120 to 95 an effort to reduce excess profits taxes by $235,000,000 this year through a retroactive increase in the exemption under this levy. The boosted exemption will become effective next January.

Approval of the bill came after turbulent debate, in which opponents shouted that it "cuts a melon" of millions of dollars for some railroads and "benefits those who made excess profits out of the war."

Proponents argued that the five-point tax revision is needed to hasten reconversion — especially small business—and thereby aid employment. They said it makes very little change in ultimate tax liabilities of corporations.

Individual Tax Stands

No change is made in individual or corporation income tax burdens.

Specifically the five-point measure provides:

1. Increase in the excess-profits tax specific exemption from $10,000 to $25,000, effective beginning with the 1946 tax year. Tax experts estimated this would reduce excess profits obligations by $160,000,000 in 1946.

2. That the postwar credit of 10 per cent of the 95 per cent excess-profits tax be taken currently with respect to the tax liability of 1944 and subsequent years, reducing tax payments in 1945 on 1944 liabilities by about $830,000,000 and in 1946 with respect to 1945 liabilities by about $710,000,000.

3. Advance to Jan. 1, 1946, the maturity date of outstanding excess-profits tax postwar refund bonds, hastening the availability of $1,300,000,000 that otherwise would be paid from two to four years after the end of the war.

4. Speed up refunds resulting from carry-backs of net operating losses and of unused excess-profits credite. Under present law these refunds, amounting to $1,000,000,000, would be paid over an indefinite period from 1947 to 1950.

5. Hasten refunds resulting from the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities, affecting perhaps $1,700,000,000 otherwise to be refunded over an indefinite period.

The big battles pivoted on the proposal by Rep. Slaughter (D-Mo) to make the excess profits exemption boost retroactive, and a provision that would let a reorganized railroad, operating under a new charter, retain the tax base which its preceding corporation had.

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill), of the Rules committee, declared that under the railroad provision the Wabash railroad would benefit by $8,500,000 and Representative Eberharter (D-Pa) said "those who get the benefits are those who bought the railroads in at one-half or one-third their value; the old stockholders get nothing."

Representative Carlson (R-Kas), who sponsored the railroad provision, told the House "the government won't lose under this plan."

Representative McCormack (D-Mass), House Democratic leader, said "I am informed there is a nice steal in the bill for the railroads. Is that correct?"

"Yes," Sabath replied. "Most of the money goes to that poor Pennsylvania railroad which is always willing to grab anything in sight."

Railroad Amendment Blocked

But despite all the shouting, those who wanted to do something about the railroad provision were blocked. By the rules under which the bill came to the floor only one amendment was allowed. Slaughter got that spot with his unsuccessful move to make retroactive the $10,000 to $25,000 increase in the excess profits tax exemption.

Representative Knutson (R-Minn) senior Republican on the Ways and Means committee, disputed Sabath's statements about the railroad provision and said the Rules committee chairman had 'incorrect information."

Carlson said the railroad provision removes discrimination as between states, and declared:

"The provision gives the railroads that reorganize the same advantages in every state that they now have only in a very few states where they must reorganize under a new charter."

VETERANS' BILL GAINS APPROVAL

Measure Would Allow Servicemen to Work Without Joining Union.

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP) The House Veterans committee today approved legislation permitting honorably discharged war veterans to work in closed or union shops without joining a union.

The legislation provides that no honorably discharged veteran "shall be required, as a condition of employment, to be or become a member of, or to maintain membership in, any labor organization, club, association, or other organization or, as a non-member thereof," to pay dues.

It gives veterans the right to obtain mandatory injunctions to require enforcement of the proposed law.

"The object of this bill," Chairman Rankin (D-Miss.) said, "is to give to our veterans the first freedom—that is, the freedom to work for their daily bread."

The measure, introduced several weeks ago by Rankin, is in the form of an amendment to the GI "Bill of Rights." Rankin said it was approved by the committee in executive session without a record vote.

No House action is expected before the summer recess, tentatively scheduled to start about mid-July.

There is no indication that it is part of administration leaders' program.

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Justice Dept. to Concentrate On Black Markets, Clark Says

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP) Attorney General Tom Clark announced tonight the Justice department will concentrate for the present on black markets, anti-trust violations, war fraud and tax evasions.

Asserting he has "intense feelings" on the subject of black markets, Clark, who took office June 30, declared that over-price dealings in everyday necessities such as gasoline, meat and clothing will receive first attention.

He disclosed in an address prepared for broadcast over the NBC that he has directed all U. S. attorneys "to double their efforts to put black marketeers in the penitentiary."

Clark promised to work closely with the Internal Revenue and Treasury departments to see "that all tax evaders are punished," adding that one evil of black markets is concentration of large sums of money which are not reported for taxation.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sees eye to eye with him on these problems, he said, and "together we shall solve them."

Asserting that America obtained a late start in war production because of collusive control of markets, Clark said these "malpractices" will not again be permitted. He added that his department does not intend to allow reestablishment of the practice of alien business control "that crept on us after the last war."

American people and intelligent business leaders desire to preserve free enterprise, Clark continued, "and this means an end to selfish protection of the entrenched, an end to domination and extermination of the small to protect the advantages of the large, an end to the 'right' of dollars to stifle brains and incentive, an end to 'supernational' cartel conspiracies."

SEE MORAL DEFEAT FOR U.S. IN WARSAW

Chicago, July 6 (A. P.).—Charles Rozmarek, president of the Polish American Congress, said today that American recognition of what he called the "illegal communist-dominated Warsaw Government" would encourage Soviet Russia "to continue manufacturing governments for all countries."

The United States and Great Britain jointly recognize the reconstituted Warsaw Government last night as one step toward fulfillment of the Yalta Big Three agreements.

Rozmarek, whose organization claims to represent 6,000,000 Americans of Polish descent, declared in a statement that recognition represents a grave historical blunder and a moral defeat for all democracies. He continued: "Europe emancipated from the chains of Nazi slavery is being fastened with Russian nails to the cross of suffering with the assistance of American lend-lease. What is now taking place in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria is only a preview of misfortunes in store for the world.

"We warn our Government that the course of appeasement we are now pursuing is paving the way for world chaos. If Russia is to decide what governments are to rule in Europe and Asia, then all democracies are doomed to an untimely end."

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SENATORS ASSAIL MUNITIONS SNARLS

Some Lend-Lease Arms Ought to Be Recalled, Committee Says.

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP) A Senate committee complained today of weak American representation abroad which it said was snarling up war surplus problems, lend-lease and other economic dealings.

The committee also suggested the desirability of maintaining permanent American Army and Navy bases "at some points in the European theater." It criticized what it called lack of "sensitivity" on the part of procurement agencies at home to changing munitions demands from the front.

The report was issued by the Senate war investigating committee on the basis of a report by a subcommittee headed by Senator Kilgore (D-WVa). Kilgore's group is just back from a visit to Europe.

Seven Specific Counts

The report set up seven specific counts in its criticism of this country's foreign representation, and had this to say on the general subject:

"The difficulties recited result from the failure of our government agencies abroad to obtain all the considerations we should have received in return for the huge contributions we have made in this war. Lack of a clearly established foreign policy over a very long period of years is a major contributing cause."

The seven specific counts:

1. Disposition of surpluses abroad in a manner not apt to bring the highest return or fill the greatest need. Coordination under a single agency recommended.

2. "American rights to fixed installations which we have erected abroad have not been clearly defined. It is essential that immediate and careful study be given to . . . future disposition."

3. Large quantities of captured goods and munitions not yet inventoried, with no plan for its disposal nor coordination with the Allies, particularly on the possibility of turning it to account against Japan.

4. "As a result of the impending evacuation of our troops in France and their occupation of Germany the Army has shown a disposition to have no further interest in the French economy, while it finds it necessary to strengthen the German transportation and industrial system in order to assure itself of proper supply in Germany. While this is a natural attitude on the part of the armed forces, it must be counteracted if we are to avoid a situation where our enemies fare better at our hands than our friends."

5. "The division of Germany into four zones of occupation has resulted up to this time in vesting the control of what has been a highly integrated nation into four wholly uncoordinated elements."

6. Lack of itemized invoices for reverse lend-lease services and goods, preventing reliable accounting.

7. Artificially fixed foreign exchange rates which the committee said have imposed a financial burden on American servicemen and also created problems in settlement of lend-lease accounts and disposal of surpluses; also great amounts of Axis currency and other profits in the hands of collaborators who served the enemy, with impounding made more difficult by delay.

370 Bases Abroad

On the point of foreign installations, the committee said disposition of 370 air bases and other facilities in Europe may hold the answer to "our future security and the prosperity of our international commerce."

Mentioning the possibility of Army and Navy need for European theater bases, the committee said:

"And now while we are still in a good bargaining position, negotiations could be engaged in with the countries involved for the rights to maintain them. Our international air commerce will find many of the airfields built for war air transport indispensable to any network of international air routes."

The committee called for recasting of the military procurement system under which it said armies short of artillery ammunition to fight the Germans received aerial bombs of types they did not want.

The shell shortage, the report said, was not the result of failure in factories, but of failure to order in time.

The committee held that arms lend-leased to our Allies still belong to the United States and failure to move for their recovery shows a "lack of vigor and attention to our interests." They are needed to fight Japan, the report said,

The committee suggested that trade concessions, transportation operating privileges, "or other less tangible concessions embodying some assurances of future peace" might be acceptable in lend-lease settlements.

Senators Urge Prompt Return Of Lend-Lease Arms to U. S.

Kilgore Investigating Board Says Weapons Are Needed for War in the Pacific—Lack of Jet Planes Is Decried.

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—The Senate War Investigating Committee demanded today prompt recovery of lend-lease arms from European Allies for use in the Pacific war. A report based on an overseas investigation by a sub-committee headed by Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) said that "nothing has been done" along this line, nor toward concentrating captured German arms against the Japanese.

"The committee believes that all sources of supply for the Pacific war should be exploited to the maximum," the report stated, "and that existing stocks of armaments and supplies should be drawn upon first where possible, and certainly they should include captured enemy materiel."

Noting that legal title to lend-lease materials rests with the United States and that master lend-lease agreements specifically provide for their return, the committee said that failure to act constitutes "a lack of vigor and attention to our interests."

Urgency of Situation.

The report viewed the situation as one of "extreme urgency and serious implications," saying that it is increasing war costs and delaying reconversion by causing "manufacture of items identical with those now idle in the hands of our Allies." Also, the committee said, there always is the possibility that Allies allowed to keep arms given to them under lend-lease to fight Germany might use them later in fighting among themselves.

"So far as the committee was able to find out," its report said, "no one has even given any thought to the exploitation of this source for filling the requirements of the Pacific war. So far as the committee was able to learn, there is no agreement between the Allied armies for pooling captured equipment and using it in the Pacific theater. Each of the Allies seems to be operating on the theory that it is the sole owner of the supplies it has captured."

The committee sharply criticized "a tendency of many to treat lend-lease accounting as a matter of little consequence, on the theory that lend-lease accounts would never be settled." It said that the State Department had "anything but a championing of United States interests" in mind in instructing Great Britain "not to give itemized invoices of reverse lend-lease charges."

Foreign Policy Called Weak.

Contending that "our representation abroad has been weak," the committee said that "the time has come for the United States to establish a firm foreign policy and to enforce it vigorously."

American armies fighting Germany with cannon sometimes idle for lack of ammunition received huge tonnages of air bombs they couldn't use, it also was disclosed today by the investigative committee. American delay in sending jet-propulsion planes to Europe very nearly allowed the Germans, already far ahead in their production, to regain air supremacy over Europe, the committee added.

"For over a year," the committee said, in reporting on extensive investigations here and abroad, "our Air Corps in the field had been advising procurement officials at home of the imminence of this situation. Yet, up to the cessation of hostilities, only two American jet planes had found their way to the European theater of operations."

Mixup Over Air Bombs.

The unwanted air bombs, the committee said, were one type of twenty-pounders in 500-pound clusters and another of 260-pound fragmentation bombs. The report said that air officers in

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the field testified "they had no use for one (the former) type and a very limited use for the other. . . . On some occasions the Air forces were without more useful types of bombs which they desired to enable them to complete missions."

While reporting that "as a whole, the colossal task of supplying our victorious troops was a tremendous success," the committee called for an overhaul of the procurement system to reflect more rapidly the changes in requirements. The movement of American troops out of France and into Germany for occupation is giving the Reich a head start toward recovery over neighbors it once conquered, the committee reported.

"In order properly to maintain and supply the army of occupation in Germany, vigorous efforts are being made to re-establish its transportation system and put into production some of its industry. The result is that while all that is being done in Germany is for use of our own troops, the indirect benefit to the German economy is very large.

"It is essential that German military production and its war-supporting economy be totally eliminated as a factor for future wars. A thin veneer of either army or civilian supervision of German industry will not be sufficient to prevent the old management and the old employees from re-establishing the old system."

OPPOSES FEDERAL AID FOR COLLEGES

Washington, July 6 (A.P.).—Frank H. Sparks, president of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., declared today that Federal aid to colleges and universities would do them an irreparable injury.

Opposing a bill to assist institutions that have suffered more than 40 per cent reduction in tuition income during the war, Sparks told the House Education Committee that he objected to the principle of Government subsidy of private institutions.

"Perhaps certain colleges may not survive the financial strain that is placed upon them by existing conditions," he said. "It will be difficult to demonstrate, however, that the educational system of the country will be permanently weakened by the withdrawal of these institutions from the national scene.

"Too many of our citizens and organizations have developed the attitude and habit of running to the Federal Government for succor at the first sign of troubled weather. Our colleges and universities are supposed to offer leadership in example and thought. This is an appropriate time for such leadership to come to the fore. An open bid for our colleges to go on public relief would do our institutions and our society an irreparable injury."

Sparks said he had raised $425,000 during the past year for Wabash College and that it had balanced its budget for the last six years.

TRUMAN, BYRNES PAY TRIBUTE TO CHINA

WASHINGTON, July 6 — (AP) President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes paid tribute to China today on the eighth anniversary of the start of Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression.

Because of the time differential, the messages which the President and Byrnes sent to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Premier T. V. Soong arrived in Chungking July 7th, anniversary of the Marco Polo bridge incident at Peking, which marked the beginning of China's long fight.

Mr. Truman told Chiang Kai-Shek he wished to reaffirm "the deep friendship" of the American people for China and "our admiration of the valiant struggle" China has waged.

The President asserted that the task of crushing Japanese militarism was "in its final phase."

Secretary Byrnes told Dr. Soong it was a privilege to honor "unconquerable spirit that has spired the Chinese people to ca on so bravely despite long t and grievous sacrifices."

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House Told of Wall St. 'Swindle' Costing Billions to Taxpayers

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Representative Lyle H. Boren, Democrat, of Oklahoma, declared today a group of Wall Street bankers and holding companies has launched "a trick corporation plan" for "swindling the Federal taxpayer of billions of dollars."

He told the House that "shrewd manipulators" have discovered "ways of reaping fortunes" through loopholes in the holding company act which governs regulation of the private utility industry.

Naming several persons and firms, Representative Boren referred to them variously as a "boodle bund" and "Swindle, Inc." He listed Guy C. Myers, whom he identified as "a Wall Street promoter with a questionable past," and Howard L. Aller, president of the American Power and Light Company, as "chief instigators" of the project.

At his home in Lakeville, Conn., Mr. Aller said: "I do not know Mr. Boren. I do not know of any tricks, and I have no comment to make on Mr. Boren's ridiculous statements." Mr. Myers was not available for comment.

Representative Boren made his accusation after being named chairman of a special House Commerce Subcommittee to investigate operations under the holding company act. Representatives John W. Murphy, Democrat, of Pennsylvania and B. Carroll Reece, Republican, of Tennessee, will serve with him.

Representative Boren described the alleged operations as a "simple scheme." He said:

"Wall Street bankers would convert the $18,000,000,000 private utility industry to a form of tax-free but fake public ownership by the formation of 'non-profit' corporations. These corporations then issue bonds against the revenue of the property. But the bankers, in estimating annual revenue to determine the amount of bonds that can be issued, include as revenue the amount of money formerly collected from customers and paid to the Federal government."

He said the former tax revenue "would not be passed on to the public in reduced electric rates, but diverted to their own pockets in the form of interest on these revenue bonds.

"The stakes are high—this bonanza . . . dwarfs the swag of Teapot Dome. But with this difference: it appears to be legal."

Mr. Boren said the subcommittee would attempt to draft remedial legislation.

"Information brought to me indicates that two men, one a Wall Street promoter with a questionable past, and the other the president of a holding company, are the chief instigators of Swindle, Inc.," Representative Boren said.

"The first and most important figure is a Wall Street financial agent, one Guy C. Myers, known as Flash Myers to his friends back in Montana before he made a hurried exist from that state some years ago. His opposite number among the holding company gang is Howard L. Aller, president of American Power and Light Company, of New York City.

"It was Aller who unloaded the common stock of Nebraska Power Company on Myers's synthetic 'non-profit' corporation, the Omaha Electric Committee, Inc., for $14,400,000—stock that cost the American Power $815,000 and which had a legitimate earning value that might possibly justify a price of $5,000,000.

"The Omaha Electric Committee, Inc., sets the pattern for Swindle, Inc. Aller's company received three times the rightful price for his property, and Flash Myers got an agent's commission of a known $530,000. A sweet deal for everybody—exceut for you and me and the rest of the taxpayers.

"The Omaha Citizens Committee, Inc., is ostensibly only a middle man . . . but it deliberately purchased the property at a fictitiously high price.

"Meantime, Aller and his pal Flash are cooking up other and even more ambitious deals."

Representative Boren asserted that investment bankers are the "immediate market" for the revenue bonds issued by the corporation and added:

"Some of the blue-chip banking outfits of the country are involved: Blythe and Company, Nuveen and Company, First Boston, Dillon-Reed and others." He did not elaborate regarding these firms, however.

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WANTS STETTINIUS IN CABINET POST

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.) introduced legislation today to designate Edward R. Stettinius Jr. as Secretary of Peace in a new Cabinet post.

The former Secretary of State already has been named by President Truman as American representative on the Security Council of the projected United Nations peace-keeping organization.

Wiley, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said in an address prepared for Senate delivery that enactment of his bill "would restore Ed Stettinius to the Cabinet alongside plain-speaking, straight-shooting Jimmy Byrnes," the new Secretary of State.

Wiley added that establishment of a Peace Department would help to breathe the spirit of life into the United Nations charter.

No new Cabinet positions have been created since 1913, when the departments of Commerce and Labor were established.

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Washington Believes 'Pole Problem' Fading

Washington, July 6 (AP)—All signs in Washington today indicated that the international headache known generally as "the Polish problem" will be written off soon by the big powers as completely cured.

Feeling here was that it might not even make the agenda at the forthcoming Big Three meeting.

Washington developments during the day which stimulated this belief included:

1. Disclosure that the United States Ambassador, Arthur Bliss Lane, already has left Washington for Warsaw to present credentials to the Polish Government of National Unity which this country, Britain and China all recognized yesterday.

2. An announcement by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration that a temporary UNRRA delegation, including six Americans, will leave immediately for Warsaw.

The UNRRA announcement cleared up a controversy which started when the Russian armies first began the liberation of Poland. It was charged that Russia would not permit UNRRA personnel in Poland until the United States and Britain withdrew recognition of the London Poles and sanctioned the Soviet-sponsored Polish Government.

It was announced that the UNRRA delegation, headed by Michail A. Menshikov, of Russia, was going to Warsaw on invitation of Premier Osubka-Morawski.

PERMANENT BASES IN EUROPE ADVISED

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—The Senate War Investigation Committee held out the possibility today of this country maintaining permanent military bases on the European continent. A report said that the proper utilization of 370 United States air bases, together with other war installations in Europe, may hold the answer to "our future security and the prosperity of our international commerce."

The report added: "It may be desirable for the Army and Navy to maintain bases at some points in the European theater, and, now, while we are still in a good bargaining position, negotiations could be engaged in with the countries involved for the rights to maintain them. Our international air commerce will find many of the airfields built for war air transport indispensable to any network of international air routes."

FAKE DISCHARGE RACKET NIPPED AT MITCHEL FIELD

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 6—(AP) Col. T. G. Wold, air inspector for the First Air force, said today a "huge racket" in fraudulent discharges and transfers of soldiers had been "nipped in the bud" at Mitchel Field.

"This loophole has now been plugged," Col. Wold said at a press conference held after the First Air force announced that a "complex, organized racket" had been discovered.

Col. Wold said about six soldiers were found to have obtained "fraudulent" medical discharges, on payment of "several thousand dollars," and that an equal number had "purchased" transfers to units not alerted for shipment overseas.

"We were fortunate in nipping this in the bud," he said. "There are indications that it was being built up to a huge racket."

He said the discharged men—now back in the Army—were referred by a civilian to certain medical administration officers, not doctors, at Mitchel Field, and that the discharges followed.

Two officers, he said, are "under guard" in the post hospital, free to move about since "it isn't customary to put officers behind bars."

Col. Wold said he would complete his investigation in several weeks and made recommendations to Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter, commanding general of the First Air force, who ordered the investigation last April.

He said a "loophole" was created when, early in the war, it became necessary to streamline the medical administration, and he expressed the opinion that "it all stems from the outside." FBI agents, he added, are working on civilian aspects of the investigation.

U. S. Explains Why P.W.s Rode In Pullman Cars

War Department Says Nazis Jeering G. I.s in Coaches Were Mental Patients

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—The War Department explained today why 500 Texas overseas veterans, traveling in overcrowded day coaches, saw a trainload of German prisoners of war riding in Pullmans.

The incident occurred at Indianapolis, Ind., June 13, and was described in a letter to Representative J. M. Combs, Democrat, of Texas, by Clifford Hybarger, of

Beaumont, Tex. Mr. Hybarger, in the air forces, was shot down over Germany and spent several months as a prisoner of the Nazis.

He said the German prisoners jeered the returning Americans in their crowded coaches as the two trains stopped near each other in Indianapolis. The Texans had landed at an east coast port and were headed for Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio.

Representative Combs asked the War Department to check up on the incident and received the following reply from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson:

"Our returning soldiers are entitled to first-class accommodations, and we try hard to obtain them, but with the unprecedented troop movements we have today, Pullmans frequently are not available.

"As to the movement of German prisoners of war in Pullmans, the train which Mr. Hybarger saw was one composed of 12 Pullman tourist sleepers and one coach carrying 200 German prisoners of war who are mental patients and 100 United States soldiers who were acting as guards, from a prisoner-of-war camp in Oklahoma to Mason General Hospital in New York.

"It was only because the German prisoners of war were mentally deranged that sleeper accomodations were furnished. Pullman accommodations for enemy prisoners of war are furnished only for hospital cases and cases requiring segregation from the public."

Pullman company, but also to those sleepers owned and operated by some individual railroads.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation said in a statement:

"I am mindful that this action will result in considerable inconvenience to civilians but on the other hand I feel they will cheerfully accept the situation when they realize that it is one way in which they can make another important contribution to the war effort."

The War department explained today that in one incident about which soldiers had complained, the Germans occupying pullman accommodations were mental patients, plus their guards, who were being transferred from a camp in Oklahoma to a hospital in New York.

The department also said that the only Italians who got pullman accommodations were sick and disabled men in process of being repatriated. In one movement of 103 Italians to the west coast, they were put aboard pullman tourist coaches but not sleepers.

Consultations between military and railroad officials preceded issuance of the new order by the ODT. The 450-mile distance was chosen, an ODT spokesman explained, as the one most likely to release sufficient cars to meet present needs. Should the demand for sleeper space for troops increase, he said, further action might be necessary.

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Sleeping Car Travel Restricted To Provide Space for Troops

WASHINGTON, July 6 — (AP) No more sleeping cars can be operated between cities 450 miles or less apart after July 15, the government ordered today, so that better accommodations can be provided troops.

Imposition of this new control on civilian travel followed complaints of soldiers on transcontinental trips that they had been forced to make the long journey in day coaches while German and Italian prisoners of war were seen riding in pullman cars.

The new order issued late today by the Office of Defense Transportation applies not only to those sleeping cars operated by the

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Troops Leaving Camp Shanks Protest Rail Accommodations

3066 Departing by Day Coaches and With Converted Freight Cars as Diners Beat Dust Out of Seats.

Camp Shanks, N. Y., July 6 (A. P.).—Nine troop trains, composed of day coaches and including converted freight cars used as diners, left here today with 3,066 troops for various parts of the country. The men arrived here yesterday from Europe aboard the transport Marine Dragon.

Many protested to their officers over the accommodations. To emphasize their protests, some soldiers carried seats from the coaches and, placing the seats on the station platform, beat clouds of dust from them.

None of the coaches was air-conditioned. Three men were assigned to every two seats; it was understood that they would have to take turns lying down. Officers inspected the drinking water and sanitary facilities before the troops boarded the trains.

Transfer to Pullman.

Salt Lake City, July 6 (A. P.).—Two hundred veterans of ground and aerial warfare in Europe were transferred to well equipped Pullman sleepers today after riding almost across the country in antiquated railroad coaches. For the rest of the way they'll ride in standard Pullmans on the Union Pacific Railroad en route to Fort MacArthur, Cal., and on the Western Pacific to Camp Beale, Cal.

The men were veterans of the 95th Division and of the Eighth Air Force. Sergt. Jack Frank of Los Angeles expressed the sentiment of most men when he observed: "We ride in chair cars for four days and four nights and one day from home they give us Pullmans."

The men left Camp Myles Standish, near Boston, last Monday. At stops all across the country they complained of their accommodations. When the three remaining coaches of the train arrived here, they were without water, railroad officials said, and the toilet facilities generally were out of order.

To add to their discomfiture, the men said that at Kansas City they observed members of Italian service units transferring from chair cars, in which they had ridden from the east coast, to tourist Pullman's to complete the trip to Sacramento, Cal. The railroad authorities said that the situation developed because of the rapid movement of troops from east to west. As a result, railroads have been unable to get the Pullmans moved east again quickly enough to accommodate all troops.

Civilian Pullman Cut Due.

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—With redeployment running ahead of schedule, civilian Pullman space will be reduced at least 50 per cent in the near future when half of the 3,000 Pullmans now in civilian service will be transferred to troop trains.

While this is in line with earlier estimates, the shifting of Pullmans to the military pool will come as rapidly as it can be done, instead of the first of next month.

The shift means a greater cut for civilians, since the military has first call on space on civilian trains.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, also disclosed last night that some additional day coaches will be assigned to the military pool. He said it had been impossible for the railroads to provide all the Pullmans and day coaches needed for troop movements without warning. He explained that redeployment was running far ahead of estimates made as late as June 2.

Still hopeful of avoiding rationing of civilian train space, the ODT indicated that railroads would be left free to use what equipment they have left as they see fit.

Bill Would Permit Wives To Go to Mates Overseas

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP) Legislation permitting the Army and Navy to send wives overseas to be with their servicemen husbands was introduced today by Rep. Fulton (R-Pa).

A bachelor, Fulton served overseas as a Navy lieutenant until early this year.

"The men in the services are mighty interested in this," he told a reporter.

Hoffman Introduces 'Work Or Fight' Bill

Washington, July 6 (AP)—Representative Hoffman (R., Mich.) introduced a "work-or-fight" bill today to make every able-bodied male between 21 and 55 liable for war service if needed.

The legislation would permit the induction for one year of service of any registrant who for five days refused to work at his regular job or to accept a job in a war-connected industry.

100,000 Captives to Harvest

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—The Agriculture Department says it has been promised 100,000 prisoners of war for farm work during the heavy harvest season of October through mid-November.

67 Senators for Ratification

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Senator McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, said today he would vote for adoption of the United Nations charter. This brought to sixty-seven the number of Senators who have said in an Associated Press poll that they favor ratification of the instrument.

Elliott Roosevelt For Treasury Post?

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt was proposed in the House today as the next Secretary of the Treasury.

The suggestion came from Representative Rich (R.-Pa.), a frequent critic of the Roosevelt administration, who said:

"He knows how to get the money and settle the debts."

New Interior Post For Edwin G. Arnold

Washington, July 6 (A.P.).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes announced today the appointment of Edwin G. Arnold, formerly of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as director of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions.

Ickes announced also the appointment of Jack B. Fahy, former head of the Puerto Rico section of the division, as assistant to Arnold, who replaces Benjamin W. Thoron, who resigned effective July 2.

Wiesbaden Is Forward Quarters Of Red Cross

Washington, July 6 (AP)—Wiesbaden has been selected as forward headquarters for the American Red Cross in the European theater, Basil O'Connor, national chairman, said today.

It's 25 miles west of Frankfurt, the location of Supreme Allied Headquarters.

Frank DeGenahl has been named deputy commissioner of all of United States-occupied Germany except Berlin, O'Connor added. A former president of the Venture Exploration Corporation, DeGanahl's home is in Riverton, N.J.

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Bradley Nominated As Veterans' Chief

Washington, July 6 (AP)—President Truman today formally nominated Gen. Omar N. Bradley to be Veterans Administrator and submitted his name to the Senate.

The Chief Executive announced a month ago that he had chosen Bradley to succeed Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines as head of the Veterans Administration. General Bradley now is in Europe, but is expected to return to Washington late in the summer.

Mr. Truman also sent to the Senate the nomination of Jesse M. Donaldson, of Illinois, to be First Assistant Postmaster General.

Col. William Henry Kasten was nominated to be Army Chief of Finance with the rank of major general.

Maj. Gen. H. K. Loughry was the former Chief of Finance, but he left that post some time ago and Brig. Gen. R. P. Hueper has served as acting chief since then. The finance chief is in charge of distribution of funds for the entire Army and also is fiscal officer for selective service.

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Hull Leaves Hospital, In Since Last October

Physicians Call His Recovery 'Most Satisfactory'

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP).—Cordell Hull, seventy-three-year-old former Secretary of State, who had been under extended treatment for a throat ailment, left the United States Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md., today.

Mr. Hull, a patient at the hospital since last October, had made a "most satisfactory recovery," physicians said.

Friends reported that Mr. Hull would probably remain around Washington for several weeks, at least until the United Nations charter has been acted upon by the Senate.

Mr. Hull was named senior adviser to the American delegation to the United Nations Conference, but was unable to go to San Francisco because of his health.

TARAWA AS U.S. SHRINE SUGGESTED TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Foreign Office has received a suggestion that Great Britain release Tarawa to the United States as a memorial to marines who won it from the Japanese.

Representative Anderson, Republican, of California, who made the suggestion in a speech in the House in April, today released a letter from John Balfour, British Envoy Extraordinary, advising that the subject is being called to the attention of the Foreign Office.

"It will be interesting to know the attitude of this office when ample consideration has been given to the entire subject," Mr. Anderson commented in inserting the letter in the Congressional Record.

Mr. Anderson also made public a letter from Under-Secretary Grew reporting that no negotiations with the British with reference to acquisition of Tarawa had been undertaken. But Mr. Grew added:

"I am sure our British Allies share with us the same feelings with regard to the beaches of Tarawa that we would, without doubt, share with them with regard to American beaches on which British blood had been shed in defense of our common cause."

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Navy Men Defy Fire to Save Tanker

Face Raging Inferno From 6-million-gallon 'Gas' Cargo in Convoy Off East Coast.

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Carrying millions of gallons of high octane gasoline and ablaze from stem to stern, the tanker St. Mihiel was rescued from destruction by Navy firefighters last April 10.

Disclosing this today, the Navy said that the tanker burst into flame when she was rammed by another tanker, the Nashbuck, in convoy off the East Coast. Six million gallons of fuel fed the inferno.

Deadly fumes added to the flames and a number of the crew died before they could reach boats, but the Navy did not estimate the casualties.

Flames Beaten Back.

Unmanned, the tanker flamed from end to end when the first destroyer escort to reach the scene pulled alongside. The D-E Stewart, poured streams of water on the blazing ship, beating down the flames so that firefighters could board with other apparatus.

In constant danger of being trapped the Stewart's party cooled the decks, forced the flames back and killed them. Canvas hose lines smoldered on the hot decks and the men could not forget that an explosion might come at any time.

The Stewart, commanded by Lieut.-Commander Alvin Chesley Wilson Jr. of Knoxville, Tenn., was forced to pull away because her own explosive-filled magazines could not be long subjected to the heat.

Stewart Gets Relief.

Then the D-E Edsall came as relief for the Stewart. The Edsall's executive officer, Lieut. William W. Yoemans of 9 St. Lukes Place, New York, took aboard a volunteer salvage party. They fought small fires that started and set about rigging the ship to get her to port. The Edsall's commanding officer, Commander Malcolm MacLean of Savannah, Ga., relayed instructions for handling the tanker and the Edsall acted as its seeing eye in completing the rescue which for a time was impeded by dense fog.

Aboard the St. Mihiel the Edsall's engineering officer, Lieut. Stephen Luzaich of Milwaukee, assisted the tanker's head engineer who had been brought back aboard. The St. Mihiel was finally brought back to New York.

Struck by Suicide Planes.

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—Attacked by seven Japanese suicide pilots, the destroyer Newcomb bagged three but was turned into a scene of wreckage by the others.

The Newcomb suffered ninety-one casualties while another warship, the destroyer Leutze, counted eighty-four as the last Japanese fanatic skidded across the Newcomb and into the stern of the Leutze which had pulled alongside to give aid. Both survived.

The Navy, recounting another tale of American heroism at sea, said that the battle occurred late on April 6 when the Newcomb was supporting heavy fleet units near Ie Shima in the Ryukyus. The Leutze's commanding officer was Lieut. Leon Grabowsky of Paterson, N. J.

Among those commended by the Navy for outstanding leadership and resourcefulness under fire is John E. Dooley, storekeeper 3/C, missing in action, whose wife, Frances Margaret, resides at 573 South Clinton street, East Orange, N. J.

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SPEEDY APPROVAL OF PEACE CHARTER URGED IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, July 6—(AP) Calls for speedy ratification of the United Nations peace charter were voiced in the House today, and Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the Senate Foreign Relations committee reiterated he was hopeful of such action.

Connally told newsmen he hoped hearings would be completed by July 14 and he believed any proposed amendments could be beaten down on the floor without excessive delay.

The House pleas for speed came from Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) of the Foreign Affairs committee and Rep. Eaton (R-N.J.), the ranking minority party member, in reports on their role as delegates to the San Francisco conference at which the charter was drawn.

"May the Congress of the United States lead the rest of the world in ratifying this new magna carta of peace and security for mankind," Bloom told the House.

Early ratification will "satisfy the will" of the people, Eaton declared, and "will confirm the nation's leadership in establishing a lasting peace."

Bloom declared the charter "has all the machinery we need to make a brave beginning for a new and a better world."

Senator Wiley (R-Wis.) introduced legislation to add a "secretary of peace" to the cabinet and designate Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., for the job. President Truman in accepting Stettinius' resignation as secretary of state named him American member of the Security council in the United Nations organization.

Connally Says Attempts to Curb Charter Will Fail

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Sen. Connally (D., Tex.) predicted today that all attempts to attach reservations to United States ratification of the United Nations Charter will be beaten down.

Saying he had been informed that at least two Senators plan to present reservations, Sen. Connally added to a reporter:

"I'm of the firm conviction that we shall be able to defeat all reservations and ratify the Charter without amendment."

At the same time, Sen. Connally said hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee he heads will be shortened as much as possible.

"I hope that we can finish them in a week," he said.

The hearings open Monday in the Caucus Room of the Senate Office Building.

The House, meanwhile, arranged an 11 a. m. (EWT) session to hear reports on the Charter from Chairman Sol Bloom (D., N. Y.) and Rep. Charles A. Eaton, ranking Republican member of that chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee. Both were delegates to the San Francisco Conference.

It has been reported that Cmdr. Harold Stassen, who, like Messrs. Bloom and Eaton and Sens. Connally and Arthur Vandenberg were delegates at San Francisco, might testify before his return to active duty in the Pacific.

In an address here last night Cmdr. Stassen said it is of terrific importance for people of this country and the world to realize that mere adoption of the Charter will not of itself insure peace.

SAYS WORLD FATE HANGS ON CHARTER

Washington, July 6 (A.P.).—Representative Eaton (R.-N. J.) told the House today that upon the success or failure of the United Nations Charter hangs the fate for good or ill of all mankind.

The ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee reported that the document is only a beginning, that it will take generations of trial and error and free cooperation among all people before there will finally be evolved the new world civilization envisioned in the Charter.

He added that the San Francisco conference and the Charter it created, regardless of whatever imperfections it may develop in practice, is the greatest and most hopeful public event in history.

The earliest possible ratification by the Senate was urged by Eaton, not only to satisfy the will of the people but also to confirm the nation's leadership in establishing a lasting peace.

"We did not meet in San Francisco to set up a super world government to which all sovereign States and peoples must give allegiance," Eaton said. "We were there for the primary purpose of finding ways and means to prevent future wars and to insure and maintain peace and security throughout the world."

SENATORS URGE BRETTON PLAN

Banking Group Calls It Instrument for Peace.

Washington, July 6 (A. P.).—The Senate Banking Committee declared today that United States participation in the Bretton Woods program "will help to preserve peace by making possible an expansion of international trade."

In a formal report recommending passage of the Bretton Woods legislation, the committee said that "by providing for the elimination of unfair and discriminatory currency practices the ($8,800,000,000 international monetary) fund will remove an important source of discord among nations." The report was presented to the Senate by the chairman, Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) and Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.).

"Healthy competition is a vital part of commerce; but if we permit this competition to degenerate into economic warfare, we shall recreate the economic nationalism which contributed to the present war.

"A repetition of this kind of warfare will inevitably undermine a world security organization. No world peace organization can succeed unless there is economic co-operation among nations."

In addition to the international monetary fund to be used to stabilize monetary exchange and eliminate competitive exchange depreciation, the legislation calls for United States participation in an international bank with capital stock of $9,100,000,000 which would provide long term loans for reconstruction and development.

This nation would subscribe $2,750,000,000 of the fund and $3,175,000,000 of the bank's capital.

"The fund will help expand American investment abroad by reducing the risks of exchange fluctuations and restrictions on the transfer of earnings from such investments," the report said. "The bank will provide a direct stimulus to foreign investment by making and guaranteeing international loans for productive purposes."

Dupuy Returning to U. S.

Col. Burrows Matthews Succeeds Him in SHAEF Post

BUFFALO, July 6 (AP).—"The Buffalo Courier-Express" announced tonight that its editor, Lieutenant Colonel Burrows Matthews, has been named acting chief of public relations for the SHAEF operations branch.

Colonel Matthews, on leave of absence from the newspaper, succeeds Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy, who is returning to the United States for duty in the War Department bureau of public relations. Formerly officer in charge of the press section, Colonel Matthews has assumed his new duties under Brigadier General Frank A. Ellis.

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CANADIAN POULTRY SMUGGLERS SEIZED

Detroit, July 6 (A. P.).—The United States Customs Patrol reported today that fourteen pleasure craft were seized in the Detroit area during June while attempting to smuggle poultry out of Canada in violation of the Dominion embargo. A customs official said the boats, ranging from a rowboat to a $2,000 cruiser, were taken into custody in the Detroit River and St. Clair area.

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The spokesman said the smugglers are required to pay a $100 fine for failure to report to customs, double the value of the undeclared item, and are also assessed the value of their boats.

Penalties in June totaled $18,000, as boat owners were permitted to reclaim their craft on payment of the full assessments.

The Canadian embargo on shipments of meat and poultry in the Windsor, Ont., area was put into effect last month, he said.

Gen. Van Fleet, Phantom Corps, Arrive At Boston

Boston, July 6 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James A. van Fleet and his III (Phantom) Corps—the outfit that won fame for seizure of the Remagen bridgehead—arrived today aboard the Coast Guard-manned troop transport Wakefield for an undisclosed assignment.

There were two generals—Brig. Gen. Paul V. King, commander of the III Corps (Artillery) also was aboard—and there were more than 6,000 troops and nine American Red Cross girls.

Veteran fighters of four major campaigns against Germany, the troops will disperse to various sections of the country for a month's recuperation before assembling at an undisclosed camp for renewed duty.

59-5128

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NEWSPAPER STRIKERS FAIL TO HEED DEMAND

NEW YORK, July 6. — (AP) A War Labor Board demand late today that delivery workers end at once their six-day strike affecting 14 New York newspapers was met with silence by officials of the Newspaper and Mail Deliveries union.

No one at the offices of the independent union would comment on this latest WLB action and Louis Waldman, union counsel, was said by an associate to be out of town.

The WLB, in Washington, had directed union officials by telegram to recommend "without delay" an end to the walkout. The agency said the union's offer to consider returning to work at a membership meeting next Sunday was not "sufficiently expeditious or forthright."

The board urged Waldman and Joseph Simons, union president, to "put aside every other consideration save that of the public interest in time of war."

Gen. Spaatz at Miami Beach

MIAMI BEACH, July 6 (AP).—General Carl A. Spaatz, who has been assigned to direct the smashing of Japan from the air just as he did to Germany, is resting briefly at the Army Air Forces redistribution station here. General Spaatz will be commander of the Army Strategic Air Force in the Pacific, which will include the 20th and the 8th Air Forces.

JAPS MOBILIZE CIVILIAN CORPS

Women Are Included in Combat Group.

San Francisco, July 6 (A. P.).—Japan has begun mobilization of civilian volunteer workers—both men and women—into combat corps to battle expected invaders of the home islands, radio Tokyo revealed today.

The combat corpsmen will become members of the Imperial Army, but will continue their war jobs while awaiting the time when they may have to engage in actual fighting, said the broadcast, recorded by the FCC.

First to be militarized as Japan tightened its defenses were 150,000 railroad workers. Domei Agency said male railway workers between 16 and 60 years and women between [illegible] and 40 were included and [illegible] other industries will follow. Top commander is the army chief of staff.

Relentless bombing has played havoc with Japan's transportation facilities and Tokyo broadcasts have reflected a crisis in movement of munitions, foodstuffs, coal and other war supplies.

The enemy radio sought some consolation amid bombings by reporting that in "raid devastated areas" of Tokyo residents are making kitchen knives from the cases of incendiary bombs dropped by American B-29s. The cases were admittedly of such good quality that plans are under way to make frying pans and shovels of them, Tokyo said.

The Japanese Cabinet, meeting to discuss the new slash in food rations, offered a well-publicized example, by eating eratz food. The Cabinet members munched a combination of rice cakes and hardtack made from sweet potato refuse, radio Tokyo said.

Concentrated bombing of industrial centers has caused the Government to seek stepped-up production in small plants. Tokyo radio said the purpose was to guarantee the necessary minimum of war materials if big war plants are halted. At the same time, production experts were ordered to concentrate on output of aircraft fuel, ammunition and electrical aircraft devices.

The effect of the bombings on civilians has led the Japan Political Association, mass totalitarian party, to start an investigation designed to expedite relief and rehabilitation.

250 in Earlier Blow.

San Francisco, July 6 (A. P.).—Two hundred and fifty American fighter and bomber planes striking from Iwo Jima and Okinawa bases hit the Japanese home islands in a two-pronged attack today for the third consecutive day, Radio Tokyo reported.

Ninety Iwo Jima Mustangs, led by a single Superfort, attacked airfields and military installations in the Tokyo area, said the broadcast, recorded by the FCC. An hour later 160 Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters from Okinawa were over southern Kyushu but were limited to reconnaissance by bad weather, Tokyo said.

Enemy Using 11,000 Planes Against Japan, Tokyo Says

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6—(AP) Radio Tokyo reported today that Japan's enemies were hurling an "estimated 11,000 planes" into the air war against Nippon and said 250 of these made new attacks on Kyushu and Honshu.

This and other unconfirmed broadcasts, recorded by the FCC, reflected the agitation in the enemy homeland over the sharply increased tempo of the aerial assault.

Domei news agency broadcast the 11,000 plane estimate in connection with its report of the Australian invasion of Borneo which it said was a drive for oil to help fuel the great armada flying over Japan.

Today's raids, Tokyo reported, were made against targets on Kyushu and airfields near Tokyo. It said the planes came from Okinawa and Iwo Jima and that one group was shepherded by a single B-29.

Other enemy broadcasts said manufacture of special weapons for the civilian corps, including "special-attack (suicide) weapons," had been started and told of added emphasis being placed on the output of aircraft fuel and electrical devices.

One emission said cabinet members had sampled a new "rice cake" delicacy made out of sweet potato refuse. Prime Minister Suzuki supposedly nibbled one and observed, "one can live on these; they are excellent wartime food."

NEW U. S. SHELLING IN OKHOTSK SEA TOLD

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6 (AP)—The Tokyo radio belatedly added another warship shelling today to its unconfirmed version of American surface attacks Monday and Tuesday during a deep penetration of the Sea of Okhotsk.

An enemy broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission said "three enemy warships" shelled Kaihyo Island, south of Taraika Bay off the eastern coast of Karafuto, Tuesday. Karafuto is the Japanese-held half of an island—Russian-owned Sakhalin is the other half—just off the Asiatic mainland north of Japan.

Tokyo previously had reported that five warships shelled Shikuka in Taraika Bay on Tuesday. The earlier broadcast said a submarine also shelled Shikuka Tuesday and Kaihyo Island Monday.

Sees 11,000 U. S. Planes.

San Francisco, July 6 (A. P.).—The United States is using 11,000 planes against the Japanese homeland, Radio Tokyo said today. To fuel these planes, the broadcast added, Allied forces seized Balikpapan, the great oil center in Dutch Borneo. With Borneo oil available, United States tankers will be able to haul ten times as much fuel because of the shorter distance.

Four More Jap Admirals Killed

San Francisco, July 6 (A. P.).—A Japanese vice-admiral and three rear admirals today joined the enemy's long death list of top officers. Radio Tokyo listed the dead as Vice-Admiral Katsukiyo Shinoda and Rear Admirals Gosaburo Noguichi, Uroku Rashimoto and Kirezo Yamauchi in a broadcast recorded by the FCC. No details were given.

STRIKERS RETURN AT STEEL PLANT

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel corporation's South Chicago works, the world's second largest steel mill, resumed production of military steel late last night with the termination of a walkout of 96 C. I.O. United Steelworkers.

The work stoppage, which company officials estimated cost approximately 25,500 tons of steel, forced a shutdown of the big U. S. Steel subsidiary plant employing 13,900.

Workers began returning shortly after Army and Navy officials and union officers appealed to them to get back to work. The 96 employes operated narrow-gauge railroads at the plant, and thus tied up the entire establishment. The company said the walkout apparently was due to previous layoffs of rail crews on a seniority basis because another stoppage had left the crews without work.

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"IT IS TOO EARLY TO SAY THAT WE HAVE AGREED UPON ALL POINTS," JACKSON SAID, "BUT I SEE NO REASON TO BELIEVE WE WILL HE SAID THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES HAD ENTERED DISCUSSIONS ON TRIAL PLANS "IN COMPLETE CANDOR." JACKSON DECLARED THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL LAW WAS NOT PERFECT, SAYING AT ONE POINT THAT IT WAS "DILATORY AND CUMBERSOME" AND AT ANOTHER THAT "NEARLY ALL THE DICE IN UNITED STATES CRIMINAL TRIALS ARE LOADED IN FAVOR OF THE DEFENDANT."

MILITARY TRIAL METHODS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES, HE SAID, ARE MORE NEARLY ALIKE.

KA1043AEW

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-AN AIR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID HE HAD "NO INFORMATION FOR RELEASE" WHEN QUERIED TODAY CONCERNING A REPORT THAT A PLANE CARRYING SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE PERSONNEL WAS MISSING EN ROUTE FROM MONTREAL TO BRITAIN.

THE REPORT ORIGINATED IN KINGSTON, ONT., WHERE THE WIFE OF A CANADIAN PILOT ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT SERVICE SAID SHE HAD BEEN ADVISED HE WAS MISSING.

JP610AEW

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE APPOINTMENT OF LT.GEN.SIR RICHARD MCCREERY AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF BRITISH OCCUPATION FORCES IN AUSTRIA.

MCCREERY, WHO ONCE SERVED AS FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD L. ALEXANDER'S CHIEF OF STAFF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ALSO WILL BE THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA WHEN THAT BODY IS ESTABLISHED.

QQ1053PEW

30.74 28189

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-JAPAN HAS APOLOGIZED TO SWITZERLAND AND OFFERED TO PAY DAMAGES FOR THE DEATHS OF 12 SWISS NATIONALS IN MANILA, THE SWISS RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

QQ1058PEW

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-TWENTY SOLDIERS OF THE 351ST BOMB GROU OF THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE WERE KILLED JUNE 8 WHEN A FLYING FORTRESS IN WHICH THEY WERE RETURNING TO THE UNITED STATES CRASHED AND BURNED IN WALES.

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AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF THE DEAD:

CAPT.JOSEPH C.ROBINSON, 131 WEST HARRIS AVE., SAN ANGELO, TEX.

CAPT.JOSEPH A.GLOVER, 3303 MEADOW BRIDGE ROAD, RICHMOND, VA.

LT.RICHARD E.HIGLEY, 1338 SHATTUCK ST., BERKELEY, CALIF.

LT.HOWARD R.HIBBARD, 208 ARMSTRONG ST., FRANKFORT, IND.

SGT.SANTO A.CARUSO, 1548 S.TWELFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SGT.LESTER A.F.RHEIN, 1020 BIRCH ST., READING, PA.

SGT.BOYD P.DOBBS, SAN MIGUEL, CALIF.

SGT.TEED O.SMITH, 112 S.FOSTER AVE., OTTUMWA, IA.

CAPT.MORRIS LIZEWSKI, 317 PULASKI ST., BROOKLYN.

SGT.PAUL LUCYK, 103 ADLER ST., LAWRENCE, MASS.

SGT.SHELDON R.COONS,JR., 910 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

SGT.JOHN D.LEASURE, JONES MILLS, PA.

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SGT.CAMILLE F.DEVANEY, CASCADE, IA.

SGT.EDWIN R.BIRTWELL, 59 LAKEWOOD RD., NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.

SGT.DAVID RAPOPORT, 1960 W.SPENCER ST., PHILADELPHIA.

SGT.JOHN MONTGOMERY, WAPANUCKA, OKLA.

SGT.ROBERT E.SMITH, PINE CITY, N.J.

SGT.KENNETH W.CRAUMER, 101 E.MARKET ST., YORK, PA.

SGT.MAX MARKSHEID, 1422 VYSE AVE., THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

CPL.CALVERT G.POOL (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

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B60 (Q)

KX

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-PVT.BEN HERBERT SUTHERLAND, 23, OF HOUSTON, TEX., CONVICTED OF SHOOTING A LONDON POLICEMAN IN THE FOOT AND COMMITTING A SERIES OF OTHER OFFENSES, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

SUTHERLAND WAS ACCUSED OF DESERTING JUST BEFORE D-DAY, ESCAPING FROM A MILITARY ESCORT AFTER BEING CAPTURED, STEALING AN AUTOMOBILE, THREATENING VARIOUS PERSONS WITH A PISTOL AND BEING IN POSSESSION OF $100 WORTH OF STOLEN JEWELRY.

HE ENLISTED AT OKLAHOMA CITY,OKLA., IN 1942. WHILE THE COURT MARTIAL WAS CONSIDERING ITS VERDICT HE SAT COMFORTING A WEEPING LONDON GIRL HE PLANNED TO MARRY TOMORROW.

QQ1028AEW JUL 7 1945

A183

(125)

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-A RECORD NUMBER OF 23,000,000 VOTES WAS BELIEVED CAST IN YESTERDAY'S GENERAL ELECTION, SURPASSING THE LA GEST PREVIOUS TURNOUT OF 22,648,375 IN 1929.

IN THE LAST GENERAL ELECTION IN 1935, THE BALLOTS CAST TOTALL 22,001,837. RETURNS WILL NOT BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL JULY 26, MAIN BECAUSE OF THE TIME REQUIRED TO COLLECT AND TABULATE SOLDIERS' BALLOTS.

THE CONCENSUS WAS THAT FULLY 75 PER CENT OF 33,000,000 ELIGIBLE VOTES WERE CAST.

SOME PERSONS ARE PERMITTED BY BRITISH LAW TO VOTE TWICE, ONCE FROM THE RESIDENTIAL REGISTER AND ONCE EITHER FROM A BUSINESS PREMISES REGISTER IN A DIFFERENT CONSTITUENCY OR AT CERTAIN UNIVERSITIES PROVIDED THE VOTER GRADUATED. A CONSERVATIVE PARTY SPOKESMAN ESTIMATED THAT NO MORE THAN 200,000 CAST DOUBLE VOTES.

NOT SINCE 1918 HAS THE DECLARATION OF RESULTS BEEN DELAYED, AND THEN THE LAPSE WAS ONLY TWO WEEKS INSTEAD OF THREE IN THE PRESENT CASE.

MK148PEW

.63

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-WI ENUOUS ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEHI M, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL FORWARD TODAY TO A FEW DAYS OF REST AT AN UNDISCLOSED RETREAT BEFORE GOING TO GERMANY FOR A MEETING WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PREMIER STALIN.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM 10 DOWNING STREET SAID THE PRIME MINISTER "WILL SHORTLY BE GOING ABROAD", BUT HIS WHEREABOUTS WOULD REMAIN SECRET "IN ORDER THAT HIS REST MAY BE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE."

A PARIS DISPATCH QUOTED A BORDEAUX NEWSPAPER AS SAYING CHURCHILL WAS EXPECTED TO VACATION NEAR HENDAYE ON THE FRENCH-SPANISH BORDER.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN WILL PRESIDE OVER THE "CARETAKER" GOVERNMENT.

JP644AEW

ELECTIONS

BY DON DOANE

LONDON, JULY 6-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS MAINTAINED TODAY THAT YESTERDAY'S GENERAL ELECTIONS HAD "ALMOST CERTAINLY" RESULTED IN A VICTORY FOR PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S GOVERNMENT BUT LABOR PARTY ORGANS HELD THE CONSERVATIVES HAD LOST THEIR ABSOLUTE MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT.

RESULTS WILL NOT BE KNOWN UNTIL JULY 26, AFTER THE ABSENTEE SOLDIER VOTE IS COUNTED.

OBSERVERS AGREED THERE WAS A NEAR RECORD TURNOUT ESTIMATED AT ALMOST 24,000,000 VOTERS -- 80 PER CENT OF THE ELIGIBLE ELECTORATE OF 30,000,000 -- LURED BY GOOD WEATHER AND A HECTIC CAMPAIGN BATTLE BETWEEN THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAM OF FREE ENTERPRISE AND THE LABOR PLATFORM OF PARTIAL NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRY.

THE DAILY HERALD, LABOR NEWSPAPER, CLAIMED "THE LEAST OPTIMISTIC FORECAST" GAVE LABOR 266 SEATS IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS AS AGAINST THE 163 MEMBERS IT HAD IN THE DISSOLVED PARLIAMENT. IT SAID "THERE WERE CONFIDENT PREDICTIONS THAT THE TORY (CONSERVATIVE) VOTE WAS A MINORITY OF THE TOTAL CAST."

THE CONSERVATIVE DAILY EXPRESS SAID "MOST CAUTIOUS" ESTIMATES GAVE A MAJORITY OF 60 TO 90 SEATS "FOR THE GOVERNMENT."

AT THE TIME OF DISSOLUTION THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY HAD 358 OF THE 615 SEATS IN COMMONS, BUT WITH ALLIED PARTIES IT HAD A WORKING MAJORITY OF NEARLY 200 SEATS. WITH 640 SEATS IN THE NEW COMMONS IT WILL TAKE 321 FOR A PARTY OR BLOC TO HAVE A MAJORITY.

COMPLICATING FACTORS INCLUDED THE SOLDIER VOTE, POPULATION SHIFTS BECAUSE OF WAR WORK, AND THE 10-YEAR LAPSE SINCE THE LAST ELECTIONS, WHICH MEANT THAT ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE ELIGIBLE ELECTORATE NEVER HAD VOTED BEFORE.

THE SHIFTING OF POPULATION AND THE GERMAN AIR BLITZ PLAYED HAVOC WITH ELECTION RECORDS. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THOUSANDS WHO TRIED TO VOTE FOUND THEMSELVES DISQUALIFIED BECAUSE THEIR NAMES WERE LOST FROM THE POLLING REGISTERS.

AMONG THOSE DISENFRANCHISED WAS CHURCHILL HIMSELF. HE SPENT ELECTION DAY INSTEAD TOURING HIS CONSTITUENCY BY CAR, SHOUTING "HAVE YOU ALL VOTED?"

THE EXPRESS PREDICTED CHURCHILL WOULD WIN BY 20 TO ONE OVER HIS INDEPENDENT OPPONENT AND CALLED FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN A "CERTAINTY." IT CONCEDED THE LIKELY REELECTION OF LABORITE LEADER CLEMENT ATTLEE AND POSSIBLY OF HIS LIEUTENANTS ERNEST BEVIN AND HERBERT MORRISON, ALL MEMBERS OF THE FORMER COALITION CABINET.

SEVERAL BIG NAME CONSERVATIVES WERE LISTED BY THE NEWSPAPER AS "DOUBTFUL" OF RETAINING THEIR SEATS, INCLUDING FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY BRENDAN BRACKEN, MINISTER OF WAR SIR JAMES GRIGG AND MINISTER OF NATIONAL INSURANCE LESLIE HORE-BELISHA.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT WILL ASSEMBLE AUG. 1 TO ELECT A SPEAKER AND SWEAR IN THE NEW MEMBERS, BUT THE STATE OPENING BY THE KING IS SET FOR AUG. 8 TO ALLOW CLEARANCE AFTER THE AUGUST BANK HOLIDAY.

ME436PEW

JUL 7 1945

PLYMOUTH, ENG., JULY 6-(AP)-- A MAN WHO FLED THE "BUREAU[C]RACY AND RED TAPE" HERE OF HIS NATIVE ENGLAND FOR THE "PEACE AND QUIET" OF A WEST INDIES PLANTATION RETURNED HOME TODAY AFTER ENDURING A LOSING BATTLE WITH THE STORMY SEA HE TRIED TO CROSS IN A SMALL YACHT.

HIS BOAT SUSANNA, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS "THE LOVELIEST BIRD THAT EVER SAILED THE SEVEN SEAS" -- LAY AT THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN, HIS 19-YEAR-OLD SON WAS IN A HOSPITAL WITH A BROKEN SPINE AND HE HIMSELF FACED POSSIBLE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE LAW FOR LEAVING ENGLAND IN WARTIME WITHOUT PERMISSION.

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BUT HE STILL WAS RESOLVED TO REALIZE HIS DREAM OF PEACE IN THE WEST INDIA HE HAS LEARNED TO LOVE.

THE PRINCIPAL FIGURE IN THIS EPIC IS WILFRED WEEKS, A 51-YEAR-OLD DENTIST WHO SAILED THE PACIFIC FOR 12 YEARS BEFORE ACQUIRING A PLANTATION ON TOBAGO ISLAND NEAR TRINIDAD.

HE BROUGHT HIS FAMILY BACK TO ENGLAND IN 1939, AND WAS TRAPPED HERE BY THE WAR. WHEN THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED HIM PERMISSION

30.24 78191

TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY HE MADE A SECRET ATTEMPT TO SAIL TO TOBAGO IN 1949 ONLY TO BE CAUGHT FIVE DAYS OUT AND BROUGHT BACK.

"BUT I HAD BEEN LIVING ON THE EDGE OF BRITISH BUREAUCRACY FOR YEARS," HE SAID. "I LOVE FREEDOM. I HATE OFFICIALDOM, THIS INSUFFERABLE RED TAPE."

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SO HE BEGAN PLANNING FOR ANOTHER ATTEMPT, HOARDING SKIMPY FOOD RATIONS AND GASOLINE TO STOCK SUSANNA. AT LAST, WITH HIS SON GEOFFREY, HE SET OUT MAY 28, 1945 "DETERMINED THAT NOBODY WAS GOING TO STOP US THIS TIME."

THEY REACHED SPAIN SAFELY AND HEADED OUT INTO THE ATLANTIC--BUT THEN THEIR TROIBLES BEGAN. STORMS BUFFETED THE LITTLE 10-TON SHIP. THE ~~EIZZENZ~~ MIZZENMAST FELL ON THE SON, PARALYZING HIM. THEY DRIFTED FOR DAYS IN HEAVY SEAS.

FINALLY WEEKS HAD TO GIVE UP. SIGHTING A BRITISH NAVAL REPAIR VESSEL HE HOISTED HIS FLAG UPSIDE DOWN AS A ~~EEEN~~ DISTRESS SIGNAL, AND HE AND HIS SON WERE ~~ZEEEEZ~~ TAKEN ABOARD. WEEPING, HE CONSENTED TO THE SINKING OF ~~HE~~ SUSANNA BY SHELLFIRE.

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"IT WAS THE END OF SUSANNA AND THE END OF SO MUCH FOR ME," HE LAMENTED.

"BUT I STILL WANT TO GO BACK TO TOBAGO," HE ADDED, "BACK TO MY PLANTATION AND MY NEGROES WHO ARE WAITING FOR ME. I LOVE EVERY MAN ON THE ISLAND, AND EVERY MAN THERE LOVES ME. I MUST GO BACK."

APL DOANES THRU 2ND 0250---JA--- 210A

PARIS, JULY 6-(AP)-THE FRENCH WILL OBSERVE T W THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF GEORGES MANDEL, THE MOST CELEBRATED MARTYR TO FRENCH RESISTANCE TO THE GERMANS.

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MANDEL, MINISTER OF COLONIES UNDER FORMER PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER, WAS ARRESTED IN BORDEAUX IN 1940, AND WAS RETURNED TO OCCUPIED FRANCE FOUR YEARS LATER TO BE EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS.

WHEN HE WAS TAKEN FROM HIS CELL IN THE SANTE PRISON TO BE KILLED ON JULY 7, 1944, MANDEL WHO HAD DEFIED MARSHAL PETAIN AND HAD REFUSED TO AGREE TO THE ARMISTICE WITH THE GERMANS, TOLD HIS CAPTORS, "I WILL SHOW YOU A FRENCHMAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO DIE."

TWO MEN HAVE ALREADY BEEN EXECUTED FOR HIS MURDER. JOSEPH DARNAND, FORMER HEAD OF THE VICHY POLICE WHICH CARRIED OUT THE XECUTION UNDER ORDERS FROM THE GESTAPO, IS IN PRISON AWAITING RIAL.

QQ1112PEW

ADD PARIS-DECORATIONS - XXXX FIGHTER WING

CROIX DE GUERRE WITH VERMILLION STAR: BRIG. GEN. GLENN O. BARCUS OF LAMONT, OKLA.; COL. N.P.JACKSON OF 421 MAPLE STREET, ROGERS, ARK.; COL. BINGHAM T. KLEINE OF 596 ACKLEY DRIVE, SHREVEPORT, LA.; COL. CLINTON C. WASEM, ROUTE ONE, DOVER, OHIO; LT. COL. PAUL DOUGLAS JR., PARAGOULD, AKR.; LT. COL. GLENN T. EAGLESTON OF 3133 POPULAR BOULEVARD, ALHAMBRA, CALIF., AND LT.COL. W. DONN HAYES OF GLENDALE, CALIF.

ALSO, LT.COL. WALTER C. HEARNE (NO ADDRESS LISTED); LT.COL. CONVERSE B. KELLEY OF 939 WILLESLY ROAD, PITTSBURGH; LT.COL. JOHN L. LOCKE OF 421 CANTERBURY STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; LT.COL. LESTER L. KRAUSE OF BURTON, OHIO; LT.COL. WILLIAM P. MCBRIDE OF TEALITOS, TEX. (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE); LT.COL. HAROLD E. MCNEELY OF 229 PEAR STREET, LANCASTER, PA.; LT.COL. WILLIAM D. MITCHELL OF SANGER, CALIF.; LT. COL. JOHN R. MURPHY OF FARGO, N.DAK.; LT.COL. GALVIN O. ROBERTSON OF 1105 RIVERVIEW DRIVE, JACKSON, MISS.; LT.COL. ROBERT C.ROGERS OF 1310 SOUTH 34TH ST., OMAHA, NEB.; LT.COL. EDWARD A. SANDERS, JR., OF MOULTRIE, GA., MAJ. HAROLD AUGSPURGER OF 418 MOORE ST., MIDDLETOWN, OHIO; MAJ. DAVID F. BAYLE (NO ADDRESS LISTED); MAJ. THOMAS H. BEESON OF TORRINGTON, CONN., AND MAJ. JOHN W. BUCKNER OF CLEBURNE, TEX.

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ALSO, MAJ. RICHARD H. CLINE OF WEST TERRACE, MIAMI, FLA.; MAJ. ROBERT H. D'AMICO OF 1700 LEMOYNE AVENUE, SYRACUSE, N.Y.; MAJ. ROBERT R.FISHEL OF 1775 GRAPE STREET, DENVER; MAJ. MERRITT G. GARNER OF BRADLEY, ARK.; MAJ. JAMES F. HACKLER, JR., OF 129 FOREST HILL DRIVE, WILMINGTON, N.C.; MAJ. JAMES E.HILL OF 1020 DUCK STREET, STILLWATER, OKLA.; MAJ. PETER R. MOODY OF 56 ST. MARKS PLACE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.; MAJ. RAY A.ROBINSON, JR., OF 1501 COLLEGE STREET, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.; MAJ. ROBERT T. SIMPSON OF 403 SOUTH HULL STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND CAPT. LELLAND R. RAPHT OF 447 WEST COLLEGE STREET, TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

JUL 7 1945

B108

CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM: COL. RUSSEL A. BERG OF 4624 NORTH WINCHESTER AVENUE, CHICAGO; COL. ANTHONY GROSETTA OF 1645 EAST SPEEDWAY, TUCSON, ARIZ.; COL. SETH J. MCKEE OF 205 COPELAND DRIVE, ORLANDO, FLA.; COL. DYKE F. MEYER OF KIRKWOOD, MO.; COL. FRANK S. PEREGO OF CANADAIGUA, N.Y.; LT. COL. JACK T. BRADLEY OF BROWNWOOD, TEX.; LT. COL. LEON MCCURDY OF ITHACA, N.Y.; LT. COL. GAIL STUBBS OF 1011 FLORIDA AVENUE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.; LT.COL. RICHARD E. TURNER (NO ADDRESS LISTED), AND LT. COL. ANSEL J. WHEELER OF 1219 SOUTH COURS STREET, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR: MAJ. JOHN R. DOLNEY OF MIMS, MINN. (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE); MAJ. ROBERT F. THOMAS OF MERCEDES, CALIF.; CAPT. FREDERICK A. CAMPBELL (NO ADDRESS LISTED); CAPT. WILLIAM E. CHICKERING OF DETROIT; CAPT. ROBERT C. FULTON (NO ADDRESS LISTED)

CROIX DE GUERRE WITH BRONZE STAR: CAPT. JAMES T. JOHNSON OF WILMINGTON, N.C., AND CAPT. FRED H. VOIGHT (NO ADDRESS LISTED).

HJ305PEW

30.24 28193

PARIS, JULY 6-(AP)-THE MAXIMUM NORMAL RATION FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS HAS BEEN INCREASED FROM 1,150 TO 1,550 CALORIES DAILY, U.S. 15TH ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY, BUT IT WILL BE EFFECTIVE ONLY IF THE GERMANS THEMSELVES CAN PRODUCE THAT MUCH FOOD.

IN MANY AREAS THEY HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO PRODUCE ENOUGH FOR RATIONING EVEN ON THE PREVIOUS BASIS, AND CIVILIANS WERE GETTING ONLY ABOUT 1,000 CALORIES.

BESIDES THE NEW 1,550 CALORY MAXIMUM FOR NORMAL CONSUMERS, OTHER INCREASES INCLUDED: CHILDREN SIX TO NINE YEARS OLD, 1,600 CALORIES INSTEAD OF 1,500; CHILDREN 10 TO 17, 1,750 INSTEAD OF 1,600; EXPECTANT MOTHERS DURING THE LAST FIVE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, 2,700 INSTEAD OF 2,200.

IN COMPARISON THE ARMY GAVE THESE CALORY FIGURES OF AMERICAN DIET: U.S.ARMY, APPROXIMATELY 4,000 CALORIES PER DAY, CIVILIAN PEACETIME AVERAGE 2,500 TO 3,000 PER DAY.

FD850AEW

BERN, JULY 6-(AP)-THE SWISS BANKING ASSOCIATION DENIED TODAY THAT SWISS BANKS HAD ACCEPTED HUGE GERMAN DEPOSITS TO FINANCE A THIRD WORLD WAR.

JUL 7 1945

"FOR A LONG TIME SWISS BANKERS HAVE PLACED THE GREATEST RESTRICTIONS ON ACCEPTANCE OF FOREIGN FUNDS," THE ASSOCIATION SAID.

THE PREPARED STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AFTER ORVIS SCHMIDT, DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. TREASURY'S FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL DIVISION, TESTIFIED BEFORE A SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON THAT GERMANY WAS PREPARED TO FINANCE WARMAKING UNDERGROUND THROUGH FINANCIAL RESOURCES HIDDEN ABROAD.

SCHMIDT TOLD THE SUBCOMMITTEE THAT SWISS BANKING LAWS PROVIDED THE NAZIS WITH A CONVENIENT CLOAK FOR THEIR MACHINATIONS AND ASSERTED THAT "THERE HAS BEEN AN OPEN INVITATION TO GERMANS TO UTILIZE SWISS FACILITIES TO CONCEAL THEIR ASSETS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD."

QQ1120PEW

BERN, JULY 6--(AP)--THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL (CABINET) ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SWITZERLAND HAD RECOGNIZED THE NEW POLISH PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY.

JUL 7 1945

MC 806PEW JULY 6 FISCHERS 02100 APL 63

ADD BERLIN REUNION 1st Add TOTTEN, NY

CLARK MET HIS ATTRACTIVE, DARK-HAIRED WIFE WHEN HE WAS A STUDENT AT AMHERST AND SHE WAS ATTENDING SMITH COLLEGE. THEY WERE MARRIED IN 1933.

BOTH HAD WIDE NEWSPAPER EXPERIENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE WAR. CLARK WAS A REPORTER FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN, THE SPRINGFIELD, MASS., UNION, AND PAPERS IN ST.PAUL AND SAN FRANCISCO.

HE IS A NATIVE OF WESTFIELD, N.J., WHILE HIS WIFE WAS BORN AT FORT TOTTEN, N.Y.

AFTER VOLUNTEERING FOR THE BRITISH NAVY CLARK SERVED AS AN ENGINE ROOM ARTIFICER IN MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS UNTIL THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR.

JUL 7 1945

B47 (E Q)

HE WAS A COMBAT SOLDIER WITH THE 34TH (OLD RED BULL) INFANTRY DIVISION IN ITALY. MAJ. ROBERT NEVILLE OF THE THEN NAPLES EDITION OF STARS AND STRIPES HIRED CLARK AFTER FOLLOWING HIS DIVISION'S CROSSING OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER, ONE OF THE FIERCE ENGAGEMENTS OF THE WAR.

AT ANZIO HE WAS SQUATTING IN A FOXHOLE BY THE MUSSOLINI CANAL DURING A HEAVY BARRAGE WHEN HE RECORDED WHAT BECAME A LEGENDARY REMARK BY HIS FOXHOLE MATE, CAPT. STEPHEN O. ROSSETT, HAILESTOWN, MASS.: "THE TROUBLE WITH THIS BATTLE IS THERE AIN'T ENOUGH SABOTAGE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA."

A GERMAN 88 SHELL SENT CLARK TO A HOSPITAL WITH A LEG WOUND IN THE MIDST OF THE ANZIO BREAKOUT OFFENSIVE.

LAST WINTER AT STRASBOURG HE AND ANOTHER STARS AND STRIPES MAN PUBLISHED THE EDITION OF THE PAPER THERE. HE REMAINED IN THE CITY AFTER ITS TEMPORARY EVACUATION BY AMERICAN FORCES AND HELPED GET OUT THE DAILY PAPER WHILE THE GERMANS WERE LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE AWAY.

HE WAS WITH THE AIRBORNE TROOPS IN THE ATTACK ACROSS THE RHINE LAST APRIL.

JUL 7 1945

MK730AEW

COMPARED WITH RESIDENTS OF AMERICAN-OCCUPIED THURINGIA, BERLINERS LOOK EMACIATED, WORRIED AND HUNGRY.

FORCED LABOR IS ORGANIZED ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE NAZIS MUST WORK SEVEN DAYS A WEEK AND OTHERS SIX. THE NAZIS ALSO MUST DO EXTRA CHORES.

ROBERT F.SCHILDBACH, FOR MANY YEARS AN ASSISTANT EDITOR IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BERLIN BUREAU AND NOW OBMANN (CHIEF) FOR ABOUT 10 HOUSES, EXPLAINED THE SYSTEM THIS WAY:

A67

"THE RUSSIAN-APPOINTED CITY REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE ENTIRE BEZIRK (DISTRICT) INFORMS US: 'THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER DESIRES 200 FEET OF RUBBLE REMOVED FROM SUCH-AND-SUCH A STREET.' THE BLOCK OBMANN THEN INFORMS EACH APARTMENT HOUSE OBMANN TO ASSIGN THE TENANTS TO CLEARANCE WORK, AND AFTER THEIR NEIGHBORS HAVE FINISHED THEIR JOBS THE NAZIS MUST PULL THE TRUCK OR CART TO THE DUMPING POINT.

"ALL THIS LABOR MUST BE DONE WITHOUT PAY. SOMETIMES, HOWEVER, THE RUSSIANS ORDER CERTAIN BIG ENTERPRISES TO SUMMON THEIR EMPLOYES FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL. THESE MUST THEN PAY THEIR WORKERS."

NO MATTER HOW MUCH DEBRIS IS REMOVED, HOWEVER, WHOLE STREETS STILL SMELL EVILLY FROM DECAYING BODIES BURIED UNDER THE RUINS.

ONE SEES MANY GRAY-HAIRED WOMEN WHO EVIDENTLY HAVE SEEN BETTER DAYS CLIMBING AROUND ON RUINS TO GATHER WOOD FOR FIRE PURPOSES. PEOPLE ALSO RUSH OUT EAGERLY FOR HORSE MANURE WHICH THEY DRY TO USE AS FUEL LATER.

JP658AEW

A66

(380)

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

(CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BERLIN BUREAU FOR 14 YEARS, RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE GERMAN CAPITAL).

BERLIN, JULY 6-(AP)-LONGER WORKING HOURS, FORCED LABOR AND LESS FOOD THAN MOST OTHER BERLINERS IS THE PRICE NAZI PARTY MEMBERS PAY TODAY FOR HAVING ACTIVELY SUPPORTED HITLER'S IDEAS.

THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO LIVED LIVES OF LUXURY AND ENJOYED THE BEST THAT THE REICH HAD TO OFFER SINCE 1933 MUST GET ALONG NOW ON THE SAME RATIONS AS THE LOWEST OF FIVE CATEGORIES INTO WHICH BERLIN'S CITIZENS ARE DIVIDED--THAT OF PERSONS NOT ENGAGED IN A PRODUCTIVE OCCUPATION.

FOR FOOD PURPOSES BERLINERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS FOLLOWS: FIRST, WORKERS DOING THE HEAVIEST LABOR; SECOND, ORDINARY LABORERS; THIRD, OFFICE WORKERS; FOURTH, CHILDREN; FIFTH, NAZIS AND PERSONS WITHOUT OCCUPATION.

THOSE IN THE FIFTH CLASS ARE ENTITLED TO A DAILY RATION OF 10.5 OUNCES OF BREAD, 0.7 OF MEAT, 0.24 OF FATS, 1.05 OF FLOUR, 0.52 OF SUGAR AND 14 OF POTATOES, PLUS A MONTHLY ALLOWANCE OF 0.88 OUNCES OF BARLEY COFFEE, 3.5 OF ERSATZ COFFEE, 0.7 OF TEA AND 14 OF SALT.

COMPARE THIS WITH THE ORDINARY LABORER'S DAILY ALLOWANCE OF 16.5 OUNCES OF BREAD, 2.29 OF MEAT, 0.52 OF FATS, 2.11 OF FLOUR AND 0.7 OF SUGAR, WITH 2.11 OUNCES OF BARGEY COFFEE MONTHLY. ONLY THE POTATO, COFFEE ERSATZ, TEA AND SALT RATIONS ARE THE SAME FOR BOTH CLASSES.

BEING ALLOWED A RATION DOES NOT, HOWEVER, MEAN ACTUALLY OBTAINING IT. IN THE CHARLOTTENBURG AREA THE PEOPLE HAD NOT SEEN POTATOES IN WEEKS. THEY HAVE HAD FRESH VEGETABLES ONCE SINCE JUNE 20. THERE HAS BEEN NO FRESH FRUIT ALTHOUGH THIS IS THE FRUIT SEASON.

JUL 7 1945

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN, JULY 6-(AP)-BERLIN'S "GAY WHITE WAY" ATTRACTS ITS HUMAN MOTHS FROM 3 P.M. TO 9 P.M. DAILY, AND FOR A PACK OF CIGARETTES A FOREIGN CONQUEROR CAN BUY EVERYTHING FROM FOUR PER CENT BEER TO THE QUESTIONABLE CHARMS OF A PROFESSIONAL BLONDE.

SCATTERED THROUGH THE HALF-DEAD INNER CITY, HONKYTONKS AS SORDID AS ANY OLDTIME KLONDIKE DANCEHALL CATER TO ALL WITH THE TIME AND MONEY TO SPEND.

WAN, THIN JAZZ INSTRUMENTALISTS WAIL OUT TUNES AS ANCIENT AS "THE SHEIK OF ARABY" AND GIRLS OF BOBBY SOX AGE STAND ABOUT IN CLUSTERS EYEING PROSPECTIVE ACQUAINTANCES.

THE NIGHT CLUBS, WHICH CLOSE AT DUSK UNDER THE CURFEW, SHARE WITH RETAIL FOOD STORES THE DISTINCTION OF BEING THE MOST ACTIVE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES IN THIS GRISLY CAPITAL OF PARTITIONED ALLIED POWER.

THE FACES OF CUSTOMERS IN SUCH HOT SPOTS AS "THE TAVERN", "THE INTERNATIONAL" AND THE "WIEN-BERLIN" WOULD PROVIDE MATERIAL FOR A DANTE. SOME ARE DAZED WHITE-COLLAR FOLK SPLURGING THEIR LAST MARKS IN AN EFFORT TO FORGET THE DAMP CELLARS TO WHICH THEY MUST RETURN AT DARK. ALL LOOK AS IF THEY WERE DRIFTING AIMLESSLY AIMLESSLY--THEIR FUTURE A BLANK.

MOST OF THE NIGHT CLUBS HAVE SEVERAL TABLES RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY FOR OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE RED ARMY. THE RUSSIANS RELAX WITH THE GUSTO OF G.I.'S IN PARIS.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS ARE JUST BEGINNING TO MAKE THEIR APPEARANCE ON "THE WHITE WAY". INVARIABLY THE WAITERS WHISPER IN THEIR EARS STORIES OF ATROCITIES ALLEGEDLY COMMITTED BY THE RED ARMY, AND LOOK HURT WHEN TOLD TO SHUT UP.

MP608AEW

JUL 7 1945

30.24 28195

BERLIN, JULY 6-(AP)-- A THIRD STRAIGHT DAY OF HEAVY RAIN TODAY INCONVENIENCED AMERICAN TROOPS ATTEMPTING TO GET SETTLED DOWN IN THEIR NEW BILLETS HERE.

THE CONTINUING RAIN ALSO CAUSED GRAVE CONCERN TO BERLINERS, WHO FEAR CROPS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA ON WHICH THEY ARE LARGELY DEPENDENT MAY BE RUINED IF THE DOWNPOUR DOES NOT CEASE.

JUL 7 1945

APR LOCHNERS 00930--JA-- 525A

BERLIN, JULY 6--(AP)--ELLY GUNKEL, 25-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER OF A NEW YORK JEWELER, WAS ABLE TO GET IN TOUCH TODAY WITH THE AMERICAN BERLIN DISTRICT COMMAND, THE FIRST BIG STEP IN HER EFFORT TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE DARY-EYED, BLACK-HAIRED GIRL WHO SAID HER FATHER, FRANK GUNKEL, OPERATED A JEWELRY STORE AT 7 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK, WAS STANDING LONELY AND BEWILDERED BEFORE A BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNOR'S OFFICE WHEN A GROUP OF AMERICANS CAME ALONG AND TOOK HER TO THE AMERICAN COMMAND.

"I ARRIVED HERE IN JUNE, 1939," ELLY SAID, "TO JOIN MY SISTER ELSIE, NOW 20, WHO WAS STUDYING LANGUAGES AND ATTENDING A VOCATIONAL SCHOOL. AFTER THE WAR BROKE OUT THE GERMANS REFUSED TO PERMIT US TO LEAVE.

"I WORKED FIRST IN A GERMAN JEWELRY SHOP BUT WHEN IT WAS CLOSED IN 1942 I WAS DRAFTED AS A TYPIST FOR A GERMAN RADIO SPEAKER AND LATER SENT AS A TYPIST TO A BERLIN RADIO STATION."

MC 105PEW JULY 6

JUL 7 1945

MUNICH, JULY 6-(AP)-PFC JAMES HOWTON, A DUNCAN, OKLA., OILFIELD WORKER, WILL BE WEARING THE CROIX DE GUERRE WHEN HE COMES MARCHING HOME.

THE FRENCH GAVE HIM THE AWARD FOR SAVING A LARGE STOCK OF AMMUNITION WHILE UNDER ENEMY FIRE NEAR ST.NAZAIRE JUNE 25, 1944. HE WAS A MEMBER OF AN ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALION AT THE TIME.

COL. CHARLES KEEGAN, REGIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT CHIEF AND HOWTON'S COMMANDING OFFICER, MUSTERED THE DETACHMENT YESTERDAY AND PINNED THE CROSS ON THE FORMER OILFIELD WORKER.

DA439PEW

ADD SALZBURG - AUSTRIA CURRENCY XXX TROOPS

THE WOMEN IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND THE U.S.FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION STAFF HERE INCLUDE MISSES BETTINA BIEN, BOXFORD HOUSE, GREEN TREE ROAD, BETHESDA, MD.; HELEN AIRRIGHT, 423 30TH AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; DOROTHY DAVIS, 362 SOUTH SARATOGA STREET, ST.PAUL, MINN.

JUL 7 1945

A149

STOCKHOLM, JULY 6-(AP)-SWEDEN RECOGNIZED THE NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT TODAY.IW1155AEW

OSLO, JULY 6-(AP)-ALLIED AUTHORITIES SAID TODAY THAT EVACUATION OF THE 400,000 GERMAN TROOPS FROM NORWAY TO GERMANY WOULD BEGIN ABOUT JULY 15. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO DEPART AT THE RATE OF 25,000 A WEEK.

QQ1059PEW.

ROME, JULY 6-(AP)-THE ITALIAN CABINET EXPRESSED THE HOPE TODAY THAT THE FORTHCOMING BIG THREE CONFERENCE IN POTSDAM WOULD ABOLISH THE ARMISTICE ITALY SIGNED TO GET OUT OF THE WAR AND GRANT ITALY A STATUS THAT WOULD PERMIT HER TO ENGAGE IN WHAT THE CABINET CALLED "GREATER INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION."

REPORTS FROM LONDON AND WASHINGTON HAVE SAID THAT THE BIG THREE WOULD EXAMINE THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

JUL 7 1945

QQ1117PEW

BEYROUTH, JULY 6-(AP)-AT LEAST 10 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 45 WOUNDED IN RIOTING BETWEEN FRENCH SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS AT LATTAQUIE THURSDAY AFTER A CHILD WAS RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A FRENCH MILITARY CAR, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

SEPARATE BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMUNIQUES AGREED THAT THE TROUBLE STARTED WITH THE CHILD'S DEATH. THE BRITISH SAID 10 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 45 WOUNDED, INCLUDING THREE FRENCH SOLDIERS KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED. THE FRENCH SAID THREE SOLDIERS AND 20 CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND "SOME" SOLDIERS WOUNDED.

BOTH REPORTS SAID THREE FRENCH SOLDIERS WERE STABBED TO DEATH IN ISOLATED FIGHTS. SOME SOLDIERS IN THE TOWN HURRIED TO THEIR BARRACKS, AND THEN FIRED ON THE TOWNSPEOPLE WITH RIFLES, GRENADES, AND MORTARS, THE REPORTS SAID, AND NATIVES RETURNED THE FIRE.

BRITISH PATROLS TOOK OVER THE SEACOAST TOWN AT NIGHT, AND STILL WERE PATROLLING TODAY. FF 1010PEW

JUL 7 1945

ADD GUAM - SUB RESCUE (ERICKSON) XXX HOUR

CREW MEMBERS WERE BOMBARDIER LT.OSCAR B.PRICE, TURKEY, TEX. NAVIGATOR CAPT.WILLIAM F.BARTHEL, 827 NORTH STATE ST., JACKSON, MISS.; PILOT LT.DONALD A.GERTH, 739 RIDGEWOOD AVE., CINCINNATI, OHIO; SGT.WILBUR G.PICKENS, PORTLAND, ORE.; SGT.GERALD CARROLL, DUNKIRK, N.Y.; SGT.LOWELL A.ELLISON, 27 SEABOARD, GREAT FALLS, S.C.; LT.WARING L.LYNCH, 644 GLADSTONE AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; SGT.RICHARD VANDEL HEUVEL, 509 CHICAGO ST., GREEN BAY, WIS.; SGT.DANIEL T.ROBINSON, LOS ANGELES; AND SGT.GEORGE L.MANTAK, 42 NORTH PARK ST., ROCKVILLE, CONN.

RA/FR1202ACW

30.24 88/197

AMERICAN MINESWEEPERS WERE BUSY CLEARING BALIKPAPAN BAY, WHERE TWO YANKEE-MANNED ARMY ENGINEER LCM BOATS EARLIER STEAMED THROUGH THE MINES TO SET UP REPAIR SHOPS.

COLUMNS OF AUSSIES SWEPT THROUGH THE MAIN INDUSTRIAL AND DOCK AREAS OF THE PORT, THEN SMASHED REMAINING JAPANESE IN THE PANDANSARI REFINERY REGION ON THE LEFT FLANK AND SLOSHED THROUGH THE SWAMPY PANDANSARI RIVER TO THE NATIVE QUARTERS OF THE TOWN. A FLANKING MOVEMENT FROM THE RIDGES TO THE NORTH KNOCKED OUT JAPANESE FIELD PIECES WHICH HAD BEEN SHELLING THE ADVANCING DIGGERS.

AS THE MAIN SOUTHEAST BORNEO FORCE OF JAPANESE RETREATED TOWARD THE OIL FIELDS UP THE COAST, THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO GROUND PRESSURE BY AUSTRALIAN TANKS AND ARTILLERY AND HARASSED FROM THE AIR BY ALLIED TACTICAL PLANES WHICH CLOSELY SUPPORTED ALL PHASES OF THE OPERATIONS. GUNS OF THE FLEET JOINED IN BLASTING JAPANESE INLAND POSITIONS AND THE RETREATING COLUMNS.

THE 7,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS WHO WERE IN THE TOWN BEFORE THE INVASION HAD FLED, BUT EVIDENCE OF THEIR LIFE OF LUXURY WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE RESIDENTIAL AREAS. ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT RUSSELL BRINES SAID IN A DISPATCH FROM THE FRONT MOST WERE THOUGHT TO BE FLEEING WITH THE MILITARY INTO THE OIL FILDS.

ON THE NORTHWEST COAST, AUSSIE NINTH DIVISION TROOPS SEIZED AN ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP ON THE TANIKU RIVER, SEVEN MILES NORTHEAST OF CAPTURED MIRI.

MM&HW1238APW

...ADD MANILA-BORNEO (JAWS) XXXWEEK

MANILA, JULY 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE 93RD INFANTRY DIVISION, ONE OF THE U.S. ARMY'S TWO NEGRO DIVISIONS, IS BEING DEPLOYED FORWARD IN THE PHILIPPINES AFTER COMPLETING ITS ASSIGNMENT AS A DEFENSE FORCE AT MOROTAI ISLAND, DUTCH EAST INDIES.

JUL 7 1945

MAJ.GEN.HARRY J.JOHNSON, HOUSTON, TEX., COMMANDING TTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

MAJ.GEN.HARRY J.JOHNSON, HOUSTON, TEX., COMMANDING THE 93RD, WAS VICE PRESIDENT OF GULF OIL COMPANY BEFORE ENTERING THE ARMY.

HE COMMANDED THE SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION ON ITS MOVE TO AFRICA, THEN SERVED AS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ROME FROM JUNE UNTIL AUGUST 1944 WHEN HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE PACIFIC.

ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER IS BRIG.GEN.LEONARD RUSSELL BOYD, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., FORMER NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER.

JG607PCW

JUL 7 1945

PACIFIC AERIAL (620)

MANILA, JULY 6-(AP)-U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES NEWLY MOVED FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO OKINAWA ARE STRIKING JAPAN, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, ADDING THEIR WEIGHT TO THE ARMY SUPERFORTRESSES, MEDIUM BOMBERS, FIGHTERBOMBERS AND MARINE AND NAVY AIRCRAFT ALREADY HITTING THE ENEMY HOME ISLANDS.

AS GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR AND HIS AIR CHIEF, GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY, ANNOUNCED THIS NEW POWER SHIFT IN THE AIR WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE, DISPATCHES FROM GUAM AND IWO JIMA RECORDED A SERIES OF BLOWS BY ASSORTED ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE PLANES AGAINST THE MAIN ISLANDS OF HONSHU AND KYUSHU, THE RYUKYUS AND VITAL RAIL TRANSPORT IN KOREA.

FORTY-EIGHT MUSTANGS OF THE 35TH FIGHTER GROUP HIT SIX PLACES ON KYUSHU ON TUESDAY, WITHIN 36 HOURS OF ARRIVING AT THEIR NEW FIFTH AIR FORCE BASES ON OKINAWA. KENNEY DISCLOSED THE STRIKE WITH THIS PROMISE:

"THIS IS JUST THE START. WE WILL CONTINUE TO HAMMER JAPAN UNTIL SHE ACCEPTS UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

SLAM-BANG ENTRY OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FOUND THESE AIR UNITS ALREADY ENGAGED IN THE SAME CAMPAIGN:

20TH AIR FORCE, SUPERFORTRESSES, BASED IN THE MARIANAS AND COMMANDED BY MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY, NEWLY-PROMOTED FROM COMMAND OF THE 21ST BOMBER GROUP;

ARMY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS, THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS AND SECOND MARINE AIRCRAFT WING CORSAIR FIGHTERS AND AVNGER TORPEDO PLANES OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE BASED ON OKINAWA;

FLEET AIR WINGS ONE AND 18, PRIVATEERS AND SEAPLANES BASED IN THE OKINAWA AREA; AND

ARMY SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND MUSTANGS BASED ON IWO JIMA.

TO THIS LINEUP SOON IS TO BE ADDED THE ARMY EIGHTH AIR FORCE OF EUROPEAN FAME, UNDER LT.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, WHICH IS TO INCLUDE SUPERFORTRESSES.

THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCES, THE EIGHTH AND THE 20TH, HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER COMMAND OF GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, WHOSE STRATEGIC AIR FORCES DELIVERED THE LONG-RANGE AERIAL KNOCKOUT BLOW TO GERMAN INDUSTRY.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING KENNEY'S 13TH AIR FORCE, NOW SUPPORTING BORNEO OPERATIONS.

WITHOUT WAITING FOR ADDITIONS, OR FOR COMPLETION OF THE PLANNED 25 MILES OF RUNWAYS ON OKINAWA, THE AIR FORCES ALREADY WITHIN REACH OF JAPAN WERE POUNDING AWAY STEADILY IN A WAR OF ATTRITION.

THE FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTERS HIT THE KYUSHU CITIES OF TOJIMBARA, BYU, IZUMI, CHIRAN AND OMURA, AND SANK THREE ENEMY FLOAT PLANES IN THE NORTHERN KYUSHU HARBOR OF FUKUOKA. THOSE WERE THE ONLY ENEMY PLANES THEY SIGHTED IN A TWO-HOUR SWEEP OVER JAPAN, ALTHOUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MODERATE TO HEAVY.

A14FX

JUL 7 1945

THE VETERAN 35TH FIGHTER GROUP, LED BY COL.EDWIN A.DOFF OF EUREKA, MO., HAS BEEN OVERSEAS SINCE 1942 AND ACTIVE FROM NEW GUINEA THROUGH THE PHILIPPINES CLEANUP.

ON THURSDAY NEARLY 100 MUSTANGS OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND FROM IWO JIMA RAIDED AIRFIELDS IN THE TOKYO AREA FOR THE SECOND CONSECUTIVE DAY WITHOUT AIR OPPOSITION AND STRAFED DOCKS AND WAREHOUSES IN TOKYO BAY.

THEY DESTROYED FIVE JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 10

-5 '£8.9$-53 -,$ 6-5-?3 -84!83)$' ,945£3-'5 9! 59(69, FOR A TWO-DAY BAG OF 48 DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, AND ALSO SANK ONE SMALL BOAT,

THEY DESTROYED FIVE JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED 10 AT SHIMODATE AND YATABE AIRFIELDS NORTHEAST OF TOKYO, FOR A TWO-DAY BAG OF 48 DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, AND ALSO SANK ONE SMALL BOAT, DAMAGED 12 AND SHOT UP HANGARS AND SHOPS.

NAVY PRIVATEER PLANES IN A FOURTH OF JULY STRIKE BLOCKED SEVERAL RAILWAY TUNNELS AND DESTROYED TWO BRIDGES AND TWO LOCOMOTIVES ON THE MAIN LINE TO MANCHURIA IN THEIR FIRST OPERATION AGAINST SOUTHWESTERN KOREA. THE TARGETS WERE IN THE VICINITY OF KANGGYONG.

NAVY SEAPLANES AND MARINE FIGHTERS AND TORPEDO-CARRIERS SANK SIX SMALL JAPANESE VESSELS NEAR SOUTHERN KOREA AND IN THE EAST CHINA SEA WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AND THE MARINES ALSO RAIDED OKINOYERABU AND KIKAI ISLANDS NORTH OF OKINAWA.

TIGHTENING THE AERIAL BLOCKADE OF JAPAN ALL THE WAY DOWN THE ASIATIC COAST, MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED NEW BLOWS WEDNESDAY AGAINST FORMOSA'S WEST COAST NANTO SUGAR REFINERY AND A MANGANESE PLANT AT GIRAN IN THE NORTHEAST. AND SWEEPS OVER SOUTH CHINA AND INDO-CHINA WHICH INCLUDED SETTING FIRE TO THE HONAW ARMS PLANT IN THE CANTON AREA.

DURING JUNE, THESE BLOCKADING PLANES HAVE SUNK OR BADLY DAMAGED 164,800 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING, BRINGING THEIR TOTAL FOR SIX MONTHS TO 2,282,000 TONS IN THE BLOCKADE AREA FROM SHANGHAI SOUTHWARD TO JAVA.

MM1231APW

OKINAWA--FIRST ADD KOREAN AERIAL (BY GEIGER) (TOP ON A) JUL 7 1945

XXX ~~AND JAPAN."~~ Guerna

A STRIKE LED BY LT.CMDR.A.F.FARWELL OF PENSACOLA, FLA., HIT FOUR BRIDGES, ONE TRAIN, ONE TUNNEL, ONE WATER DAM AND POWER STATION NEAR SUSAN AND BOMBED GUNZAN, KOREA'S LARGEST AIRSTRIP. IN THE SAME PLANE WERE CO-PILOT W.P.WHITMORE OF CHICAGO AND NAVIGATOR W.B.BOWERS OF BATLE CREEK, MICH.

HIS WINGMAN WAS PILOT LT.JOHN DOOLEY OF SCITUATE, MASS., WITH CO-PILOT ENS.R.D.MONTI OF ST.LOUIS.

ANOTHER STRIKE LED BY PILOT J.D.SERRELL OF MINNEAPOLIS, AND CO-PILOT H.R.JONES OF JOLIET, ILL., AND NAVIGATOR J.E.HAYS OF SOUTH ACTON, MASS., EXPLODED FOUR TRAINS, CAVED IN A TUNNEL ENTRANCE, HIT A POWER STATION, DESTROYED A DOUBLE TRACK RAIL BRIDGE, A LIGHTHOUSE AND A RADIO STATION AND LANDED A 500 POUND BOMB ON A DAM.

SERRILL'S BOMBARDIERS WERE P.J.HERRILL, MEDFORD, JUL 7 1945 MASS., AND S.A.PHILLIPS OF CALUMET, OKLA.

ANOTHER FLIGHT LED BY LT.CMDR.BENNING KNOCKED OUT A SINGLE TRACK BRIDGE AND EXPLODED A FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE, DESTROYED A POWER STATION, STRAFED AND FIRED ANOTHER LOCOMOTIVE PULLING A FREIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN, AND CAVED IN A TUNNEL AND DESTROYED A LIGHTHOUSE.

WITH BENNING WAS CO-PILOT F.E.VAN DYKE OF FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., NAVIGATOR GEORGE A.TODD OF HANNIBAL, MO., CO-PILOT J.B. YOUNT OF VANDERGRIFT, PA., AND NAVIGATOR W.A.WELSH OF WILMINGTON, DEL.

AT ONE TIME, BENNING CIRCLED A TRAIN AND GAVE THE PASSENGERS AND CREW TIME TO RUN INTO A NEARBY WHEATFIELD FOR SAFETY BEFORE HE FIRED THE TRAIN.

FARWELL SAID THERE WAS WIDESPREAD ACTIVITY OVER KOREA WITH HEAVY TRAFFIC MOVING TOWARD MANCHURIA AND JAPAN PORTS.

LT.GEORGE MCDONALD OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIF., AND LT.ROBERT J.MONAHAN OF (2834 NORTH MURRAY AVE.) MILWAUKEE, SANK FOUR SHIPS--ONE MEDIUM AND THREE SMALL FREIGHTERS--AT THE MOUTH OF THE YANGTZE RIVER 20 MILES EAST OF SHANGHAI.

"WE MADE PERFECT HITS ON TWO FREIGHTERS WHICH BROKE IN TWO AND STOOD UP IN THE WATER IN A V SHAPE WITH BOW AND STERN HIGH IN THE AIR. WITHIN 60 SECONDS THEY PLUNGED UNDER THE WAVES."

THE FLIERS SAID THERE WERE MANY WRECKS IN THE MOUTH OF THE YANGTZE, SOME OF THEM BIG SHIPS.

GG835ACW NM JUL 7 1945

BY ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA, JULY 6-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, COMMANDING THE U.S.TENTH ARMY AND AMERICAN FORCES ON OKINAWA, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT IN HIS OPINION "WE MUST MEET THE JAP IN HIS HOMELAND AND KILL HIM," BECAUSE AIR ASSAULT ALONE WOULD NOT WIN THE WAR.

30.24 28/99

"VINEGAR JOE" THEN LAUGHED AND ADDED THAT HE HAD BEEN WRONG ON SO MANY PREDICTIONS THAT ANOTHER MISTAKE WOULD NOT AFFECT HIS BATTING AVERAGE ONE BIT.

DURING THE DAY HE HAD CONFERRED WITH TWO AIR GENERALS.

"WE TALKED ABOUT JAPS," STILWELL SAID MEANINGFULLY.

A GREAT PART OF JAPANESE INDUSTRY HAS BEEN DEVASTATED AND "WE ARE WORKING ON SECOND-RATE CITIES NOW," HE DECLARED.

"BUT NO MATTER WHAT THE AIR PEOPLE SAY, IT IS MY OPINION THAT AIR WAR ALONE WON'T WHIP THE JAPS."

HE SAID THERE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT ROOM ON THE PACIFIC ISLANDS THE AMERICANS NOW HOLD FOR ALL THE AIRFIELDS WE WOULD LIKE TO HAV ADDED THAT "WE'D PROBABLY FEEL THAT WAY ABOUT IT REGARDLESS O HOW MUCH ROOM WE HAD."

JUL 7 1945

A142FX

THE GENERAL ASSERTED HE HAD FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF JAPANESE MORALE CRACKING; IN FACT, "ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS LOOK AROUND AT PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS ON OKINAWA. THEY DON'T LOOK TOO BAD." THE JAPANESE MUST FEEL DEPRESSED OVER RESULTS OF THE OKINAWA, CAMPAIGN, HOWEVER, HE ACKNOWLEDGED.

STILWELL SAID THE UNITED STATES ARMY, NAVY AND MARINES ARE AS GOOD AS ANYTHING THE WORLD EVER PRODUCED, AND THAT ON OKINAWA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY NON-BATTLE CASUALTIES WERE FEWER THAN BATTLE CASUALTIES--A TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN MEDICS, METHODS, LOGISTICS AND MILITARY GENIUS, HE ASSERTED.

"THIS TEAM NOW HAS HAD A LOT OF PRACTICE TOGETHER AND IT'S GOOD," HE CONCLUDED.

JUL 7 1945

PM855PPW NM

BY RUSSELL BRINES

BALIKPAPAN, JULY 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR CREWS FOUND JAPANESE WERE "ROTTEN MARKSMEN," IN A BRIEF FLURRY OF ARTILLERY FIRE DURING THE SHORT-TO-SHORE MOVEMENT IN WHICH AUSTRALIANS CAPTURED PENADJAM POINT AND SECURED BALIKPAPAN BAY

"THEY DROPPED A FEW MORTARS AND 20 MILLIMETER SHELLS BUT DIDN'T COME CLOSE," SAID SGT.ORRIE R.MAGNIN, 316 ADAMS, OCONTO FALLS, WIS., WHO WAS IN ONE OF THE LEADING TANKS.

MORE THAN 50 AMTRACS OF THE 672ND AMPHIBIOUS TRACTOR BATTALION FERRIED THE AUSSIES ON THEIR FOUR-HOUR TRIP FROM THE BEACHHEAD TO THE NARROW POINT OF LAND ACROSS THE BAY.

"AFTER ALL THAT, WE RAN INTO HEAVY MUCK ASHORE," SAID TECHNICIAN 5TH CLASS EDWARD SCHEARER, HOAGLAND, IND., IN MAGNIN'S TRACTOR. "THE TOUGHEST JOB WAS PULLING OURSELVES OUT AFTER THE TROOPS LANDED."

THIS AMTRAC--THE VIOLATOR II--WAS THE FIRST BACK TO THE BEACHHEAD, WINNING A BET FROM OTHER CREWS. SGT.RICHARD CLUKEY, 20 PRENTISS ST., OLD TOWN, MAINE, ALSO WAS ABOARD.

THREE TANKS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT WERE FERRIED IN LCM'S OF COMPANY A, 593RD ENGINEER BOAT SHORE BATTALION, COMMANDED BY CAPT. JOHN C.SEALE, GREENVILLE, ALA.

FR1247ACW NM

JUL 7 1945

BALIKPAPAN, SATURDAY, JULY 7-(AP)-ALLIED WARCRAFT ALREADY HAVE FIRED MORE THAN 1,250 TONS OF SHELLS, AND BOMBERS OF ALL TYPES HAVE DROPPED MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF BOMBS IN SUPPORT OF THE BALIKPAPAN INVASION, REAR ADM.ALBERT G.NOBLE, IN DIRECT COMMAND OF THE LANDING, SAID TODAY IN AN INTERVIEW.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATER OF WAR, LANDING FORCES STRUCK SQUARELY IN THE CENTER OF THE ENEMY'S STRONGEST DEFENSES.

AUSTRALIAN FIELD COMMANDERS SAID THIS WAS DONE BECAUSE BALIKPAPAN HAD TO BE TAKEN--AND THAT MEANT SMACKING INTO THESE DEFENSES SOONER OR LATER.

THE INVASION COULD HAVEBEEN "ANOTHER IWO JIMA," THEY ACKNOWLEDGED, EXCEPT THAT HERE THE JAPANESE HAD ROOM TO FLEE FROM THE TERRIFIC PREINVASION BOMBARDMENT.

ADMIRAL NOBLE SAID THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENTS WERE SO THOROUGH "NO BUILDING REMAINED UNDAMAGED" AND THE JAPANESE WERE DRIVEN INLAND.

JUL 7 1945

FR1242ACW NM

IWO JIMA, SATURDAY, JULY 7 (AP)-THE ONLY DEFINITE AERIAL KILL SCORED BY IWO-BASED MUSTANGS OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND WHO PROWLED THE TOKYO ARE YESTERDAY LOOKING FOR TROUBLE WAS MADE BY MAJ. HARRY CRIM, JR., SQUADRON LEADER FROM MIAMI, FLA.

"I SHOT UP ONE PLANE ON THE GROUND AT IRUMIGAWA AIRFIELD," SAID CRIM, "AND OUT OVER SAGAMI BAY MY FLIGHT WAS JUMPED BY FIVE JAPS--TWO ZEKES AND THREE JACKS.

"TWO OF THE JACKS MADE A STERN ATTACK. I BROKE INTO THEM, FIRING, AND ONE BLEW UP."

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CRIM HAS FIVE AIR KILLS TO HIS CREDIT.

CAPT.J.B.BAKER OF LAKE CORMORANT, MISS., PURSUED ANOTHER JACK FIGHTER DOWN FROM 17,000 TO 5,000 FEET AND LEFT THE ENEMY BURNING BUT DID NOT SEE HIM CRASH.

LT.JOSEPH MORRISON, JR., OF 1410 PORTER ST., RICHMOND, VA., LED A STRAFING RUN ACROSS KATORI FIELD AT 15-FOOT ALTITUDE AND REPORTED, "I SAW THREE JACKS PARKED TOGETHER. I HIT ONE AND IT BURST INTO FLAMES AND SEEMED TO GO ALL TO PIECES."

GG843PCW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 6-(AP)-M.E.HUBNER, NEWLY APPOINTED CHILEAN REPRESENTATIVE TO AUSTRALIA, ARRIVED AT CANBERRA TODAY AND PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE ACTING MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS J.O.MAKIN AFTER WHICH HE HAD AN AUDIENCE WITH ACTING PRIME MINISTER FRANCIS M.FORDE.

FJ636ACW

JUL 7 1945

A118

RECIFE, BRAZIL, JULY 6-(AP)-VICE ADM. WILLIAM R.MUNROE, UNITED STATES FOURTH FLEET COMMANDER, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE WOULD CLOSE HIS HEADQUARTERS HERE TOMORROW AND TRANSFER THE NAVAL STATION TO BRAZILIAN COMMAND. MUNROE SAID "OUR WAR WORK HERE IS CONCLUDED AND THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS PREPARING TO LEAVE BRAZIL." SOME OFFICERS AND MEN WILL REMAIN TO CONCLUDE THE TRANSFER.

KA949AEW

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, JULY 6-(AP)-AGENTS OF THE WARD LINE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THAT COMPANY WILL ADD ANOTHER STEAMER TO ITS SERVICE TO THIS PORT. THEY EXPECT THE WARD LINER "SAN LUIS" TO ARRIVE SHORTLY WITH OVER 4,000 TONS OF GENERAL FREIGHT AND TO MAKE REGULAR TRIPS THEREAFTER BETWEEN HERE AND THE U.S.

THE ACTIVITY OF THIS PORT HAS CONTINUED STEADILY INCREASING SINCE THE SURRENDER OF GERMANY, WITH CARGOES OF SUGAR ARRIVING FROM CUBA, AND MANY SMALL VESSELS FROM HAVANA WITH TRANSHIPPED SPANISH MERCHANDISE.

FR1058ACW

JUL 7 1945

WITH LONDON PLANE

HALIFAX, JULY 6-(AP)-FIVE CREW MEMBERS OF AN RCAF PLANE WHICH CRASHED INTO THE SEA OFF NEWFOUNDLAND WERE RESCUED FROM RUBBER DINGHIES TODAY AND BROUGHT SAFELY BACK TO THEIR HOME BASE AT GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE MEN WERE SPOTTED ON THE ROUGH SEAS BY RESCUE PLANES SEARCHING FOR AN RAF LIBEATOR PLANE, MISSING SINCE MONDAY ON A FLIGHT FROM

30.84 28201

MONTREAL TO LONDON AND CARRYING SIR WILLIAM MALKIN, LEGAL ADVISER TO THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE, AMONG OTHER PASSENGERS.

ONE OF THE RESCUE PLANES MADE THE DIFFICULT LANDING IN THE HEAVING SEAS, TOOK THE FIVE CREWMEN FROM THEIR RUBBER BOATS AND FLEW THEM BACK TO GANDER.

QQ1016PEW

JUL 7 1945

A164WX
(120)
BOX WITH MORGENTHAU

WASHINGTON, JULY 6-(AP)-THE REASON FOR HENRY MORGENTHAU'S RESIGNATION AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY, WAS THAT HE BECAME TIRED OF RECURRING RUMORS THAT HE WAS ABOUT TO BE REPLACED IN THE CABINET.

A SOURCE IN A POSITION TO KNOW THE FACTS, BUT WHO CANNOT BE QUOTED BY NAME, GAVE THIS VERSION:

MORGENTHAU, FEELING THAT HE COULD ONLY WORK IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CONFIDENCE, MADE AN APPOINTMENT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN YESTERDAY, WENT TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND BLUNTLY ASKED FOR ASSURANCES AS TO HIS STATUS. HE WANTED TO GET IT SETTLED BEFORE MR. TRUMAN LEAVES FOR EUROPE.

EVIDENTLY HE WAS NOT SATISFIED WITH TRUMAN'S REPLY, FOR HIS SUDDEN RESIGNATION FOLLOWED. HIS CLOSEST ASSOCIATES AT THE TREASURY WERE GENUINELY SURPRISED.

GW1242PEW NM

A85WX
(450)
(ADVANCE FOR PMS FRIDAY, JULY 6--EDITORS NOTE DATE)
(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 6-(-0)-ATTACKED BY SEVEN JAPANESE SUICIDE PILOTS, THE DESTROYER NEWCOMB BAGGED THREE BUT WAS TURNED INTO A SCENE OF WRECKAGE BY THE OTHERS.

THE NEWCOMB SUFFERED 91 CASUALTIES WHILE ANOTHER WARSHIP, THE DESTROYER LEUTZE, COUNTED 84 AS THE LAST JAPANESE FANATIC SKIDDED ACROSS THE NEWCOMB AND INTO THE STERN OF THE LEUTZE WHICH HAD PULLED ALONGSIDE TO GIVE AID. BOTH SURVIVED.

THE NAVY, RECOUNTING ANOTHER TALE OF AMERICAN HEROISM AT SEA, SAID THE BATTLE BLAZED TWO HOURS LATE ON APRIL 6 WHEN THE NEWCOMB WAS SUPPORTING HEAVY FLEET UNITS NEAR IE SHIMA IN THE RYUKYUS OFF SOUTHERN JAPAN. THE SUICIDE PLANES TRICKLED THROUGH A SCREEN OF INTERCEPTING U.S. FIGHTERS WHICH HAD BLOCKED A VERY LARGE FORMATION OF ENEMY FLYERS.

VIRTUALLY DISEMBOWELED, THE NAVY SAID THE NEWCOMB, "SEASONED VETERAN OF PACIFIC WARFARE FROM THE MARSHALLS THROUGH IWO, IS AFLOAT TODAY BECAUSE HER HEROIC CREW, MANY WITH HAIR AFLAME AND CLOTHES BURNED OFF, REFUSED TO GIVE HER UP EVEN WHEN ALL POWER AND COMMUNICATION WAS LOST AND MORE THAN HALF OF THE SHIP WAS ENVELOPED IN FLAMES."

JUL 7 1945

THE FIRST KAMIKAZE PILOT WAS CUT DOWN 20 FEET FROM THE NEWCOMB, AND ONCE. A SECOND TRIED HIS LUCK BUT WAS HIT AND, AS THE COMMANDING OFFICER, COMDR. IRA E. MC MILLIAN, FORT WORTH, TEX., TURNED THE DESTROYER SHARPLY, THE JAPANESE PLOPPED HARMLESSLY INTO ITS WAKE.

THE THIRD JAPANESE STRUCK AMIDSHIPS, ALTHOUGH HIT. THE PLANE SPRAYED GASOLINE, STEAM SHOT FROM A BOILER AND THE AMIDSHIP SECTION BECAME AN INFERNO.

THE FOURTH JAPANESE WAS CUT DOWN FAR OFF BY THE NEWCOMB GUNNERS, MANY OF WHOM HAD BEEN THROWN BODILY FROM THEIR STATIONS BY THE HIT. THEN TWO MORE PLANES TOOK UP THE ATTACK AT THE SAME MOMENT. ONE SLAMMED INTO THE NEWCOMB AMIDSHIPS WITH A TERRIFIC BLAST.

ALL POWER WAS LOST, THE ENGINE ROOMS WERE WRECKED, AMMUNITION MAGAZINES WERE ABLAZE AND THE GUN HANDLING ROOMS ON FIRE. SMOKE AND FLAME SHOT 1,000 YARDS INTO THE AIR. THE SHIP STOOD STILL.

THE SIXTH JAPANESE, STRUCK BY ACCURATE GUNFIRE THROWN FROM THE MIDST OF THE SMOKE AND FLAME, KEPT COMING, SLAMMED INTO THE FORWARD STACK AND MORE GASOLINE SPLASHED INTO THE MOLTEN WRECKAGE AMIDSHIPS.

THE LEUTZE WAS COMING AT HIGH SPEED, DARING HEAVY SEAS AND THE PERIL OF THE NEWCOMB'S FLAMING MAGAZINES. THE LEUTZE'S COMMANDING OFFICER, LT. LEON GRABOWSKY, PATERSON, N.J., MANEUVERED ALONGSIDE, AND HER FIREFIGHTERS, DOCTORS AND HOSPITAL CORPSMEN POURED ABOARD THE NEWCOMB.

A86WX
AT THIS MOMENT, THE PILOT OF THE SEVENTH JAPANESE PLANE AIMED FOR BOTH SHIPS, SETTING HIS COURSE FOR THE NEWCOMB'S BRIDGE. BOTH DESTROYERS OPENED FIRE, AND THE PLANE'S WING WAS HIT, SWERVING IT FROM THE BRIDGE, BUT IT SCRAPED THE DECK OF THE NEWCOMB AND RAMMED INTO THE STERN OF THE LEUTZE.

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ANOTHER DESTROYER RACED TO THE NEWCOMB'S AID AS THE HARD-HIT LEUTZE BEGAN TO DRIFT AWAY, HER CREW FIGHTING HER OWN FIRES AND AIDING HER WOUNDED. THE NEWCOMB'S FIRES WERE OUT IN ANOTHER HALF HOUR AND BOTH REACHED REPAIR BASES.

AT ONE TIME THE LEUTZE'S FANTAIL WAS TWO FEET UNDER WATER.
(END ADVANCE FOR PMS FRIDAY, JULY 6)
SU826AEW

AMMUNITION
(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON,JULY 6-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMIES FIGHTING GERMANY WITH CANNON SOMETIMES IDLE FOR LACK OF AMMUNITION RECEIVED HUGE TONNAGES OF AIR BOMBS THEY COULDN'T USE.

DISCLOSING THIS TODAY THE SENATE WAR INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE ALSO SAID AMERICAN DELAY IN SENDING JET PROPULSION PLANES TO EUROPE VERY NEARLY ALLOWED THE GERMANS, ALREADY FAR AHEAD IN THEIR PRODUCTION, TO REGAIN AIR SUPREMACY OVER EUROPE.

"FOR OVER A YEAR," THE COMMITTEE SAID IN REPORTING ON EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATIONS HERE AND ABROAD, "OUR AIR CORPS IN THE FIELD HAD BEEN ADVISING PROCUREMENT OFFICIALS AT HOME OF THE IMMINENCE OF THIS SITUATION.

"YET, UP TO THE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES ONLY TWO AMERICAN JET PLANES HAD FOUND THEIR WAY TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS."

THE UNWANTED AIR BOMBS, THE COMMITTEE SAID, WERE ONE TYPE OF 20 POUNDERS IN 500 POUND CLUSTERS AND ANOTHER OF 260-POUND FRAGMENTATION BOMBS. THE REPORT SAID AIR FORCE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD TESTIFIED "THEY HAD NO USE FOR ONE (THE FORMER) TYPE AND A VERY LIMITED USE FOR THE OTHER.

"THESE BOMBS WERE SIMPLY ALLOWED TO ACCUMULATE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT ON SOME OCCASIONS THE AIR FORCES WERE WITHOUT MORE USEFUL TYPES OF BOMBS WHICH THEY DESIRED TO ENABLE THEM TO COMPLETE MISSIONS. X X X

"WITNESSES IN THE UNITED STATES CONTEND THAT THE THEATER ORDERED THESE QUANTITIES TO BE SHIPPED, WHEREAS THE UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY OF OFFICERS IN THE THEATER WAS THAT THEY DID NOT DESIRE THESE BOMBS AND THE BOMBS IN EFFECT WERE FORCED UPON THEM."

THE COMMITTEE SAID AN ARTILLERY AMMUNITION SHORTAGE IN 105 AND 155-MILLIMETER CALIBERS DEVELOPED IN OCTOBER, 1944, AND NEVER WAS OVERCOME, REQUIRING THE SEVENTH ARMY TO TAKE SOME OF THE AVAILABLE SUPPLIES FROM THE ITALIAN FRONT SO IT COULD LAND IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

JUL 7 1945

A8WX

"IT WAS ALSO TESTIFIED BY THESE (SEVENTH ARMY) OFFICERS THAT ON SOME OCCASIONS DECISIONS TO REFRAIN FROM ATTACKING WERE PREDICATED ON AN INSUFFICIENCY OF ARTILLERY AMMUNITION TO SUSTAIN THE PARTICULAR ATTACKS," THE COMMITTEE STATED.

IT SAID THERE HAD BEEN "A GENERAL MISCONCEPTION" AT HOME THAT THE FAULT WAS DUE TO A FAILURE ON THE PART OF THE PLANTS PRODUCING THE AMMUNITION.

SAYING THIS WAS ENTIRELY UNTRUE, THE COMMITTEE LAID THE WHOLE BLAME TO A "FAILURE TO PLAN PROCUREMENT FOR SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF THE DESIRED TYPES OF AMMUNITION IN TIME TO OBTAIN THEM."

WHILE REPORTING THAT "AS A WHOLE, THE COLOSSAL TASK OF SUPPLYING OUR VICTORIOUS TROOPS WAS A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS," THE COMMITTEE CALLED FOR AN OVERHAUL OF THE PROCUREMENT SYSTEM TO REFLECT MORE RAPIDLY CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS FRIDAY, JULY 6)

G253AEW

ADD JAPCASTS AXIS FOOD

THE "PEOPLE'S WEAPONS" WILL BE KNOWN AS "CERTAIN VICTORY WEAPONS," TOKYO SAID, AND EXPLAINED THEY ARE NECESSITATED BY THE SHIFT FROM A LONG RANGE WAR TO AN "INNER SPHERE TACTIC."

MEMBERS OF THE CIVILIAN CORPS WILL BECOME MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY, BUT WILL REMAIN AT THEIR WARTIME JOBS UNTIL CALLED UPON FOR "ACTUAL FIGHTING. MORE THAN 150,000 RAILROAD WORKERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN MOBILIZED, WITH MALES 16 TO 60 AND WOMEN 17 TO 40 PRESSED INTO THE CORPS.

JAPAN HAS ORDERED ALL AVAILABLE LAND PLACED INTO POTATO CULTIVATION TO PRODUCE ALCOHOL, TOKYO SAID, INDICATING A SHORTAGE OF AIRCRAFT FUEL.

AND AS THE JAPAN POLITICAL ASSOCIATION LAUNCHED AN INVESTIGATION OF BOMBED-OUT CIVILIANS, THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED STEPPED UP PRODUCTION BY SMALL PLANTS TO OFFSET ADMITTED DAMAGE TO INDUSTRIAL AREAS HIT BY AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS.

TOKYO REPORTED "ENEMY" WARSHIPS LAST TUESDAY SHELLED TARGETS ON KAIHYO ISLAND IN THE SEA OF OKHOTSK. THIS AMPLIFIED ITS REPORT TWO DAYS AGO OF NAVAL SHELLING OF SHIKUKA IN TARAIKA BAY THE SAME DAY. TARAIKA BAY IS OFF THE EASTERN COAST OF KARAFUTO, JAPANESE-HELD HALF OF AN ISLAND SHARED WITH RUSSIA NORTH OF JAPAN.

JG344PCW NM

JUL 7 1945

SAN DIEGO,CALIF.,JULY 6 (AP)-THE WORLD'S LARGEST TROOP CARRIER LAND-BASED AIRPLANE, DESIGNATED XC-99, IS BEING CONSTRUCTED HERE BY CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORP. FOR THE ARMY AIR FORCES, HARRY WOODHEAD, CONVAIR PRESIDENT, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE LONG RANGE, HIGH SPEED TRANSPORT IS THE MILITARY COUNTERPART OF CONVAIR'S RECENTLY ANNOUNCED MODEL, 37, A 204-PASSENGER AIRLINER ORDERED BY PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS FOR POSTWAR TRANSOCEANIC SERVICE. THE XC-99 HAS A WINGSPAN OF 230 FEET, A LENGTH OF 183 FEET, AND IS POWERED BY SIX PUSHER TYPE ENGINES.

:9,;-84'S FORT WORTH, TEX., AND VULTEE FIELD, CALIF., DIV

CONVAIR'S FORT WORTH, TEX., AND VULTEE FIELD, CALIF., DIVISIONS ARE ALSO BUILDING COMPONENTS FOR THE GIANT TRANSPORT.

GG744ACW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 6-(AP)-LT.GEN.HOLLAND M.SMITH, WHO WILL LEAVE HERE TODAY FOR SAN DIEGO TO TAKE OVER THE MARINE CORPS TRAINING AND REPLACEMENT COMMAND, TERMS THE JAPANESE "STINKING, EVIL-SMELLING RATS, GUILTY OF TREACHERY, TORTURE, RAPE AND MURDER," WHO WILL GIVE UP WHEN THEIR HOMELAND FALLS.

GEN.SMITH ARRIVED IN SAN FRANCISCO YESTERDAY FROM HONOLULU AFTER TURNING OVER HIS POST OF COMMANDING GENERAL, FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC, TO LT.GEN.ROY S.GEIGER.

HE EXPLAINED THAT HIS SELF-REQUESTED TRANSFER TO MAINLAND DUTY WAS IN ANTICIPATION OF HIS RETIREMENT NEXT YEAR, AND TO MAKE WAY FOR PROMOTION OF YOUNGER MARINE OFFICERS IN THE FIELD. HE COMMANDED MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS FROM TARAWA TO IWO JIMA.

THE GENERAL EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE SOLDIERS WILL STOP FIGHTING OVERNIGHT AFTER THEIR LEADERS GIVE THE ORDER, BUT SAID NIPPONESE INDUSTRIALISTS WILL HAVE A MAJOR INFLUENCE IN MAKING THE DECISION TO END THE WAR. HE DECLINED TO SPECULATE ON WHEN HOSTILITIES WOULD CEASE.

"I DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CLEAN THE JAPANESE OUT OF CHINA," HE SAID. "DEFEAT ON THE HOMELAND IS THE KEY. JAPAN'S SUPPLY OF MATERIALS IS DIMINISHING, ITS FLEET ABOUT DESTROYED, MERCHANT MARINE ON ITS LAST LEGS AND AIR ARM IMPOTENT. HOW LONG THE ENEMY CAN TAKE WHAT HE IS GETTING IS ANYBODY'S GUESS."

HW447APW

B70

JUL 7 1945

NEW YORK, JULY 6-(AP)-COL.EVANS F.CARLSON, LEADER OF "CARLSON'S RAIDERS," WAS AWARDED A GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR TODAY BY THE NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO) FOR "HIU OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF UNITY ON THE BATTLEFRONT AND ON THE HOME FRONT."

CARLSON WAS UNABLE TO RECEIVE THE MEDAL PERSONALLY BECAUSE HE IS IN THE NAVAL HOSPITAL AT SAN DIEGO, CALIF., UNDERGOING A BONE-GRAFING OPERATION NECESSITATED BY WOUNDS RECEIVED AT SAIPAN.

B1154AEW

30.24-78703

New York, JULY 6-(AP)-A BROADCAST TASS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS AWARDED KING MIHAI OF ROMANIA ITS HIGHEST AWARD, THE ORDER OF VICTORY.

THE DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FCC, SAID THE AWARD WAS FOR "COURAGEOUS ACTION IN THE RADICAL CHANGE OF ROMANIA'S POLICY IN FAVOR OF A BREAK WITH HITLERITE GERMANY AND AN ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS AT A MOMENT WHEN THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY WAS NOT CLEARLY DETERMINED."

JUL 7 1945

QQ1230PEW

UNDATED STRIKES

450

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) STEEL AND COAL PRODUCTION WAS HIT TODAY AS NEW DISPUTES, ONE CLOSING THE COUNTRY'S SECOND LARGEST STEEL MILL, POPPED UP ALONG THE NATION'S LABOR FRONT.

THE RETURN TO WORK OF 16,700 CIO-UNITED RUBBER WORKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT SEIZED GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY PLANTS IN AKRON, O., WAS EXPECTED, FOLLOWING A 20-DAY STRIKE, BUT OTHER STOPPAGES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY KEPT IDLE SOME 50,000 MEN AND WOMEN.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO PLANT OF THE CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY, A COMPANY SPOKESMAN SAID, WAS FORCED TO SHUT DOWN TODAY, IDLING 13,000 EMPLOYES, FOLLOWING A WORK STOPPAGE BY 50 PLANT CIO RAILROAD OPERATORS. THE PLANT'S NORMAL PRODUCTION OF STEEL FOR THE WAR EFFORT IS 10,500 TONS EVERY 24 HOURS, AND IT RANKS SECOND TO THE COMPANY'S HUGE GARY (IND.) PLANT IN SIZE.

IN CLEVELAND, REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION'S HUGE CONTINUOUS STRIP MILL WAS CLOSED BY AN "UNAUTHORIZED" STOPPAGE BY 100 CIO UNITED STEELWORKERS AND LABOR DISPUTES KEPT IDLE 4,100 COAL MINERS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, CUTTING ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION 12,500 TONS DAILY.

A COMPANY SPOKESMAN AT THE CARNEGIE-ILLINOIS COMPANY SAID THE STOPPAGE BY THE RAILROAD OPERATORS STEMMED FROM A STRIKE LAST WEEK BY 30 MAINTENANCE MEN, WHICH RESULTED IN THE LAYING OFF OF RAILROAD WORKERS. THEY CHARGED THAT SENIORITY RIGHTS HAD BEEN IGNORED IN THE LAY-OFFS.

REPUBLIC STEEL OFFICIALS SAID THE STOPPAGE AT THE STRIP MILL, WHICH STARTED MONDAY, MAY CAUSE COMPANY FINISHING UNITS TO SHUT DOWN FOR LACK OF MATERIALS. CIO OFFICIALS SAID THEY WOULD URGE THE STEEL-WORKERS TO RETURN TO THEIR POSTS.

IN WILKES-BARRE, PA., OWEN WILLIAMS, REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION, SAID THE WORK STOPPAGE BY 4,100 MINERS AT THE PROSPECT AND HENRY WORKINGS, HAZLETON SHAFT OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY COAL CO., AND THE HUBER MINE OF THE GLEN ALDEN COAL CO., IS CUTTING ANTHRACITE PRODUCTION 12,500 TONS DAILY.

WHILE THE NAVY OPERATED THE GOODYEAR PLANTS, 16,500 EMPLOYES OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. IN AKRON REMAINED ON STRIKE FOR THE SIXTH DAY. IN TOLEDO, THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE INDICATION OF SETTLEMENT OF THE STOPPAGE BY 6,000 EMPLOYES OF THE SPICER MANUFACTURING CO., PRODUCER OF JEEP PARTS.

THE 1,700 STRIKING NEWSPAPER AND MAIL DELIVERERS' UNION MEMBERS IN NEW YORK CITY WERE NOTOFIED BY THE WAR LABOR BOARD TO RETURN TO WORK TODAY, ENDING A STRIKE WHICH SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT HAS PARALYZED DELIVERY OF ALL BUT ONE OF THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN DAILIES.

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A THREATENED STRIKE OF TWO RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS ON TWO TRAINS SERVING SOME 75,000 COMMUTERS IN THE CHICAGO AREA WAS DELAYED WHEN UNION AND RAILROAD OFFICIALS AGREED TO ASK FOR APPOINTMENT OF A PRESIDENTIAL EMERGENCY BOARD TO HEAR THE WAGE DISPUTE.

MEMBERS OF THE MOBILE (ALA.) METAL TRADES COUNCIL AFL VOTED TO END A TWO-DAY WALKOUT WHICH KEPT 8,000 IDLE AT THE GULF SHIP-BUILDING CORPORATION PLANT.

SEVEN OTHER STOPPAGES CONTINUED, WITH NO INDICATION OF IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENT. THEY AFFECTED 7,900 AT THE MACK MANUFACTURING CORPOR-ATION'S FOUR PLANTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND PLAINFIELD, N.J.,(2), K ALLENTOWN, PA.; 1,100
ATION'S FOUR PLANTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND PLAINFIELD, N.J.,(2), AND ALLENTOWN, PA.; 1,100 PRINTING TRADESMEN AT THE R.R. DONNELLEY AND SONS COMPANY IN CHICAGO; 700 LUMBER WORKERS IN DETROIT AND 530 OIL WORKERS IN PORT ARTHUR, TEX.

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Japs Pounded From Ryukyus To Honshu

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JAP HOMELAND POUNDED FROM OKINAWA BASE

MacArthur's Fliers Continue Attacks—Nimitz Bags Nine Ships

Guam, SUNDAY, July 8—(AP)—More attacks on Japanese shipping and air bases extending from the Ryukyus up to the coast of Honshu, where 600 Superfortresses heavily raided five homeland cities without loss Saturday, were disclosed today in latest communiques.

NIGHT

Kyushu, southernmost Japanese island, has been raided for the third straight day by Fifth Air Force planes newly based on Okinawa, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported fram Manila headquarters which covers the Fifth's operations. They shot down four of six planes encountered Thursday and probably destroyed the other two, without loss to themselves.

Off the south coast of Honshu, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported today, Mitchell bombers of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing sent rockets into four Japanese ships Friday.

Enemy air bases north and south of Okinawa were pounced on Friday and Saturday by Marine aircraft which set seven grounded planes ablaze.

Nine Jap Ships Blasted

In all, Nimitz listed a bag of nine enemy ships, including five cargo vessels damaged while at anchor off the China coast in the Yellow Sea yesterday.

The B-29s, making their fourth attack in six days, burned and blasted five aluminum, oil, rail and industrial centers with 4,000 tons of bombs in the pre-dawn hours of Saturday.

No Japanese fighters challenged the raiding mission, probably the largest yet, the Twentieth Air Force announced today. Anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate.

The attacks brought to 30 the number of Japanese homeland cities hit by B-29 fire raids. Reconnaisance photographs showed the total area of runs, now accurately observed in 25 of the cities, had reached more than 126 square miles.

Fires Blaze Around Fuji

Crews of the Superfortresses in Saturday's mission saw fires blazing through clouds around Nippon's majestic Mt. Fuji.

The 12,000-foot peak, highest in Japan, reflected towering infernos above the Shimizu aluminum producing center, Nippon's largest, and the cities of Kofu and Chiba.

Long lines of refugee vehicles were sighted fleeing from Kofu.

The flames at Shimizu raged to the waterfront.

Other targets, outside the Mt. Fuji area, were the Maruzen Oil Refinery, 35 miles southwest of Osaka, and Akashi, aircraft producing city near Kobe.

Most spectacular of the conflagrations was at Shimizu, 20 miles southwest of Fuji. The flames literally burned the clouds apart, reported Lieut. Samuel Hooks, of Goldsboro, N. C. He explained the phenomenon was caused by thermal air currents.

Fires were observed blazing through the clouds above Kofu, about 15 miles northwest of Fuji, and smoke columns rose 20,000 feet above Chiba, 40 miles northeast of Fuji, across Tokyo Bay.

The conflagration at the Maruzen Refinery blazed through the early morning darkness "like a terrific tropical sunset," reported Capt. Carleton Lee, of Atlanta, Ga.

Japs Admit Raids

(Japanese Army and Navy district communiques, as broadcast by Tokyo radio and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, claimed the B-29s struck around midnight Friday and during early Saturday and that fires were under control by dawn. The communiques estimated more than 400 B-29s participated and failed to claim any was shot down.)

The returning B-29 crewmen said Japanese fighter opposition was nil and anti-aircraft fire generally light.

Latest reconnaissance photographs of previous raid damage showed five square miles of ruins in Himeji, Kure, Kumamoto and Ube on Honshu Island and in Hochi on Shikoku Island.

The Hitachi Engineering Works near Sukegawa was shown almost completely knocked out. Light damage was observable at the Nippon Oil Refinery near Kudamatsu.

Seventh Air Force Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima reported they destroyed eight Japanese planes and damaged 25 others in a strafing sweep over the Tokyo area and Kyushu Island airfields, Friday. They found few Japanese planes in the air. Most of those hit were on fields.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Saturday communique announced Fifth Air Force fighters newly based at Okinawa, made their second raid on the Japanese mainland July 4. As in the initial attack the previous day the raiders struck at airfields against "light opposition."

600 B-29s Hit 5 Cities.

Guam, July 7 (A. P.).—New fires, touched off by about 600 night-raiding Superforts, swept through five Japanese cities today, adding major aluminum-producing and oil refinery areas to the 126 square miles of industrial Japan already knocked out by B-29s.

As jubilant airmen returning from today's pre-dawn strike told of gigantic conflagrations, the Twenty-first Bomber Command announced reconnaissance photographs showed five additional square miles burned out in recent strikes on five other cities. They were Kure, Himeji, Ube on Honshu Island and Kochi on Shikoku. This makes the 126 square mile total.

Another major oil refinery hit today in perhaps the largest raid of the war blazed through the clouds "like a terrific tropical sunset." The greatest blaze lighted by the Superforts' 4,000 tons of incendiaries and high explosives was in Japan's largest aluminum producing center.

[The Twentieth Air Force Headquarters in Washington reported that no planes were lost on the five-way raid. Jap fighter plane opposition was described as absent and anti-aircraft fire as meager and inaccurate. At Kofu, returning flyers reported, huge fires were burning and a long line of vehicles were observed leaving the city. The strike against the port city of Shimizu started fires that raged to the water front.]

The mission was the fourth in six days in which the B-29s have dumped 11,000 tons of bombs on Japan.

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Two Cities Burn.

Targets in today's big B-29 strike in the dark hours between midnight and dawn were:

Shimizu, twenty miles southwest of Mount Fuji and site of a plant that produced half of Japan's aluminum;

Shimotsu, thirty-five miles southwest of Osaka and site of the big Maruzen oil refinery, one of the empire's most vital plants;

Kofu, seventy miles west of Tokyo, city of 100,000, with rail shops, spinning mills and military barracks;

Chiba, twenty miles southeast of Tokyo on Tokyo Bay, railway junction and military depot center; and

Akashi, home factory of the Kawasaki Aircraft Company, hit in four previous raids and already 71 per cent destroyed.

Most spectacular blow of the five was struck at Shimizu, where returning flyers used the word "conflagration"—superlative in the fiery language of B-29 crews—to describe the results.

Fires Cause Currents.

"The fires were so terrific they caused thermal currents that broke up the clouds and permitted good visibility," said Lieut. Samuel Hooks of Goldsboro, N. C.

Glowing gold and crimson through the clouds, the Maruzen refinery looked "like a terrific tropical sunset," said Capt. Carleton Lee of Atlanta, Ga.

"The clouds below us were like a solid sheet of flame."

Lieut. David Ricaud of 259 Fisher avenue, White Plains, N. Y., reported six enemy fighters made continual passes at his plane but the pilot, Major William Hensley, San Antonio, Tex., balked them by evasive action.

[The Tokyo radio, acknowledging the raids, said fires were started at Chiba and "a few other lesser cities," but contended all were put out this morning. The enemy broadcast, recorded by the FCC, identified one city hit as Kainan, but this is so near Shimotsu that apparently the same locality was meant. The Japanese said the raids lasted three and one-half to four hours.]

Bombers who hit Kofu reported sighting large fires burning beneath the clouds, while those at Chiba set fires which pushed up towering smoke columns 20,000 feet into the clear sky above the undercast. Observation at Akashi was limited.

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126 Square Miles Are Laid Waste By U. S. Raids on 25 Jap Cities

Guam, July 7 (A. P.).—The ruin wrought by Superfortress fire raids covers more than 126 square miles in twenty-five Japanese industrial cities. Reconnaissance photographs today disclosed five square miles of new damage in five more cities—Himeji, Kure, Kumamoto and Ube, on Honshu, and Kochi on the south central island of Shikoku. Raid damage in five other cities remains to be assessed.

Today's photographs further disclosed the almost complete ruin of the Hitachi Engineering Works near Sukegawa and light damage to the Nippon oil refinery near Kudamatsu on the south coast of Honshu, fronting on the Inland Sea.

Here are the burned-out areas of each of the twenty-five cities:

Tokyo, 56.30 square miles; Nagoya, 12.33; Yokohama, 8.94; Osaka, 16.93; Kawasaki, 3.37; Kobe, 6.80; Hamamatsu, 1.81; Kagoshima, 2.085; Shizuoka, 2.28; Yokkaichi, 1.23; Toyohashi, 1.70; Amagasaki, .71; Fukuoka, 1.30; Omuta, .11.

Moji, .32; Shimonoseki, .51; Sasebo, .41; Nobeoka, .515; Tokushima, 1.70; Okayama, 2.13; Himeji, 1.38; Kure, 1.50; Ube, .42; Kumamoto, .80; Kochi, .92.

24 Liaison Planes Make Long Flight

Okinawa, July 5 [AP—Delayed]. In close formation, unarmed and skirting Japanese-held islands, 24 little army liaison planes flew today from northern Luzon to Yontan airfield on Okinawa, 748 miles, in seven and one half hours.

It was the longest overwater hop ever made by the L-5 planes, which are only slightly modified from the two-place civilian sport ships of the "cub" classification, which are used for evacuation of wounded, movement of personnel and artillery spotting or messenger work.

Little Planes Protected

Pilots of larger planes frankly were skeptical that the small craft could make it.

Two army air search rescue Catalina amphibians mothered the little planes on the long trip. Each was prepared to pick up liaison pilots from the water in event of a crash landing.

Not an engine failure, not a sign of major difficulty was reported over the phones with which all of the L-5 pilots were in constant communications with the "Cats" and flight leaders.

BALIKPAPAN BAY NOW COMPLETELY IN AUSSIE HANDS

Invasion Ahead of Schedule —First Phase Has Ended —Casualties Light.

Manila, July 7 (A. P.).—First phase of the fight for southeast Borneo's flaming oil centers has ended ahead of schedule, Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent, reported today from the swiftly moving Aussie front.

Australia's veteran Seventh Division crossed the three-mile-wide mouth of Balikpapan Bay Thursday in American-manned Amtracs and LCMs to secure both shores and complete their immediate tasks. These were: Capture of the town, seizure of Sepinggang and Manggar airstrips and control of the bay.

Hours—even minutes—there were vital as the Aussies first landed among some of the strongest Japanese defenses in the southwest Pacific now are secondary, Brines reported.

Casualties, which Brines said

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could have equalled Iwo Jima's toll, actually were only 214 Australian dead, twenty-two missing and 420 wounded, primarily because at Balikpapan "the Japanese had room to flee from the terrific pre-invasion bombardment." On tiny Iwo there was no room.

3031 Japs Killed.

Japanese have lost 3,031 dead and 274 prisoners in all Borneo operations, including those on the north coast, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported.

The Australians' hop across Balikpapan Bay secured Penadjam Point, site of Japanese coastal batteries, and troops were thrusting inland across swampy ground against light opposition.

Tough, close-in fighting was reported at the Pandansari refinery near Balikpapan, and the enemy also was resisting strongly as his main force withdrew toward the Sambodja oil fields.

The Aussies now hold eighteen miles of the coast from Penadjam to Manggar Airfield, ten air miles northeast of Balikpapan. Sambodja is fifteen miles north of the airfield.

A few mortar shells harassed the bay crossing, and coastal guns and 75-millimeter artillery hampered the Sambodja drive.

North of Balikpapan other Aussie units proved enemy positions around the Baroe Peninsula across the Pandansari River. Farther eastward a parallel push progressed slowly along the road to Samarinda, fifty-five miles northeast of Balikpapan — the last enemy-held oil producing area in southeast Borneo.

Allied warships which supported the invasion fired more than 1,250 tons of shells, and bombers dropped more than 3,000 tons of high explosives on shoreline defenses, Rear Admiral Albert G. Noble disclosed.

ported today.

Other elements of the same Australian division were driving northward towards the Sambodja and Samarinda Oil Fields, 23 and 55 miles, respectively, northeast of Balikpapan. Mined roads and artillery fire were used by the withdrawing enemy to defend these last two important Japanese-held oil areas.

One Japanese plane raided the Balikpapan area without result, and Allied planes supporting the ground offensive "ranged at will over Borneo," Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said. Two Japanese freighters were destroyed at the southern port of Bandjermasin.

Jungle Dangers Cited

In their flight northward, the Japanese had the choice of a death stand, surrender in the marshy oil lands, or escape into the unexplored jungle domain of the head-hunting Dyaks to the westward.

"The Dyaks probably will finish them off," said Capt. J. W. Zylstra, of Amsterdam, commander of a Netherlands unit of Indonesians and West Indians scouting for the Aussies. Poisonous snakes and insects are other hazards of the jungle.

Balikpapan was secured Thursday with a swift cross-bay thrust in which the Australians captured Penadjam Point, putting Japanese coastal batteries out of action.

But the Aussies met stiff opposition in hand-to-hand fighting with an enemy naval ground force defending the Pandansari refinery north of Balikpapan.

Drive Ahead of Schedule

Capture of Penadjam Point, achieved with the aid of American-manned amphibious craft, put a swift end to the first five-day phase of the campaign, which is ahead of schedule, Associated Press Correspondent Russell Brines reported from the battle zone.

The speedy five-day initial operation gave the Aussies command of 18 miles of the coast, from Pendjam to Manggar Airfield to the northeast, and two airfields—the 4,000-foot strip at Manggar and Sepinggan Drome.

Brines said the Japanese around Balikpapan had some of the strongest defenses Allied forces had encountered in the Southwest Pacific, but the enemy chose to withdraw its main force from the invasion poundings of Allied warships and planes.

Rear Adm. Albert G. Noble said the Allied warships had fired more than 1,250 tons of shells, while bombers had hit the Japanese shore positions with 3,000 tons of explosives.

Australian casualties, which would have been heavy had the Nipponese stayed to fight on the shore, were remarkably low. Headquarters reported yesterday 214 Aussies had been killed, with 22 more missing and 420 wounded.

Japanese dead, counted through all Borneo operations including the Australian invasions on the north coast, were 3,031, headquarters said. Prisoners totaled 274.

Aussies Push 6 Miles Past Balikpapan Port

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Drive Inland From Penadjam Port as Japs Flee North —Foe Faces Death Stand, Surrender, or Retreat Through Unexplored Jungle

Manila, SUNDAY, July 8—(AP)—Australian Seventh Division troops have pushed six miles northeastward beyond the now-secured Borneo oil port of Balikpapan and are thrusting steadily inland from Penadjam Point, across Balikpapan Bay, a Southwest Pacific communique reported today.

12 JAPANESE SPIES AND ONE FILIPINO HANGED IN MANILA

Caught in Civilian Clothes, They Were Attempting to Locate MacArthur.

Manila, July 7 (A. P.).—The Japanese sent spies into Manila after the capital's liberation with instructions to determine the location of Gen. MacArthur's headquarters—and a dozen of them were caught and hanged in June, military authorities disclosed today.

One officer said that the spies insisted they were given no instructions for any action against the American commander but were only to find where he was living.

One Filipino also was hanged. All were caught in civilian clothes. Some had hand grenades and written instructions. They were arrested by the counter intelligence corps as they entered Manila and were condemned by military court on pleas of guilty.

Officers declined to disclose details of how the spies were apprehended, but they described the enemy's methods as crude.

Most of the Japanese were former civilian residents of Manila who were taken into the enemy's military before the American invasion of Luzon.

The spies were also instructed to obtain the location of military objectives and find out the current value of the yen.

One officer said that none of the spies was believed to have returned to the Japanese with any information. Usually they did not even reach Manila. Some of those picked up said that they were sent out because the earlier spies had never returned.

The Japanese spies insisted that their lives were already forfeited when they accepted the mission and they refused to worry about death sentences. Instead they were happy to be alive as long as they were.

COL. JOCK CLIFFORD KILLED IN ACTION

With Twenty-fourth Division Near Davao, June 24 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The famed old "Rock of Chickamauga" Infantry regiment has lost one of the finest leaders in its long line of heroes.

Col. Thomas E. (Jock) Clifford Jr., Commander of the Nineteenth Regiment of the Twenty-fourth Division, was killed by successive enemy mortar shells while directing the bloody assault on the village of Tamogan.

Simple burial services for the former West Point football star were attended by the division commander, Major-Gen. Roscoe B. Woodruff. Otherwise, it was a typical soldier's burial as Jock would have wanted it.

Clifford won nationwide acclaim as center of the Army football teams of 1933, 34 and 35. His home was Ceredo, W. Va.; his mother lives at Ronceverte, W. Va. He won the Silver Star and the Distinguished Service Cross and the battalion he led during the Leyte fight won a Presidential citation.

His death came without warning. The first mortar shell crumpled Clifford to the ground, seriously wounded. His operating officer, Capt. Robert B. Chapman of Chicago, Ill., ran to his aid. A second mortar burst landed almost on top of the two men, killing Clifford and wounding Chapman. The Yanks promptly surged out of their holes and blasted the Japanese out of Tamogan.

THINKS JAPS MAY LOSE THEIR HEADS

Balikpapan, Borneo, July 7 (A. P.).—Head-hunting Dyak tribesmen probably will wipe out any Japanese soldiers who try to flee through the jungles to escape Allied troops in Borneo, a Netherlands Army officer declared today.

Capt. J. W. Zylstra of Amsterdam, commanding a Dutch unit attached to Australian forces, said that the fierce Dyaks are formidable fighters and very clever in the jungles.

"In addition to the head hunters the Japs will have to survive snakes, insects and terrain," Zylstra said." But the Dyaks probably will finish them off."

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Soong's Trip To Moscow Spurs Talk Russians May Fight Japan

By ALEX H. SINGLETON

London, July 7—(AP)—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong's mission to Moscow raised increasing speculation in diplomatic quarters today over the possibility that Russia's role in the Pacific War would occupy a top place on the agenda of the approaching Big Three conference.

Responsible, but non-attributable sources, said flatly that it would be impossible to discuss Chinese-Soviet relations in the Far East without taking into consideration the outcome of the Japanese war and its impact upon Far Eastern affairs.

The belief Russia eventually would enter the war against Japan has been based on three factors:

1 — Long standing suspicion, which has resulted in both countries' maintaining strong armies on Russia's eastern border.

2—Russia's demonstrated determination, as evidenced by a request to participate in the Tangier discussion, to have a voice in settlements involving areas important to the preservation of world stability.

3—Soviet determination to surround the country with friendly governments, as demonstrated by the pressure which forced the creation of a new Polish government.

One American source said that discussions of co-ordinated European settlements would be handicapped unless an agreement is reached—at least on a general basis—on Russia's future in the Far East.

He took this position with the argument that any such settlements would set a precedent for future agreements in the Far East and that questions such as the use of international waterways, bases and control of former enemy territory, must be settled on a worldwide rather than a sectional basis.

The London Sunday Chronicle, in its principal page one story, said tonight:

"There are many indications Russia intends to change her neutrality toward Japan and come in with Great Britain and the United States to finish the war in the Far East in the shortest possible time. It is expected this matter will be fully discussed during the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three."

The Chronicle said the reported change in Russia's attitude was "due to the fact Stalin is aware that a future peace conference in Europe will have to be postponed till the war in the Far East is brought to a victorious end."

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CHURCHILL SEES CHINA MINUS JAPS

London, July 7 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill predicted today "the day is not far distant" when the Japanese will be driven from all Chinese territory. This message to Chiang Kai-shek was made public soon after Churchill departed for Hendaye, France, where his office said "he hopes to have a few days' rest before attending the [illegible] conference."

He and Mrs. Churchill arrived at Bordeaux late today.

Churchill pledged Britain would concentrate all its efforts in cooperation with the Allies to win a final victory in the Pacific. His message marked the eighth anniversary of the war between China and Japan.

The last six weeks have been strenuous for the Prime Minister. He conducted a bitter election campaign and attended to many of the duties of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who is ailing.

The announcement from 10 Downing Street said that the French Government had been consulted on the visit, which "is purely of private character."

Papers Urge Unified Control

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Unified Allied control over all Germany was urged by four leading British newspapers today in simultaneous editorials opposing splitting the Reich into four zones of occupation with different policies in each zone.

Declaring the dismemberment of Germany was creating grave economic and political problems, all insisted the question of an occupational government be threshed out at the coming Potsdam conference of the Big Three.

"Maintenance of German unity under supervision of the principal powers and through their joint action has become a first condition of the unity of Europe," the influential Times editorial said.

"A serious responsibility rests on the United States, Britain and Russia to work out in common new and constructive policies for that gradual rehabilitation, political and economic, of a defeated Germany which cannot be ignored or left to chance without incurring the gravest perils."

The conservative Yorkshire Post editorial said that the continuation of the Reich splitup "would mean a shortage of industrial goods in some parts and of food in others, with great curtailment of Germany's capacity to effect reparations."

The Laborite Daily Herald editorial declared that "for want of a consistent Allied policy, the seeds of difficulty and dispute are being sown."

The Daily Telegraph editorial asked the Allies "to avert a catastrophic [German] collapse which would indefinitely postpone world recovery."

AFL UNDER ATTACK BY SOVIET MAGAZINE

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—The New Times, organ of Russian trade unions, today accused the American Federation of Labor of attempting to "disrupt international unity among the organized workers." The Moscow radio gave excerpts from the New Times article in an English language broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

The Soviet magazine named William Green, president of the AFL, and his "colleagues" of undermining efforts to organize the International Trade Union Federation."

"During the last two years," the article said, "the activities of the

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eaders of the American Federation of Labor have been directed not so much toward protecting the interest of American workers as to perpetuate the split among the organized workers of America. It must be said that the AFL leaders pursue the same object in the sphere of international relations. They imagine that their main task is to disrupt international unity among organized workers."

The New Times asserted the AFL was "conducting an unremitting campaign against the Soviet trade unions and is attacking French and British trade unions for supporting the International Trade Union organization."

The magazine said the AFL had set aside huge funds to wreck the international Federation on a promise of helping "free unions of Europe," thereby trying to "make capital out of the financial straits of trade unions in European countries that were impoverished during the war."

Greek Regent Asks UNRRA Continuance

London, July 7 (A. P.).—Archbishop Damaskinos, the Regent of Greece, said today that "Greece's survival depends on the continuation" of assistance by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. His telegram to Herbert H. Lehman, director-general of the UNRRA, was made public by the British Foreign Office.

It said: "You may be assured that the (UNRRA) mission's contribution to our recovery is a major factor in our economic and political life and is felt as such by the whole country." The UNRRA has been in operation in Greece for three months.

British Districts Continue Election

London, July 7 (A. P.).—Political parties renewed their campaigns today in twenty-four northern districts where local holidays forced postponement of Thursday's general election voting, and [illegible] predicted those twenty-four seats might decide the contest between the Labor and the Conservative parties.

Twenty-three constituencies vote July 12 and one on July 19. The outcome for all Britain will be announced July 26 after the absentee soldier vote is counted.

EDEN'S SON MISSING

London, July 7 (A. P.).—Sergt. Simon Eden, eldest son of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, was reported missing today on an operational flight in Burma. The Air Ministry said that the British aircraft on which he was flying as a crew member has been unreported for several days.

Sergt. Eden, 20 years old, trained in Canada as a navigator with the R. A. F. after attending Eton.

Also today the Air Ministry reported "no developments" in the search for a missing R. A. F. Liberator bringing a Foreign Office group home from the San Francisco conference. Airplanes continued to scan the Atlantic for the plane, which left Montreal on Tuesday. The passengers included Sir William Malkin, legal adviser to the Foreign Office; two other British officials and six women employees.

The searching planes sighted five men of a missing Royal Canadian Air Force plane. They were rescued from rubber boats and returned to their Newfoundland base.

John Amery in Britain

Son of Secretary for India Held for Pro-Nazi Talks in Italy

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Scotland Yard said tonight that John Amery, thirty-three, accused of making pro-Nazi broadcasts in Italy, was arrested today on his arrival in Great Britain. Amery, described by Scotland Yard as the son of L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, had been held in Italy since last April.

Police officials said he was "taken to Bow Street (police station) and charged and will appear before a magistrate Monday." They declined to amplify the statement even as to how he returned to this country.

No Sign of Lost Liberator

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The Air Ministry reported today "no developments" in the search for a missing Royal Air Force Liberator bringing a Foreign Office group home from the San Francisco conference. Airplanes continued to scan the Atlantic for the plane, which left Montreal Tuesday. The passengers included Sir William Malkin, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, two other British officials and six women employees.

Ex-Gestapo Chief Seized in Norway

London, July 7 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Information Office here said today that a former Gestapo chief in Norway was among fifty Gestapo agents discovered in a German military camp at the Terningsmoen Reservation near Elverum. He was identified as SS Gruppenfuehrer Spurrenburg, who succeeded Gen. Rediess.

Norwegian and British troops raided the camp Thursday. Some 30,000 German soldiers were ordered out of their barracks. The agents were picked out with the aid of Norwegian patriots and Quislings who had served as Gestapo informers.

Two-Week Vacation Granted

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Half a million British railway workers have won a year-long campaign for two weeks' annual paid vacation instead of one, the National Union of Railway Men announced today.

Belgians Repair 1,000 Ships

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—Belgian workers repaired 1,000 Allied vessels during the first six months of this year, using materials hidden from the Germans for four years, the British Admiralty announced today. Most of the work was done at Antwerp, which was the target for concentrated enemy flying bomb and rocket attacks during most of the period.

British Kites Back

London, July 7 (AP)—Kites, banned during wartime, may be flown again and toy shops find the demand is greater than the supply.

Had Six Strenuous Weeks

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The British government announced that Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by Mrs. Churchill, departed today for southern France, "where he hopes to have a few days' rest before attending the Berlin conference."

TO DISSOLVE SHAEF BY NEXT FRIDAY

Paris, July 7 (A. P.).—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, will be dissolved and the combined command of the Allied Expeditionary forces will end on or about Friday, July 13, SHAEF announced today.

Gen. Eisenhower will have returned from the United States by that time, and the delay will give him a chance to say farewell to his commanders and staff, it was explained.

Text of Announcement

PARIS, July 7 (AP).—The text of the S. H. A. E. F. announcement today follows:

"Termination of the combined command of Allied Expeditionary Forces and dissolution of Supreme Headquarters will become effective on or about July 13, 1945, the exact date to be set later. It was explained that the action in this respect was being delayed to permit readjustment of certain troops, and until return of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, who desires the opportunity of saying farewell to his principal commanders and members of his staff.

"At the time of termination, General of the Army Eisenhower will relinquish command of all elements of the Allied Expeditionary Force, including Supreme Headquarters, and its attached or assigned units.

"Upon termination of the combined command, the following changes become effective:

"Operational control of the 12th and 6th Army Groups, of the 9th Air Force, of the communications zone, and of the United States element of the Allied naval command expeditionary force, and of Supreme Headquarters missions to France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and Norway will pass from General Eisenhower as supreme commander to General Eisenhower as commanding general of United States forces in the European theater.

"The 21st Army Group and British elements of Supreme Headquarters missions to France, the Netherlands and Norway will revert to British War Office control. British Army elements of Supreme Headquarters missions to Belgium and Denmark will pass to command of the 21st Army Group.

Other Command Changes

"Command of all Royal Air Force elements of Supreme Headquarters missions will be assumed by the Air Ministry.

"Command of Allied land forces in Norway will pass to the War Office, with the British chiefs of staff acting as agents to the combined chiefs of staff.

"The Norwegian naval and air forces will continue under present control until, at some later date to be announced, they will revert to control of the Norwegian government.

"Command of British elements of the Allied naval command expeditionary force, British naval forces in Normay and British naval elements of all Supreme Headquarters missions will be assumed by the Admiralty.

"The French high command will assume command of the French 1st Army and of the Army Detachment of the Alps; however, command of the latter will be passed, as formerly agreed, at midnight, July 10-11.

"It has been supposed that certain residual matters of a combined nature which cannot be transferred to appropriate United States or British agencies will be handled by a combined liquidation agency of Supreme Headquarters, which will be responsible to the British chief of staff and the commanding general, United States forces in the European theater, and this liquidating agency will begin its functions on the dissolution of Supreme Headquarters."

MISS MORGAN IN PARIS

Begins Work on Extensive Survey of French Relief Needs

PARIS, July 7 (AP)—Miss Anne Morgan of New York started work today on a comprehensive survey of French relief needs to serve as the basis for expanded activities of American Relief for France, of which she is a director.

A spokesman for the 72-year-old sister of J. P. Morgan said she would remain here about two months before returning to the United States to direct the organization's program.

Miss Morgan, formerly a resident of France for many years, landed at Le Havre yesterday with nine men and women who will be part of the agency's permanent staff in Paris.

She directed a campaign that raised $5,000,000 for French relief after World War I.

France Gives Back Armies To Levant

Paris, *Sunday*, July 8 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that France has agreed to restore control of native Syrian and Lebanese armies to their respective governments in what obviously was a first step toward reopening negotiations with the two Middle-East states.

The French said the transfer would be effected within a maximum of 45 days.

The Foreign Office released a declaration from Gen. Paul Etienne Beynet, French delegate general to the Levant states, which said in part:

"Considering the fact that because of the end of European hostilities nothing further blocks the legitimate desire of Syria and Lebanon to organize their national armies, the French Government declares that these troops are to be transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments following formulation of methods therefor, which will be worked out within a maximum of 45 days."

This action will place between 20,000 and 25,000 troops, the total force for both countries, under the control of their respective governments. Heretofore they have been commanded by French officers and paid by the French Government.

The situation constituted one of the principal points of controversy between France and the two countries.

The Foreign Office spokesman said France hoped that today's action would lead to the reopening of conferences interrupted six weeks ago when violence flared in Syria.

The change-over would not affect the position of French troops already stationed at Damascus, he said.

French Marquis Jailed As High Nazis' Friend

Paris, July 7 (AP)—The Marquis of Devillefranche, a member of one of France's oldest aristocratic families, was sentenced at Versailles today to six months imprisonment for friendliness with high German officers during the occupation. His marquise, the Belgian-born Princess of Merode, was acquitted on similar charges.

A golden guest book found in the marquis' chateau at Villarseaux contained the names of Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, and others..

Surrender Site May Be Shrine

Paris, July 7 (AP)—Gold and silver-plated keys to the room in the red schoolhouse at Reims where the Germans signed their surrender two months ago were turned over to the Mayor of Reims today by Maj. Gen. Royal B. Lord; who said, "The world hopes you will enshrine it."

France Honors WAC

Paris, July 7 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Anna W. Wilson, former WAC director in the European theater, today received France's highest military decoration, the Legion of Honor, Degree of Chevalier.

Music Of Mendelssohn Returned To Germany

SHAEF, July 7 (AP)—The Allied victory has brought the music of Mendelssohn back to Germany.

His suite from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" will be played by the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra Sunday afternoon during the first symphony concert in the American-occupied zone of Germany since the end of the war. Also on the program are Mozart's C Minor Symphony and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony.

A permit for the concert was granted by the Psychological Warfare Department at SHAEF, which has control of German press publications, films, theaters and musical performances.

Under the Nazi regime the music of Mendelssohn, a Jew, was banned in the Reich.

Churchill Flies To Hendaye for Short Vacation

Prime Minister Is Taking Few Days' Rest, His First Since Illness in 1943

BORDEAUX, July 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Churchill arrived here today in a four-engined American plane en route to Hendaye for his first real vacation since his illness in 1943. He was accompanied by his wife and their daughter Mary, who was wearing an Auxiliary Territorial Service officer's uniform.

After a brief meeting by local officials, the party left immediately by automobile for Hendaye, near the Spanish border, where the Chateau Bordaberry, owned by a Canadian, Brigadier General Raymond Brutinel, has been made ready for them.

British and French police guarded the area near the chateau, and a special radio transmitter and telephone and telegraph lines were installed to enable the Prime Minister to maintain constant contact with London.

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30.24-28207

REDS RETAIN CONTROL OVER BERLIN AREA

JUL 8

U. S., British Have Not Taken Over Any District

DELUXE

Berlin, July 7—(AP)—A temporary lack of co-ordination among the Allies on the governing of Berlin formed a disappointing overture tonight in the approaching Big Three meeting at Potsdam.

Soviet authorities continued in complete control of the military government here and the common question in the minds of American Military Government officers was, "Why did we come to Berlin?"

High officials of the United States Russia and Britain were reported attempting to solve the complex problems of food and boundaries.

Neither U.S. nor British Military Government detachments had taken over any district. U. S. forces supposedly occupied their zone Wednesday, when the Stars and Stripes were raised over the shattered capital. The British flag-raising ceremony was yesterday

The German municipal administration remained under the supervision of Russian commanders acting on Soviet instructions.

Food reserves in the Soviet zone were not being made available to sectors allotted to the other Allies. It was reported a barter deal was under discussion on the highest levels under which the Russians would be paid "in kind" for such food.

Warm cordiality marked the direct relations of Russian officers with Americans, who were puzzled by the haphazard arrangements for the Anglo-American sharing of Berlin with the Soviet Union.

The embarrassment was even more acute for French officers, who were continuing as house guests of the Americans while a decision was awaited on the designation of the area French troops would occupy.

Operate Security Patrol

American occupation forces confined their operations to a security patrol in the areas where U. S. troops are billeted. The patrols were forbidden to interfere in any way with the Russian troops or with Soviet truck crews that might be

(Please Turn to Page Two)

removing supplies from retail stores and wholesale warehouses. The patrols were ordered not to ask Russians to show their identification papers.

A senior U. S. officer in a supposedly American-ruled borough was informed by a Soviet-appointed mayor that he had been told by a Russians commandant that the Russians would withdraw their supervision next Tuesday.

There were no food supplies of any substantial size and almost no German civilian transport in that borough.

More than a million impoverished city dwellers will become the wards of the Western Allies when they assume full control of their designated areas.

(Four leading British newspapers today published demands for unified Allied control of Germany. The editorials criticized the present plan of splitting the country into zones of occupation with different policies in each zone.

(All insisted the question of occupational government should be settled at the forthcoming Big Three meeting.

("Maintenance of German unity under supervision of the principal powers and through their joint action has become a first condition of the unity of Europe," said the London Times.)

RUSSIANS KEEP CONTROL OVER ALL OF BERLIN

U. S. Military Government Still Without Any Zone to Rule Over.

BRITISH ARE IN SAME BOAT

Americans Supposedly Had Taken Over District at Midnight of Last Wednesday.

DE LUXE

Berlin, July 7 (A. P.).—The Soviet authorities maintained a tight grip on the entire Military Government of Berlin today while high officials of three Powers tried to solve two complicated problems—food and boundaries.

No district has yet been taken over from the Russians by either American or British Military Government detachments, although the American military forces supposedly had formally occupied their Berlin zone on July 4, and the British held a flag-raising ceremony in their zone yesterday.

The Soviet commanders in all the Berlin districts obeyed Soviet instructions to stay on the job and supervise the German city administration.

Due on Wednesday.

The United States plan was to take governmental control of its zone at midnight of Wednesday. The British had hoped to get their Berlin government operating by tomorrow, but this appeared indefinitely delayed.

The Soviet representatives, it was learned, declined to make food reserves in the Soviet zone available to any district controlled by the other Allies pending conclusion of a barter deal on the highest levels under which the Russians would be paid "in kind" for such food.

Although this was the third day of the governmental muddle as far as the Americans were concerned, their direct relations with Russian officers in the various boroughs continued to be marked by warm cordiality. But the Americans were visibly puzzled, if not chagrined, that the Anglo-American sharing of Berlin with the Soviet Union should have been so haphazardly arranged in advance. The common question among American Military Government officers today was why they came to Berlin.

Berliners Impoverished.

They pointed out that the Anglo-American entry into Berlin was facilitated by a withdrawal from the area of Mecklenburg, Madgeburg, Thuringia and Saxony. In those areas, neither the British nor the Americans engaged in any large-scale dismantling of factories or in the removal of livestock from the countryside. The areas were left in an improved economic condition over what they were when first conquered.

In return, the western Powers in Berlin are trying to assume responsibilities over more than a million impoverished city dwellers whose economic capacity has been reduced almost literally to what can be produced with their bare hands.

The only operation now being carried out in Berlin by the American and British forces is a security patrol of the areas where their troops are billeted. The patrols have been ordered not to interfere in any way with the Russian troops. They have been forbidden to ask the Russians to show their identification papers, and are not to intervene if the Germans complain that supplies in retail stores and wholesale warehouses are being removed by Soviet truck crews.

French Keenly Embarrassed.

French embarrassment has been even keener than that of the other two Western Powers. French officers continued to be house guests of American officers, but there was no positive indication when the French troops would reach Berlin, and at least two different areas were reported still under consideration for French occupation.

A Soviet-appointed Mayor in one supposedly American-ruled borough told a senior United States officer today he had been informed by the Russian commandant that the Russians would relinquish responsibility next Tuesday. From that time on, the Mayor quoted the commandant as saying, there would be American control of food and services.

Rob U. S.-owned Reich Firms

American Chamber of Commerce Secretary in Berlin Says Machinery Is Removed.

JUL 8 19

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, July 7 (A. P.).—Arthur E. Dunning of Bath, Me., secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany, said today that great concerns owned by American interests had been stripped of their machinery during the Russian occupation of the German areas in which the plants were situated.

"National Cash Register, Frigidaire, Ford, Opel (owned by General Motors), Hollerith (owned by International Business Machines), Singer, Mix & Genest and Woolworth all have been raided," Dunning declared in an interview.

"In many cases, delicate precision instruments were involved which are now lying around in Berlin railway stations awaiting shipment. Some of these needed to be kept at a certain even temperature which, of course, was impossible if they lay exposed outdoors. Much of this machinery, in my opinion, is now junk.

Dunning estimated the value of American holdings throughout Germany at $200,000,000. He said virtually all the plants were compelled to work for Hitler's war machine, once war with the United States started.

Dunning further asserted that a German attorney, Heinrich Richter, who in peace-time was legal representative of General Motors and associated with other American firms, had been held incommunicado for the last eight weeks because he opposed the Opel plant.

Personally, Dunning has been treated respectfully by the Russians who also allowed the American Chamber of Commerce offices to remain intact. He said he was on friendly terms with local Soviet commandants who were courteous and told him they wanted to help but were bound by instructions.

The Chamber of Commerce secretary is probably the only American who lived in Germany as an enemy through two world wars. His wife was an invalid in 1941 when Hitler's Reich declared war on the United States. The Dunnings' passports were extended by the State Department, working through the Swiss Legation.

Dunning said the Nazis arrested him once in September 1942, but freed him after eight days. He has lost forty pounds and appeared emaciated.

At present, he said, 95 per cent of Berlin residents are suffering from dysentery and the water is badly polluted.

"In the subway, from the Anhalter to Stettiner stations," Dunning declared, "There is now water instead of open tunnels and hundreds of bodies still float around. The Spree River stinks from decaying bodies."

feet of water rushed into the tunnels, survivors said. Nearly all were drowned.

A few near the so-called emergency escape hatches reached the streets.

10,000 Berlin Civilians Drowned When Elite Guard Flooded Subway

Bodies of Those Who Clamored for End of War Still Seen—Horthy Armistice Signaled Murder of Hungary's Jews

JUL 8 1945

LOCHNER

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—One of the last acts of the Nazi regime in Berlin was to murder in cold blood about 10,000 citizens.

The victims had taken shelter in subways. Living in a veritable hell, they became unruly and demanded the cessation of useless resistance. In a rage the Elite Guard commander decided on the supreme penalty for them, and SS troopers flooded the subways.

Even today the subway system from the Anhalter to Stettiner stations and from the Potsdamer Platz to Kaiserhof stations is flooded and bodies are still found floating.

As the Russian Army approached Berlin thousands of women with their children and most valuable belongings took refuge in the subway tunnels.

When the city's light and water systems were wrecked in the fighting, people fought in the dark for possession of a bottle of water. Babies cried for lack of food. Soldiers wounded in the street fighting screamed for help. Women went through premature childbirth without medical assistance. The noise of exploding aerial bombs and artillery shells added to the inferno.

The climax came when the SS troops, pressed by the Russians, tried to escape to other parts of the city via the tunnels and found escape impossible because the masses there rebelled.

The SS commander placed powerful explosives at points where the underground traffic lanes lead under the Spree River and the Landwehr Canal. Special concrete reinforcements were blasted away and 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 cubic

JUL 8 1945

BERLIN STORES BARE OF ALL MERCHANDISE

LOCHNER

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—All goods except food have virtually disappeared from Berlin stores and only the repair shops are doing business.

Aside from groceries, meat markets and bakeries, the city is stripped of consumer commodities.

If you want shoes repaired, you must bring the leather or patches along. If you desire clothes mended you must fetch the proper thread or yarn. If you want a wedding ring, you must bring your own metal.

The fact is that even with coupons allegedly entitling you to underwear, boots, hat or whatnot, you cannot buy these things except on the black market.

That goes for regular authorized trade, too. Among themselves, however, the citizens do much trading. Nobody is interested in money—everybody wants goods. Cigarettes against potatoes, butter against stockings, cameras against suits of clothes—such are some of the varieties of barter life.

As a direct result of the lack of goods, cabarets, night clubs and dancing places are springing up like mushrooms, for those are the only places where such money as still circulates seems to have any value. Cheap ersatz coffee, uninspiring beer and herb tea are served.

Russians Remove Stores

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—American occupation forces continued today to confine their operations to a security patrol in the areas where United States troops are billeted. The patrols were forbidden to interfere in any way with the Russian troops or with Soviet truck crews that might be removing supplies from retail stores and wholesale warehouses. The pa-

trols were ordered not to ask the Russians to show their identification papers.

A senior United States officer in a supposedly American-ruled borough was informed by a Soviet-appointed Mayor that he had been told by a Russian commandant that the Russians would withdraw their supervision next Tuesday.

There were no food supplies of any substantial size and almost no German civilian transport in that borough.

JUL 8 1945

Skorzeny Directed Terror

IN CENTRAL EUROPE, July 7 (AP)—Jews and other known anti-Nazis were shot in droves in October, 1944, after the pro-Nazi Arrow Cross forces of Ferenc Szalasi had overthrown the Hungarian Government of Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

The revolt was inspired by Otto Skorzeny, who had engineered the escape of Benito Mussolini from Italian guards and plotted against the life of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The unvarnished story of the Arrow Cross organization's terrorism makes one of the bloodiest pages in Hungary's history under the Nazis.

The Arrow Cross started its reign of terror as soon as Admiral Horthy announced an armistice with Russia. It outdid the Nazis in the viciousness of its treatment of Jews.

Under the Horthy regime Budapest Jews lived in houses marked with the yellow Star of David. They were permitted on the streets at specified times to market if they wore a similar star. Many Jew

toiled in menial labor regiments recruited by Denoe Racz, Minister of the Interior.

Treatment of Jews in provinces outside the capital was more cruel, and Hungarian police were feared more than German SS men. In concention camps where Jews were penned before they were sent to German torture camps they were guarded by other Jews armed with clubs. The latter had been forced to the task by threats. The only medical care came from captured doctors, who lacked medicines and instruments.

Herded in Brickyards

Hungarian brickyards served as collection stations where railroad cars were packed with Jews being sent to death at Dachau and other German concentration camps. The loading was directed by an Austrian Nazi leader named Eichmann.

Skorzeny reached Budapest a week before the Horthy regime fell. He held numerous conferences with Emil Kovarcz, Minister for Total War, and others. Skorzeny complained that Kovarcz was not furnishing enough Arrow Cross men for the putsch he was planning.

Skorzeny turned to Budapest SS Commander Zehender for help. He also gained assistance from advisers and members of Horthy's Cabinet, including Gabor Vajna, Minister for Internal Affairs, who reputedly was anti-Semitic.

An attack on the Royal Castle in Budapest was to be the signal for the Arrow Cross uprising. Preparations had been carefully masked.

Horthy went on the air to proclaim an armistice with the Russians. The Army Chief of Staff followed immediately with a broadcast urging Hungarians to continue fighting.

Later ghetto occupants were marched periodically to piers along the Danube, lined up in rows and shot by Arrow Cross men.

DR. ILGNER IS HELD AS NAZI SPY CHIEF

Hoechst, Germany, July 7 (A. P.).—Dr. Max Ilgner, described by United States Army authorities as chief of espionage activities of I. G. Farbenindustrie, was held today for questioning into the affairs of the huge company whose war-making powers the United States Group Control Council terms a major threat to the peace and security of the post-war world.

Ilgner and Dr. Herman Schmitt, principal directors of Farbenindustrie, were in military custody in Frankfurt-on-the-Main following Army seizure of the management, assets and plant of the organization in the American zone of occupied Germany.

Col. Edwin S. Pillsbury of Berkeley, Cal., who directed the seizure late Thursday of the twenty-four Farbenindustrie plants in the American zone, said his office had information showing that Farbenindustrie, through Ilgner's agents, carried on industrial espionage throughout the world.

Ilgner, an ardent Nazi, was head of Farbenindustrie's central financial administration.

"We also have information that there were Nazi agents on the Farben payroll posing as salesmen," Pillsbury said.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Parcival of Richmond, Va., permitted a few hundred workers to return to the plant at Hoechst to produce essential pharmaceutical goods, while at Darmstadt, Capt. Charles Smith of San Francisco, Cal., took over a synthetic gasoline and Diesel oil plant.

U. S. RAID MAKES NAZIS DISGORGE STOLEN ART

NEUWIED, Germany, July 7 (AP)—A special Army force raided the homes of two second-rate Nazi underlings today and discovered another cache of famous European art works—along with proof that the Nazis were double-crossing each other.

The art collection, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, included paintings owned by Lady Astor. They were seized by the Germans [illegible] as they were being moved to England from the Astor castle at Hoffmansthal, Austria, at the outbreak of war.

Works by Rembrandt, Van Dyke and Hoffman were among those recovered. The most valuable was believed to be Van Dyke's "Professor in His Study."

The Americans first raided the home of Heinrich Aviszius, former agent for Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi ideological chief.

Rosenberg apparently aspired to be another Herman Goering in the matter of collecting art, and it was comparatively easy for him to obtain many objets d'art with his agents watching shipments.

But Aviszius kept many paintings, antiques and valuable rugs for himself instead of turning them over to Rosenberg.

The second cache, with art works identified as belonging to Amsterdam and Antwerp museums, was found in the home of District Gauleiter Rudolf Reppert at Remagen.

British Allow Germans Week to Turn In Arms

Amnesty Granted Civilians Within That Period

21ST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, Germany, July 7 (AP).—In their first concession to the defeated Germans, British authorities today gave German civilians a week of amnesty, from July 9 to 15, in which to turn in concealed weapons and explosives without fear of punishment.

The move was believed prompted by frequent reports that Germans were taking "pot-shots" at British soldiers at night and by the increase in the number of persons arrested for concealing firearms.

Unlawful possession or control of any kind of firearms or of ammunition or explosives is an offense punishable by death. Six Germans already have been executed by the guillotine in the British zone for this offense.

Resistance Leader Heads Norse Army

Oslo, July 7 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Government announced today the appointment of Major-Gen. Otto Ruge as commander in chief of Norwegian armed forces, replacing Crown Prince Olav. Ruge led resistance forces against the Germans in 1940, and was released recently from a prisoner of war camp in Germany.

Norway also announced it was sending Japan a formal declaration of war, withheld until the Norwegian Government returned to its own soil.

JUL 8 1945

REDS SEEK END TO REICH PERIL

Soviet Views On Verge Of Big Three Parley Analyzed

By EDDY GILMORE

Moscow, July 7 (AP)—The Russians as they approach the "victory" conference of the Big Three are determined to reach agreements with their Allies that will snuff out German imperialism forever and ensure that a Hitler never again will rise to power.

The Soviets do not want just a stopgap measure this time. In this connection, they believe that their allies are making a serious mistake in handling the German people.

First of all, the Russians believe it is imperative that a better Germany must swell from the German people and not develop from repressive measures imposed upon them.

Discredit Allied Judgment

They feel that the Allies are guilty of bad judgment when they outlaw all political parties and do not allow mass gatherings of Germans for political discussions. The Red Army occupying forces have legalized all anti-Fascist parties in their zones. They have recognized trade unions and they allow meetings.

It goes without saying that the Soviets are keeping an eye on every organization which calls itself anti-Fascist and on every meeting dedicated to German democracy. The first sign that any of these gatherings might be used as an undercover for Nazism or for the revival of German militarism to even the slightest extent will see quick countermeasures.

No More Loans

The Russians also are concerned with the international cartel situation and unquestionably will bring this up. They will wish proof and definite reassurances that German industrialists have not gone underground and found other places of work, possibly in other countries.

The U.S.S.R. also probably will require assurances, especially from the United States, that there will be no more loans to Germany whereby she might be able to rearm. This question undoubtedly will be talked out and assurances asked for.

A closer co-ordination among the Allied policies in Germany must be on the agenda, and in this respect the Russians will give full airing to their apprehensions as to how British and Americans treat proved Nazis in their areas.

Crimes Trials In Russ Eye

The Soviets also are keenly interested in the trial of war criminals. They believe that the Allies have been very slow in handling this question. With most of the high Nazi Germans in British and American hands, they feel these "arch criminals" should long ago have been brought to trial.

Certainly this matter will be brought up in the discussions, and the U.S.S.R. will ask for a speedup in the process. The longer these Germans remain untried the greater their menace, in the opinion of most Russians.

The Soviets probably will have something to say also about the larger number of Germans who are running around free in Allied occupied zones, some of them with executive jobs.

Reparations, of course, also are of paramount interest to the U.S.S.R. as the major sufferer at the hands of the German invaders Reparation leaders, if not their missions, are expected to attend the conference.

Foreign diplomatic circles report the Russians are ready to discuss with their Allies the status and relations of such former enemy European States as Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Austria.

The Polish question should take little time at this meeting, now that the new government of National Unity has been formed and recognized by the Allies.

The Soviets unquestionably will point out to the Western Allies the need for aid in European countries this Winter, and probably will assert that the Allies, principally the United States, are expected to play a major role in bringing help.

The status of Generalissimo Franco of Spain most certainly will be brought up by the USSR at the meeting. They have for years branded him as one of the world's leading Fascists. They have accused him of giving sanctuary to Nazis and Fascists and even worse crimes.

The Russians are sure to ask the British, Americans and French to do something about Franco, something more concrete than a speech or a declaration. They simply do not feel Europe can be secure with Franco playing a role in it.

Argentina, too, will come up for review.

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Many in Russia Returning to Poland Homes

Jews and Others Forced Out by Nazis Now Able to Re-enter Native Land

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP).—The signing of an agreement between Russia and Poland permitting exchange of nationality and residence by citizens of either country has opened the way for the return to Poland of many persons now in the Soviet Union.

All Poles and Polish Jews who were citizens of Poland before Sept. 17, 1939—the day when Russian armies invaded Poland while the Germans were invading that country from the west—were given permission to abandon Soviet citizenship and settle in Polish territory, provided they apply for such a transfer before Nov. 1 of this year.

The agreement, signed yesterday, specified that the transfer applied only to persons who had blood ties with the country they were going back to. It was expected to facilitate the return home of many thousands of Russians, White Russians and Ukrainians who were forced westward by advancing German armies.

The agreement emphasized that a change in citizenship by either group was entirely voluntary. Those deciding to take the step, the announcement said, could carry two tons of personal property if they were rural residents and one ton if they were city dwellers.

Stalin Sees Canterbury Dean

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—The Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, who has been on a lengthy tour of the Soviet Union, was received by Premier Joseph Stalin last night.

Gain In Russian Births Attributed To Decrees

Moscow, July 7 (AP)—G. A. Miterev, Commissar of Public Health, said today that motherhood decrees issued a year ago had brought a large increase in Russian births.

He said in an interview with Tass agency that the birth rate was advanced by the expansion of hospital maternity facilities and substantial financial aid for mothers and infants. He asserted the mother and child mortality rate had been reduced.

Thousands of mothers without husbands, he said, were paid 1,500,000,000 rubles in state aid. During the next year the state plans to spend 2,452,123,000 rubles in aid to mothers and children.

CHUNGKING, July 7 (AP)—Gen. Lui Wei-chang, Vice Minister of the Chinese Board of Military Operations, estimated today that American bombing of Japan had reduced the enemy's plane production from 2,500 to 1,000 aircraft a month.

Russia Honors King Michael

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP).—The Soviet government has conferred its highest military honor, the Order of Victory, on King Michael of Romania for his "courageous act" in bringing his country from the Axis into the United Nations camp, it was announced today. The Soviet press front-paged the young king's portrait.

USO Show Member Weds Service Captain

Rome, July 7 (AP)—Capt. John D. Sullivan of Worcester, Mass., aide to Lieut. Gen. Willis Crittenberger of Indiana, and Grace Helen Collins, from Philadelphia, a member of the USO "Parlor Me" show troupe, were married today in the Milan Cathedral by Cardinal Schuster.

General Crittenberger gave the bride away. Monsignor Walter S. Carroll, of Pittsburgh, a member of the Vatican Secretariat of State, assisted Cardinal Schuster.

LEHMAN ARRIVES IN ROME

UNRRA Director to Tour Italy and the Balkans

ROME, July 7 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, arrived today for an inspection tour of UNRRA activities in Italy and the Balkans.

He will have an audience with Pope Pius tomorrow and later will confer with Ferruccio Parri, the Italian Premier.

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30.24-28209

SMUTS PRAISES CHARTER

Calls Coast Parley 'Last Great Battle of War in Europe'

MILAN, Italy, July 7 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts arrived here today en route home to South Africa and took time off to describe the San Francisco Conference as the "last great battle of the war in Europe."

In an interview after the first leg of his flight from London, Marshal Smuts compared the United Nations meeting with the League of Nations gathering he attended twenty-six years ago.

"I look upon the San Francisco Conference as the last great battle of the war in Europe," he continued, "for this war would not have been won without a charter to set the way for world peace. Therefore San Farncisco was more important than any other event in the war."

FIFTH ARMY TO BREAK UP

85th Division Will Lead Way Home and Be Deactivated

CASERTA, Italy, July 7 (AP)—The veteran United States Fifth Army, which battled up the Italian boot from the Salerno shinbone to the Tyrolean kneecap, is about to be broken up.

The Eighty-fifth (Custer) Infantry Division will lead the movement back home starting in August. This division, which underwent fourteen months combat duty in Italy, will be the first all-Selective Service division in the United States Army to be deactivated. Fifth Army headquarters announced.

Headquarters gave this line-up of the disposition of the Fifth:

Thirty-fourth Infantry Division, with more combat time against the enemy than any other outfit, to be redeployed to the United States and placed in tactical reserve for possible Pacific service.

Eighty-fifth Infantry Division, to be deactivated after return home.

Eighty-eighth Infantry Division, now guarding 300,000 German prisoners in Italy, to be deactivated after return home.

Ninety-first Infantry Division, which entered combat here last July, to be redeployed to the Pacific by way of the United States.

Ninety-second Infantry Division, to be returned to the United States.

First Armored Division, veterans of African and Italian campaigns, already moved to Germany as part of the occupation force.

Tenth Mountain Division, serving as occupation force in Trieste area for time being.

442d Regiment of Japanese-Americans, to be returned home and placed in tactical reserve.

473d Regiment, to be returned home and placed in tactical reserve.

Officers said while the divisions being redeployed would retain their identification the troops comprising them would be radically changed in some instances.

The Thirty-fourth already has dispatched most of its men with at least eighty-five service points to the Eighty-fifth or Eighty-eighth Divisions. In exchange the Thirty-fourth now has received thousands of men with less than eighty-five points from those two divisions.

When the trip home starts the Thirty-fourth probably will be made up entirely of troops who have less than eighty-five points or are classified as essential.

Fatalities Reported In Beyrouth Riots

Beyrouth, July 7 (A. P.).—Rioting broke out between French soldiers and civilians at Lattaquie on Thursday after a child was run over and killed by a French military vehicle, it was announced last night. A British account said ten persons were killed and forty-five wounded, while a French statement reported twenty-three were killed.

British patrols took over the seacoast town at night and were still patrolling yesterday.

Steinhardt on Way to New Post

ANKARA, Turkey, July 7 (AP)—United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt arrived in Ankara today and proceeded to Istanbul en route to his new post in Czechoslovakia.

CHINESE DRIVE INTO INDO-CHINA

Chungking, July (A. P.).—Chinese troops who recaptured Pingsiang have advanced eleven miles beyond to the French Indo-China frontier, reaching Chennankwan, South Guard Pass, where fighting is now raging, the Chinese High Command said today.

The recapture of Pingsiang, lost a week ago, was announced earlier.

The advance to South Guard Pass, which connects China with Indo-China, meant that the gap in the ruptured Japanese transcontinental corridor was stretched from the Indo-China border to beyond Liuchow, about 250 miles.

The Chinese also announced that Chinese troops Friday captured the village of Tungchaunchen, twelve miles west of Chungtu, and were advancing on Chungtu, thirty miles northeast of Liuchow on the Liuchow-Kweilin highway.

JAP MARINES CARRY OUT NEW CHINA LANDING

Drive Ashore on Southeast Coast in Move to Stop Allied Invasion

Chungking, July 7 — (AP) — The Chinese Central News Agency reported tonight that Japanese Marines had landed on the coast of Southeast China 140 miles west of Formosa in an apparent attempt to frustrate any Allied plans for an invasion of the Asiatic mainland.

Several enemy landing parties beached on the bay-cut shores of Fukien Province near Changpu, an important coastal highway center 35 miles southwest of the former treaty port of Amoy, the agency said.

The landings—second Japanese coastal operation in six weeks—were made June 30, but the invaders were tackled by local Chinese militia and "severe fighting" is in progress, the front dispatch said.

The definite purpose of the landings was not stated, but Chungking observers believed they may have been actuated by an enemy desire to test Chinese strength in the coastal region south of Japanese-held Amoy and to learn whether any preparations for an Anglo-American invasion were in progress.

It also was believed that the Japanese operation was designed to safeguard the depleted Japanese garrison in Amoy—the only Japanese-held strongpoint along the coast of Fukien Province — from Chinese attack.

Chinese military authorities recently estimated that the enemy garrison in Amoy, originally placed at 10,000 troops, had dwindled to about 2,000 through withdrawals to the Hong Kong and Canton areas, 245 miles to the southwest.

Japanese Marines recently landed on the Fukien coast above Foochow after the abandonment of that strategic treaty port 130 miles northeast of Amoy. Joined by enemy forces falling back from Foochow, they withdrew northward into Chekiang Province toward Shanghai, from which Chinese forces now are only 103 miles.

As China entered her ninth year of war against the Japanese, the Chinese High Command said that Chinese mountain fighters, extending to 160 miles their battle front along the Indo-Chinese frontier, had plunged into heavily-fortified Chennankwan Pass 85 miles northeast of Hanoi.

Braving Japanese cross-fire in the narrow 1,500-foot defile on the shortest route to the capital of the French colony, troops under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei fought into the frontier pass after retaking Pingsiang, 11 miles from the Indo-Chinese town of Dong Dang.

Striking along the Liuchow-Dong Dang highway, the Chinese engaged the Japanese defenders in bitter fighting in the pass, a Chinese communique said. How far the Chinese were from Dong Dang was not disclosed.

Front Widened to 160 Miles

The Chinese advance into the pass broadened to 160 miles the front that extended along the mountainous Indo-Chinese frontier to Malungchai, 21 miles north of Hagiang, in the northernmost area of the Japanese-occupied French colony.

The new gain also widened to 240 miles the gap in the ruptured Japanese transcontinental corridor to Southeast Asia, where an estimated 200,000 enemy troops are isolated by land. The break in Japan's supply line reaches from Chennankwan Pass northeast to beyond captured Liuchow in Kwangsi Province.

In the Liuchow area, the Chinese Command said, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's veterans recaptured Tungchuanchen, 12 miles west of Chungtu, strategic Japanese stronghold on the Luichow-Kweilin Highway.

The Chinese were driving toward Chungtu and threatening the defenses on the approaches to the town, 60 miles southwest of the former American airbase at Kweilin, the high command added.

Fierce fighting continued in Kiangsi province near the former American airbase of Kanhsien, where the Japanese two days ago attacked Chinese forces 6 miles east of Kanhsien, presumably to remove any potential Chinese threat to the city.

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VICTORY CERTAIN, CHIANG DECLARES

Bid To Chinese Communists For Sessions Futile

Chungking, July 7 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the Fourth People's Political Council today that "final and total victory is no longer in doubt" and that Chinese preparations for a general counteroffensive against the Japanese were proceeding according to schedule.

At the same time, Government quarters said all efforts, including the dispatch of a six-man nonparty appeasement delegation to Yenan, had failed to induce the Chinese Communists to attend council sessions which opened in Chungking this morning. The council makes recommendations to the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee.

Army Units Reorganized

Addressing the opening meeting of China's advisory body, Chiang disclosed that a considerable part of China's widely scattered army units under his command had been reorganized and brought up to strength.

Though promising ultimate victory, Chiang warned that the hour of victory would be determined by the extent to which the Chinese dedicated themselves to their eight-year-old war, adding:

"The burden of liquidating the enemy in the China theater must be borne by us." . . .

Serious Economic Situation

The treatment, equipment and training of Chinese soldiers, Chiang said, had been improved, and "particularly gratifying to us all is the co-operation between Chinese and American military authorities, which has become even more intimate."

Chiang dealt at length with China's serious economic situation and told the representative body that the national budget remained unbalanced and the problem of commodity prices was grave.

Chiang reiterated that the Government was determined to inaugurate constitutional rule in China.

JAPANESE FAIL IN BURMA ATTACK

Calcutta, July 7 (A. P.).—British forces in Burma have cleared enemy positions which had been established across the British line of communications in the Sittang River Bend, twenty-five miles north of Pegu, Southeast Asia Command headquarters said today.

It was announced yesterday that Japanese [illegible] the Sittang River Bend had launched fierce, artillery supported actions designed to broaden their beachhead, and today's communique said there were indications the enemy was endeavoring to reinforce his troops.

Two hundred Japanese who attempted to cross the Sittang in boats and on rafts sixteen miles southeast of Pyu, eighty miles north of Pegu on the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad, were intercepted.

Three village in Te area, sixteen miles southeast of Tharrawaddy, northwest of Pegu, have been reported cleared of Japanese troops.

10 P.M. Curfew Ended For Hawaii's Residents

Honolulu, July 7 (AP)—Hawaii's 10-P.M. curfew, in effect since the attack on Pearl Harbor, was abolished today.

"With the seizure of Okinawa and as a result of a careful study of security orders, it has been decided to abolish the curfew immediately," announced Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commanding general of the mid-Pacific area.

"This action has been under study for about a month and is in accord with the policy of refraining from exercising authority on what normally are civil functions, consistent with military responsibilities."

The rigid regulation prohibited anyone remaining on the streets from 10 P.M. until 5 A.M. unless by special permission.

Richardson in a recent press conference said he could not defend retention of the curfew from a military standpoint and offered to lift it whenever the community asked him to do so.

JAP MAINLAND SEEN WIDE OPEN

Geiger and Stilwell Urge Invasion to End War.

Honolulu, July 7 (A. P.).—The Japanese home islands are wide open for invasion and the United States can move in any time "with no trouble at all" in the opinion of the new commanding General of Marines in the Pacific.

Lieut.-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, back from the Okinawa wars, where he led the Third Amphibious Corps, asserted that victory could be won only by the invasion, that the Americans would be met by men and women civilian fighters, but all that "won't be any worry to us."

"It's only a question now of wading in and finishing this war," he told a press conference here yesterday upon his arrival to take over as Marine commanded from Lieut.-Gen. Holland H. Smith.

Geiger scoffed at the idea, current at the outbreak of the war, that the Japanese as fighters were "super men."

"At heart they are cowards and they have an inferiority complex," he said. "They haven't near the stamina we have and haven't the brain we have got. When they get into bad straits they kill themselves."

ARGENTINE CHIEFS PLEDGE ELECTIONS

Buenos Aires, July 7 (A. P.).—The people of Argentina will be called upon to elect their representatives "before the end of the year," President Farrell declared in a speech at the annual army and navy dinner last night.

"We are approaching the completion of another stage in the revolution—to see to it that the people become real electors by their representatives," he said. "We will complete it in accordance with our pledged word."

Farrell asserted Argentina had an aspect of general unrest created by elements which he said did not always have the good of the country at heart. He referred to the recent student strikes, conflict between capital and labor and "damaging rumors" by the press.

Vice-President Col. Peron said the country was menaced by disunity promoted by "demoniac agents of evil."

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Fessenden Sloop Found But Colonel Isn't Aboard

Hull of Craft Missing 2 Weeks Discovered Off Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 7 (AP).—An American Army crash boat reached the half-submerged and damaged hull of Colonel Reginald K. Fessenden's missing auxiliary sloop today and reported that he was not on board.

The boat was identified positively as Colonel Fessenden's. It was rightside up and full of water. A sail still flapped against the mast. Fessenden, whose home was in Short Hills, N. J., left his north shore dock at Bermuda June 22 for a pleasure jaunt and has not returned.

Army and Navy planes and crash boats searched the area for two weeks. Yesterday the boat was sighted by a Pan-American Airways clipper, which was Lisbon-bound, about sixty-three miles due east of Bermuda.

Canada Recognizes New Polish Regime

Ottawa, July 7 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced last night that the Canadian Government had recognized the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

POWER SOUGHT FOR TRUMAN

Leaders Hope To Arm Him With 3 Bargaining Clubs

Washington, July 7 (AP)—Congressional leaders expressed hope today they could arm President Truman with three big legislative clubs to help him bargain with Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin at the forthcoming "Big Three" meetings.

All three deal with international relations, and one of them already has been handed to Mr. Truman. It extended the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which authorizes the President to negotiate trade programs with other nations.

The other two are in the legislative mill. One is the Bretton Woods monetary bill, the other the United Nations Charter worked out at San Francisco.

Bretton Woods Bill

Already passed by the House and scheduled for Senate action the week after next, the Bretton Woods legislation implements the international financial agreements worked out last summer in the hills of New Hampshire. The agreements mean nothing unless both branches of Congress approve them by legislation and set the example for other nations to follow suit.

The United Nations Charter is strictly a Senate proposition. Its ratification by that body after hearings starting next week is a foregone conclusion.

House Approval Necessary

The House has nothing to do with treaty making, although its approval is necessary for any implementing legislation that may be required.

On the theory that the Senate will pass the Bretton Woods legislation within two weeks, House leaders are planning to keep that body in session as late as July 21 in order to act on any Senate amendments. Once the Bretton Woods legislation has been sent to the President, the House will adjourn probably until late September.

Congressional program-shapers believe the psychological effect on other nations would be tremendous if, during or just prior to the "Big Three" meetings, the President could sign into law the Bretton Woods bill demonstrating the willingness of the United States to cooperate with other nations in the field of international economics.

Promise And Hope

At the Yalta meetings between Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt, they pointed out, Mr. Roosevelt could hold out only the promise and the hope that this country would come into the Bretton Woods program, would continue to carry on its reciprocal trade activities, and would go along on any agreements worked out subsequently at San Francisco. But, in all three cases, there was an "if," contingent upon what Congress thought about it.

For Mr. Truman to be able to say just what the United States "will do" instead of what he hopes it "might do," Capitol Hill spokesmen say, would give him a big talking point when he sits down with the leaders of Great Britain and Russia.

BYRNES WILL NOT FLY WITH TRUMAN

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—If President Truman and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes do any traveling by air on their planned trip to Berlin for the Big Three conference they will ride in separate planes.

Although the date of departure and method of travel is being kept secret, White House Press Secretary Eben Ayers made this clear at his news conference today.

Secretary Byrnes would succeed to the Presidency, under existing law, should anything untoward happen to the President. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, (soon to be succeeded by War Mobilizer Fred M. Vinson), is next in line.

"I am not saying how the trip is going to be made," Ayers told reporters, "but if the President and Secretary of State do any traveling by air the two will not travel together in the same plane."

Mr. Truman has proposed legislation making House Speaker Rayburn his successor in event of his inability to serve, but pending action on it, the first seven members of the Cabinet, under the present law passed fifty-nine years ago, succeed to the Presidency in the order in which their departments were established.

London Poles' Ambassador To U. S. Holds Final Press Parley, Hits Warsaw Rule

Washington, July 7—(AP)—A chapter in the history of American-Polish relations closed in the best diplomatic manner today.

Jan Ciechanowski, whom the United States recognized as the ambassador of Poland from March 6, 1941, until July 5, 1945, summoned newsmen to his chancery to say goodbye as he put it, "with great pain."

He had strong—but polite—words to say about United States recognition of what he termed the "so called" Polish Government in Warsaw. That recognition cost him his job and caused his exiled regime in London to cease legal existence in American eyes.

In a polite manner, Ciechanowski said Russia was imposing on Poland "a government and a political, social and economic system alien to her."

Throughout the half-hour session, the dapper, baldish man with the finely-chiseled features showed little emotion. Wearing a black suit with black bow tie, he stood and read his statements in flawless English with an even pitch.

And when he referred to Poland as "but a home on wheels, to be pushed eastwards or westwards as may suit the imperialist aims of either of its mighty neighbors," he was still imperturbable.

His manner was impersonal from start to finish although the news might mean Ciechanowski never can return to his native land.

Opening the conference, Ciechanowski thanked the press for its "fairness and understanding of the Polish problem."

His functions now, he added, were being "interrupted" by withdrawal of recognition from "the constitutional Polish Government," and he planned to leave the embassy shortly. It would be up to the United States, he indicated, to transfer the embassy and other Polish Government property to representatives of the Warsaw Regime. Ciechanowski himself will stay in Washington for a time, but he said any orders he takes will come from London.

"I wish to make it quite clear that I will not perform any functions or duties which, even by implication, might be considered as being performed by me on behalf of the government of Messrs. Beirut and Osubka-Morawski," he said.

Then, in a more formal printed document, Ciechanowski asked how Poland could explain to her "indomitable fighters" that "after the United Nations victory, the principles in defense of which they fought would not be applied to them."

"Some day, answers to these questions will have to be found if justice is to survive," he said.

Ciechanowski said all Polish-Russian problems could have been solved if the Russians had shown "goodwill" in discussing them with Polish Government and underground representatives.

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U. S. WARSAW MOVE PAINS ENVOY HERE

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—Preparing to quit the Polish Embassy, Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador of the Polish exile government in London, said today he felt his country "has been left under the continued occupation of a foreign power." He told a news conference he was leaving his post "with great pain," as the result of United States recognition of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in Warsaw.

Asserting that "the Polish people are deeply attached to their traditions of individual and national freedom," he declared: "They will never cease to fight for these ideals. They will never sacrifice them as the price of agreement. They will never accept any system of Government contrary to these principles and imposed upon them by any foreign power or group of powers."

Although he is moving out of the embassy, Ciechanowski indicated that he is not immediately leaving the city of Washington. This Government announced yesterday that Arthur Bliss Lane had already left Washington to go to Warsaw as United States Ambassador to the new government there.

Washington Mum on De Gaulle

White House and State Department Won't Confirm or Deny French Report on Visit

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Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—A French announcement that Gen. de Gaulle has accepted an invitation to visit President Truman here met with silence in official Washington today. Neither the White House nor the State Department would comment on the announcement—an unusual reception to an exchange of greetings between two Government heads.

The French, through an official announcement, said that the General has received an invitation to visit President Truman in August, and has accepted.

The announcement produced only a crisp and puzzling "no comment" from the White House, which normally might be expected to confirm promptly such an invitation and acceptance.

Bonnet Confirms.

Later in the day Henri Bonnet, the French Ambassador, visited Mr. Truman and afterward told reporters that the De Gaulle visit has been arranged in every respect except a date. He said that he had not discussed the trip with the President because it had been settled previously, and he guessed that the General would come here in August. He said that an official invitation had been tendered.

Again the White House and the State Department remained silent. There were off-the-record indications to reporters that the French announcement was unexpected, to say the least.

Although there is no fixed rule of protocol on an exchange of invitations and acceptances between government heads, frequently the announcement of an impending official visit is made simultaneously in both capitals. On other occasions the accepted invitation has been announced first by the host nation.

Washingtonians Puzzled.

Washingtonians—puzzled by the official silence on the French announcement—recalled the diplomatic coolness which existed for months between the French General and the late President Roosevelt. The atmosphere was cleared amiably a year ago when De Gaulle came to Washington and visited at length with the Chief Executive.

President Truman told a news conference on Thursday that he does not expect to see De Gaulle during his forthcoming trip to the Berlin area for his first conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. He gave a non-commital answer to a question whether he expected to visit with De Gaulle during later travels.

At a news conference shortly after the death of President Roosevelt, Mr. Truman told reporters that he would be glad to see De Gaulle.

General Food Situation Still Offers Problem

Washington, July 7 (AP)—While civilians will get a little more butter for fewer ration points next month, the nation's egg supply tightened further.

With egg production running below a year ago, the Agriculture Department reported that during June and early July, demand exceeded the available current supply by an increasing margin. Many grocers limited customers to as little as three eggs each.

Live and dressed poultry supplies at terminal markets continued far below trade demands, reflecting heavier consumption nearer points of production.

Meat Still A Problem

The meat situation, like some of the meat, remained tough. Adequate supplies apparently are several generations of cattle and pigs away. The Agriculture Department said civilian supplies of meat are expected to remain below demand at ceiling prices during the remainder of this year and in the first half of 1946, despite prospects for a slightly greater output of meat during the Spring and Summer of 1946.

First-of-the-month slaughter quotas brought slight but highly temporary improvement in the meat situation at a few scattered places.

With pork and lard growing scarcer daily, critical situations developed at many points regarding shortening. This, combined with sugar shortages, forced some bakers to shut down until they could catch up on supplies.

Truck-Crop Situation

Washington reported that commercial truck crops for the most part made good progress during the last half of June, but that in most northern sections they are one to three weeks late.

Truck crop harvesting is drawing rapidly to a close in the Southern States.

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson formally took over the department at the start of last week. The former House member from New Mexico was succeeded in his former post of chairman of the special House Food Investigating Committee by Representative Pace (D., Ga.).

Allied supreme headquarters announced it had become necessary to use imported wheat in Germany to supplement the bread ration for miners.

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Braden Warns Peron On Threats to Reporters

Protests Anonymous Calls to Argentine Regime's Critics

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Spruille Braden, American Ambassador to Argentina, has made strong representations to Argentine officials in behalf of North American correspondents in Buenos Aires who have received anonymous telephone threats.

The State Department today

30.24-28211

SERVICE MEN RACE TROUBLE ALLEGED

Negro Leader Tells Of Clashes On Pacific Island

Cincinnati, July 7 (AP) — Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today a group of Marines on an important Pacific island threw hand grenades and smoke bombs into camps occupied by Negro navy men in a series of incidents that resulted in a clash.

White, who returned recently from a four-month tour of the Pacific theater, told a radio audience that he accepted an invitation from the island commander to serve as defense counsel before a navy board of inquiry appointed to investigate the clash.

"For weeks," he related, "a few Marines had been throwing bricks, empty beer bottles and, upon three occasions, hand grenades and smoke bombs into camps occupied by Negro navy men.

Assault On Christmas Eve

"When no attempt was made by the authorities to stop the attacks or punish the attackers, the colored men in despair determined to defend themselves when next attacked.

"The next assault took place a few days later on Christmas Eve," White said. "A group of white service men fired upon colored sailors and ran them out of the main town on the island. Shortly after midnight, a truckload of white Marines went to the Negro camp charging that one of their number had been hit by a stone thrown by a Negro navy man. The Marines threatened to 'take the matter into their own hands.'

No Details On Inquiry Results

"On Christmas Day one Negro service men was shot and killed, and another shot by white service men. These and other assaults infuriated the men who had been attacked to the point that twice they attempted to go into own to take vengeance. On one occasion they were turned back; on the second they were arrested, charged with rioting and unlawful assemblage."

White did not disclose the outcome of the Board of Inquiry investigation.

The Navy Department at Washington had no comment on White's account. Neither was information available there tonight about such a board of inquiry.

He said the point he wanted to make in telling of the clash was not to emphasize such happenings but "to presonalize the corrosive effective of ignorance and bigotry on the progress of the war in the Pacific and at home."

Comment By Bilbo

He declared that the Japanese eagerly capitalize instances of friction between white and Negro personnel and give wide publicity among the Pacific's colored peoples to "the anti-Negro rantings of congressmen like Rankin and senators like Bilbo in filibustering a proposal to establish a fair employment practice committee."

At Washington, Bilbo commented that "any statement made by White would be prompted because I have consistently opposed any and all efforts of him and his organization to integrate the Negro race into the white race socially."

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Japanese Ack Ack Fire Reported Much Improved

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7 — The accuracy of Japanese anti-aircraft fire has improved 100 per cent in the last three months, presumably because of expanded use of radar control, an American airman reported today.

Lieut. Col. Patrick B. McCarthy, commander of an aerial reconnaissance unit operating over the enemy homeland, told a news conference today that apparently the Japanese had trained enough radar operators to man many more AA guns. Until recently the enemy gunners apparently depended to a large extent on visual aiming and tracking.

As to Japanese fighter plane opposition, Colonel McCarthy said it was his own opinion that the enemy now was able to get no more than 20 per cent of his interceptor planes off the ground.

Civilians Helping War Are Eligible for Medal

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—President Truman has established a Medal of Freedom to be awarded to American civilians for meritorious services outside the United States in furthering the prosecution of the war.

The medal, created by Executive order, may be awarded by the Secretaries of State, War and Navy.

Cruiser Columbia, Back In Action, Survived Bomb Hit in Philippines

Washington, July 7—(AP)—The Navy disclosed today that the light cruiser Columbia, veteran of Pacific battles, was hit by a Japanese bomb in the Philippine campaign but is back in action.

Casualties totaled 184, of which 60 were killed, the Navy said. The cruiser put back to sea after a visit to the Terminal Island, Calif., naval drydock, where an average of 875 workers spent 77 days repairing her wounds.

Hit by a large bomb aft on the main deck while engaged in shore bombardment prior to the Lingayen landings, the Columbia stuck to her post for three days until the beaches were secure before she retired from the battle area.

Now the Columbia, her damage repaired is back in action.

She saw action at Guadalcanal, Rennel Island; New Georgia, Rendova, Treasury, Bougainville, Empress Augusta and Palau before being disabled.

For more than two months she had operated in Philippine waters. At Leyte she helped cover the Sixth Army landings.

She participated in the battle of Surigeo Straits, where she threw more than 85 tons of steel at the enemy. She remained in the Leyte area for more than 30 days, furnishing protection against surface and air attacks.

The Columbia was one of the first ships to enter the Mindanao and Sulu Seas to cover the Mindoro landings.

Then came the Lingayen Gulf action, beginning January 6. In mid-afternoon of the first day, two "Zekes" came out of the clouds to strafe and bomb. One, although hit and burning, crashed close aboard. Gasoline sprayed over the ship, but prompt action prevented serious fires. In late afternoon a "Val" scored a hit, and resulting fires put half of the ship's main battery out of action.

Damage control parties worked feverishly to keep the ship afloat while its remaining guns stayed in action.

After the beachhead was secured, and the Columbia retired, her task force commander sent this message to Capt. M. E. Curts of Washington: "Regret to lose you at this time. The courageous conduct of your officers and crew has added to the luster of our Navy."

JUL 8 1945

Utility Charges AreInvestigated By Committee

Boren, in House, Accused Wall Street Bankers of 'Swindling' theTaxpayers

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—A House group began today an investigation of charges that "shrewd manipulators" in Wall Street had worked out a "trick corporation plan" that would swindle taxpayers.

Chairman Lyle H. Boren, Democrat, of Oklahoma, of a House Commerce subcommittee, announced yesterday the investigation of activities, which he termed "Swindle, Inc."

In a House speech he said some Wall Street bankers and corporations had found "legal loopholes" in holding-company legislation which is offering them a "bonanza that dwarfs the swag of Teapot Dome."

Chairman Clarence F. Lea, Democrat, of California, told a reporter he had named Rex Boren and Representatives John W. Murphy, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, and B. Carroll Reece, Republican, of Tennessee, to make the investigations—with a view to recommendations for tightening up the holding company act of 1935.

Representative Boren charged that the . . . "scheme already has worked in Omaha, where the $32,000,000 Nebraska Power Company has been sold to a fake 'non-profit corporation' of four men for the swindle price of $45,000,000."

Mr. Boren named two men as "the chief instigators of 'Swindle, Inc.'" He listed the "first and most important" as Guy C. Myers, whom he identified as a Wall Street financial agent formerly of Montana. The other, he said, was Howard L. Aller, president of American Power and Light Company, of New York.

At his Lakeville, Conn., home, Mr. Aller said he did not know "of any tricks" and had no comment on Representative Boren's "ridiculous statements." Representative Boren also asserted "some of the blue chip banking outfits of the country are involved," and listed these: Blythe & Co., Nuveen & Co., First Boston and Dillon Read & Co.

The offices of Mr. Myers and Dillon Read & Co. said there was no immediate comment. The others could not be reached.

In Omaha T. H. Maenner, chairman of the board of the Nebraska Power Company, said he would welcome a Congressional investigation of the financial transactions involved in the sale of the utility. "We have already completely submitted all the facts before an Omaha investigating committee and . . . the Nebraska State Legislature . . . but we are still willing to submit to an investigation by Congress if they so desire," he said.

William Ritchie, Omaha attorney representing preferred stockholders fighting sale of Nebraska Power Company to the non-profit group, disclosed in Omaha he has been asked to testify before the Boren committee on Tuesday morning, "at the latest."

The Europa to Help Bring U.S. Soldiers Home in Fall

Third Biggest Ship Is in a German Drydock

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The Europa, third largest ship afloat, will be used this fall as a troopship for redeployment of soldiers to the United States, the War Department said today.

The 52,000-ton German ship, once the fastest on the Atlantic run, is expected to make two round trips monthly. She carried a peace-time load of 2,126 passengers but is being increased to a capacity of more than 5,000.

The Europa was moved recently, for the first time in four years, from a silt-ridden bed at Bremerhaven to a near-by drydock, where German workmen are now reconditioning her. Her only war damage was inflicted by a small bomb dropped between her stacks by a Royal Air Force plane.

Before the Europa can put to sea, a three-mile channel will have to be dredged. The ship will be manned by an American crew.

ENGEL CHARGES WASTEFUL USE OF ARMY FUNDS

He Asserts 'Swivel Chair Gentlemen' Toss Money 'Down Rat Hole.'

SAYS MUCH IS NOT JUSTIFIED

JUL 8 1945

Criticism Not Directed Against Any One in the Theaters of War Operations.

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—Representative Engel (R.-Mich.), unofficial Appropriations Committee watch dog of Army spending, asserted today that the War Department was "throwing hard-earned tax dollars down a rat hole."

Engel, a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee handling war funds, in a statement in the Congressional Record, said that billions of dollars have been spent on projects which the War Department has not justified before any congressional committee.

He emphasized that his criticism of Army spending was not directed at any one in the theaters of operation, but was aimed at "some of these swivel-chair gentlemen who get on a plane and in a few weeks come back with more ribbons on their chests than Eisenhower, Bradley, Clark or MacArthur ever received."

Since 1941, he said, Congress has given the Army more than $192,000,000,000 and it has spent more than $150,000,000,000, exclusive of $21,000,000,000 recently voted for the current fiscal year.

By the middle of 1946, Engel estimated, total Army appropriations since 1941 will exceed by $64,000,000,000 the assessed valuation of every piece of property, real and personal, in the forty-eight States as it was assessed in 1941.

As a result of many first-hand investigations, Engel said, he has complained often of "the outrageous waste" of the taxpayers' money on various Army projects. He added the War Department was apparently oblivious and kept on wasting money.

"I wonder what would happen if the public got a complete resume of the dollars wasted by this and other departments of government, as I hope they will some day," he said.

Engel estimated Army cantonment costs for the first 1,200,000 men in this war were four times as much for less than one-third the number of men during the last war.

"Right there was the beginning of the inflation in America," he commented.

The War Department, he added, should be given every dollar for which it can justify an expenditure in time of war, but is not entitled to one thin dime for any purpose which they cannot or will not justify.

Engel explained that he made his statement "in the hope that I may finally get under somebody's skin and keep them from throwing hard-earned tax dollars down a rat hole."

World Cartel Is Laid to U. S. Match Concern

JUL 8 1945

House Study Says Diamond and Swedish Company Seem to Control Market

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—A House small business committee investigator's report said today that the Diamond Match Company "appears to pretty well control" the world market through a cartel agreement with the Swedish Match Company.

The committee chairman, Representative Wright Patman, Democrat, of Texas, released the report of the investigation which he ordered. The report said that the American and Swedish firms, through agreement, "apparently control the British Match Corporation, the Japanese match industry and the Russian match pro-

termed "substantially correct" reports, published at Montevideo, that Mr. Spraden had told Vice-President Colonel Juan Peron that if Argentina "decided to attack the integrity or the freedom of North American correspondents it would have to abide by the consequences."

Although declining to discuss details of the reported Braden-Perone meeting, a department spokesman said it was customary for American ambassadors to intervene in behalf of Americans having difficulties with foreign governments.

Thus it could be assumed that Mr. Braden took a strong line with Argentine officials over reported threats against North American correspondents for articles criticizing the Farrell-Peron regime, the source said.

GERMANY PICTURED AS A WHIPPED DOG

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—"Germany is a whipped dog. There's no arrogance there now." That's the picture brought back by Representative Holifield (D.-Cal.) from a month-long-inspection trip through Europe with a House military sub-committee.

"Commanders of prisoner of war camps say Germans are the best workers in Europe," he said. "They are the best skilled and the most intellignent," and there's no necessity of discipline to force them to work."

It is in this "obedience to authority," if the authority is used wisely, that Holifield sees the possible key to the problem of stamping out the militaristic spirit in Germany. He concedes, however, that it will take a long time.

Both Holifield and Representative Johnson (R.-Cal.), another sub-committee member who made the trip, fear new dictators may spring up unless the unstable economic, political and social conditions now present in war-torn Europe can be eradicated quickly.

CORPSMEN GET RAISE

Washington, July 7—(AP)—President Truman today signed legislation boosting by $10 a month the pay of Army Medical Corpsmen whose service record entitles them to a medical badge.

The badge and the pay boost are similar to recognition given recently by Congress to expert infantrymen.

JAP KAMIKAZES THEIR TARGET

Squadron 94 Specialized in Attacking Them.

JUL 8 1945

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—Japanese suicide tactics? The Navy's Composite Squadron Ninety-four knows all about them.

It has specialized in knocking down these fanatic, Japanese pilots in the five strenuous months it has spent in the western Pacific, operating from a Casablanca class escort carrier.

The squadron, now home for rest and reassignment, participated in the Luzon and Iwo Jima invasions, and then went into sixty-two consecutive days of action off Okinawa.

Operating Wildcat fighters and Avenger torpedo bombers, the squadron had more than its normal share of experience with enemy suicide planes.

A division of Wildcat fighters led by Lieut. (j. g.) Carl J. Rieman of Brentwood, Md., helped in the destroyer Laffey's fight for life against an attack of twenty-five Kamikazes on April 16. The four-man division shot down four of them, but six of the twenty-five got through to hit the Laffey. The destroyer returned to the West Coast for repairs under her own power.

Four days earlier, another division of Wildcats led by Lieut. Leland E. Terry of Houlton, Ore., squadron commander and senior fighter pilot, tangled with two suicides over another destroyer.

Planes of the squadron discovered a fleet of Japanese suicide boats assembled and camouflaged in an inlet at Lingayen, prepared to cripple the American amphibian force.

They immediately launched an attack and destroyed or disabled every boat.

NORSTAD GETS NEW POST

Washington, July 7 — (AP) — Army Air Forces announced today that Maj. Gen. Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th (Superfortress) Air Force, had been named assistant chief of the AAE air staff.

He will retain his position with the 20th Air Force while headquarters of the 20th are being moved to the Pacific.

Norstad, 38 years old, is a native of Minneapolis, Minn.

Patch Assigned To Train Men For Pacific War

Ex-Chief of 7th Army Will Command 4th Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch jr., who led the 7th Army through southern France and into Germany, was assigned today to command the 4th Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The War Department said that General Patch, in his new post, will have charge of training thousands of troops for duty in the Pacific, where he himself saw action against the Japanese on Guadalcanal.

The 4th Army served during the European war as a training organization and presumably will continue in that capacity.

General Patch, fifty-five, replaces Major General John P. Lucas, who has served as deputy commander or commander of the 4th since March, 1944. General Lucas's next assignment was not immediately announced.

General Patch has returned to the United States, having relinquished command of the 7th Army to Lieutenant General Wade Haislip.

Under General Patch the 7th Army landed in southern France in August, 1944, and within nine months had captured Munich, birthplace of the Nazi party, and was driving on into Austria. With the French 1st Army at its side, the 7th battled 900 miles through France, Germany and Austria to link up with the 5th Army in the Italian Alps.

General Patch, a veteran of the World War, led the Americal Division to Guadalcanal in October, 1942, when that division relieved the marines. A few months later he was named commander of the 14th Corps after it was organized there.

He returned to the United States in April, 1943, as commander of the 4th Corps at Camp Young California, took the corps to the Mediterranean and then became commander of the 7th Army. He is a native of Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The Army Air Forces announced today that Major General Lauris Norstad, chief of staff of the 20th (Superfortress) Air Force, has been named assistant chief of the A. A. F. air staff. He will retain his position with the 20th Air Force while headquarters of the 20th are being moved to the Pacific. General Norstad, thirty-eight, is a native of Minneapolis.

Navy Plans Radio Photos Direct From Beachheads

Studies Transmission From Ship at Invasion Scene

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The Navy disclosed today that experiments are in progress for radio photo transmission direct from shipboard at the scene of an invasion landing to expedite the delivery of news from the Pacific war.

Facilities have already been provided for war correspondents to file copy or broadcast on a Navy vessel lying off the beachhead, for transmission via Guam to San Francisco. Four communications ships were provided at the Iwo Jima and Okinawa beachheads for that purpose.

Radio photo transmission from Guam to the mainland has long been in operation. The famous Iwo Jima flag-raising picture taken by Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal was transmitted in seven minutes after it was flown from Iwo to Guam.

The Navy is now using mobile units on the beachheads ashore to give press and radio correspondents direct contact with communications ships offshore, and the Navy said: "It is believed this service will be available direct from beaches in the Japanese home islands when the invasion takes place."

EISENHOWER HONORED

Washington, July 7 — (AP) — Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower tonight received the Grand Cross of the National Order of Haiti in the presence of high diplomatic and military figures at the Haitian Embassy.

JUL 8 1945

B-29 Output Up 4 P. C.; Plane Total Below Quota

Superfortresses Beyond June Schedule, Krug Reports

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Production of Japan-bombing B-29 Superfortresses ran 4 per cent ahead of schedule in June, the War Production Board reported today.

J. A. Krug, W. P. B. chairman, announced that despite this achievement total aircraft output during the last month fell short of the objective by 228 planes. This ended a three-month record of schedule attainment. The total of aircraft accepted during June was 5,794, against an objective of 6,022 planes.

Mr. Krug, while stating that the over-all June showing was a "disappointment," reported that B-29 production was on schedule in all plants, with two companies "exceeding their quota to such an extent" as to account for the 4 per cent increase over the number of super-bombers scheduled.

The W. P. B. said that in terms of air-frame weight, 65,300,000 pounds were produced in June, compared with 71,600,000 pounds in May. This put June acceptances, in terms of both numbers and air-frame weight, 9 per cent below those of May, which is largely in line with declining aircraft-production schedules.

The average rate of aircraft output a working day in June was 223, compared to 235 the previous month.

Mr. Krug reported that the chief production losses occurred in the bomber and transport categories. In the bomber group, he added, one plant producing patrol bombers was "far short of schedule, according to a large degree for the over-all deficit in the class."

In the over-all bomber category, production ran 5.5 per cent behind the objective.

For other classes the June record was as follows: Fighters and naval reconnaissance, 2,778 acceptances, against a schedule for 2,853—a 2.6 per cent reduction; transport, 555 acceptances, schedule 616, down 9.9 per cent; trainers, 150 acceptances, which was on schedule; communication and special purpose, 396 acceptances, against a schedule for 376, bettering the objective by 5.3 per cent.

42 Yank Divisions Will Leave Europe Before End Of Current Year

JUL 8 1945

Washington, July 7—(AP)—The War Department announced tonight that 42 of the 68 divisions which fought in Europe and the Mediterranean will be back home or on the way by the end of the year.

Three full infantry divisions — the 86th, 97th and 95th — already have arrived and most of a fourth division — the 104th Infantry — is back.

Advance detachments of seven other divisions, the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, 44th and 87th Infantry and the 13th Armored, have reached this country and the remainder of the units will arrive shortly.

Under present plans, which may be changed later, 31 divisions will embark for home from August to January; eight will remain in Europe as occupation forces and 18 divisions will remain in Europe at least until the end of this year.

The shifting of the 42 divisions will involve the movement of more than 500,000 men.

The War Department said that although security considerations were involved in releasing the information on the movement of the divisions, it was believed that instead of bringing aid and comfort to the Japanese, the information will demonstrate "conclusively" that the Army intends to throw against Nippon the largest force possible.

The 11 divisions which have returned or are now arriving have been ticketed for the Pacific front. In addition, complete headquarters of the First Army has returned en route to the Pacific.

The War Department emphasized that the men who will fight with those divisions against the Japanese will not necessarily be the same ones who fought with the units against the Germans.

In practically all cases, the department said, the personnel of units returning to the U. S. for deployment to the Pacific are men who do not have sufficient point scores for discharge. Most men with the minimum 85 points for release, the department added, either have been returned to this country or have been weeded out of the divisions while overseas to await return to the United States.

Here is the schedule for embarkation of the divisions for the five months beginning in August. For reasons of military security, the department said, no information is being given as to whether these units will be re-deployed to the Pacific, assigned to the reserve in the United States, or disbanded.

August: 85th, 28th, and 30th Infantry Divisions and the 20th Armored Division.

September: 14th, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Armored Divisions; the 17th Airborne Division; 88th, 91st, 35th, 45th and 103d Infantry Divisions.

October: Ninth Armored Division and the 92d, 26th, 79th and 99th Infantry Divisions.

November: Tenth Armored Division; Tenth Mountain Division; 13th Airborne; 83d, 63d and 106th Infantry Divisions.

December: Second and 11th Armored Divisions; and the 34th, 90th, 80th and 76th Infantry Divisions.

The Second Armored Division, booked to sail in December, recently entered Berlin.

The eight divisions which currently are designated as occupation forces in the European and Mediterranean theaters are the First and Fourth Armored Divisions; and the First, Third, Ninth, 29th and 36th Infantry Divisions and the 82d Airborne Division.

The 18 divisions scheduled to remain in the European theater for the remainder of 1945, presumably as a result of the tight shipping situation, are the Third, Eighth, 12th and 16th Armored Divisions; the 101st Airborne Division; and the 42d, 65th, 66th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 75th, 78th, 84th, 89th, 94th, 100th and 102d Infantry Divisions.

The War Department renewed its request that relatives and friends of soldiers scheduled to return to this country not telephone or otherwise contact points of embarkation for further information. The returning soldiers will get furloughs at home and ,the department said, the transportation corps is making "every effort" to speed the homeward journey.

JUL 8 1945

Praised by Admiral King

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King today marked the eighth anniversary of China's struggle against Japan with an expression of the Navy's "admiration and praise" for China's "fortitude, courage and determination."

He expressed confidence that "the progress made in forcing Japanese troops along the coast between Shanghai and Hong Kong to fight a defensive war is the forerunner of more successes to come in spite of all difficulties."

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duction."

In carrying out the cartel agreement with the Swedish company, said the report, Diamond agreed to cease production in its plant at Savannah to restrict production at Barberton, Ohio, and to limit to not more than 20 per cent of capacity the plants at Chico, Calif.; Oswego, N. Y.; Oshkosh, Wis., and Springfield, Mass.

"It is very evident from research made in the match industry that it is perhaps one of the most highly monopolizde industries in the United States," the report said. "In fact, it far exceeds a monopoly and is definitely one of the world's largest cartel arrangements."

The report said of the domestic industry:

"It is interesting to note that the Diamond Match Company, which is controlled by William A. Fairburn, its president and general manager, through the William Gordon Corporation, a personal holding company of Mr. Fairburn's, which in turn owns the majority of the stock of the Diamond Match Company, also owns, through Mr. Fairburn, the William Gordon Corporation and its stockholders control the other four largest match companies in the United States, namely, the Universal Match Corp., the Ohio Match Company, Berst-Forster-Dixfield Corporation (known as BFD) and the Lion Match Company. . . .

"It further appears that Diamond's wholly owned subsidiary, Uniform Chemical Corporation, Inc., controls virtually the entire source of match-making chemicals available in the United States, this company in turn being dependent upon the successors to the Swedish and German-controlled potash supplier, 'Chemische Fabrik Grieshein Elektron...

"Diamond Match Company is also the principal manufacturer of match-making machinery in the United States, having acquired most of the companies engaged in the manufacture of such machinery. Those not wholly owned by Diamond have entered into exclusive agreements with Diamond which restrict them from selling machinery to any person other than Diamond."

A novelty match folder circulated by Representative Patman led to the investigation. The folders contained data outlining the size, virtues and resources of Texas and a map of the state printed on the back and front of the folder.

A recent news story about the matches said that, while they extolled the greatness of Texas, they were made in another state. Representative Patman thereupon set out to get a factory in his home town of Texarkana but ran into obstacles.

The study of the match industry followed.

Southerners Consider Compromise In Month-Old Deadlock On FEPC

JUL 8 1943

Washington, July 7—(AP)—Southern foes of the Fair Employment Practice Committee considered today a suggested compromise to keep it alive as a temporary agency so as to block a move to make it permanent.

The compromise was advanced informally by a Southern House leader in an effort to break the month-old FEPC deadlock that has tied up funds of sixteen home front war agencies in a $752,000,000 supply bill for the fiscal year already a week old.

It provides for granting the FEPC as now constituted—a temporary agency created by executive order and lacking legal power to enforce its orders—a "token" fund of perhaps as much as $200,000 to continue to operate.

The agency's budget estimates for the fiscal year are $599,000.

By allowing FEPC to continue without giving it legal backing, the agency's foes believe they might slow down a drive to give it permanent and legal status.

Lying on the speaker's table in the House is a discharge petition which, if signed by 218 members, would bring to a vote legislation setting up a permanent commission intended to prevent employment discrimination because of race, creed or color. The petition now has approximately 130 signatures.

Many friends of FEPC are displeased with the permanent proposal because they believe it is too far-reaching and have declined to sign the discharge petition.

But the originator of the compromise, who declined to permit use of his name, said that if the deadlock continues and it becomes apparent that FEPC will get nothing at all, "the heat will be on and we may find ourselves with a permanent FEPC."

"It would be far better to give them a small amount to operate without legal power to act, than to have them set up as a statutory body," he explained.

The compromise was advanced as House Appropriations Committee members indicated they may reverse themselves and recommend that the House accept the $250,000 voted by the Senate, or at least a part of it. That would break the deadlock, provided it could get the support of the House itself.

There has been no record vote in the House on the FEPC this year, its opponents blocking it through parliamentary moves.

Should the FEPC deadlock holding up the funds for the war agencies continue much longer, thousands of employes of those agencies will go payless for work performed since July 1. Congress has authorized the agencies to operate in anticipation of funds to be provided eventually but has not allowed them to do any actual spending.

CLAYTON IN UNRRA JOB

Washington, July 7 (A. P.)—Designation of Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton as the United States member of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council was announced today by the State Department.

Clayton was chosen by President Truman to replace Assistant Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson of the UNRRA Council in a letter to UNRRA Director General Herbert H. Lehman, the President said Acheson had asked to be relieved "because of the pressure of other duties." Mr. Truman told Lehman that Clayton, as Assistant Secretary of State in charge of economic affairs, "will be in a position most effectively to lend the support of this Government."

Clayton will attend the third meeting of the UNRRA Council in London beginning in August the President said.

Three Transports Dock With 1,144 Soldiers

New York, July 7—(AP)—Three transports, the Benjamin Huntington, Eleazer Wheelock and Justin Morrill, arrived today with 1,144 Army men from Europe.

Aboard the Justin Morrill were 379 troops, returned because of high point scores of over-age and were not for redeployment, Army officials said.

The 14th Chemical Company, the 187th Signal Repair Company and 53 liberated prisoners of war were among 383 on the Benjamin Huntington.

The Eleazer Wheelock carried 382 men, including the 634th M. P. Escort Guard Company, Headquarters and Headquarters Company of the Eighth Tank Destroyer group and some reassignment men.

Civilians Face 3 To 5-Month Ban On Pullmans For Short Journeys

JUL 8

Washington, July 7—(AP)—The Association of American Railroads predicted today the ban on Pullman cars for short runs might last three to five months as troop redeployment sends passenger mileage to record-smashing levels.

Arrivals of Pacific-bound troops from Europe were one-third greater than expected in June and apparently will run 40 per cent greater this month, it was reported.

This will shorten the coming crisis in domestic transportation—which had been expected to run until March—but will throw un unprecedented burden on the nation's railroads through the entire vacation-travel peak.

The Office of Defense Transportation, which last night prohibited the use of sleeping cars on runs under 450 miles, said the order would apply to soldiers and sailors on furlough travel as well as to civilians. Railroads simply will not assign Pullmans to short runs after July 15, thereby freezing nearly 900 cars for organized troop movements.

Although some confusion regarding effect of the order remained, these points were cleared up today:

1. Persons going less than 450 miles may take Pullman space on trains scheduled for longer runs, if the space is available.

A spokesman for the AAR, however, predicted that very little such space would be available; since long-run passengers probably would speak for virtually all accommodations at major rail terminals.

2. Baseball clubs will travel day coach on short trips between league cities, or take their chances with other civilians.

3. A firm "no exceptions" policy will be followed, according to the AAR.

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4. The Army said it would take care of transporting individual wounded service men who are deprived by the ODT order of their automatic priority on Pullman passenger space on short trips. The War Department's own facilities will be used if necessary.

Besides throwing an additional burden on buses and airlines, the action was expected to aggravate congestion in day coaches. ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson previously has announced that 10 to 12 per cent fewer coaches would be available through the redeployment period and those left will have to carry those passengers denied Pullman space.

In estimating that that pinch would last three to five months, the AAR spokesman said the peak of military travel was coming earlier than expected and might end sooner.

ODT acknowledged it was powerless to prevent persons who are traveling less than 450 miles from buying tickets for longer runs and then using only part of the ticket. The agency said it looked to the railroads to hold such abuses to the minimum.

The AAR spokesman pointed out that U. S. railroads have 30 per cent fewer passenger-carrying cars of all kinds than in the First World War, but expect this year to set a new record of 105 to 110 billion passenger miles.

This compares with last year's record of more than 95 billion passenger miles, which in turn was three times the 1941 travel and four times the 1939 passenger movement.

The railroads are confident they can do the job without a breakdown, AAR said, and will see that the troop traffic is handled whatever the effect on civilian transportation.

The problem of re-deployment is greater than it would appear from the number of troops involved, AAR said, since each soldier is moved at least six times. The pattern is: from arrival port to staging area; to distribution center nearest his home; to his home; to an assembly center; to West Coast staging area, and finally, to shipside.

Fights for Single Air Line

McCarran Wants All Overseas Flights Made by One Company

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, expressed his determination today to keep fighting for Senate approval of a bill to establish a single overseas air line. The Senate Commerce Committee failed to approve it yesterday by a 10-to-10 tie vote, after the Civil Aeronautics Board Thursday awarded trans-Atlantic routes to Pan American, American Export and T. W. A.

"The fight for a united front in maintaining American leadership in international aviation has just begun," Senator McCarran told newsmen.

"I plan to request the chairman of the committee (Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of North Carolina) to report the bill to the Senate. Because of the tie vote, it will be reported adversely, but I will submit a minority report, supported by an equal number of members, favoring adoption of the American-flag-system bill."

102 American Soldiers Executed During This War, Army Discloses

JUL 8 1945

Washington, July 7—(AP)—The Army disclosed today that 102 soldiers have been executed during this war—all except one for murder or rape.

The exception was a man twice convicted of deserting under fire in Europe—the first soldier to be put to death for a purely military offense since the Civil War.

Of the others, 47 were condemned for murder, 43 for rape and 11 for both murder and rape.

200 Others Sentenced

In addition, more than 200 death sentences have been imposed by general courts martial but have been commuted to life imprisonment or lesser terms.

The Army declined to identify the man executed for desertion.

The Navy, without going into details, reported that no Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard man has been executed by court martial order during this war. As of mid-April 22,000 members of those services were in confinement.

In the last year, 18,000 soldiers were sentenced by courts martial for offenses, comparable to felonies in civilian courts, which carry penalties of at least six months imprisonment.

At present, 33,519 soldiers convicted and sentenced by general courts martial are in confinement in the U. S. or overseas. Virtually all were sentenced since the Selective Service Act was passed in 1940.

These figures, which do not include soldiers given lighter punishment by special and summary courts martial, were issued by Undersecretary of War Patterson at a news conference discussion of the operation of military justice.

Emphasizing that the 33,519 in confinement represent the total number from the 10,000,000 who have entered the Army since the adoption of Selective Service, Patterson said:

"The manner in which the soldiers have conducted themselves has reflected the highest credit on the American Army."

"Severe" sentences are imposed by courts martial but not any stiffer than the circumstances call for, Patterson said.

"You cannot," he added, "make the serving of a sentence an attractive thing for men who want to avoid combat."

Fair Hearings

Patterson stressed that military justice aims at giving a soldier a fair and speedy hearing, with reviews and other safeguards.

In combat areas operations may slow proceedings, he said, but an average case in the United States will be "cleaned up" within a month, including review.

To facilitate the restoration to duty of as many men as possible, the Army two years ago set up rehabilitation centers to retrain convicted soldiers and get them back into service.

The centers have handled 23,674 men and the measure of their success is reflected in the record. More than half, or 12,206, have been restored to duty.

Many Return To Duty

About 90 per cent of those restored to duty have "acquitted themselves well," Patterson reported. He gave the present population of the rehabilitation centers as 7,457.

Patterson also cited as an example of the Army's rehabilitation program the restoration to service of 115 soldiers convicted in the Paris black market trials last Winter. These men, many under long sentences, were given a second chance as soldiers and were placed in a special unit for combat training.

The unit did not get into action in Europe but is ticketed for the Pacific, Patterson said.

About 40 others involved in the cases either did not seek a chance for rehabilitation or were leaders in the black market operations and were denied the opportunity.

In the European theater as a whole, Patterson reported, only 10,289 of the 4,182,261 American soldiers under General Eisenhower's command were convicted and sentenced by general courts martial from January, 1942, to June 1, 1945. Of those, 2,235 have been returned to duty.

Obtaining Clemency

The regular review of sentences and assignment to rehabilitation centers are not the only processes by which a soldier may obtain clemency.

A five-man clemency board, composed of two civilians and three Army officers, has been set up to review sentences. This board makes recommendations to the undersecretary of war who may reduce or remit sentences. Judge Sherman Minton of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals is chairman.

Patterson said that so-called military offense—such as desertion,

being absent without leave and disobedience—constitute approximately 60 per cent of the cases handled by the court martials.

Minor offenders sentenced by summary and special courts martial are not included among the 33,519.

8 Critics To Testify At Charter Hearings

JUL 8 1945

Small Number Ask to Speak Against United Nations Pact—Talks Begin Tomorrow—Names of Prospective Opponents Withheld

Washington, July 7—(AP)—Only eight critics had asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today for permission to appear against the United Nations Charter in hearings which will open Monday.

Edward R. Stettinius Jr., former Secretary of State, will be the first witness in the hearings.

Aiming at only a week's hearings on the 50-nations document approved at San Francisco, Chairman Connally, (D.-Tex.), told a reporter the committee might act later to limit the time of witnesses to 15 minutes each. The witnesses would be permitted to expand their remarks in the record.

Names of the prospective opponents were withheld temporarily, but Connally said no Senator had asked to testify. An Associated Press poll of the Senate has yet to show a flat negative vote on the question of ratification.

Hopes For Vote August 1

Connally said he would like to bring the peace-keeping organization charter before the Senate July 16. He hoped debate could be concluded for a final ratification vote about August 1.

Connally in a speech prepared for later broadcast over NBC said it would be impossible to complete action on the charter before President Truman completes his forthcoming meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin near Berlin.

"The main thing is that we're going head with it as fast as possible without interruption," the Texas Senator said. "That's testimony enough of our good faith, if any is needed after San Francisco."

Senator Burton, (R-Ohio), said on the same program that he thought undue haste might have a bad effect.

"We want to examine the manuscript with a microscope," he said. "I think it will help President Truman in his negotiations if we make our hearings and debate a model of Democratic procedure under our Constitution.

"Full and fair discussions of the charter will make America's final support of it that much more significant," he continued. "It will demonstrate that only an agreement that is fair and just and that can pass a critical examination at the bar of American opinion can win the approval of the United States Senate. This will strengthen the position of the President in securing other agreements that can meet that test."

Opposition Slight

Burton forecast the possibility that the United Nations organization might become a going concern by next January 1, but Connally stressed that other nations are likely to wait until they see what the Senate does before acting to ratify it.

The paucity of direct oppposition in the Senate to the charter, which binds the United Nations to seek peaceful settlement of international disputes but provides for use of force if that fails, was considered remarkable by members of the Foreign Relations Committee.

In the past, the committee customarily has had scores of requests from opponents to testify on almost

(Please Turn to Page Two)

every major international proposal laid before Congress.

The committee's roster of witnesses is likely to include, besides Stettinius, several who played active parts in drafting the charter at the lengthy San Francisco Conference. Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, State Department adviser, is expected to follow Stettinius to the witness chair Monday.

Senator Vandenberg, (R.-Mich.), has said that he wants John Foster Dulles, who served as Gov. Thomas E. Deweys Foreign Affairs adviser in the last campaign, as a witness. The appearance of Dulles, who became the "trouble shooter" for the American delegation in controversies that developed at San Francisco, is expected to illustrate the nonpartisan aspect of support for the charter.

The large Democratic caucus room of the Senate office building was made ready today for the opening of the hearings, with space partition d off for diplomats who may want to report the progress of the document to their own governments.

Congressional leaders expressed hope today they could arm President with three big legislative clubs to help him bargain with Winston Churchill and Josef Stalin at the forthcoming "Big Three" meetings.

All three deal with international relations and one of them already has been handed to Mr. Truman. It extended the reciprocal trade agreement act which authorizes the President to negotiate trade programs with other nations.

The other two are in the legislative mill. One is the Bretton Woods Monetary Bill; the other is the United Nations Charter worked out at San Francisco.

Already passed by the House and scheduled for Senate action the week after next, the Bretton Woods legislation implements the international financial agreements worked out last Summer in the hills of New Hampshire. The agreements mean nothing unless both branches of Congress approve them by legislation and set the example for other nations to follow suit.

Senate Must Act on Charter

The United Nations Charter is strictly a Senate proposition. Its ratification by that body after hearings starting next week is a foregone conclusion.

The House has nothing to do with treaty-making, although its approval is necessary for any implementing legislation that may be required.

On the theory that the Senate will pass the Bretton Woods legislation within the next two weeks, House leaders are planning to keep that body in session as late as July 21 in order to act on any Senate amendments. Once the Bretton Woods legislation is sent to the President, the House will adjourn probably until late September.

Cite Psychological Effect

Congressional program-shapers believe the psychological effect on other nations would be tremendous if, during or just prior to the "Big Three" meetings, the President could sign into law the Bretton Woods bill demonstrating the willingness of the United States to cooperate with other nations in the field of international economics.

At the Yalta meetings between Churchill, Stalin and the late President Roosevelt, they pointed out, Mr. Roosevelt could only hold out the promise and the hope that this country would come into the Bretton Woods program, would continue to carry on its reciprocal trade activities, and would go along on any agreements worked out subsequently at San Francisco. But, in all three cases, there was an "if" contingent upon what Congress thought about it.

For Mr. Truman to be able to say just what the United States "will do" instead of what he hopes it "might do," Capitol Hill spokesmen say, would give him a big talking point when he sits down with the leaders of Great Britain and Russia.

WANTS PRIORITY FOR CHARTER

JUL 8 1945

Connally Says Nothing Must Interfere With Hearings.

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—No Senate business of any character will be permitted to interfere with the Foreign Relations Committee's hearings on the United Nations Charter, Representative Connally (D.-Tex.), chairman, declared today.

His insistence that the Charter have absolute priority when hearings begin on Monday came with the Senate facing at least four other pieces of unfinished business, any of which might cause protracted debate.

They are:

1. The bitter row over inclusion of funds for the Fair Employment Practice Committee in a $752,000,000 supply bill for homefront war agencies.

2. The Bretton Woods monetary legislation, which Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) wants to take up July 16.

3. A $500,000,000 post-war Federal aid airport construction bill, which Senator McCarran (D.-Nev.) will attempt to call up Monday.

4. A corporation tax bill, passed by the House yesterday, designed to speed reconversion of industry to peacetime uses.

Connally said the charter hearings would continue with morning and afternoon sessions "until we've made a prima facie case for ratification."

His attitude was to let the Senate meet if it is necessary, but to hold the hearings regardless.

However, some of the twenty-three members of the committee may feel compelled to attend the Senate sessions, if something of particular interest to their States comes up.

The squabble over the FEPC funds holds perhaps the greatest potentiality for delay, with several Southern Senators ready to filibuster. Administration leaders of both chambers will seek some sort of a compromise solution on the legislation on Monday.

NAMED TO ANNAPOLIS

Washington, July 7—(AP)—The first Negro appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., since 1937 reported to the institution June 30, the Navy said today.

He is Wesley A. Brown, 2329 Seventh Avenue, New York City, and 1305 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C. A former student at Howard University, Washington, he was appointed to the academy by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Negro member of Congress from New York City.

Five Negroes have been appointed to the academy in its history. There have been no Negro graduates.

Service Mail Average Is 6.04 Letters a Week

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Each member of the United States armed forces writes an average of 6.04 letters a week, the Post Office Department disclosed today.

In an annual report, former Postmaster General Frank C. Walker said that with 11,500,000 men and women in service June 30, 1944, the postal department was handling their mail at the rate of 3,611,920,000 pieces annually. Postage was being paid on an average of 568,100,000 pieces, the rest being sent free.

If regular postal rates had been paid the revenue would have exceeded $100,000,000.

JUL 8 1945

VINSON MAY KEEP HIS PRESENT POST

Washington, July 7 (A. P.).—Fred M. Vinson will succeed Henry Morgenthau Jr. as Secretary of the Treasury, and, with that question settled, a new one arose today:

Who will succeed Vinson as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion?

That one caught official Washington flat-footed. President Truman's decision to appoint the 55-year-old Kentuckian to the Cabinet, announced by a White House aid yesterday, leaves open a job that is so important its holder has been called "Assistant President."

Vinson will not actually be appointed Secretary of the Treasury until Mr. Truman returns from the Big Three meeting in Germany, later in the summer.

When he does take office, it will be his fourth lofty executive position in a little more than two years.

NEWSPAPERS WAIT ON UNION

New York Deliveries Depend On Strikers' Action

New York, July 7 (AP)—The Publishers Association of New York city said today in a statement that delivery of the city's newspapers would be resumed when striking deliverymen complied with War Labor Board decisions.

"The policy of the publishers will continue to be one of strict compliance with the orderly and legal machinery provided by the Government for the settlement of such disputes," the statement said.

"The daily newspapers will again be delivered when the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union agrees to the same processes."

No Union Statement

Meanwhile officers of the Independent Newspaper and Mail Deliveries Union remained unavailable for comment on yesterday's War Labor Board order that the union end its seven-day-walkout "without delay" or face possible loss of retroactive pay benefits and the closed shop arrangement.

Officials of the union informed the WLB yesterday that a membership meeting had been called for tomorrow afternoon to consider ending the strike, which has prevented distribution of fourteen major newspapers. The board said this was not "sufficiently expeditious or forthright."

JUL 8 1945

Truman Helps G. I. See Ill Son

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 7 (AP).—With what he said was the personal aid of President Truman, Sergeant John R. Merrill came home today from New Guinea to the bedside of his dangerously ill two-month-old son. Sergeant Merrill, attached to the 25th Air Corps, said his request for a furlough was refused after his wife had notified him that the baby had been operated on for a spinal tumor. He then appealed directly to the President, the sergeant said, and obtained a thirty-day leave.

Iwo Flag Raiser Weds in Baltimore

Baltimore, July 7 (A. P.).—Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon of Manchester, N. H., one of the Marines who participated in the Mount Suribachi flag raising on Iwo Jima recorded pictorially by Associated Press Photographer Joseph Rosenthal, married his boyhood sweetheart in Baltimore today. His bride was Miss Pauline Hernois, 19 years old, also of Manchester, who came here last week to attend an American Legion War Bond ball at which 20-year-old Gagnon was a guest of honor.

Pharmacist's Mate John H. Bradley, of Appleton, Wis., hospital corpsman who was also one of the flag raisers, was best man.

Jap Students Warned On 'Possible Sacrifice'

San Francisco, July 7 (AP)—Japan called on students of high school age today to prepare to "sacrifice themselves" if necessary in defense of Nippon's home islands.

Domei news agency, in a broadcast picked up by the FCC, said that Okinawa high school students who "died gloriously" fighting American troops would be honored, and that they should be emulated by Nippon's school children.

30.24-28215

Tokyo Reports British Clear Route to Singapore

Japanese, Fearing Offensive, Evacuate Civilians

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 (AP).—A British naval task force has "cleared mines" southeast of Car Nicobar Island, at the northwest approaches to Singapore, the Tokyo radio reported today. Fourteen warships and two aircraft carriers were the force's mainstay in its operations yesterday, said the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The Japanese fear an Allied offensive to recapture the great British naval base of Singapore and are evacuating unnecessary civilians.

Japs Off Australia Reported Active

San Francisco, July 7 (A. P.).—Shipping movements in the harbor at Sidney, Australia, were halted from Thursday night to Friday morning because of reported enemy activity along the coast, the Melbourne radio reported today.

"Nature of the suspected enemy activity has not been disclosed," said the broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Wild Boars Spur Japanese Production

San Francisco, July 7 (A. P.).—Radio Tokyo said today that workers in a Japanese aircraft factory who were not too bored with their tasks to overcome production difficulties received a reward of six wild boars. They immediately "made a delicious boar soup and distributed it among the plant workers," said the FCC recorded broadcast, "and then were very eager to increase production by exerting their utmost efforts."

Presentation of the boars was made at the factory by Lieut.-Gen. Saburo Endo, of the Aircraft Ordnance Bureau.

JUL 8 1945

Tokyo Says Allied Fleet Is Sweeping Mines From Approaches to Bastion—Not One B-29 Lost in 600-Plane Raid.

JUL 6 1945

By Associated Press.

A British task force is sweeping mines out of the invasion seaway leading to the Malay Peninsula and Singapore, Tokyo radio reported today.

Tokyo said a task force of sixteen warships, including two aircraft carriers, yesterday began clearing mines out of waters southeast of Car Nicobar Island, 300 miles north of Sumatra. This is on the invasion route to the Malay Peninsula. Japanese are already evacuating non-essential civilians from the Singapore naval base, at the tip of the peninsula, in anticipation of an invasion.

STOPPAGES END AT RUBBER AND STEEL PLANTS

Akron, Chicago Strikes Over—Paper Delivery-men Still Idle

By the Associated Press

Return to work of 13,000 steelworkers at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's South Chicago works, and nearly all the 17,600 employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, yesterday portrayed the brightest picture on the nation's labor fronts in more than a week.

The number of idle because of labor disputes totaled about 40,000.

One new dispute, involving composing room employes at the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal Gazette, forced suspension of morning and afternoon issues of the Gazette and News-Sentinel. The dispute involved a new contract with publishers.

Here is the labor situation by cities or areas:

Akron: Capt. H. K. Clark, Navy officer in charge of Goodyear's five plants since the Navy took over operations Thursday, said production was "virtually normal" with the return of about 79 per cent of the 17,600 workers. The strike of United Rubber Workers (CIO) tied up operations 20 days.

At the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., plant, 16,500 CIO-URWA workers weighed a War Labor Board back-to-work order, and the plea of their international president to return to work "immediately." The Firestone strike started last Sunday.

Steel Stoppage Ends

Chicago: The 24-hour work stoppage at the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation South Chicago plant ended with resumption of production beginning at 11 P. M. Friday. Full production was resumed Saturday. Some 13,000 steelworkers were idle when 164 United Steel Workers (CIO) protested against a system of layoffs. They were employed on a narrow gauge railroad which carries finished and raw materials.

Eleven hundred employes of the R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company Printing plant out since June 5,

(Please Turn to Page Two)

remained on strike. The dispute involved maintenance of the company's 40-year open shop policy.

Detroit—A new strike, involving 889 Graham-Paige workers, halted production of aircraft connecting rods. The strike by United Automobile workers, (CIO), was in protest against the company's refusal to promote two workers to replace instructors on leave. Company officials said the instructor classification would be abolished.

Some 700 AFL lumber employes at 12 Detroit yards remained out on strike.

New York-New Jersey—A strike, voted June 28, among 30,000 independent Western Electric employes Association members was postponed indefinitely. Had the strike begun, production of electronics and communications equipment would have been tied up in 13 New Jersey and three New York plants.

Four Plants Idle

New Jersey-Pennsylvania — Four plants producing automobile parts for Mack Manufacturing Company remained idle. The dispute, involving 7,900 UAW-CIO workers, started Monday over seniority in the company's New Brunswick, N. J., plant. Sympathy work stoppages spread Thursday to the International-Plainfield Motor Company plant at Plainfield, N. J., the Mack Plant at Plainfield, and the Mack Plant at Allentown, Pa.

New York City: Seventeen-hundred striking newspaper deliverymen remained idle, ignoring a War Labor Board recommendation to end their seven-day dispute or face possible loss of retroactive benefits and a "closed shop" arrangement. Fourteen papers were affected by the dispute.

Connellsville, Pa.: A WLB directive ordering return to work was defied by 150 striking A. F. L. machinists whose jurisdictional dispute with the A. F. L. glass blowers union kept 1,000 idle at the Anchor Hocking Glass Company. Workers walked out May 19 after the dismissal of four machinist's union men, also members of the Glass Blowers Union.

The WLB said the strike violated the no-strike, no-lockout agreement.

Manheim, Pa.: Failure of maintenance men to return to work forced 1,000 production employes of the Raybestos-Manhattan Company's U. S. Asbestos Division plant to continue idle. A plant executive said the dispute involved failure of a WLB directive to fulfill demands of the AFL textile workers for new job classifications and wage rates.

Toledio, O.: Six thousand UAW-CIO workers, idle since July 5, remained on strike at the Spicer Manufacturing Company Plant. The company makes jeep parts. The dispute began after the discharge of a woman employe in the accounting department.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: A dispute among 4,100 United Mine Workers in Eastern Pennsylvania over seniority rights cut anthracite production 12,500 tons a day, a Solid Fuel Administration spokesman said.

Arnold Comments

Washington, July 7—(AP)—General H. H. Arnold said today that unless full production is resumed immediately in strike-affected rubber plants fighters and bombers may have to be withdrawn from the attack on Japan.

The chief of Army Air Forces said in a statement that a "critical" situation has been created in the A. A. F. as a result of work stoppages.

"Some aircraft in this country are grounded for lack of tires," Arnold said, adding that Air Force inventories are now at a "minimum level." Shipment of tires to the fighting fronts, he said, is "seriously in danger."

Arnold said that the planes most seriously threatened by the work stoppages are the B-29 Superfortresses, which have been spearheading the aerial war on Japan, and the P-47N Thunderbolt, long-range fighter plane.

New York, July 7—(AP)—The Publishers Association of New York City said today in a statement that delivery of the city's newspapers would be resumed when striking deliverymen complied with War Labor Board decisions.

"The policy of the publishers will continue to be one of strict compliance with the orderly and legal machinery provided by the government for the settlement of such disputes," the statement said.

"The daily newspapers will again be delivered when the newspaper and mail deliverers' union agrees to the same processes."

Meanwhile officers of the Independent Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union remained unavailable for comment on yesterday's War Labor Board order that the union end its seven-day-walkout "without delay" or face possible loss of retroactive pay benefits and the closed shop arrangement.

Officials of the union informed the WLB yesterday that a membership meeting had been called for tomorrow afternoon to consider ending the strike, which has prevented distribution of 14 major newspapers. The board said this was not "sufficiently expeditious or forthright."

JUL 8 1945

Cecil Dislikes Veto Power But Calls Charter 'Good Step On Right Road'

JUL 8 1945

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, one of the original drafters of the League of Nations covenant and a Nobel Peace Prize winner, here appraises the United Nations Charter drawn at San Francisco. Lord Cecil is the younger brother of the present Marquess of Salisbury and an uncle of Lord Cranborne, one of Britain's chief delegates at San Francisco.

By VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD

[Written for the Associated Press]

London, July 7—The most important thing about the San Francisco conference is that it reached a unanimous agreement in spite of the doubts and difficulties usual in such meetings.

The result is what President Truman very rightly called a "solid structure."

The Charter is an elaborate and detailed scheme with more than four times as many articles as were contained in the covenant of the League of Nations.

That does not mean that there are a number of new proposals in it. For the most part, it is built—very properly—on the principles and practice of the League. The actual machinery with its general assembly, its council, its international court of justice, its secretariat, its department for dealing with nonself-governing territories, and even its economic and social council, all had their counterpart at Geneva.

League Seen As Basis

They have been clarified and expounded; but the conference very rightly availed itself of the experience gained in working the earlier organization. That is the only way to build a really "solid structure." Even the Constitution of the United States owed not a little to the parliamentary and other institutions developed from Magna Carta.

That does not mean that there is nothing new in the Charter. Very far from it. Take for instance the Chapters XI, XII and XIII establishing the international trusteeship system in some eighteen articles. They represent the single Article 22 of the covenant. But they establish better and wider principles.

They provide for the extension of the system and more elastic machinery. Above all, they specifically insist that the primary considera-

tion in the whole system must be the well-being and prosperity of the peoples concerned.

Economic And Social Chapters

So two chapters—IX and X—take up the great work done by the League in economic and social matters and the unavailing efforts of Monsieur Briand to improve the machinery for that purpose, and propose to create a new council which will carry on the work done in this direction by the council of the League, together with the activities of several committees and commissions. It will operate in direct connection with the new assembly.

All this co-ordinating and clarifying work ought to be of great advantage, particularly if some one of the same energy and ability as Monsieur Albert Thomas and his successors can be found to direct such activities. Indeed, to one school of thought it is on the success of international co-operation in these directions that the success of the organization will ultimately depend.

Attention On Peace Plans

And yet it is due to a perfectly just instinct of the peoples represented at the conference that public attention has been chiefly concentrated on the proposals for the maintenance of peace. That is what really matters. Peace is essential to all international progress.

In the nineteen years of its full existence the League did a great deal for the improvement of the conditions of life in its member states. But when war broke out all this was suspended or destroyed and we have now got again to build up the whole complicated system of credit and confidence without which no prosperity is possible.

It is therefore essential to realize what are the basic changes now proposed in the peace-keeping provisions of the older system.

Separation Of Functions

In the first place, the direct security functions of the new organization are divided from the rest of its duties. They are placed under the Security Council which is given a position independent of the assembly in security matters, though it is to report to the latter body any action taken.

Next, it is to have the assistance of a military staff consisting of the chiefs of the staffs of the permanent members of the council, that is, of the Big Five. Its duties are to deal with all aggressions, threatened or actual, and with all disputes and other circumstances which threaten the maintenance of peace.

Its action is to be primarily the promotion of the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. But if they are inadequate, it is empowered to sue international forces contributed by the members of the league in numbers and conditions to be agreed.

"More Businesslike" Scheme

Evidently this is a much more businesslike arrangement for forcible action than anything that existed under the League, though in principle no great change is made except that the military staff is nominated by the Big Five, a reasonable arrangement since they will supply most of the fighting force.

Then comes the question of how this machinery is to be set in motion, in other words, how the Security Council is to act. Here a distinction must be drawn between responsibilities and rights. The Council is to consist of eleven members, of which six are to be periodically appointed by the assembly and five are to be permanent repre-

sentatives of the Big Five.

No complaint can be made of this, which substantially follows the precedent of the League.

Responsibility On Big Powers

It is evidently right and necessary that a chief responsibility for peace should be placed on those powers whose strength enables them to maintain it against any assailants. It was, indeed, the failure of the great powers in the League to discharge this duty which brought about the war. Therefore, if that was all, there would have been little or no criticism.

Unfortunately, as I think, in order to meet the anxieties felt in certain quarters, it was provided that no action for the maintenance of peace should be taken unless the Big Five were unanimously in favor of it, even though one of them was charged with actual or threatened aggression. That, in the discussions, came to be called the veto of each of the Big Five, as it obviously is.

"International Oligarchy"

This amounts to giving to each of these powers immunity from the coercive powers of the organization. In other words, it changes it from an international democracy to an oligarchy. I cannot see how this can be defended.

The organization is expressly stated to be based "on the sovereign equality of all its members." That is the right principle. It is not in any way infringed by laying upon certain of its members a special responsibility for maintaining peace any more than the doctrine of equality before the law of all the subjects of a state is infringed by giving to the police a certain duty to enforce the law.

But no one would suggest that a policeman who broke the law should not be compelled to keep it except with his own consent.

Prospect Of Revision

No doubt in an international conference questions should be settled by agreement and that involves compromise. It may well be that in this case practical harm may not ensue, particularly for the first few years, and I welcome, therefore, the prospect that is held out that the terms of the Charter may be reviewed in ten years or less when it is seen how it works.

Meanwhile full power is given to the assembly to discuss any question unless it is being dealt with by the Security Council. Since such a discussion must necessarily be in public, that is a valuable safeguard for justice.

On the whole, then, the peace machinery of the Charter ought to be enough. In that connection we must not forget the very valuable powers given to the secretary-general to call attention to any threat to peace. That is a great improvement on the convenant.

Praise Of Truman's Speech

But to me the most encouraging event was the great speech delivered by President Truman at the close of the conference, to which I have seen no objection in any quarter. I venture to quote some of the valuable statements he then made. He said: "The Charter will be expanded and improved as time goes on," and that "if we fail to use it we shall betray those who have died. . . . And if we seek to use it selfishly or for the advantage of one nation we shall be equally guilty of that betrayal," and finally that "by their own example the strong nations of the world should lead the way to international justice."

"Good First Step"

Those are great words. If these ideals are adhered to, not only in speech or on paper but continuously in action, the framers of the Charter will be justified. All depends on the use that is made of it or the support it receives.

Our Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, told us the other day that the Charter is the first step. I believe it is in the main a good first step on the right road.

TASKS OF WORLD RECONSTRUCTION, ON THE BASIS OF OUR COMMON IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY, INTERNATIONAL HARMONY AND GOODWILL."

THE LAST XXX AS BEFORE.

6H101PEW

LONDON, JULY 7--(AP)--FIELD MARSHAL JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS LEFT LONDON TODAY BY AIR ON THE FIRST LEG OF HIS RETURN JOURNEY TO SOUTH AFRICA. HE IS FLYING VIA ITALY.

JUL 8 1945

APR 01145 MB/615A

LONDON I T ADD S ND LEAD CHURCHILL XXX CHARACTER [redacted].

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE:

"AT THE BEGINNING OF THE NINTH YEAR OF CHINA'S WAR OF RESISTANCE, I CONVEY TO YOUR EXCELLENCY, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINESE PEOPLE A MESSAGE OF CORDIAL GREETINGS.

"HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO A SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION. BUT THE WORLD-WIDE WAR AGAINST THE AGGRESSORS HAS STILL BE TO COMPLETED. THIS COUNTRY WILL NOW CONCENTRATE ITS EFFORTS UPON THE ACHIEVEMENT IN COOPERATION WITH ITS ALLIES OF FINAL VICTORY OVER THE COMMON ENEMY IN THE FAR EAST.

"IT IS MY EARNEST BELIEF THAT THE DAY IS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN THE INVADER WILL HAVE BEEN DRIVEN FROM CHINESE TERRITORY, AND WHEN, AFTER ITS LONG YEARS OF SACRIFICE AND SUFFERING, THE CHINESE NATION WILL BE FREE TO ENGAGE WITH THE OTHER PEACE LOVING PEOPLES IN THE

JUL 8 1945

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE ALL-INDIA RADIO SAID THE MOSLEM LEAGUE WOULD INFORM THE VICEROY TODAY OF ITS DECISION ON WHETHER TO NOMINATE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE BRITISH-PROPOSED NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH LEAGUE PRESIDENT MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH HAD OPPOSED JOINING.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE THIS MORNING REACHED AN UNDISCLOSED DECISION WHICH JINNAH WOULD COMMUNICATE TO FIELD MARSHAL LORD

JUL 8 1945

30.24-28217

WAVELL.

JUL 8 1945

THE COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY AT SIMLA IT WOULD CONTINUE TO

DISCUSS THE NOMINATIONS DESPITE JINNAH'S EARLIER SUGGESTION TO CONGRESS PARTY

LEADER MOHANDAS K.GHANDI THAT THEY DROP THE BRITISH PROPOSAL AND INITIATE

DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE LEAGUE AND THE CONGRESS, ~~INDIA'S STRONGEST~~

~~POLITICAL GROUPS.~~

A SIMLA DISPATCH SAID THE CONGRESS WAS EXPECTED TO SUBMIT ITS NOMINATIONS

FOR THE PROPOSED EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TODAY. THE SIKHS AND THE NATIONALISTS,

MINORITY GROUPS, SUBMITTED THEIR NAMES OF THEIR NOMINEES YESTERDAY. THE

CONFERENCE ON THE PROPOSED GOVE NMENT RECONVENES JULY 14.

JUL 8 1945

APL DENNEHY 0850 & REW/MM 330A.

A42

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE LUBLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT MAJ. GEN.ZAVADSKI, GOVERNOR OF THE POLISH PROVINCE OF SILESIA, HAD ISSUED AN ORDER CATEGORICALLY FORBIDDING GERMAN NATIONALS TO INHABIT THE PROVINCE.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID THE ORDER SETTLED A QUESTION WHICH HAD BEEN "CAUSING ANXIETY" AMONG POLES.

FD713PEW

-- DASH --

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE 13TH AIRFORCE BLACKCATS, WHO HAVE BEATEN MOST OF THE BASEBALL TEAMS ON THE CONTINENT, "INVADE" ENGLAND SUNDAY TO MEET THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE ALL-STARS. CAPT. RALPH IFXM FORMER THR

TO MEET THE UNITED KINGDOM BASE ALL-STARS. CAPT. RALPH IFFT, FORMER THREE-EYE LEAGUE HURLER, WILL MATCH PITCHES WITH THE BLACKCATS' DAVE KOSLO, ONE-TIME NEW YORK GIANT PITCHER.

-- DASH --

A2 (220)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 P.M., EWT TODAY, SATURDAY, JULY 7).

(ADVANCE).LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-DETAILS OF HOW THE BRITISH DESTROYER GLOWWORM DUELED AND THEN RAMMED THE GERMAN HEAVY CRUISER ADMIRAL HIPPER FIVE YEARS AGO WAS TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY BY THE GLOWWORM'S ONLY SURVIVING OFFICER.

THE RAMMING FLOODED TWO COMPARTMENTS OF THE HIPPER, DAMAGED HER TORPEDO TUBES AND PUT HER FRESH-WATER SYSTEM OUT OF COMMISSION, BUT SHE WAS ABLE TO LIMP TO TRONDHEIM AND LATER WAS PUT INTO A GERMAN DOCK FOR REPAIRS, LT.ROBERT A.RAMSAY, 27, SAID.

THE COLLISION, WHICH ALREADY WAS A HEAP OF FLOATING WRECKAGE FROM THE BRITISH DESTROYER BUCKLED THE BOW PLATES OF THE DESTROYER, EIGHT-INCH GUNS, WHICH SLAMMED SHELLS INTO THE BRITISH DESTROYER LONG BEFORE HER 4.7-INCHERS COULD BEGIN FIRING AT THE GERMAN CRUISER. THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE 1,345-TON GLOWWORM AND THE 10,000-TON ADMIRAL HIPPER TOOK PLACE AUG. 4, 1940 IN THE NORTH SEA. ALL THAT WAS PREVIOUSLY KNOWN WAS THAT SHE HAD BEEN SUNK BY A HEAVY GERMAN WARSHIP.

EVEN AFTER SHE RAMMED THE HIPPER, THE GLOWWORM CONTINUED FIRING, BUT AS MORE AND MORE GERMAN SHELLS POURED INTO THE DOUGHTY DESTROYER, SHE BEGAN TO LIST AND LT. COMMANDER GERLAND B.ROOPE, HER COMMANDER, GAVE THE ORDER TO ABANDON SHIP.

THE DESTROYER SHORTLY AFTERWARDS CAPSIZED AND SANK. OF THE DESTROYER'S 140 SEAMEN, ONLY 30 SURVIVED AND TWO OF THEM LATER DIED IN CAPTIVITY AFTER THEY WERE PICKED UP BY THE HIPPER. LT.CMDR. ROOPE WAS AMONG THOSE LOST.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 5:30 PM EWT, TODAY.)

KA416PEW

JUL 8 1945

A91

LONDON, SUNDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET HAS CANCELLED OR HALVED THE SENTENCES OF THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS IN AN ACT OF AMNESTY CELEBRATING THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY.

PERSONS CONVICTED OF COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES, BANDITRY, DESTRUCTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY, BRIGANDAGE, THEFT, COUNTERFEITING AND PREDMEDITATED MURDER WERE NOT AFFECTED, THE BROADCAST SAID.

CONVICTS AFFECTED INCLUDE PERSONS WHO LEFT WAR FACTORIES WITHOUT PERMISSION, SOLDIERS CONDEMNED UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE USSR AND THOSE TRIED FOR MILITARY CRIMES.

KA1107PEW

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID TODAY ITS MINESWEE[illegible]

AIDED BY 160 SIMILAR GERMAN CRAFT, STILL WERE CLEARING MINES LAID BY BOTH

NAVIES IN THE KATTEGAT, BALTIC SEAGATE OFF DENMARK.

AT THE START ABOUT 1,300 MILES OF SAFE CHANNELS ARE BEING CLEARED, TO

BE WIDENED GRADUALLY TO THREE MILES. THE SWEEPERS MUST PLAY BACK AND FORTH

ABOUT 250,000 MILES TO DO THE JOB.

JUL 8 1945

APL DOANE 0740 FOR USE 230A EWT/MM 430A

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT COL. MILTON W.ARNOLD, WASHINGTON, D.C., A KEY OFFICER IN BLASTING OF GERMANY BY LIBERATOR BOMBERS, HAD BEEN PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL.

HE WAS SUCCEEDED RECENTLY BY COL. JAMES STEWART, FORMER FILM STAR, AS A WING COMMANDER IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

GH125PEW

LONDON, JULY 7-(AP)-THE U.S. EIGHTH AIRFORCE'S 359TH FIGHTER GROUP, CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 358 ENEMY PLANES ON 346 MISSIONS, WAS CITED TODAY FOR "EXTRAORDINARY HOERISM, DETERMINATION AND ESPRIT DE CORPS" IN KNOCKING OUT 35 NAZI AIRCRAFT ON A BOMBER ESCORT MISSION LAST SEPT. 11. LT. COL. DONALD BACCUS, LOS ANGELES, COMMANDS THE GROUP.

GH137PEW

ALDERSHOT, ENGLAND, JULY 7--(AP)--MILITARY AND CIVILIAN POLICE CONTINUED TO PATROL THE STREETS OF THIS GARRISON TOWN TODAY AFTER AN UNEVENTFUL NIGHT THAT FOLLOWED TWO PREVIOUS NIGHTS OF WINDOW SMASHING BY CANADIAN TROOPS IMPATIENT OVER DELAYS IN HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

ADDITIONAL CONVOYS LEFT ALDERSHOT CARRYING CANADIANS TO PORTS OF EMBARKATION OR DISPERSAL AREAS AND IT WAS EXPECTED THAT ONLY A [illegible] FEW HUNDRED [illegible] WOULD STILL BE HERE BY NIGHTFALL.

MOST OF THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE RIOTING WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NIGHTS WAS CLEARED UP AND SATURDAY SHOPPING [illegible] CROWDS GAVE THE TOWN [illegible] NORMAL ASPECT.

JUL 8 1945

APR 1105 AND 1103 MB/527A

BY DANIEL DELUCE

BERLIN, JULY 7-(AP)-LT.COL.JOHN J.MAGINNIS, THE AMERICAN OFFICER ORDERED TO TAKE OVER THE SCHOENEBERG DISTRICT OF BERLIN, SAYS THAT CONTRADICTING ORDERS FROM U.S. AND SOVIET "HIGHER LEVELS" ARE DELAYING AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE ASSIGNED DISTRICT.

"MY SOVIET OPPOSITE NUMBER TOLD ME HE HAD BEEN ORDERED NOT TO WITHDRAW FROM SCHOENEBERG," COL.MAGINNIS. OF 53 ELM STREET.

JUL 8 1945

30.24-28219

WORCESTER, MASS., SAID YESTERDAY. "I TOLD HIM I HAD BEEN ORDERED TO COME IN. WE HAVE ESTABLISHED MOST FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN US WHILE WAITING FOR HIGHER LEVELS TO CLEAR UP THE MATTER."

MAGINNIS RECEIVED ORDERS WEDNESDAY NIGHT TO BECOME MILITARY OFFICER OF THE DISTRICT. HIS DETACHMENTT OCCUPIED OFFICES IN THE BOMB-DAMAGED RATHAUS THURSDAY, BUT MOVED YESTERDAY TO A NEARBY APARTMENT BUILDING. TWO RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT COLONELS ARE STILL ISSUING ORDERS TO THEIR APPOINTED BURGOMEISTER, FRDINANEGRAENDORF,

ISSUING ORDERS TO THEIR APPOINTED BURGOMEISTER, FERDINAND GRAENDORF, A PRE-HITLER MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

WHETHER GREANDORF WILL BE RETAINED BY THE AMERICANS IS YET TO BE DETERMINED, OBSERVERS SAID. IF SO HE WOULD BE THE FIRST COMMUNIST TO HOLD SUCH A POST IN ANY AMERICAN-GOVERNED AREA OF GERMANY.

JP655AEW

JUL 8 1945

BERLIN, JULY 7-(AP)-JOSEPHINE VON LOSCH, THE MOTHER OF SCREEN ACTRESS MARLENE DIETRICH, WAS VISITED IN BERLIN YESTERDAY BY LT. COL. ALBERT MCCLEERY OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

SHE HAD STAYED IN BERLIN THROUGHOUT THE WAR, CARING FOR A BEDRIDDEN AUNT. HER DAUGHTER WROTE MCCLEERY FROM PARIS THREE DAYS BEFORE THE ENTRY INTO BERLIN ASKING HIM TO FIND HER MOTHER. FRAU VON LOSCH SAID SHE HAD BEEN BOMBED OUT TWICE IN ALLIED AIR RAIDS.

M412AEW

ADD BERLIN - FOOD (LOCHNER) XXX ARE SERVED JUL 8

ANOTHER PLACE WHERE MONEY CIRCULATES TO SOME EXTENT IS AT POLITICAL RALLIES WHERE COLLECTIONS SOMETIMES ARE SOLICITED.

THE RUSSIANS, UNLIKE THE WESTERN ALLIES, PERMIT POLITICAL PARTIES, ALTHOUGH WITH THEIR BOLSHEVIK IDEOLOGY, IT IS ONLY NATURAL THAT THEY GIVE COMMUNITS THE

RELIMINARY

NATURAL THAT THEY GIVE COMMUNISTS THE PRELIMINARY ADVANTAGE.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY WAS THE FIRST TO BE PERMITTED TO OPEN FOR BUSINESS. NEXT THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WERE ALLOWED TO FUNCTION. THEN FINALLY WHAT WAS LEFT OF THE BERLIN BOURGEOISIE BECAME ACCREDITED AS A POLITICAL PARTY.

THIS LAST GROUP IS KNOWN AS A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION AND IS SAID TO REPRESENT EVERYTHING THAT DOES NOT EMBRACE MARXIST PHILOSOPHY.

IN THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC UNION ARE UNITED MEMBERS OF THE EVANGELICAL CONFESSIONAL SYNOD, CATHOLICS OF THE FORMER CENTRIST PARTY, FORMER DEMOCRATS AND BOURGEOIS SURVIVORS OF THE PLOT AGAINST HITLER, JULY 7, 1944.

FD720PEW

A41

COPENHAGEN, JULY 7-(AP)-THE DANISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT DENMARK HAD RECOGNIZED THE NEW POLISH GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY.

FD712PEW

MOSCOW, JULY 7-(AP)-THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER MOSCOW NEWS TODAY DESCRIBED THE FORTHCOMING BIG THREE CONFERENCE AS "ANIMPORTAT DEVE

OPMENT I

"AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTIN ESTABLISHING WORLD PEACE."

"INTEREST AROUSED BY THE COMING MEETING IS ENHANCED BY THE FACT THAT EVEN EXPERIENCE DURING THE BRIEF POSTWAR PERIOD, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE EXTENSIVE AND MOST VALUABLE EXPERIENCE GAINED DURING THE WAR, HAS SHOWN HOW VASTLY IMPORTANT IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE IS THE COLLABORATION OF THE GREAT POWERS BORN DURING THE GREAT WAR OF LIBERATION." THE PAPER SAID IN ITS FIRST EDITORIAL REFERENCE TO THE MEETING.

"FRIENDS OF ENEMIES OF PEACE CAN BE GAUGED BY THEIR POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD THIS COLLABORATION," THE EDITORIAL ADDED.

FD829PEW

ROME, JULY 7-(AP)-LT. VERNON J. BAKER OF CHEVENNE, WYO., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS TODAY FROM LT. GEN. LUCIAN K. TRUSCOTT, JR., COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, AND BECAME THE FIRST NEGRO OFFICER OF THE 92ND INFANTRY DIVISION TO WIN THE NATION'S SECOND HIGHEST XXX AWARD FOR VALOR. JUL 8 1945 1945

LT. BAKER WAS CITED FOR PERSONALLY DESTROYING THREE ENEMY MACHINEGUN POSTS AND XXXXXXXX AND AN OBSERVATION POST IN AN ATTACK IN THE NORTHERN XXXXX APENNINES ON APRIL 5, XXXX. HE KILLED OR WOUNDED NINE GERMANS.

THE FOLLOWING NIGHT HE VOLUNTARILY LED A BATTALION THROUGH A MINEFIELD AND HEAVY FIRE TO AN OBJECTIVE AND COVERED THE EVACUATION OF WOUNDED FROM AN EXPOSED POSITION.

IN THE SAME CEREMONY, GEN. TRUSCOTT AWARDED NINE SILVER STARS

TO MEN OF THE 92ND DIVISION, AND AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO MAJ. GEN. E.M. ALMOND, DIVISION COMMANDER.

JUL 8 1945

RECIPIENTS OF THE SILVER STARS WERE: CAPT. PHILIP THAYER, ~~DEKH~~ WORCESTER, MASS.; CAPT. JOHN F. RUNYON, PASADENA, CALIF.; ~~XXXXXX~~ LT. LLOYD TAYLOR, ATLANTA, GA.; LT. LOUIS K. HANKS, TOLEDO, OHIO; LT. SIMEON F. MOSS, PRINCETOWN, N.J.; SERGEANT EARL T. DAVID, LANCASTER, PA.; ~~CORPORAL~~ WILLIE JACKSON, COLUMBUS, GA.; PRIVATE FIRST CLASS L.J. HARRIS, CAMDEN, S.C.; AND PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN L. WEAKLEY, CHICAGO, ILL.

NORGAARDS 11515 THRU SECOND--RJ 1155

THE 88TH AND 91ST DIVISIONS AND THE 473RD REGIMENT ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR THE U.S. IN SEPTEMBER. THE 92ND DIVISION WILL LEAVE IN OCTOBER, THE 34TH IN DECEMBER AND THE 442ND REGIMENT IN FEBRUARY.

A77

(110)

ISTANBUL, JULY 7-(AP)-THE ISTANBUL AFTERNOON PRESS GAVE LARGE HEADLINES TODAY TO UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT RUSSIA HAS INFORMED TURKEY SHE WILL SEIZE THE EASTERN PROVINCES OF KARS AND ARTVIN BY FORCE UNLESS TURKEY SURRENDERS THEM PEACEABLY.

THE REPORTS, ATTRIBUTED TO THE PARIS RADIO, ALSO SAID THAT 24 RUSSIAN DIVISIONS WERE IN THE REGION OF THE TURKO-BULGARIAN FRONTIER AND THAT BULGARIAN GENERALS RECENTLY HAD CONFERRED IN MOSCOW.

THERE WERE REPORTS OF FORTIFICATION ACTIVITIES ALONG BOTH THE BULGARIAN-GREEK AND TURKO-BULGARIAN BORDERS, BUT THESE REPORTS ALSO LACKED CONFIRMATION.

TURKISH OFFICIALS REMAINED SILENT IN ANTICIPATION OF A BIG THREE DECISION. THE TURKS WERE HOPING FOR STRONG ANGLO-AMERICAN BACKING AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

FD932PEW

A91

CHUNGKING, JULY 7-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. PATRICK J.HURLEY, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, IN A STATEMENT TODAY ON THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK THAT STARTED THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR, SALUTED THE CHINESE PEOPLE FOR HEROIC RESISTANCE.

"UNDER THE INDOMITABLE LEADERSHIP OF GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK," HE SAID, "THE CHINESE HAVE LED IN THE WAR AGAINST AGGRESSION."

HURLEY SAID CHINA HAD CONTINUED THE BATTLE UNDER "THE UTMOST ADVERSITIES," AND ADDED:

"CHINA'S EXAMPLE IS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL LIBERTY-LOVING NATIONS. WE NOW GIRD OURSELVES FOR THE FINAL OFFENSIVE THAT WILL CRUSH OUR LAST REMAINING FOE, AND ESTABLISH FREEDOM AND PEACE."

KA911AEW.

SIMLA, INDIA, JULY 7-(AP)-THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IT WOULD CONTINUE MEETING TO DISCUSS NOMINATING REPRESENTATIVES TO THE BRITISH-PROPOSED NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT FROM WHICH THE LEAGUE PRESIDENT HAD THREATENED TO WITHDRAW.

PRESIDENT MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH SUGGESTED EARLIER TO MOHANDAS K.GHANDI, LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, THAT THEY DROP THE BRITISH PROPOSAL AND INITIATE DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE LEAGUE AND THE CONGRESS.

INDIA'S MOST POWERFUL POLITICAL GROUPS.

IT WAS BELIEVED THE CONGRESS PARTY WOULD SUBMIT ITS NOMINATIONS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT TODAY. NOMINATIONS WERE SUBMITTED YESTERDAY BY TWO MINORITY GROUPS, THE SIKHS AND THE NATIONALISTS, TO THE GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE, WHICH RECONVENES JULY 14.

REM/MM 215A

30.24-28221

FIRST LEAD BORNEO (200)
BY SPENCER DAVIS
MANILA,JULY 7-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS KILLING JAPANESE AT THE RATIO OF 13 TO 1, STRUCK TODAY FOR SOUTHEASTERN BORNEO'S RICHEST OIL FIELDS AFTER A WHIRLWIND FIVE-DAY INVASION THRUST THAT CONQUERED BALIKPAPAN, ITS VITAL HARBOR, AND TWO SUPPORTING AIR BASES.
THE INVASION'S FIRST PHASE ENDED THURSDAY WITH A RAPIER-LIKE DRIVE ACROSS THE BAY THREE MILES NORTHWEST OF BALIKPAPAN WHICH KNOCKED OUT GUN POSITIONS THAT MIGHT HAVE HARASSED FREE USE OF BALIKPAPAN'S EXCELLENT PORT.
WITH THEIR BACKS TO BORNEO'S FEARSOME JUNGLES, THE JAPANESE FALLING BACK TOWARD THE BIG SAMBODJA AND SAMARINDA OIL FIELDS NORTHEAST OF BALIKPAPAN HAD THE UNPLEASANT PROSPECT OF MEETING HEAD-HUNTING DSAKSAKNS WENOM

OF BALIKPAPAN HAD THE UNPLEASANT PROSPECT OF MEETING HEAD-HUNTING DYAKS AND VENOMOUS SNAKES WHENEVER THEY DESERT THE COAST FOR THE UNEXPLORED INTERIOR.
ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RUSSELL BRINES SAID THE AUSTRALIANS HAD PLOWED INTO SOME OF THE STRONGEST JAPANESE DEFENSES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WHEN THEY STORMED ASHORE JUST EAST OF BALIKPAPAN.
IN FIVE DAYS THEY SEIZED SEPINGGANG AND MANGGAR AIR FIELDS AND THE PORT OF BALIKPAPAN ITSELF.
WITH THE DOCKS SECURED, THE AUSTRALIANS THEN MOVED WEST ACROSS THE WATERS OF BALIKPAPAN BAY, TRAVELING IN AMPHIBIOUS TANKS AND LANDING CRAFT MANNED BY AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN.
BRINES SAID THAT IN THE BALIKPAPAN OPERATION TO DATE, CASUALTIES MIGHT WELL HAVE EQUALLED THOSE ON BLOODY IWO JIMA IN VIEW OF THE STOUT ENEMY DEFENSES, BUT THEY HAD BEEN LIMITED TO 214 AUSTRALIAN DEAD, 420 WOUNDED AND 22 MISSING.
JAPANESE HAVE XXX FIFTH GRAF PVS.
HW218APW NM BORNEO

JUL 8 1945

A20KX
-95-
MANILA, SUNDAY, JULY 8-(AP)-U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE MUSTANGS FOR THE THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY SWEPT THE EASTERN AND WESTERN COASTS OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU AND SHOT DOWN FOUR OF THE SIX ENEMY PLANES THEY ENCOUNTERED, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.
XA447PCW

A21KX
95
MANILA--FIRST ADD FIFTH AIR FORCE XXXX ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THE OTHER TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE LISTED AS PROBABLY DESTROYED. THE AMERICANS SUFFERED NO LOSS OR DAMAGE.
HAVING DISPOSED OF THE ENEMY INTERCEPTORS, THE FIRST THEY HAVE ENCOUNTERED ON THEIR KYUSHU RAIDS, THE AMERICANS THEN STRAFED THE ISLE OF KOSHIKI JUST OFF KYUSHU "TO GOOD EFFECT," MACARTHUR SAID.
HU448PCW

A51KX
GUAM, SUNDAY, JULY 7-(AP)-FLEET AIR WING ONE SEARCH PLANES, BASED IN THE OKINAWA AREA, DESTROYED 16,300 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING IN JUNE AND DAMAGED 11,150 TONS, FLEET HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
THEY DESTROYED EIGHT ENEMY PLANES AND DAMAGED 13 IN THAT PERIOD.
HU702PCW

OOOM
A28KX
9
A28KX
95
JUL 8 1945
MANILA--SECOND ADD FIFTH AIR FORCE (WHICH MAY BE BYLINED: BY SPENCER DAVIS) X X X MACARTHUR SAID.
THE FIRST FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED WERE OVER SASEBO, FORMER IMPERIAL FLEET ANCHORAGE OFF WESTERN KYUSHU. THE 30 FIFTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER-BOMBERS ON THE SWEEP PROMPTLY DOWNED ALL FOUR.
THEN THEY MET AND PROBABLY DESTROYED TWO MORE JAPANESE PLANES OVER OMURA, RAILWAY TOWN 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF NAGASAKI. SHIPS OFFSHORE THREW UP SOME ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE, WHICH THE SPEEDY MUSTANGS ELUDED.
WHILE THE FIFTH'S MUSTANGS, NOW BASED ON OKINAWA, WERE MAKING THESE SWEEPS ON THURSDAY, OTHER UNITS OF THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCE STILL BASED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC MAINTAINED THEIR RELENTLESS PRESSURE ON FORMOSA AND ALONG THE CHINA COAST.

A29KX
MORE THAN 40 LIBERATORS ESCORTED BY MUSTANGS DROPPED 48 TONS OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON THE FORMOSAN WEST COAST STORAGE AREA AT KAMIOKA AND AN ADDITIONAL 40 TONS ON TOYOHARA AND TAIKHOKU AIRFIELDS.
OVER THE MAKO NAVAL BASE IN THE PESCADORES ISLANDS ONE JAPANESE FIGHTER MADE A PASS AT A PAIR OF LIBERATORS.
U.S. SEVENTH FLEET MARINER PLANES SANK TWO JUNKS IN THE AMOY AREA OF CHINA ON THURSDAY, AND ALSO HIT BARRACKS THERE WHILE FIFTH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS DROPPED INCENDIARIES ON THE OFTEN-ATTACKED CANTON ARMS PLANTS.
TACTICAL AIR FORCES SUPPORTING THE AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ON BORNEO FLEW MORE THAN 70 FIGHTER SORTIES OVER THE JESSLETON SECTOR AND MORE THAN 30 LIBERATORS OF THE 13TH AIR FORCE MADE STRIKES NEAR MANGGAR AND PENADJAM.
HU417PCW NM

JUL 8 1945

GUAM, JULY 7-(AP)-SGT.ELWYN SHOVLAIN, OF BROAD WATER, NEB., ON RETURNING TODAY FROM THE GIANT B-29 RAID ON KOFU, A HONSHU INDUSTRIAL CITY, SAID "THERE WAS MORE SMOKE THAN ON ANY OTHER MISSION WE'VE MADE SINCE OUR DAYLIGHT STRIKE ON OSAKA. IT MUST HAVE BEEN UP 20,000 FEET.

"WE COULD SEE THE TARGET BURNING HOLES THROUGH THE OVERCAST."

LT.JOHN H.RANDOLPH, 3816 HAWTHORNE, RICHMOND, VA., IN THE PLANE CITY OF NASHVILLE, SAID HIS B-29 WAS HIT BY FLAK JUST AS THE BOMBS DROPPED, BUT "THE FRAGMENTS MADE ONLY FOUR HOLES,

4-2822

THE SIZE OF DIMES."

SGT.LOREN STEMBEL, 1232 SOUTH MAIN ST., ELKHART, IND., SAID HE COULDN'T SEE HIS TARGET BUT COULD SMELL BURNING OIL.

LT.DAVID RICAUD, 259 FISHER AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., REPORTED SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS MADE CONTINUAL PASSES AT HIS PLANE BUT THE PILOT, MAJ.WILLIAM HENSLEY, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., BALKED THEM BY EVASIVE ACTION.

BRIG.GEN.ROGER M.RAMEY'S 58TH BOMBARDMENT WING RAN INTO VERY LITTLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND MEAGER FLAK BOMBING CHIBA, WITHIN 15 MILES OF TOKYO.

JUL 8 1945

ALTHOUGH THE CITY WAS CLOUD-COVERED, LT.MELVIN C.FLAK, CHICAGO, ILL., SAID THE SMOKE ROSE AS HIGH AS 16,000 FEET, AND "WE COULD SEE THE GLOW OF FIRE MORE THAN 50 MILES."

CAPT.CHARLES JOYCE, WORCESTER, MASS., LOST TWO ENGINES ENROUTE HOME AND RADIOED THAT HE PLANNED TO CRASH LAND AT SEA, BUT HE MANAGED TO REACH IWO JIMA SAFELY.

FR404ACW NH ASKT

OKINAWA, JULY 7-(AP)-TEAMING UP FOR A STRIKE AT THE STRATEGIC, BIG ISLAND OF SAISHÜTO, SOUTH OF KOREA, TWO PRIVATEER PLANES OF FLEET AIR WING ONE DESTROYED A GASOLINE DUMP AND SANK TWO SHIPS TOTALLING 3,000 TONS.

FLAMES SHOT SO HIGH FROM THE GASOLINE EXPLOSION THAT THEY BROKE TWO WINDOWS OF ONE PLANE.

ON THE WAY HOME THE LUMBERING PLANES SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE VAL DIVE BOMBER AND DAMAGED A SAISHUTO FACTORY.

LT.JOHN E.RAMSAY, NAVAFORD CABLES, NAVAFORD, PA., WAS ONE OF THOSE PARTICILATING IN THE STRIKE.

JUL 8 1945

FR413ACW

ADD Balikpapan-DYAKS XXX THEM OFF

THE CAPTAIN IS A REGULAR ARMY OFFICER WHO WAS STATIONED IN JAVA AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR. HE WAS ORDERED TO TIMOR WHEN JAVA WAS INVADED AND SUBSEQUENTLY WORKED HIS WAY TO AUSTRALIA TO JOIN NETHERLANDS FORCES NOW BATTLING THEIR WAY BACK INTO THE EAST INDIES. HE FORMERLY SAW SERVICE IN BORNEO.

ZYLSTRA'S PRESENT UNIT CONSISTS OF STURDY INDONESIAN AND WEST INDIAN INFANTRYMEN SERVING AS SCOUTS FOR AUSTRALIAN FORCES PUSHING INTO THE JUNGLE REGIONS NORTHEASTWARD FROM BALIKPAPAN.

LIEUT.N.DEBEYE, AMSTERDAM, A STAFF OFFICER, REPORTED LIBERATED NATIVES SHOWING PATHETIC GRATITUDE FOR THEIR NEW FREEDOM. HISMEN ECOUNTERED SEVERAL HUNDRED NATIVES WHO ESCAPED JAPANESE LINES. THEY WERE TAKEN TO NETHERLANDS INDIES COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS WHERE THEY RECEIVED FOOD AND MEDICAL ATTENTION. ABLE-BODIED MEN WERE THEN EMPLOYED AS WORKMEN BY THE ALLIED FORCES.

JUL 8 1945

FR422ACW

ADD HONOLULU-GEIGER XXX THEMSELVES

GEIGER EXPRESSED BELIEF JAPANESE INDUSTRIALISTS WOULD HAVE STOPPED THE WAR BEFORE IT THEY COULD. AS TO WHETHER THEY WOULD SPEARHEAD ANY PEACE OFFENSIVE--AS MANY HAVE SPECULATED--HE SAID THE QUESTION WAS "WHETHER THE INDUSTRIALISTS WILL BE ABLE TO GET SUFFICIENT CONTROL."

GEIGER PRAISED THE WORK OF ALL BRACHES OF THE SERVICES IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN AND THEN EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT HIS MARINES WOULD BE IN ON THE CLIMACTIC BATTLES.

"I ASSUME," HE SAID, "THE MARINES WILL CONTINUE UNTIL WE GET TO JAPAN. I HOPE SO."

A DIFFERENT VIEW OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN WAS TAKEN AT OKINAWA BY GEN.JOSEPH W.STILWELL, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. TENTH ARMY AND A JAPANESE FIGHTER OF WIDE EXPERIENCE.

POINTING OUT THAT THE TERRAIN OF JAPAN IS MUCH LIKE THAT OF RUGGED OKINAWA, STILWELL SAID:

"IT TOOK US THREE MONTHS TO CAPTURE THIS ISLAND SO I AM MAKING NO PREDICTIONS CONCERNING THE LENGTH OF THE WAR, EXCEPT TO SAY IT MAY BE A LONG ONE."

AFTER JAPAN IS BEATEN IN THE HOME ISLANDS, STILWELL CONTINUED, THERE WILL REMAIN A JAPANESE ARMY OF POSSIBLY 4,000,000 MEN IN

30.24-28223

MANCHURIA.
"I DO NOT KNOW WHAT WILL BE THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE JAP IS WHIPPED IN THE MAIN ISLANDS," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "BUT I BELIEVE WE WILL HAVE TO KEEP ON FIGHTING AFTER WE HAVE CLEANED OUT JAPAN."
HW621APW NM

JUL 8 1945

CLR 922AEW A93 NXT...

ADAK, ALEUTIANS, JULY 7-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME, FEDERAL COURT MET ON THIS REMOTE ISLAND TODAY AND DIST.JUDGE ANTHONY J. ~~DIMOND~~OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, TERRITORY OJBTGASKA,

A86FX
(130)
ADAK, ALEUTIANS, JULY 7-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME, FEDERAL COURT MET ON THIS REMOTE ISLAND TODAY AND DIST.JUDGE ANTHONY J. DIMOND OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, GRANTED CITIZENSHIP TO 30 ARMY AND NAVY MEN BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES.
COURT WAS HELD IN THE SERVICEMEN'S THEATER AND THE PROCEEDINGS WERE WITNESSED BY MANY SERVICE PEOPLE. THE COURT CAME BY AIR FROM ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, TO HOLD ITS FIRST FAR-WESTERN ALEUTIANS SESSION. EARLIER IT HAD HELD SESSIONS AT DUTCH HARBOR.
INCLUDED IN THE COURT PARTY WERE JUDGE DIMOND, FORMER ALASKAN DELEGATE TO WASHINGTON; M.E.S.BRUNELLE, CLERK; RAYMOND E.PLUMMER, ASSISTANT U.S.ATTORNEY; ELAINE DALY, COURT REPORTER AND SECRETARY TO JUDGE DIMOND; ANNA MAY THOMAS, CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK; CATHERINE BRUNDAGE, DEPUTY CLERK; AND MARY BEEBE, CLERK TO THE U.S.ATTORNEY.
MANY SERVICEMEN WHO FORMERLY PRACTICED LAW WERE PRESENTED TO THE COURT.
PM748PPW

JUL 8 1945

A34KX (PX AX FOLO)
(WEST OUT)
BARROW, ALASKA, JULY 7-(AP)-A BASEBALL GAME FINISHED IN THE LIGHT OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN CLIMAXED AN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION FOR WHITES AND ESKIMOS AT THIS AMERICAN OUTPOST ON THE NORTH HORIZON. THE ESKIMOS WON, 24 TO 14.
BEYOND THE PLAYING FIELD ON THE DEEP SAND OF THE OCEAN SHORE, THE ARCTIC WAS JAMMED WITH HEAVY ICE THAT PREVENTED STAGING OF THE CUSTOMARY JULY 4 KAYAK RACES.
M--DASH--

A85
(170)
WOLSELEY, SASK., JULY 7-(AP)-THE WEATHERED BRICK SCHOOL OF THIS LITTLE COMMUNITY, 70 MILES EAST OF REGINA, BECAME A CENTER OF UNSEASONAL ACTIVITY TODAY AS ASTRONOMICAL SCIENTISTS PREPARED TO PHOTOGRAPH AND STUDY THE TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSE NEXT MONDAY MORNING.
CARPENTERS WERE ON HAND TO CONSTRUCT WOODEN TUNNELS WHICH WILL SERVE AS THE "BELLOWS" OF ASTRONOMICAL CAMERAS.
THE EXPEDITION, REPRESENTING THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF PHILADELAPHI, IS HEADED BY DR.R.K.MARSHALL, DIRECTOR OF THE FELS PLANETARIUM, AND INCLUDES DR.A.C.MOHLER, ASTRONOMER OF THE MCMATH-HULBERT OBSERVATORY AT PONTIAC, MICH., A PART OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, AND DR.RICHARD M.SUTTON, PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS AT HAVERFORD COLLEGE, HAVERFORD, PA.
DR.MARSHALL SAID A CAMERA OF 18-FOOT FOCAL LENGTH WILL BE USED FOR A 30-SECOND EXPOSURE AT THE MOMENT OF TOTAL ECLIPSE AND FOR PRELIMINARY PHOTOGRAPHS BEFORE AND AFTER TOTALITY.
A 40-FOOT CAMERA WILL EMPLOY TWO PLATES FOR SHORT EXPOSURES AT THE MOMENT OF TOTALITY, EXPECTED AT 8.17 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME.
THE 40-FOOT CAMERA WILL PRODUCE AN IMAGE OF THE MOON 4.4 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND THE 18-FOOT INSTRUMENT AN IMAGE OF TWO-INCH DIAMETER.
MK815AEW

HAVANA, JULY 7-(AP)--CUBAN SECRET POLICE SAID TODAY THEY HAD ARRESTED A MAN THEY DESCRIBED AS ARTURO PINERO, 31, OF TAMPA, FLA. THE POLICE SAID HE WAS WANTED BY AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ON CHARGES OF LARCENY AND TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS.

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MC 7:OPEW JULY 7 LPA

A95
(110) RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 7-(AP)-THE MOST REV.CARLOS DUARTE, BISHOP OF MAURA, WHO HAS SAID THAT PRIESTS SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO MARRY, HAS BEEN EX-COMMUNICATED BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH BECAUSE OF "DOCTRINAL ERRORS," ARCHBISHOP JAIME CAMARA OF RIO DE JANEIRO SAID.
DUARTE IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED THAT HE HAS ESTABLISHED A NEW "BRAZILIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH," ASSUMED THE TITLE OF "BISHOP OF RIO DE JANEIRO," AND SHORTLY WILL BEGIN ORDAINING PRIESTS AND BISHOPS.
THE CLERGYMAN HAS SAID THAT CHURCH SERVICES SHOULD BE READ IN PORTUGUESE RATHER THAN LATIN, THAT DIVORCE SHOULD BE GRANTED UNDER CERTAIN PRESCRIBED CIRCUMSTANCES AND THAT THE CHURCH SHOULD NOT BE LINKED WITH THE VATICAN.
KA1119PEW

A87FX
SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 7-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.WILLIS H.HALE, ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE FOURTH AIR FORCE, PREDICTED TODAY AIR POWER WILL CONTRIBUTE MORE TOWARD DEFEAT OF JAPAN THAN IT DID AGAINST GERMANY BECAUSE THE NIPPONESE ARE NOT AS WELL PREPARED FOR AERIAL ASSAULTS.
HALE FORMERLY COMMANDED THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE AT HAWAII, ALL LAND BASED PLANES IN THE FORWARD AREA AND SUCCEEDED THE LATE LT. GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA.
THE FOURTH AIR FORCE WILL TRAIN FLYERS FOR THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE WHICH HAS BEEN RECONSITUTED INZO A B-29 ORGANIZATION, HALE TOLD INTERVIEWERS. THE FOURTH ALSO WILL SUPPLY CREWS FOR THE 20TH AND 21ST BOMBER COMMANDS.
PM750PPW

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NIGHT LEAD JAPCASTS (300)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 7 (AP)-TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED THE BIG B-29 RAID ON THE HOME ISLAND OF HONSHU TODAY, BUT CLAIMED DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE TARGET CITIES WAS LIGHT AND FLAMES WERE BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL BY DAWN.

QUOTING COMMUNIQUES ISSUED BY THE JAPANESE CENTRAL AND EASTERN ARMY DISTRICT COMMANDS, THE TOKYO RADIO ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF ATTACKING PLANES AT 410 IN CONTRAST TO OFFICIAL AMERICAN REPORTS THAT ABOUT 600 SUPERFORTRESSES PARTICIPATED.

TARGET CITIES AS ANNOUNCED BY AMERICAN SOURCES WERE KOFU, SHIMOTSU, AKASHI, CHIBA AND SHIMIZU. TO THIS LIST TOKYO ADDED KAINAN IN THE OSAKA VICINITY.

"FIRES WERE STARTED IN ALL THE AREAS UNDER ATTACK. HOWEVER, THE DAMAGE DONE WAS BELIEVED NOT TO BE HEAVY," SAID THE JAPANESE CENTRAL DISTRICT ARMY COMMUNIQUE AS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JAPAN'S FOOD PROBLEM WAS THE SUBJECT OF ANOTHER BROADCAST WHICH SAID RESEARCH HAD DEVELOPED MEANS OF TRIPLING PRODUCTION OF POTATOES. AN ACRE USUALLY WILL PRODUCE 11,880 POUNDS OF POTATOES, BUT THE NEW METHOD, SAID TOKYO, INCREASES THIS TO 30,800 POUNDS PER ACRE.

THE SECRET OF THE NEW "METHOD" WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

APPARENTLY JAPAN HAS OTHER PROBLEMS, TOO. DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT JUSTICE MINISTER HIROMASA MATSUZAKA HAD URGED "STRICTER ENFORCEMENT OF OFFICIAL DISCIPLINE IN JAPAN." HE SAID COURTS "MUST CRUSH ALL ATTEMPTS OF PRIVATE AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO BRIBE PUBLIC OFFICIALS OR TO ENGAGE IN OTHER CORRUPT PRACTICES."

SINCE THE FALL OF OKINAWA, ANOTHER BROADCAST SAID, "INCREASED TENSION" HAS BEEN NOTED AMONG JAPANESE RESIDENTS OF OCCUPIED CHINA, BUT THESE PEOPLE ARE NOT "DISMAYED" AND ARE "CONTINUING NECESSARY PREPARATIONS SHOULD THE DECISIVE WAR EVER BE FOUGHT ON THE CHINA CONTINENT."

TOKYO REPORTED THAT A BRITISH TASK FORCE INCLUDING 14 WARSHIPS AND TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS CARRIED OUT MINE SWEEPING OPERATIONS SOUTHEAST OF CAR NICOBAR ISLAND ON THE NORTHWEST APPROACH TO SINGAPORE YESTERDAY. JAPAN FEARS AN ALLIED MOVE TO RECAPTURE THE FORMER BRITISH NAVAL BASE.

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WASHINGTON, JULY 7 (AP)-DR. JOSEPH J. SCHWARTZ HAS LEFT FOR LONDON TO SERVE AS AN ASSOCIATE OF EARL G. HARRISON ON A MISSION TO DETERMINE NEEDS OF STATELESS AND NON-REPATRIABLE REFUGEES IN WESTERN EUROPE, THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DR. SCHWARTZ TOOK LEAVE AS EUROPEAN CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE TO SERVE WITH HARRISON, THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES.

GW450PEW NM

Fliers from Iwo Jima Blast 49 Jap Planes In Sweep Over Tokyo

JUL 9 1945

SEVEN MUSTANGS FAIL TO RETURN; 8 JAP SHIPS SUNK

Enemy Air Opposition Increases Over Homeland; Airfields Hit.

ERICKSON

RAIL LINES BLASTED

Tokyo Announces 200,000 Refugees Moving to North After Air Attacks.

GUAM, Monday, July 9—(AP) American warplanes destroyed or wrecked 49 Nipponese aircraft, sank eight small Japanese coastal vessels and damaged six others in week-end sweeps which continued to exact heavy toll of the enemy's home island communications and installations, it was announced today.

Iwo-Jima-based Army Mustang fighters alone destroyed or damaged 45 Japanese planes in sweeps over the Tokyo area Sunday—their fourth challenge to the defenders of the heart of the empire in five days. The challenge met occasional extremely aggressive action from Japanese fighters for the first time in the recent forays.

Striking the Tokyo airfields at noon, a large Mustang force destroyed 33 planes outright and probably knocked out five more. Seven others were damaged.

Seven Mustangs failed to return—the only American aerial losses announced in the far-reaching attacks by Army, Navy and Marine planes.

Tokyo Reports Raid

The Tokyo radio first reported the Mustang strikes, saying 150 planes were in a force paced by three Superfortresses. The radio predicted heavier raids would be forthcoming and called for additional air raid shelters [illegible] metropolitan area.)

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At Tokyo's Kyakurigahara airfield, one of two hit by Mustangs, the hangar area was left burning from rocket fire. An electric train also was destroyed, powerhouses were strafed and three power shovels were damaged.

Returning from the target the Mustangs strafed and damaged a 250-foot vessel.

Okinawa-based Navy and Marine aircraft accounted for a Japanese vessels sunk and damaged, except for the one strafed by the Iwo Mustangs.

Corsairs Blast Ships

Largest score for the day, announced by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz headquarters communique, was by Second Marine Wing Corsairs which burned four coastal ships and capsized one in sweeps over the Amami island group Saturday.

The Corsairs also strafed a small submarine and blew up two fighter aircraft on the ground. Other planes of the same group knocked out two twin-engined aircraft, set a large building afire and damaged a lighthouse in attacks on the Hirara airfield area in the Sakishima group Sunday.

The Fifth Air Foorce fighters, also Okinawa-based, destroyed locomotives and freight cars and set some warehouses afire on southern Kyushu island. The area was not otherwise identified in the communique which announced their operations, issued by Gen. Douglas MacArthur from Manila.

Fleet Air Wing 1 Privateers shot down an enemy plane and strafed a launch Saturday west of Kyushu. Marine planes of the same wing damaged two luggers and a trawler off the north China coast and left another lugger burning in the Yellow Sea Sunday.

Army Thunderbolts of the Okinawa tactical air force hit the Goto group off Kyushu, firing a lighthouse and radio installations.

Fleet Air Wing 18 planes sank a small coastal ship and a lugger south of Honshu, and the Fourth Marine Wing attacked the Palaus and Yap again Sunday.

Navy and Marine planes from Okinawa damaged nine Japanese ships and seven aircraft in raids from the Sakishima islands in the southern Ryukyus to waters off the south coast of Honshu in the Nipponese homeland, American headquarters announced yesterday.

(A Tokyo broadcast claimed that 10 or more B-29s raided Marcus Island yesterday in the first attack by Superforts on the by-passed Japanese base 1,150 miles southeast of Tokyo. American communiques have said nothing about B-29 attacks on Marcus, which is 800 miles northeast of the Saipan island base of the big planes).

Suicide Planes Damage Three British Carriers

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Guam, July 8 (AP)—Three carriers of the British Task Force attacking the Sakishima Islands between Okinawa and Formosa were struck by five *kamikaze* planes but suffered only minor injuries and continued operations, United States Pacific Fleet advanced headquarters announced today.

Two of the carriers were announced as H.M.S. Indefatigable and Victorious. The identity of the third was undisclosed. Previously

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it had been announced the British carriers Illustrious and Indomitable also were operating in the Pacific.

140 Jap Planes In 2 Months

The Japanese paid a heavy price for the damage inflicted, fleet headquarters said. They lost 140 aircraft in the two months beginning March 26 during which the British task force lashed the Sakishima Islands.

Only one British ship was rendered inoperative during the campaign—the destroyer Ulster.

The Indefatigable was hit twice on the same day; another carrier was hit twice on successive days and the Victorious was hit once.

Damage control and firefighting parties on all three carriers were able to clear the flight decks so aircraft within a short time after the explosions were taking off and landing, and none was forced to withdraw from action.

Two Others Brush Decks

Three near misses also were suffered by the carriers—two *kamikazes* actually brushing the decks but their own momentum swept them overside where they exploded harmlessly in the sea. A third, touching the superstructure of a carrier, dived across the ship above the flight deck and went crashing into the ocean.

The British reported that since the Sakishima strikes began they had lost 70 men killed and 34 seriously wounded.

British ships which have been listed as operating in the Pacific include two battleships, four carriers, four cruisers and numerous destroyers.

3,824 More Dead Japs Counted In Philippines

Manila, *Monday*, July 9 (AP)—An additional 3,824 Japanese dead have been counted and 386 prisoners have been taken in mopping-up operations on the Philippines, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Added to enemy casualties announced July 2, this brought Japanese losses for the entire eight-month Philippines campaign to 423,236.

American casualties for the latest period were placed at 34 killed and 210 wounded. These presumably would be added to the total American casualties of 54,000 killed, missing or wounded announced by a headquarters spokesman on July 5.

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MacArthur Praises Filipinos In Speech To First Congress

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Manila, *Monday*, July 9 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur today told a cheering session of the First Congress of the Philippines, "the magnificent resistance of great masses of your people have given to the world a true measure of the strength of your character and established your spiritual capacity for self-government under any standards."

Disputing arguments that the Filipinos lack racial characteristics essential to self-government, the commander in chief of United States Army forces in the Pacific said:

"It is the courage, fortitude and resiliency of your people that has permitted this city of Manila to rise above the destruction of last February without starvation, without food riots, or other disorder, and without an epidemic.

Meets In Schoolhouse

"There was exemplified the strength of Filipino character—height of your stature as a race—an adequate answer to those who would question your spiritual capacity for self-government."

The General, an honorary citizen of the Commonwealth, was presented to the Congress by Senate President Manuel Roxas and House Speaker Josef Zulueta. With their legislative buildings in ruins, the Congress met in a frame schoolhouse.

MacArthur told the Congress he was "fully confident that the Americans will extend to you the full measure of trade advocated by your late great President Manuel Quezon and do everything else within their power to assist you along the road to your national destiny."

Prior to the war, MacArthur said, "the question of national defense offered the most serious obstacle to reality of your political independence. Altered world conditions resulting from the war have removed this obstacle.

"Defense is no longer national. It has become international. No nation, however powerful, may in future with safety rely exclusively upon its own defense potentiality, but must resort to international defense in concert with other nations.

"This does not mean that you may with impunity fail to take such defensive dispositions as are reasonably within your power but rather that in addition to such dispositions you must bring yourself into such international alignment that offers the best hope for preservation of future peace in the Pacific basin."

Warns Against Jealousy

The General counseled the Philippine Congress to operate without undue friction, and warned that "petty jealousy, selfish ambition and unnecessary misunderstanding must not be permitted to impede progress and rend your country.

"The success of your joint venture with America offers one great hope for solution to conflicting problems of East and West."

General MacArthur promised that the Army would progressively give the Philippines all aid in reconstruction which the military situation would permit.

The General concluded with a prayer that the Filipino people will face the future erect and unafraid and that under the Commonwealth Government's leadership "they may march proudly forward to a high destiny of honor and dignity among all the peoples of the earth."

AUSSIES DRIVE FOR OIL FIELDS

Steady Advance From Balikpapan Cuts Off Japs

Manila, *Monday*, July 9 (AP)—Australian troops are advancing steadily inland from the big oil port of Balikpapan on southeast Borneo against meager opposition, cutting off Japanese death-stand forces in the area's biggest refinery district, it was disclosed at headquarters here today.

There was nothing as yet to indicate that the Australians had won the Pandansari refinery zone, however. It was there that the Japanese have been putting up their bitterest resistance in an effort to deny the Allies its use as long as possible.

Stiff Fight To Northeast

Northeast of Balikpapan the Japanese also were offering stiff resistance beyond the Australian-held Manggar airfield, which is 13 road miles from the port. The enemy was turning coastal defense guns and some mortars against the slowly advancing Australian 7th Division forces who are aiming at the rich Sambodja and Samarinda oil fields still northward in the swamps.

Across Balikpapan Bay other 7th Division troops had pushed inland westward from 1 to 2 miles without meeting opposition.

American cruisers and destroyers continued to pound Japanese gun positions up and down the entire east coast of Borneo.

Planes Destroy Guns

American and Australian Mustangs, Kittyhawks, Spitfires and Liberators strafed and bombed Japanese-held areas continually, destroying guns, small craft offshore, and warehouses and barracks.

More than 30 tons of bombs were dropped on the Nipponese in the Manggar area Friday by thirteen Liberators and thirteen Lightning fighter bombers.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters did not give exact troop positions in the southeast Borneo drive, but said that Australian 9th Division troops on the northwest coast of the big island had pushed 3 miles northeastward along the railroad toward the Japanese base of Jesselton.

Australian Spitfires and Kittyhawks strafed a number of small vessels off Jesselton and set fire to the Victoria barracks near the town. They also pounded enemy positions throughout western Borneo.

FIRST B-29 TO HIT TOKYO LOST IN SEA

Ten Die As Dauntless Dottie Crashes On Way To U.S.

ERICKSON

Seventy-third Bombardment Wing, Saipan, July 8 (AP)—The Superfortress Dauntless Dottie, the first B-29 to drop bombs on Tokyo and veteran of 53 missions against Japan, crashed into the sea off Kwajalein atoll in the Marshall Islands, killing ten of its thirteen occupants en route to the United States, it was announced today.

Ironically, Pfc. Lowell B. Spivey, of Winsor, N.C., one of the passengers who lost his life, was flying back to the United States on orders assigning him to "nonhazardous duty" because two of his brothers had been killed in action in other theaters.

He was the sole surviving son of Mrs. Helen Spivey.

After Predawn Takeoff

The three crew members who survived the crash, which occurred after a predawn takeoff from Kwajalein for Hawaii, were Lieut. John F. Neville, of Joliet, Ill., copilot; Staff Sergeant Charles S. McMurray, Memphis, Tenn., gunner, and Staff Sergeant Glenn F. Gregory, Waldron, Ind., tail gunner.

The men killed, all of whom had flown 30 missions over Japan, were Capt. William A. Kelley, Tifton, Ga., plane commander; Lieut. Roy E. Shanklin, Jr., Radford, Va., bombardier; Lieut. William Kovack, Detroit, navigator; Lieut. Carl W. Stammerjohn, Chicago, engineer; Staff Sergeant Albert Desimone, Schenectady, N.Y.; Tech. Sergt. Glenn W. Hones, Salt Lake City; Staff Sergeant Herman Walling, Wichita, Kan., and Staff Sergeant O. B. Pence. Conway, Ark.

The name of the second passenger killed was not disclosed.

Leader In First Raid

Flown by Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, commander of the 73d Bombardment Wing, Dauntless Dottie led the first 21st Bomber Command mission against Tokyo last November 24. O'Donnell flew with the plane's regular crew commanded by Lieut. Col. (then Major) Robert K. Morgan, Asheville, N.C. The plane was named in honor of Morgan's wife.

Dauntless Dottie performed 44 bombing missions and nine reconnaisance flights over the Japanese islands. She had flown 880 hours and 176,000 combat miles and was being returned to the United States for use in training crews.

Kelley and the crew flying Dottie home were not regularly assigned to the craft. The bomber's regular commander, Lieut. Andrew G. Mayse, Tulsa, Okla., had remained behind to complete his tour of duty.

Dottie's crew chief, Mast. Sergt. Milton H. Brinkmeyer, St. Louis, said the plane had used up ten engines. Her last mission was over Kobe, June 5.

FRENCH TROOPS BEGIN OCCUPATION OF SAAR

WITH UNITED STATES TWENTY-THIRD CORPS, Saar Basin, Germany, July 6 (Delayed)—French occupation troops marched into Germany's rich Saar Basin today, making an ostentatious display of arms as they passed streets lined with glum German civilians.

The French troops, white and Senegalese, entered the Saar in disorganized columns made partly mobile by the immediate requisitioning of German vehicles. No outbreaks of violence between French and civilians were reported to American headquarters. "There was some small-scale looting—"requisitioning" of local beer stocks and food from German gardens—but no "reign of terror" such as the Germans had predicted.

French occupation officers attributed the German apprehension, which had become almost hysterical when the Americans began to leave, to Nazi propaganda that they could expect a vengeful and bloody French regime.

French troops moved into the Saar ten and a half years after the plebescite of 1935, in which an overwhelming majority of civilians, voting under the eyes of German troops, stated a preference to return to the Third Reich.

France will run the Saar coal mines, which normally produced 32,000 tons daily. However, distribution of the present 8,000 tons daily will be under the European coal organization, which has members from all of the European United Nations except ssia.

CURFEW LIFTED FOR HONOLULU

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HONOLULU, July 8—(AR) Honolulu had the first night out in three years and seven months last night and she behaved like a lady.

The curfew that forced her residents off the streets at 10 p.m., was lifted, but most residents—possibly from habit—went to bed early anyway.

Police reported only a light increase in drunkenness—the liquor supply being what it is—and there were no unusual disturbances.

Famed Maikiki quieted down at 11 p.m.

Service personnel with overnight passes walked the streets but there was no entertainment and they soon tired of it.

Entertainment houses for the most part closed at the usual time. Residents away from home after 10 p.m. had to walk because the city's transit lines are short on personnel and they quit running at the usual curfew hour.

The number of automobiles using the streets increased, but gasoline rationing still will hold traffic to a minimum.

The Army and Navy still held firm control over their men, who are required to be in barracks before 10 p.m., unless they have overnight passes.

Wac From Hidden Valley In Hawaii on Way Home

Two Rescued Flyers in Group Heading for Washington

HONOLULU, July 8 (AP).—Wac Corporal Margaret Hastings, of Owego, N. Y., and two Army Air Force men with whom she was marooned for thirty-seven days in a lost valley in New Guinea, arrived at Hickam Field near here today en route to the United States.

The two airmen are Lieutenant John McCollom, of Trenton, Mo., and Sergeant Kenneth Decker, of Kelso, Wash. With them was Major George Gardner, of Cleveland, public relations officer for the Far East Air Forces.

"They call it 'Shangri-la,' but I think 'Hidden Valley' is a more appropriate name," said Corporal Hastings in describing the place from which she and the others were rescued by glider after a plane crash. Handling a souvenir bow and arrows from the valley, she added that the place was "beautiful to stand and look at but not to live in."

The party will report to Army Public Relations at Washington.

VIOLENCE FLARES ON GREEK BORDER

E. D. SHAPPELL

Tito Claims Thousands Are Fleeing to Yugoslavia in 'Reign of Terror'.

LONDON, July 8 — (AP) Yugoslav Premier Marshal Tito today accused Greek forces of firing across the Greek-Yugoslav border in an effort "to provoke us" and said that thousands of Macedonians had fled northern Greece to Yugoslavia to escape Greek terrorism.

At the same time, Moscow dispatches said the national front of federal Macedonia had laid a strong protest before the Yugoslavia government accusing "Fascist" Greek organizations, supported by units of the Greek regular army, of carrying out a reign of terror in Greek Macedonia.

Describes 'Savagery'

The Macedonian organization, a Tass dispatch said, described the terror campaign as comparable in savagery with "the most horrible in the times of Turkish enslavery."

Tito, in a sharp speech broadcast over the Belgrade radio, asserted the Greeks were firing with machine-guns across the Yugoslav frontier and added: "Our soldiers have not replied with a single

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shot." He declared Yugoslavia would not undertake more than partial disarament "as long as other armies stand under arms."

Tito first observed that the Greek minister of the interior recently had denied that "a single Greek or Slav citizen in Greece had left Greece for Yugoslavia."

"I declare today before you and the whole world that there are thousands, not only of Macedonians, but of Greeks who have escaped to Yugoslavia," Tito said. "There people came over to us in order to escape the persecution of Greek reaction.

"I can tell you that despite all our efforts to remain on the best relations with the Greeks, Greek provocateurs and reactionaries are shooting with machine-guns over the frontier.

"We do not yield to the provocation of the reactionaries as a matter of fact we do not regard this as a danger. I am certain that the overwhelming majority of the Greek nation will check and foil the efforts of those Greek reactionaries who are hostile to the country."

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Quick Measures Urged

Tass reported the Central Committee of the National Front of Federal Macedonia had declared that the "Greek Government cannot fail to know what its civil administration and army are doing."

The Central Committee asked the Yugoslav Government "to take quick energetic measures in order to put an end to the bloody terror over the Macedonian population of Greek Macedonia."

The protest said the Macedonians' only "guilt" was that they "deeply believe in democratic principles," and said Greek terror included murder, rape, beatings, imprisonment and the burning of villages.

Soviet And Poland Sign Trade Pact

London, *Monday*, July 9 (AP)—The Moscow radio said today that Russia and Poland have signed a trade treaty giving each other a "most favored nation" status.

The agreement was described as providing for an exchange of goods totaling $120,000,000 during the second half of this year, compared with a trade turnover of only $28,000,000 for a whole year under the Polish-Soviet trade treaty of 1939.

The broadcast said Poland will deliver to Russia 5,000,000 tons of coal and coke, 67,000 tons of steel and iron, 5,000 tons of zinc, 70,000 tons of cement, 25,000 tons of calcinated salt and cotton and wool fabrics prepared from raw materials delivered to Poland by the Soviet Union.

"Conclusion of the trade treaty and agreement on a mutual exchange of goods creates favorable conditions for further development of the economic ties between the two countries, which completely corresponds to the friendly relations which have been created," the report added.

British To Start War Trials Soon

London, July 8 (AP)—War criminals to be tried in zones occupied by the British Army will face possible penalties of death, imprisonment, confiscation of property or fines.

A special army order, announcing this today, said the military trials would start soon, but would not hear major war criminals, who are to be dealt with by Allied action.

British commanders will convene courts for the trial of those accused of murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war or of inhabitants of occupied countries.

"The power to confiscate and to impose a fine provides a ready means of enforcing legal restitution in cases in which property has been wantonly destroyed or looted," the announcement said.

Army Redeploys 3,500 Planes To Pacific Area

London, July 8 (AP)—The United States Army has flown 3,500 planes with 51,184 crew members to the United States for redeployment to the Pacific theater, Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag announced today.

Hoag said this transfer, starting in May, had been accomplished with only two aircraft lost. Tentative plans call for the return of approximately 1,850 twin-engine planes and 4,115 four-engine bombers within the next nine weeks.

The first group of A-26's and C-47's has been deployed to the United States from the Air Transport Command base at Marseille. Because of heavy air traffic of four-engine bombers over the North Atlantic route, twin-engine craft are being flown from Marseille to Savannah, Ga., via North Africa, Ascension Island and Brazil.

A chain of ships has been established across the Atlantic and is notified by the ATC of departures of aircraft so rescue can be speeded in event of accident.

16,350 Canadians Sail From Britain After Riot

London, July 8 (AP)—Twenty-four hours after a group of Canadian soldiers had smashed store windows in Aldershot because of bitterness about delay in being shipped home, 16,350 Canadians sailed for the Dominion aboard the Queen Mary and the Ile de France.

The Queen Mary also carried about 8,000 Americans when she sailed from Scotland Friday night.

A Canadian Army spokesman said the movement of the Canadian troops was routine and not as a result of the demonstrations at Aldershot.

Ammunition Dump Blast Kills One, Injuries Many

Marlborough, England, July 8 (AP)—One American soldier was killed and a number of other soldiers and four civilians were injured by an explosion and fire yesterday in a United States Army ammunition dump in the Savernake Forest.

The original blast was followed by explosions in two near-by dumps. The concussion jarred the countryside.

Because of danger from exploding shells, firemen from Marlborough and other near-by villages were unable to begin fighting the flames until this morning.

'AP' War Correspondent Believed Slain by Nazis

ROME, July 8 — (AP) An investigation by the Associated Press left little doubt today that Joseph Morton, AP war correspondent who distinguished himself by his coverage of the war in the Mediterranean, was executed by the Germans on Jan. 24, 1945 after being captured in Slovakia.

Morton had accompanied a military mission of 17 Americans and British who went to assist Slovak patriots in a revolt last fall and the entire group was taken prisoner at Banska Bystrica, in central Slovakia, 125 miles north of Budapest. Apparently all were killed.

Lynn Heinzerling, veteran Associated Press reporter who went to the area several weeks ago to determine Morton's fate, returned here yesterday and said he was satisfied from questioning of German officials and guards that Morton was executed at the Nazi concentration camp in Mau Hausen, a small Austrian town on the Danube 10 miles southeast of Linz.

Heinzerling said he was told the body had been cremated. The full story of Heinzerling's trip and his findings now is in process of being reviewed by censorship, since it concerns war crimes investigations.

Eight Years with 'AP'

Morton expressed a burning ambition to become a foreign correspondent when he first joined the staff of the Associated Press in Lincoln, Neb., eight years ago.

When the opportunity came he achieved a brilliant and an extraordinary record of exclusive and significant reporting under most difficult and hazardous conditions. Morton was fired with determination to go where no other correspondent had gone, and get the story that no one else could get.

One of his most spectacular achievements was his reaching Bucharest, Romania, last August to witness the arrival of the Red army, and to obtain the story of the overthrow of the German-dominated dictatorship in that country. He had flown in aboard a 15th Air Force bomber, and was the only Allied correspondent there.

His exclusive interview with King Mihai, of S[illegible]t. 7, 1944, was one of the great r[illegible] stories of the year. The New Y[illegible] Times, in an editorial, said it [illegible] in it all the elements "of [illegible]or, romance, comedy, dramat[illegible] suspense and rapid action. . . . the 'Prisoner of Zenda' all over again."

Interviewed Tito

Only a few months previously, Morton had made journalistic history with his interview with Marshal Tito. Morton sent to the Yugoslavian leader a series of questions, to which the marshal replied to the extent of 1,600 words on April 30, 1944. The story was delayed by censorship, however, until May 21, and the efforts to obtain its release served to spotlight censorship problems in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, and brought assurances from the late President Roosevelt that there would be no political censorship.

In the summer of 1943, Morton was one of the first American correspondents to see Rome since the start of war. He flew over the city in an American bomber and reported in vivid eye-witness accounts the air assault upon the historic city.

Morton's war correspondence began in West Africa, where he accompanied a secret military mission. In May of 1942, he went on a troop ship which carried the first Negro task force to Liberia. He visited bases throughout central Africa. When he learned American troops were headed for Dakar, Morton went there overland and reached there 20 days before any other correspondent. In January of 1943, he obtained permission to make the trip to the United States on the French battleship, Richelieu, the only correspondent aboard.

Later that year, he did outstanding work in covering the Allied air forces in North Africa, during the course of which he made the flight over Rome in a bomber. During the Sicilian invasion, Morton talked the air forces into flying his jeep into Sicily, which enabled him to enter several cities on the heels of the invasion forces.

Native of Missouri

Morton was born in St. Joseph, Mo., in 1911, son of Joseph Morton, an attorney. In 1935, he married Letty Miller of St. Joseph, who now resides there with their 11-months-old daughter, Melinda Ann, who was born several months after his last departure from the United States.

He attended the University of Nebraska, and the University of Iowa, and worked on newspapers in St. Joseph, Wichita, Des Moines and Omaha, where he was night telegraph editor of the Bee-News, when he joined the A.P. staff in 1937. He worked in A.P. bureaus in Lincoln, Omaha and Cleveland, before coming to New York in 1940 as an editor in AP-newsfeatures.

So far as is known, he was the first Allied war correspondent executed by the Germans.

MEMORIAL PLANNED

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, June 22—(Delayed)—(AP) Slovakian government officials said today that they were planning to erect a memorial to Associated Press War Correspondent Joseph Morton, who was captured and killed by the Germans while reporting the Slovak partisan uprising in the Banska district last Autumn.

Dr. Joseph Lettric, co-president of Slovakia representing the Democratic party whom Morton interviewed at Baneka Bystrica during the height of the uprising last October, said that Morton's death "was a brutal assassination."

Speaking at a dinner at the Hotel Savoy Carlton honoring the first two American correspondents to reach the Slovakian capital in six years, Lettric declared:

"In the person of Joe Morton, a representative soldier and newspaperman, we met a daring man, a great democrat and the son of a great free nation. We saw in him also a hero.

"The Slovak nation will consider it its duty to commemorate the bravery of such soldiers who lost their lives in our cause."

John Trachta, a reporter for the Narodna Obroda, independent government newspaper, who was in the uprising center as chief of the Slovak news agency, said that he had last seen Morton on Oct. 27. He said he was leaving with the patriot army and had asked Morton to accompany him. "His last statement," Trachta said, "was that he would try to make it to Zollen and fly out."

Julius Sfranek, editor of Pravda, the Communist party newspaper here, said that he was the last person to see Morton alive in the Banska district and that he was convinced Morton was no longer living.

He added that he had last seen Morton at a party which included a Russian captain from the Soviet Information Bureau "who was insisting Morton fly with him to Moscow to visit Ilya Ehrenburg (Russia's outstanding newspaperman)."

"Morton told me he had written a number of stories about the Slovakian uprising," Sfranek said, "and although I knew we got a couple of planes out I am not sure whether he ever got his stories out.

Reported Captured

"I saw him last just before I left with the partisan group for the Nashitalni mountains where later I heard he was captured."

Lettric exhibited a clipping from "Slovak," a Tiso newspaper, dated last Jan. 25. The newspaper quoted a Berlin dispatch as saying that 18 Britons and Americans captured in Banska Bystrica in October had been taken to Germany, tried as spies and shot. The dispatch said the men were caught wearing civilian clothing.

Lettric stated, however, that Morton always wore his American uniform with war correspondent insignia.

Morton went to the mountain area with 17 British and American members of a military mission which went into aid patriots in a revolt that kept the Germans marking time for two months while the Russians pushed westward.

The dinner was held for this correspondent and Howard Byrne, reporter for the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes, the first Americans to reach the Slovakian capital in six years.

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ITALY TO RECOGNIZE NEW POLISH REGIME

ROME, July 8—(AP) The foreign Ministry announced today that the Italian cabinet had voted unanimously to recognize the new Polish government in Warsaw.

Rome To Lift Curfew

New York, July 8 (AP)—The Rome radio, heard by the FCC, said tonight that the curfew for the Province of Rome would be lifted Tuesday.

Italian Partisans Kill 47 Political Prisoners

Milan, July 8 (AP)—A dispatch to the newspaper *Corriere d'Informazione* today said a group of fifteen Partisans raided the Schio jail near Venice Friday night, killing 47 and wounding 26 political prisoners. Thirteen of the slain were women.

A band of supposed Fascists also attacked a prison near Genoa recently, overpowering guards and kidnapping twelve prisoners, six of whom had been sentenced to death.

Pope Pius XII Grants Audience to Lehman

Vatican City, July 8 (AP)—Pope Pius XII granted an audience today to Herbert H. Lehman, former governor of New York, and staff members of Lehman's United Nations Rehabilitation and Relief Administration mission to Italy.

The Pope, in a brief speech, praised the organization's work in countries devastated by war.

Herriot Re-enters Politics

Will Take Active Part in First Eelection; May Become Candidate

LYON, July 8 (AP). — Edouard Herriot, former French premier, told a meeting of the Radical Socialist party today that he would take an active part and might even become a candidate in France's first general election since the German occupation. In a speech, he said: "I am ready to defend the republic as I have always defended France."

No election date has been set. France at present is governeed by General Charles de Gaulle and a provisional consultative assembly.

Herriot, last president officer of the old Chamber of Deputies, was given a hearty official reception last May when he returned to Paris after Russian troops liberated him and his wife from a Nazi concentration camp.

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SPY EXECUTIONS TOTAL 31

U. S. Officer Reveals Convictions in Europe Before V-E Day

PARIS, July 8 (AP)—United States military commissions convicted thirty-one spies and war criminals before V-E Day, and sentenced them to death, Brig. Gen. Edward O. Betts, acting director of the legal branch of the United States group of the Control Council for Germany, said tonight.

Minimum publicity was given to the executions before Germany surrendered because of the possibility of reprisals against Allied war prisoners, General Betts added in a broadcast.

General Betts said that early in the Normandy campaign Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had ordered an investigation and the recording of all German acts against defenseless and imprisoned American paratroopers and other prisoners.

He said that the trial of Nazi party leaders was the task of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson but that subordinated criminals found within the American zone of occupation were the responsibility of military authorities.

CHURCHILL BEGINS VACATION IN HENDAYE

HENDAYE, France, July 8—(AP) Prime Minister Winston Churchill began his vacation quietly today, relaxing under a big shade tree in the park surrounding the Chateau de Bordaberry.

His wife and his daughter, Mary, went for a swim in the ocean.

The Prime Minister arrived yesterday for the first vacation since his illness in 1943.

CHICAGO PIANIST IN BERLIN

Wife of State Opera Violinist Plays Chopin Selections

BERLIN, July 8 (AP)—A Chicago-born pianist whose home was hit seven times by artillery shells in the Battle of Berlin gave a recital of Polish music today for American soldiers and German civilians. Mrs. Miriam Ulrich Wagner, daughter of Mrs. Alma Ulrich of Chicago, played Chopin selections in a flak-damaged former film theatre.

She said she came to Germany in 1938 and, after her marriage to Hans Wagner, a State Opera House violinist, stayed on during the war. She had a consular letter certifying that she had retained her American citizenship.

She said the only difficulty she experienced with the Nazi Government was because her first name was adjudged to be Jewish. She changed it professionally to Mariana and the Nazis appeared satisfied.

U.S. EMBASSY NOW IN RUINS

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Germans Bomb, Loot And Burn Property In Berlin

BERLIN, July 8 (AP)—Bombed, looted and burned, only the walls are standing today of the once beautiful United States Embassy in Berlin—the Blucher Palais.

Hundreds of trunks and valises were rifled and set afire by persons who broke into the air-raid shelter of the building during the last days of the siege of Berlin. The Embassy safe was broken open and robbed of valuables.

Swiss Staff Helped

Russian-born Margarita de Kudriafzev, for many years receptionist at the Embassy, said the Swiss diplomatic staff, which represented American interests until the Russians arrived, was able to function almost normally until last spring although the building received its first heavy bomb damage as early as November 23, 1944.

"Then only the top story was really badly hit, whereas on the first and second floors we were able to continue our functions," she said. "After the big January attack this year, only the basement was available for work. The Swiss personnel then no longer lived in the Embassy but was scattered in three castles on the outskirts of Berlin.

Made Into Fortified Place

"The siege of Berlin by the Russians began on April 21. On May 2, SS guards stormed and occupied the Embassy, altohugh they were warned it was diplomatic property. They converted it into a fortified place.

"I was ill for several days and did not return until May 4 to this section of Berlin, when I saw the building aflame. I was told the SS had parked a munitions truck before the Embassy which was hit. Returning the second time on May 6, I found the Russians in control.

"The Russians withdrew but when I went to the ruined building once again I found that all trunks, valises and bags on the basement had been looted. Eye-witnesses told me it was German civilians who broke into the air-raid shelter and helped themselves."

Church Records Taken

Mrs. Kudriafzev said the big looted Embassy safe contained many things belonging to the British embassy which were handed over to the Americans when Britain entered the war. Records of the American church and the British embassy chapel, along with much silverware, vanished from the safe.

Mrs. Kudriafzev said when the Russians came they thoroughly interrogated her. She added that she told them of having been married to a Russian Imperial Guard officer and they then released her saying "it was your luck. You answered all questions truthfully. We had your whole record."

ALLIES TO SEEK OVERALL PLAN ON RULE IN BERLIN

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Americans, British Encounter Difficulties with Russians.

FOOD, FUEL LACKING

Marshal Zhukov Orders Reds to Retain Control of Entire City.

BERLIN, July 8 — (AP) Col. Frank Howley, chief of the military government of the United States occupation zone in Berlin, told a press conference tonight he expected the major powers to decide within a few days on an overall plan of government for the German capital.

He said he had no personal knowledge of immediate issues—food and fuel for the city's millions which caused Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov to order his Soviet commanders to retain control of the entire city administration.

He declared, however, that "when the overall plan for the city is approved, we will get functioning."

Three Possible Plans

There are three possible plans for running Berlin, Col. Howley declared. One would be to divide the city into air-tight zones with a major power runnnig each one. A second would be to have combined control over police and other major functions, but keep each powers' troops and German subjects in their own neighborhoods. The third would be an integrated control, with jointly-named city department heads, and liaison officers from each power operating in the other powers' zones.

"An overall plan should have been drawn in advance," said Col. Howley, a Philadelphian who was Gen. Eisenhower's civil affairs officer for Paris during the first weeks of its liberation.

Howley declared it would take some time for the Western Allies and the Russians to understand each other's methods, but he said the Russians were sincerely trying to cooperate and had stopped pulling down United States proclamations posted in the American occupation zone.

While Howley looked forward to adoption of an overall plan of government for Berlin, the highest officials representing the major powers in the capital had failed to break a deadlock over feeding the city, an issue that may be given to the Big Three to decide.

Issue Is Serious

In the eyes of American and British officials the issue is so serious that withdrawal by the Western Allies from Berlin may be considered unless a practical solution is reached.

The issue is whether the areas of Berlin taken over by U. S. and British troops shall receive food from the Russian-held outskirts, where American and British experts say Berlin ordinarily gets most of its edibles.

A long conference last night ended without agreement. It was attended by Marshal Zhukov, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay for the United States and Lt. Gen. Sir Ronald Weeks for Britain.

It was learned that Clay proposed that commodities produced in the various occupation zones of Germany be bartered among the Allies, and that as a part of this arrangement, the Russians might be able to supply all of Berlin with food in exchange for products from American and British zones in the other parts of Germany.

There are an estimated 750,000 civilians in the American zone of Berlin, 900,000 in the British zone and 1,100,000 in the Russian area.

Anglo-American food experts, asserting that Berlin ordinarily was supplied from the countryside up to a radius of 50 miles, say that for the British and Americans to truck in supplies from hundreds of miles to the west would be impractical.

Affects Fuel

The deadlock also affects fuel, and American and British sources said that unless they have control over the food and fuel situation in their respective zones, there can be no real British and American military governments in Berlin.

Both American and British military governments originally were scheduled to be operating by July 5, but neither has taken over any district from the Soviet command to date. An order by Marshal Zhukov, issued at noon July 5, forbade his district officers to withdraw.

American and British officials refrained from trying to set up administrtions under the circumstances, to prevent any inter-Allied friction.

The French occupation zone in Berlin has not yet been defined by tripartite officials although about 1,000 French soldiers are reported to be billeted in the borough of Reinickendorf, in the British zone.

Both American and British officers expressed the opinion that "it would have been far better to have decided the French zone before we came here, just as it would have been better to have agreed regarding food and fuel—problems we had long foreseen."

There are authoritative but still unofficial estimates that 50 per cent of all the factory machinery in the American and British zones of Berlin have been removed by Soviet authorities. In some individual cases this ran as high as 99 per cent.

Writers Hear Report

A graphic report on the Berlin situation was given Allied correspondents by Brig. W. R. N. Hinde, military governor of the British occupation zone in Berlin.

He emphasized that apart from problems of food and fuel the Russians had been helpful to his detachment, supplying 30 administrative officers and 70 experts to help obtain information on the German municipal government and Soviet policies.

Hinde said the Berlin police had been "completely purged of Nazis" by the Soviet command and that police efficiency had suffered somewhat as a result, at least temporarily.

He said the legal profession also had been completely de-Nazified but he did not know how far the process had been carried out in the courts and in the schools. Both courts and schools are functioning.

The British brigadier asserted that it had been planned for Berlin to be governed by a tripartite command headquarters, scheduled to hold its first meeting within two or three days, and composed of Soviet Col. Gen. Gorbatov, British Maj. Gen. L. O. Lyhes and American Maj. Gen. Floyd Parks.

It was anticipated, he said, that food rations for the entire city would be held at an identical scale, "although we talk in terms of calories and the Russians speak of grams."

He said an agreement also was expected to permit the free movement of German civilians between different city zones, but that large migrations would be blocked. Interzone movements of Allied troops probably will be more restricted, he added.

Hinde declared he had not concerned himself with the problem of Anglo-American approval for political parties, which already are authorized by the Russians in the Anglo-American districts and are now united in an "anti-Fascist democratic bloc" with the Communists as a nucleus.

"Whatever orders I receive I shall execute," he added.

He made clear, however, that the British would screen municipal employes for possible Nazi ties when taking over the zones, regardless of any prior screening by the Russians.

He indicated that he might reluctantly be forced to close the schools in the British zone for a brief period while screening Soviet-authorized teachers.

The Berlin radio, listened to by all Germany, may come under tripartite control and the Russians already have expressed the hope that this will be done, Hinde asserted.

He said the British would "not do anything about any German machinery already removed from our zone by Soviet or

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identifying them or detailing the type of munitions or secret weapons they planned to use.

Allied Screening Thorough

An unspecified number of Nazi underground leaders are still scattered in prison cages throughout the occupation area and now are getting a thorough screening by Allied authorities.

The "Werewolf" underground movement at first was discounted when German troops surrendered in droves and apparently all efforts to keep resistance alive had been smashed. The speed of the Allied drive, however, and unpreparedness to handle thousands of prisoners left many in the hands of German officers and military groups for dispersal, thereby working against their identification.

One Distinctive Mark

The SS men were known to have had one distinctive mark, a blood-type code tattooed under the armpit. When a German protested he was not of the SS, American soldiers then demanded, "let s see under your arm." That was effective until Germans in huge prisoner cages resorted to their own plastic surgery to remove the tattoo.

Since then, the search for SS and Gestapo leaders has intensified.

Most regular German army prisoners have been released to go back to farming, transport and trades work. No one knows how many SS leaders may have slipped through with them.

Yanks Seize Man In Russ Uniform

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Berlin, July 8 (AP)—A United States military police officer reported today a man wearing a Russian army officer's uniform and carrying a pistol had entered the barracks room of an American WAC Friday night and attempted to molest her.

The officer said the girl's screams attracted American soldiers, who overpowered and disarmed the intruder and turned him over to Soviet authorities. He apparently had been drinking, the report said. Under Soviet military law, such an offender would be liable to a five-year prison term.

The military police said they were preparing a report on the

German 'Redoubt' Area Used To Hide Men And Munitions

Rosenheim, Bavaria, July 8 (AP)—Nazi underground leaders hid men and munitions in the "redoubt" area of Germany in hopes of keeping a core of resistance going. This is now known, but details cannot be passed through censorship on grounds of security. (twenty-six words of this dispatch were excised).

It can be said that German SS leaders were at the bottom of all the plans, but restrictions prevent

incident for higher authorities.

A detachment of 72 American service women arrived in Berlin from western Germany Friday. They were assigned to quarters in a large German residential building and were tidying up when the incident occurred, the military police said. The WAC was alone in her room when the stranger entered, the report added.

Stockholm Jap Listening Post

Stockholm, July 8 (AP)—Stockholm has become one of Japan's last major listening posts for information concerning the Western Allies.

There is unhampered telegraphic communication between Stockholm and Tokyo and Allied quarters say that lengthy excerpts of Allied publications are cabled regularly to Japan.

Although Japan maintains diplomatic representatives in a few other major European cities, Stockholm seems to have become her clearing center for all kinds of information about the Allies.

Other Capitals Open To Japs

Other capitals still open to Japanese diplomats include Bern, Moscow, Lisbon, Madrid and Dublin.

The situation has been discussed in the Swedish press and the newspaper *Aftonbladet* recently quoted Danish Foreign Minister Christmas Moeller as saying:

"There is a Japanese legation in Stockholm and we have experienced how the Nazi legations were used."

Now Get London Papers

In the early years of the war British and American newspapers and technical magazines were virtually impossible to buy in Stockholm. But today London papers and magazines, especially picture magazines are flown regularly to the city and old copies of American magazines arrive by boat. American newspapers, however, still are generally unobtainable.

Allied quarters said even the mails could be used to send information to Japan.

Fleming In Sweden To Study Problems

Stockholm, July 8 (AP)—On President Truman's initiative, Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming has come to Sweden to study this country's steps to meet its postwar problems.

Fleming, United States Federal Works Administrator, will pay special attention to plans for house and road construction, with the hope of drawing benefits for the United States. Norway, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, France and Italy also are on his itinerary. He visited Russia and England last autumn.

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Yank Guests To Take Food To Their Hosts

Oslo, July 8 (AP)—American troops were hesitant about accepting the frequent invitations to meals from Norwegians, realizing their hosts were coping with a food shortage.

An American commander solved the problem by devising a plan whereby a soldier invited to dinner could take a specially prepared gift package of food for the hosts.

10,000 Slavs Reported In Flight From Greece

Bitolj, Yugoslavia, July 7 [AP—*Delayed*]—Unofficial estimates today said that 10,000 Slavs had fled northern Greece recently to escape a reign of terror in which Greek armed bands and Greek militia reportedly were sacking entire villages. (Greek Government spokesmen have discounted reports of terrorism near the Yugoslav border, and said any outbreaks there were by outlaw bands.)

Nearly 2,000 refugees from Greek Macedonia, where Greek bands reportedly were plundering the countryside, robbing, raping and driving Slavs from their homes, have entered Yugoslav Macedonia through this border town alone, according to the best available information.

More than 100 Slav refugees are living here temporarily, with the aid of Yugoslav relief.

Stories Of Terror Told

From this side of the frontier, it was impossible to learn Greek explanations of the situation, but it appeared that Slavs remaining on the Greek side of the Macedonian frontier were considered enemies of Greece in an aftermath of the Bulgarian occupation of Greek Macedonia.

The volatile border situation is closely allied with the open and long-standing conviction of some Macedonians that Greek, Bulgarian and Yugoslav Macedonia should be combined into a single Macedonian state. Such a program, however, appears to have no official backing.

Asserting that Greek armed bands were using terror and intimidation against them merely "because we are Macedonians," men, women and children, many barefooted and in patched, torn clothes, clamored to tell their stories.

Whole Village Sacked

Dimitri Gaskeff, a 60-year-old automobile accessories dealer in the village of Sorovich (Greek name—Amindeon), said raiders came to his village in March hunting for his nephew. The raiders, he said, shot his nephew through the arm and carried him away after killing the nephew's wife.

Gaskeff, who once worked in Granite City, Ill., and Toledo and Canton, Ohio, said the Greeks also arrested 30 others in Sorovich.

STALIN AND SOONG MEET THIRD TIME

China And Soviet Reported Progressing On Problems

Moscow, July 8 (AP)—Generalissimo Stalin last night held his third meeting within a week with Chinese Premier T. V. Soong as evidence accumulated that China and the Soviet Union were making progress in solving problems of the highest interest to Allied statesmen.

A well-informed foreign diplomatic source said that while by no means all questions had been settled, there was reason to be optimistic enough to remember one of the last messages sent to Moscow by the late Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese republic.

Sun Yat-Sen Message

This message was: "Bidding you farewell, I hope a day will come when the Soviet Union will find in a powerful China a brother and an ally, and both will work hand in hand for the liberation of the nations."

A diplomatic source said that every effort was being made by the two statesmen to come to an agreement on virtually every mutual question.

"Nothing is being passed up," the informant said. "This is a frank discussion between two very serious, intelligent peoples bent on settling a number of matters."

Conferees Speak Plainly

It was stressed that last night's talk, like the two previous ones, was carried on in an atmosphere of warm cordiality, but that this friendliness did not keep the conferees from speaking plainly.

Soong went to see Stalin this third time after communicating with Chungking. The fact that Stalin was willing to push aside other business almost on the eve of the Big Three meeting to see the Chinese Premier three times within a week impressed the diplomats.

Neutral diplomats said the Japanese in Moscow were buzzing with conversation about the meeting and otherwise showing great interest in the situation.

German War Damage To White Russia Listed

Moscow, July 8 (AP)—Statistics on German damage to the White Russian Republic are given in a petition signed by 2,547,360 citizens and forwarded to Generalissimo Stalin.

The petition says the Germans destroyed 1,215,200 houses and village buildings. It may have an important bearing on reparations discussions now under way in Moscow.

CHINESE BEAT LANDING FORCE

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Reported Pursuing Japs In Retreat South Of Amoy

Chungking, July 8 (AP)—The Chinese high command reported tonight that Japanese marine raiders who landed on southeast China's "invasion" coast southwest of Amoy were in full retreat under the blows of pursuing Chinese veterans.

Confirming front dispatches that the Japanese had effected beachheads on the coast below the Japanese-held former treaty port 140 miles west of Formosa, a Chinese communiqué asserted that enemy landing parties had suffered heavy casualties.

6 Miles South Of Port

The communiqué said the Japanese took off from island-bound Amoy, crossed Hsiamen River estuary and landed on the Fukien province coast about 6 miles south of the seaport June 30.

After massing for a blow, the Chinese swept against the Japanese landing forces and by yesterday afternoon had driven the enemy along the coast to a point east of Changpu, 35 miles southwest of Amoy.

The high command report put a new light on the possible objectives of the Japanese landings. The communiqué made it appear that the enemy effort was designed primarily to strengthen the mainland defenses around the island city and port of Amoy.

For almost 400 miles to the northeast, the invasion-vulnerable coast of China was clear of Japanese forces as a result of enemy withdrawals and Chinese occupation.

Drive Toward Shanghai

At the northern end of the Japanese-free coastline only 340 miles west of American-held Kume Island in the Ryukyus, the Chinese were plunging up the Chekiang province coast toward Shanghai.

While some advance spearheads, following in the wake of Japanese retirement, battled at the gates of Chenghsien, 116 miles south of Shanghai, the high command announced that the Japanese stronghold of Tientai on the Wenchow-Hangchow highway had been recaptured. Japanese rear guards in Tientai, 146 miles south of Shanghai, had held out behind Chinese lines.

Meanwhile Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops in Kwangsi province gained in drives from Liuchow along the railroad and highway leading to Kweilin, 90 miles to the northeast.

20 Miles Beyond Liuchow

A communiqué said that forces pushing along the railroad had captured a point six miles from Lojunghsien, 20 miles northeast of Liuchow, and advance guards were reported converging on Lojunghsien.

Another column, thrusting along the highway to Kweilin, scored a 3-mile advance and reached a point 9½ miles west of Chungtu, 30 miles northeast of Liuchow.

Some 185 miles northeast of Canton, Chinese forces in Kiangsi province were reported driving from Sinfeng in the direction of Kanhsien, 32 miles to the north.

Planes Hit Jap Vessels

American China-based fighters returned anew to Japan's shipping and sea supply lines to southeast Asia Saturday, hitting enemy vessels off the coast of French Indo-China in the gulf of Tonkin.

Heavy attacks were made against port and river installations in the Haiphong area while enemy ships passing through Hainan Strait off the South China coast were strafed.

Supporting Chinese ground troops driving toward Kweilin, P-51 Mustang fighter-bombers blasted Japanese fuel storage and transport parking depots at Yangsha, 43 miles south of Kweilin.

Communists Claim Toll

Chinese Communists headquarters in Yenan claimed in a communiqué recorded by the FCC Sunday that Communist armies had inflicted 335,275 casualties on Japanese and puppet troops in China from June, 1944, to May, 1945.

The communiqué asserted the Communist 8th Route Army, the new 4th Army and the South China anti-Japanese brigade had liberated 33,590 squares miles of territory in the year.

The Communist troops, the communiqué said, chalked up these victories in 30,342 engagements at a cost of 37,759 wounded and 14,310 killed.

British Take 2 Villages 70 Miles From Rangoon

Resurgence of Enemy Activity on Sittang River Reported

CALCUTTA, July 8 (AP).—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters reported today a resurgence of Japanese fighting activity in the Sittang River bend seventy miles northeast of Rangoon, but said British forces have captured two villages in the area.

Japanese artillery, a communique said, shelled the village of Nyaungkashe, twenty-five miles northeast of Pegu, on two successive nights. The Japanese were reported established northeast, northwest and southwest of the village.

Headquarters also announced the sinking or damaging of eight enemy ships by Liberator bombers off the east coast of the Kra Isthmus, part of the Malay Peninsula.

Jinnah, Wavell Confer On Deadlock At Simla

Simla, India, July 8 (AP)—Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of thte Moslem League, conferred today with Viceroy Lord Wavell on deadlocked negotiations for the formation of a proposed new Indian interim government, and later reported to the league's working committee.

There was still no indication as to whether the league would submit to Wavell a panel of nominees for executive council posts, all but two of which would be held by Indians under the British-proposed plan.

Wavell has invited the league and the Congress party as well as minority groups to submit nominations, but the league has demurred, saying the Congress party might nominate Moslems and that it would not participate in any government with nonleague Moslems.

U. S. WRITERS RIDICULED

Argentine Radio Calls Cortesi and Newman Victims of 'Jokes'

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (AP)—A news announcer for El Mundo radio station broadcast a commentary today ridiculing Joseph Newman, correspondent for The New York Herald Tribune, for having taken refuge in the United States Embassy last week after receiving threatening telephone calls.

The fact that all radio programs are controlled by the Government aroused speculation whether the commentary had been officially inspired.

Mr. Newman and Arnaldo Cortesi of THE NEW YORK TIMES have recently received calls warning them against writing "false and tendentious" dispatches regarding the Argentine political situation.

The radio program referred to the calls as "jokes" and added "for a man used to telephone, telegraph, radio and even television as a modern newspaper man ought to be, especially if he's a North American, it is surprising this means of communication could have affected his nerves in this manner."

SENATE TO OPEN HEARINGS TODAY ON PEACE CHARTER

Stettinius Will Testify on United Nations Pact at Washington.

SCAN DELEGATE POWER

Move to Define Authority in Committing U. S. Is in Prospect.

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WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP) A proposal that Congress define the authority of the American delegate on the projected World Security Council as equivalent to the President's constitutional power to employ troops was advanced today by Senator Hatch (D-N.M.).

With the Senate Foreign Relations committee opening hearings on the United Nations charter tomorrow with testimony by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former Secretary of State, the question of limiting the Security Council representative's authority by a treaty reservation claimed new attention.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex.) of the committee has urged that Congress settle this in separate legislation. But Senator Millikin (R-Colo.) told a reporter he thought the issue must be met head-on while the charter is under consideration. Senator Taft (R-Ohio) has indicated he will have a re-

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servation of this nature to offer.

Hatch, siding with Connally, said in an interview that he believed the difficulty of drawing a line over which the American representative should not step in voting for the use of United States troops without prior consent of Congress could be met in a thoroughly constitutional way.

Hatch, a Foreign Relations member who was an early advocate of all-out international cooperation to prevent war, argued that the President has the well-defined right to order this country's military forces into action to police international disturbances that interfere with American rights.

Hatch Proposes Bill

He suggested that the whole question of giving Stettinius—selected by President Truman as the American representative—instructions as to how he may vote on the council might be solved by writing into a bill setting up the office of delegate a clause saying that nothing in the measure should alter the constitutional authority of the President as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

This would leave intact the Congressional right to declare war, an authority that several senators who intend to vote for ratification of the charter say they wish to see preserved.

Connally insisted that the question of the Security Council representative's power is a domestic issue to be determined in a measure for presentation after the charter is ratified. He said it was undecided whether this would be offered immediately after charter debate ends or be delayed until enough other countries act on the document to make it certain the new international organization will be created.

Says Senate Should Act

But Millikin argued that the Senat ought, as a matter of good faith, to make its position clear on the delegate's authority before it approves the charter. Any subsequent limitation on this power that would act as a restriction on the council, he said, might put the Senate in the position of breaking the covenant it made when it voted for ratification.

In the same vein, Senator Moore (R-Okla.) told a reporter he thought adoption of the charter without any reservations would bind the Senate morally not to impose any later restrictions on the American representative in voting for the use of force by the council. For that reason, he said he wants the delegate's authority defined no[illegible]

Congress Acts To Control U. S. Fiscal Agencies

Bill to Regulate Government Corporations Approved by House Committee

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WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Congress moved today to get tighter control over the nation's pocketbook.

The action, indorsed in principle recently by President Truman, came in approval by the House Committee on Executive Expenditures of a far-reaching bill for regulation of Federally owned corporations.

These agencies, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, largely determine the government's fiscal policies and control its money spending, the committee said in a report to be printed this week.

Under the legislation, introduced by Representative William M. Whittington, Democrat, of Mississippi, the corporations would be required to submit an annual budget and program of anticipated operations for approval or rejection by Congress. In addition, a yearly independent audit of most of the agencies would be directed.

Reporting that 101 of the government-owned corporations are in existence, the committee said that "in the case of many (of them) the Congress has not adequately exercised its power" of controlling their purse strings and general procedure.

A Senate banking subcommittee has approved a similar measure by Senators Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, and Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, and Administration spokesmen told a reporter its passage in some form is likely this session.

Mr. Truman's support was in a letter to Chairman Carter Manasco, Democrat, of Alabama, of the House group. Commenting on the Byrd-Butler proposal, he said:

"I heartily favor this proposal. It is a long-delayed, forward step." . . .

The House committee said the Whittington bill is very similar to the Byrd-Butler measure, but does not impose "as stringent financial controls." It specifies, for instance, that action cannot be taken under the bill to change the substantative law under which the corporations do business. Also, it exempts the Farm Credit Administration agencies from an independent audit.

"It is not the purpose of the bill to attack or destroy any government corporation or to place any in a straitjacket," the committee report stated.

"Rather the bill is designed to co-ordinate the financial operations of the corporations."

EUROPE GRAIN OUTLOOK POOR

650,000,000 Bushels Needed From This Continent

Washington, July 8 (AP)—The Agriculture Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reported today that the outlook for grain production in Europe this year is the poorest of the entire war period.

Wheat prospects were said to be particularly unfavorable.

Factors contributing to the poor outlook were said to include a severe drought in much of the Mediterranean area; reduced seedings in most of the war-affected regions; land reform programs, notably in Eastern Europe; lack of fertilizers, and shortages of machinery, transportation facilities and other difficulties.

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650,000,000 Bushels Needed

Food allocation officials of the Department of Agriculture estimate that 650,000,000 bushels of American wheat will have to go to Europe in the next year, half from this country and half from Canada.

The situation varies from country to country, the OFAR said. Best prospects are in northern Europe, while the least favorable outlook is in the Mediterranean area. A severe drought in the latter region has taken a heavy toll of wheat and barley crops of French North Africa, of wheat in Portugal, Spain, central and southern Italy, and parts of the Balkans.

Reduced seedings in France, the Netherlands, central and eastern Europe, along with a shortage of fertilizers, are expected to give the smallest outturn from these areas in many years.

Land Reforms A Factor

The OFAR said land reforms extensively introduced in Poland, the Baltic states, Hungary, and other sections of the Balkans, Czechoslovakia, and eastern Germany during the crop season also appear to be having a disruptive effect upon production.

Northern Europe, especially Denmark and Sweden, and Switzerland are the principal countries on the Continent with about normal crop indications. The outlook in the United Kingdom is said to continue better than during the prewar years, but less favorable than last year.

The Soviet Union was said to be the only important country with grain seedings reported much above 1944. Prospects there indicate the best crop since 1940.

Polish Envoy Reported Trying to Deed Embassy

Paper Says London Aid Would Deprive Warsaw of Building

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—"The Sunday Star" said today that Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador of the Polish Exile Government in London, made an unsuccessful attempt to deed the Embassy to the Polish American Congress.

He wished, "The Star" said, to keep the property from the Warsaw Government of National Unity, which was recognized by the United States Thursday. Mr. Ciechanowski declared at a press conference yesterday the recognition left him without official status.

The Polish American Congress, incorporated in Illinois, claims to represent 6,000,000 Americans of Polish descent who contend the London exile regime is still the legal government of Poland.

A deed conveying the Embassy to the congress was filed with the recorder of deeds last Tuesday, "The Star" said, but on Friday a second deed was recorded which transferred the property back from the congress to the "Republic of Poland."

The newspaper quoted Mr. Ciechanowski as saying he had found it was "not possible" to transfer the property. A 1941 executive order froze Polish assets in this country, along with those of other nations overrun by Germany, and prohibited transfer of property except by special Treasury Department permission.

FREEDOM OF RADIO ESPOUSED BY TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP) Radio, "by its very nature must be maintained as free as the press," President Truman said in a letter made public today by Broadcasting Magazine.

The letter to Sol Taishoff, editor and publisher of the Trade Journal, was included in a copyrighted article marking the 25th anniversary of radio's operation on a regular schedule.

"Our lawmakers demonstrated admirable foresight," the President observed, "by decreeing that America as the birthplace of radio, should have a free, competitive system, unfettered by artificial barriers and regulated only as to the laws of nature and the limitation of facilities."

"The American system has worked and must keep working," Mr. Truman declared. "Regulation by natural forces of competition, even with the obvious concomitant shortcomings, is to be preferred over rigid governmental regulation of a medium that by its very nature must be maintained as free as the press."

TRUMAN REPORTED ENROUTE TO BERLIN

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP) A radio broadcast said tonight that President Truman already has left for Berlin and his meeting this month with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. The White House declined to confirm or deny.

A. F. L. PROPOSES 72 CENT MINIMUM

JUL 9 1945

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP) The American Federation of Labor today called for an "immediate return to collective bargaining within price ceilings" and a minimum wage of 72 cents an hour.

A.F.L. President William Green has already presented this program to President Truman, the A.F.L. Monthly Survey said, adding that Mr. Truman "expressed grave concern about the danger of sharp wage reductions and promised a thorough investigation of the problem."

Noting that some War Manpower commission controls have already been relaxed, the A.F.L. publication said reduction of the work week and layoffs at war production plants have already cut deeply into many workers' pay checks.

"We must take immediate steps to build up the consumer market by raising workers' buying power," the A.F.L. said. "That is why we must return immediately to collective bargaining within price ceilings."

The "Little Steel" formula, the publication continued, prevented workers from receiving wage increases in proportion to their increased productivity, with the result that corporation profits shot up:

"Now is the time to restore to workers their rightful share in this great increase of wealth produced by the joint effort of management and workers," the survey said.

"Now, when workers' pay is being cut back, when their living standards and buying power are threatened.

"Collective bargaining is the one sure way to make good the wage increases workers have earned, and at the same time avoid all danger of inflation. By collective bargaining, workers and management in each plant can agree on a wage increase which the plant can pay without increasing prices. Return to collective bargaining within price ceilings is a No. 1 requirement for reconversion."

Declaring that reconversion will be seriously hampered by manpower shortages in basic industries which have low wage rates, the publication said "a minimum wage of 72 cents, which could be adopted by collective bargaining without War Labor Board approval and made a legitimate basis for price adjustments if necessary, would go far to solve the manpower problems of industries like these."

Uncle Sam 'Playing Santa Cla. In Latin America, Dr. Hardy Say

JUL 9 1945

LOS ANGELES, July 8 — (AP) Dr. Osgood Hardy, back from two and a half years service with the State department in Panama and Santo Domingo, said today Uncle Sam has been playing the role of Santa Claus in building Latin American good-will.

"The United States has spent billions of dollars to build Latin American good-will for the sake of a united war front," the Occidental College history professor declared in an interview.

"We have achieved that unity, but we cannot go on forever playing Santa Claus.

"One error we North Americans make is the assumption that the aid we give Latin American countries necessarily furthers the cause of democracy.

"In some cases, it doesn't. Not all Latin American countries are democratic, whatever their pretensions. Indeed, some so-called democracies there are actually dictatorships.

"In our over-anxiety to be nice to Latin Americans during the war, we have coddled them and short-changed ourselves. We have denied ourselves structural steel in order to ship quantities of it to Latin America where, as a result, the people have hardly been aware that a war is being fought.

"Moreover, the United States has been content merely to ship a quota of supplies to each Latin American country without bothering to trace the disposition of the goods.

"Often these supplies have found their way into the orbit of those in power, while the average man has received no benefit.

"American building materials, for example, are often used in Latin America to erect mansions for public officials rather than school buildings for the people."

Preceding his departure from here approximately 30 months ago, Dr. Hardy spent six months in Washington investigating economic conditions in Latin American countries. It was his seventh in a series of visits to Latin America, during which he studied economic and sociological programs.

Foe Tells of Sinking Allied Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 (AP).—Sinking of a 3,000-ton Allied transport in Balikpapan anchorage off the Borneo oil port was claimed today by the Japanese in a broadcast beamed in English to the United States. The Domei news agency, in making the unconfirmed claim recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, asserted also that an 8,000-ton transport was damaged. The broadcast told of a purported raid by Japanese small surface craft on the anchorage last Wednesday.

Survivors Of Porter Reach Treasure Island

San Francisco, July 8 (AP)—The 12th Naval District announced today that 249 enlisted men survivors of the destroyer U.S.S. William D. Porter, sunk off Okinawa by a suicide plane, arrived at Treasure Island for reoutfitting and "well-earned leaves at home."

Sixty-one of the Porter's crew were injured when the *kamikaze* exploded under the ship, crippling her so badly she sank three hours later. There were no fatalities.

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Unit Claims Champion Father Of Armed Forces

San Francisco, July 8 (AP)—The Army post office detachment here put forth the claim today that one of their number, Pfc. Wilbert L. [Pop] Fleury, is the champion father of the armed services.

An Army release said Fleury had thirteen children, one more than Corporal Chester J. Barrett, of Concord, N.H., who previously was suggested for the title.

Fleury was a mail carrier at Port Huron, Mich., before his induction. He and his family draw a net total of $354 a month from the Army. That exceeds the base pay of a colonel.

JAP REFUGEES MOVING NORTH

200,000 Said To Be Going To Hokkaido To Avoid Raids

San Francisco, July 8 (AP)—The Japanese announced today that 200,000 air-raid refugees would be moved to the northernmost home island of Hokkaido to get them out of the path of American warplanes. Sky raiders were reported hammering Japan for the eighth straight day.

One broadcast said that the vanguard of the homeless—240 bombed-out residents of Tokyo—had arrived at Hakodate, southern Hokkaido port.

Predict Heavier Raids

The Japanese said that even heavier raids would come with the end of the rainy season, which is almost over, and called for more air-raid shelters.

Another Tokyo radio program carried at length an article by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, declaring that the Allies' policy of unconditional surrender was only costing them higher casualties.

"As long as the enemy asks for Japan's unconditional surrender," he wrote, "she will have to shed blood proportionate to the time and intensity of each battle."

Nomura conceded there was no evidence of war weariness among the Allies although "enemy personnel losses since Pearl Harbor and Singapore and after the Okinawa battle have been more than very heavy."

Cites David Lawrence

Nomura [illegible]rticles such as David Lawrence's report on the Okinawa campaign have caused considerable repercussions."

Lawrence wrote a column, quoting a front correspondent, saying that American lives might have been saved by a second amphibious landing on southern Okinawa. This prompted Admiral Chester W. Nimitz to reply that such a plan had been studied and discarded as unfeasible.

Medium, Small Cities Hit

The Japanese reported that 27 "medium and small cities" had been bombed by Superfortresses from the Marianas between June 17 and July 3.

The Domei agency said an Allied submarine had tried to approach Sabang, Dutch East Indies port on an island off Sumatra's northwest coast, but had been forced to submerge by fire from shore batteries.

A Domei dispatch without Allied confirmation claimed that Japanese "small surface craft" had slipped into the anchorage at Balikpapan, sunk a 3,000-ton transport and damaged one of 8,000-tons from the big invasion fleet supplying the southeast Borneo operations.

Wounds More Serious As Yanks Near Japan

Seattle, July 8 (AP)—Wounds suffered by American servicemen are becoming more severe the closer United States forces approach Japan, a navy doctor aboard a transport returning wounded and others from Okinawa said here today.

"It's been particularly noticeable since we've been bringing in casualties from Okinawa," said Lieut. (jg) Seymour Sholder.

"Originally most of the wounds were fairly simple fractures. But the number of amputations is increasing and so is the number of eyes lost. It's an indication that the Japs are using more desperate tactics all the time."

Trip by War Prisoners In Pullmans Explained

Cars in Nebraska Would Have Been Empty Otherwise

DALLAS, Tex., July 8 (AP).—The 8th Service Command public relations office said it was advised today that two tourist pullman cars in which members of an Italian prisoner of war service unit traveled from Monticello, Ark., to Omaha, Neb., would have made the trip empty if the prisoners had not been aboard.

The command said it was told by representatives of the Western Military Bureau at Little Rock, Ark., the pullmans were being deadheaded" from Arkansas to the northwest for use of troops.

The announcement said that since the Italians were traveling in the same direction, the unit was put aboard until the critical travel area was reached.

The 7th Service Command announced at Omaha last night that the Italians, who were en route from the Monticello prison camp to work at the Sioux Ordnance Depot at Sidney, Neb., were taken off the pullmans at Omaha and continued the trip by coach.

SOLDIER IN UTAH KILLS 8 GERMANS SLEEPING IN TENT

Burst of Machine Gun Fire from Guard Tower Injures 20 Others.

PROBE UNDERWAY

New Orleans Private in Custody for Shooting, Commander Says.

SALINA, Utah, July 8—(AP) Three bursts of machine gun bullets fired by an American soldier from a guard tower plowed into tents at a prisoner of war camp here today killing eight sleeping Germans and injuring 20 others.

Col. Arthur Ericsson, commander of the prisoner of war camp at Ogden, of which the camp here is a branch, said preliminary investigation had not determined the motive for the shooting.

He named Pfc. Clarence Bertucci, 23, of New Orleans, La., as the American soldier. The latter was taken into custody and an investigation ordered.

Ericcson said questioning of soldiers and prisoners yielded this story:

Bertucci went on duty at midnight. About a half hour later Lt. Albert I. Cornell, the branch camp commander who was at work in his office only a few feet from the tower, was startled to hear a burst of machine gun fire.

He leaped to the window, saw that the bullets were being fired into the tent area and rushed out the door just as a second burst of fire rang out.

He yelled to the guard to quit firing but as he reached the base of the tower a third volley sounded.

Called for More Ammunition

That exhausted the guard's ammunition and Cornell said Bertucci called out for a new supply.

The firing lasted no more than 15 seconds, Ericcson estimated, and approximately 250 bullets were expanded.

The guard was within 20 or 30 feet of the nearest tent in which the German prisoners were sleeping with other tents as far as 300 feet distant.

Guards and prisoners throughout the camp were aroused by the shooting and treatment of those injured was begun immediately.

Served in England

Ericcson said Bertucci served eight months in England, assigned to a field artillery unit. He has not seen battle action.

He will be questioned here, Ericcson said, along with others at the camp and a report will be made to the security and intelligence officer at Ninth Service Command headquarters at Fort Douglas.

Of those injured, six were taken to the station hospital at the Kearns overseas replacement depot near Salt Lake City. Twelve were taken to Bushnell General hospital at Brigham, Utah, and two, only slightly hurt, were treated here.

The camp, 150 miles south of Salt Lake City, houses approximately 250 prisoners engaged in farm work in central Utah fields.

At Fort Douglas, Ninth Service Command headquarters named the dead as Otto Broms, Gottfried Gaad, Ernst Fuchs and Hans Meyers, all underofficers, and Walter Bogel, Fritz Stockman, Georg Liske and Adolf Paul.

Points Chinese Problem

Yellow Springs, Ohio, July 8 (AP). T. Z. Koo, adviser to the Chinese delegation at San Francisco, told an Antioch College peace institute tonight there can be no central government-Communist coalition in China unless the Communists agree to abandon their separate government and incorporate their divisions into the national army.

3 U.S. WARSHIPS SENT DOWN WAYS

Two Carriers And Submarine Are Launched

Philadelphia, July 8 (AP)—Three naval craft—the aircraft carriers Princeton and Saipan and the submarine Tusk—splashed down the ways along the Deleware River today to add their might to the United States fleet.

Highlighting the ceremonies at various shipyards was the launching of the 27,000-ton Essex-class carrier Princeton before an estimated 70,000 persons, the largest crowd ever to attend a Philadelphia Navy Yard launching.

"Vengeance" Replacement

Assistant Secretary of the Navy H. Struve Hensel told navy yard authorities the Princeton, a "vengeance" replacement for the 10,000-ton converted carrier Princeton, sunk by the Japs in the battle of Leyte Gulf, "will be a symbol of our national unity and of our faith. She will bear within her not only our sons and brothers but also the hopes and aspirations of the entire nation."

Saipan First Of Class

Across the river at Camden, N.J., the 14,500-ton light carrier Saipan, first of its class, slid down the ways of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, after being delayed a half hour by the tide. Mrs. John W. McCormack, of Boston, wife of the majority leader of the House, christened the vessel.

The submarine Tusk was launched from the Cramp Shipbuilding yard, where Mrs. E. W. Mills, wife of Rear Admiral E. W. Mills, assistant chief of the Bureau of Ships, christened the underseas craft.

Chinese Bishop Warns Big Nations on Charter

Delegate to Parley Bids Them Acknowledge Their Duties

PHILADELPHIA, July 8 (AP).—Bishop Paul Yu-pin, of Nanking, Chinese delegate to the San Francisco Conference, said today that while a world peace charter has been drawn up, it is another thing "to put its principles into application."

The Roman Catholic prelate who represented thirty-five Chinese non-governmental organizations, chiefly cultural and educational at the conference, said:

"The great powers must acknowledge their responsibilities, and they must not feel that they have more rights than other nations. Big nations must be big brothers. They, most of all, must exhibit a sense of duty, co-operation and sincerity. There can be no spirit of competition, no domineering."

The Bishop envisoned China as a "great democratic industrial nation" before long and added that, "You may be sure she will always remain friendly with the United States."

He also indorsed Philadelphia's bid for the capital of the United Nations.

NOMURA ATTACKS OUR PEACE TERMS

Admiral Says Allied Demand for Unconditional Surrender Means Heavy Bloodshed

As long as the Allies insist on unconditional surrender terms for Japan, they will have to "shed blood proportionate to the time and intensity of each battle," Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese special envoy to Washington at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, said yesterday, according to the Toyko radio.

"Japan's set method in this war has been and is to take the heaviest toll of the enemy so as to make the enemy realize his folly," Nomura said in an article in yesterday's issue of the Tokyo Mainichi, according to the English-language broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Nomura continued:

"Enemy personnel losses since Pearl Harbor and Singapore and after the Okinawa battle have now been more than very heavy. Japan's enemy, however, has not become war weary, although articles such as David Lawrence's report on the Okinawa campaign have caused considerable repercussions."

David Lawrence in several articles criticized the high American casualties on Okinawa.

The Tokyo radio said that 200,000 of Japan's bombed-out city-dwellers would be evacuated to rural villages in Hokkaido, northernmost of the Japanese home islands, under the Government's new program of resettling urban air attack victims on farmland in order to solve the food supply problem. No figures were offered for other resettlement areas.

The new "back-to-the-farm movement" first was disclosed by the Japanese Domei Agency ten days ago in an overseas dispatch that said that the Government had launched a program envisaging the resettlement of 450,000 persons in rural communities throughout Japan.

At that time Domei said that the "first mass movement" would involve 100,000 persons, only 20,000 of whom were to be sent to farms in Hokkaido. Today, however, the Tokyo radio reported that preparations for the reception of 50,000 families totaling 200,000 persons, already had been started by the Hokkaido Development Corporation.

The domestic broadcast, recorded by the FCC, said that the first evacuees, presumably a group of 240 which previously were reported to have left Tokyo last Thursday, had arrived at the port of Hakodate at the southern tip of the island.

Citizens' volunteer corps of the type formed recently in the Japanese homeland "will be dispensed with in North China in establishing a self-fighting and self-sufficiency structure," Lieut. Gen. Sanetake Kusumoto disclosed at a press conference in Peinping, the Tokyo radio said.

Kusumoto, Japanese Minister to the puppet North China regime, added that the Japanese residing in North China would "remain to the last."

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LONDON, JULY 8-(AP)-BEHIND THE FIVE-HIT PITCHING OF PVT.DAVE KOSLO, FORMER NEW YORK GIANT HURLER, THE 13TH AIRBORNE DIVISION'S BLACKCATS DEFEATED THE UNITED KINGDOM ALL-STARS 4-0 TODAY. THE VICTORY WAS THE 17TH IN THE LAST 19 GAMES FOR THE BLACKCATS WHO BEAT MOST OF THE TEAMS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

WITH MANY FORMER MAJOR AND MINOR LEAGUE PLAYERS IN BOTH LINEUPS, THE CONTEST WAS AN EVEN AFFAIR UNTIL THE EIGHTH INNING WHEN THE BLACKCATS LANDED ON CAPT.RALPH IFFT, ALL-STAR PITCHER WHO FORMERLY PLAYED IN THE THREE-EYE LOOP, FOR FOUR HITS AND FOUR RUNS.

PVT.MERVIN CONNORS, BERKELEY, CALIF., FORMERLY WITH THE CHICAGO WHITE SOX, AND CPL.FRANCIS SHA K, ELKHART,3 S,S., DROVE

P JUL 9 1945

BRIXHAM, ENGLAND, JULY 8-(AP)-A BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE OF AN AMERICAN RELIEF GROUP SAID TODAY THAT A 13-YEAR-OLD FRENCH BOY WAS GIVEN REGULAR INJECTIONS BY NAZI DOCTORS TO INDUCE GOITRE AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY, AND THAT HE BECAME SUCH J TRAGIC WRECK THAT HIS

MENTAL DEFICIENCY, AND THAT HE BECAME SUCH A TRAGIC WRECK THAT HIS MOTHER COULD NOT RECOGNIZE HIM WHEN THEY WERE REUNITED IN PARIS.

WHEN THE BOY FELL ILL FROM THE INJECTIONS THE GERMAN DOCTORS STEPPED THEM UP, SAID MRS.DOROTHY ROBBINS, OF THE BRITISH WAR RELIEF SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

SHE SAID THE BOY WAS ONE OF 6,000 FRENCH CHILDREN CARRIED OFF TO GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND THAT ONLY 60 CHILDREN--ONE OUT OF EVERY 100, RETURNED.

MRS.ROBBINS SAID SHE RECENTLY VISITED A PARIS RECEIVING CENTER FOR REPATRIATED PERSONS AND THAT THE WOMEN THERE TOLD HER THAT CHILDREN REPEATEDLY WERE USED AS HUMAN GUINEA PIGS BY THE NAZIS AND THAT IN SOME INSTANCES THE YOUNGSTERS WERE HERDED INTO BRUSHWOOD PENS AND THEN THE BRUSH WAS SET ON FIRE.

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BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, JULY 8-(AP)-BRITAIN'S "VIGILANTES," GROUPS OF EX-SERVICEMEN WHO SEIZE UNOCCUPIED HOMES AND TURN THEM OVER TO HOMELESS FAMILIES OF OTHER SERVICEMEN, SEND THEIR SECRECY TODAY WITH AN JUL 9 ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE MOVEMENT WAS SPREADING.

HAROLD STEER, FORMER NAVY MAN AND A LEADER OF THE ORIGINAL GROUP FORMED IN BRIGHTON, TOLD AN OPEN AIR MEETING TODAY THAT INQUIRIES FOR DETAILS OF THE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM LONDON, PORTSMOUTH, SHEFFIELD, LIVERPOOL AND OTHER CITIES.

"I HAVE TOLD THEM, 'IF YOU SEE A HOUSE TAKE IT AND LET THE LAW DO ITS DAMNDEST,'" STEER DECLARED. "WE'VE STARTED A MOVEMENT WHICH WE HOPE AND PRAY WILL SPREAD OVER THE LENGTH AND BRADTH OF THE LAND."

THE SHORTAGE OF HOUSES HAS BECOME AN INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT PUBLIC PROBLEM AS ARMY DEMOBILIZATION CONTINUES, AND NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN FLOODED WITH LETTERS PROTESTING LANDLORDS'

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ING SOME PROPER-

TIES TO STAND VACANT IN VIEW OF THE URGENT DEMAND FOR HOUSING.

PARIS, JULY 8(AP)- PRETTY 29-YEAR-OLD MEL. DE FRANCE AND 20 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NOTORIOUS ODICHARIA GANG WILL GO ON TRIAL AT THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE HERE TOMORROW CHARGED WITH TORTURING FRENCH PATRIOTS AND TURNING THEM OVER TO THE GERMANS.

THE BAND, NAMED FOR ITS LEADER, CHALGA ODICHARIA, NOW IN HIDING IN GERMANY, COVERED UP ITS ACTIVITIES BY OPERATING AS A PURCHASING REQUISITIONING BUREAU AT TOULOUSE, LYONS, PAU AND MONTPELLIER. THE

1945

BUREAU SHOWED AN ESTIMATED PROFIT OF 150,000,000 FRANCS.

THE DE FRANZE GIRL LEFT HER PARIS HOME WHEN SHE WAS FOURTEEN. SHE LATER WAS ARRESTED AS A VAGABOND AND SENT TO REFORM SCHOOL. AFTER HER RELEASE SHE BECAME THE MISTRESS OF A MEMBER OF THE ODICHARIA GANG AND WAS THE ORGANIZATION'S SECRETARY.

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SHE AND HER CO-DEFENDANTS WILL BE PROSECUTED BY COLORFUL MARCEL REBOUL, WHO ALWAYS DEMANDS THE DEATH SENTENCE. REBOUL, WHO IS USUALLY AWAKENED EVERY MORNING BY A TELEPHONED WARNING THAT HE WILL BE "KILLED VERY SOON" TRAVELS WITH TWO PRIVATE DETECTIVES AND OTHERS GUARD HIS HOME. HE WAS PROSECUTED AND SEEN PUT TO DEATH, ACCORDING TO FRENCH LAW, SUCH NOTED NAZI COLLABORATORS AS THE AUTHOR, PAUL CHACK, AND ROBERT BROUSILLACH, WHO WAS IRONIC.

DEFENDED BY JACQUES ISORNI, ONE OF COUNSEL FOR MARSHAL PETAIN.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT FEMALE MEMBER OF THE GANG WAS CLEMENCE FRANCS GOURIO, 36, MISTRESS OF ODICHARIA, WHO HAD 1,000,000 IN HER POSSESSION WHEN ARRESTED. AMONG RINGLEADERS FACING TRIAL, WHICH MAY LAST TWO WEEKS, ARE HENRI CHERCHBUCKER, 42, BERNARD HUBERT, 36, AND GEORGES COLLIGNON, 28.

-cumsons1150-2nd-1stAdds-

MRS. WAGNER IS A SISTER OF HOMER ULRICH, A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC HERE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AND OF CARL ULRICH, RADIO ENGINEER AT STATION WAAF IN CHICAGO. BOTH SHE AND HER HUSBAND WERE UNINJURED DURING THE WAR.

-DELUCES OF-O-LAIOTOMIS

RITOLY AND Lt Bonnet

PETER GEORGIEFF NISHEFF, A 36-YEAR-OLD MERCHANT OF THE VILLAGE OF SKYLTHERON, SAID 40 MEN VISITED HIS VILLAGE IN EARLY JUNE, SPREADING TERROR AND ARRESTING 60 MEN. OTHER ARMED BANDS, HE SAID, LATER SACKED THE WHOLE VILLAGE.

MIDDLE-AGED MRS. UTIRA GUZINOVA SAID GREEK SOLDIERS BURST INTO HER VILLAGE OF AGOSKIP IN KASTORIA DISTRICT IN APRIL AND ARRESTED NINE PERSONS, INCLUDING TWO WOMEN WHO WERE RELEASED AFTER BEING RAPED.

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FORTY-FIVE YEAR OLD IRENA PAPANDONOVA OF CHETIROK, IN KASTORIA DISTRICT, SAID ARMED BANDS CAME TO HER VILLAGE, ROBBING EVERYBODY AND RAPING THE WOMEN. SHOWING A BANDAGED ARM WHICH SHE SAID HAD BEEN HIT WITH A CLUB, THE WOMAN SAID THE GREEKS RAIDED HER HOME LOOKING FOR HER 16-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER WHO, HOWEVER, ESCAPED.

ANOTHER WOMAN SAID THE VILLAGE OF IZELIB IN KASTORIA HAD BEEN ATTACKED BY RAIDERS WHO SET FIRE TO IT WITH HAND GRENADES.

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STOCKHOLM, JULY 8-(AP)-AXEL BRANDIN, DIRECTOR OF THE SWEDISH MATCH COMPANY, SAID TODAY HIS FIRM HAD NO AGREEMENT WITH THE DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY WHEN ASKED FOR COMMENT ON A REPORT SAYING THE DIAMOND COMPANY "APPEARS TO PRETTY WELL CONTROL" THE WORLD MARKET THROUGH A CARTEL AGREEMENT WITH THE SWEDISH COMPANY. THE TENTATIVE REPORT WAS RELEASED YESTERDAY BY THE U.S.HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE, THROUGH THE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, REP.PATMAN (D-TEX)

PS946PEW

CHUNGKING, JULY 8--(AP)--FURTHER CHINESE GAINS IN DRIVES FROM LIUCHOW ALONG THE RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE OF KWEILIN, 90 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST, WERE

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CLAIMED BY THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND TODAY.

CHINESE FORCES PUSHING ALONG THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILROAD CAPTURED A POINT SIX MILES FROM LOJUNG, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, AND ADVANCE GUARDS ARE NOW HEADING FOR LOJUNG, THE CHINESE SAID.

OTHER TROOPS THRUSTING ALONG THE [redacted] LIUCHOW-KWEILIN HIGHWAY ADVANCED THREE MILES TO REACH A POINT NINE AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF CHUNGTU, 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUCHOW.

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BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, MONDAY, JULY 9-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ARE ADVANCING STEADILY INLAND FROM THE BIG OIL PORT OF BALIKPAPAN ON SOUTHEAST BORNEO AGAINST MEAGER OPPOSITION, CUTTING OFF JAPANESE DEATH-STAND FORCES IN THE AREA'S BIGGEST REFINERY DISTRICT, IT WAS DISCLOSED AT HEADQUARTERS HERE TODAY.

THERE WAS NOTHING AS YET TO INDICATE THAT THE AUSTRALIANS HAD WON THE PANDANSARI REFINERY ZONE, HOWEVER. IT WAS THERE THAT THE JAPNESE HAVE BEEN PUTTING UP THEIR BITTEREST RESISTANCE IN AN EFFORT TO DENY THE ALLIES ITS USE AS LONG AS POSSIBLE.

VNORTHEAST OF BALIKPAPAN THE JAPANESE ALSO WERE OFFERING STIFF RESISTANCE BEYOND THE AUSTRALIAN-HELD MANGGAR AIRFIELD, WHICH IS 13 ROAD MILES FROM THE PORT. THE ENEMY WAS TURNING COASTAL DEFENSE GUNS AND SOME MORTARS AGAINST THE SLOWLY-ADVANCING AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION FORCES WHO ARE AIMING AT THE RICH SAMBODJA AND SAMAMIELDS STILL NORTHWARD IN THE SWAMPV

SEVENTH DIVISION FORCES WHO ARE AIMING AT THE RICH SAMBODJA AND SAMARINDA OIL FIELDS STILL NORTHWARD IN THE SWAMPS.

ACROSS BALIKPAPAN BAY OTM

JUL 9

DEFENSE GUNS AND SOME MORTARS AGAINST THE SLOWLY-ADVANCING AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION FORCES WHO ARE AIMING AT THE RICH SAMBODJA AND SAMARINDA OIL FIELDS STILL NORTHWARD IN THE SWAMPS.

ACROSS BALIKPAPAN BAY OTHER SEVENTH DIVISION TROOPS HAD PUSHED INLAND WESTWARD FROM ONE TO TWO MILES WITHOUT MEETING OPPOSITION.

A81FX

AMERICAN CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS CONTINUED TO POUND JAPANESE GUN POSITIONS UP AND DOWN THE ENTIRE EAST COAST OF BORNEO.

AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN MUSTANGS, KITTYHAWKS, SPITFIRES AND LIBERATORS STRAFED AND BOMBED JAPANESE-HELD AREAS CONTINUALLY, DESTROYING GUNS, SMALL CRAFT OFFSHORE, AND WAREHOUSES AND BARRACKS.

MORE THAN 30 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THE NIPPONESE IN THE MANGGAR AREA FRIDAY BY 13 LIBERATORS AND 13 LIGHTNING FIGHTER BOMBERS.

A COMMUNIQUE FROM GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS DID NOT GIVE EXACT TROOP POSITIONS IN THE SOUTHEAST BORNEO DRIVE, BUT SAID THAT AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION TROOPS ON THE NORTHWEST COAST OF THE BIG ISLAND HAD PUSHED THREE MILES NORTHEASTWARD ALONG THE RAILROAD TOWARDS THE JAPANESE BASE OF JESSELTON.

A82FX

AUSTRALIAN SPITFIRES AND KITTYHAWKS STRAFED A NUMBER OF SMALL VESSELS OFF JESSELTON AND SET FIRE TO THE VICTORIA BARRACKS NEAR THE TOWN THEY ALSO POUNDED ENEMY POSITIONS THROUGHOUT WESTERN BORNEO.

QD314PPW NM

GUAM, MONDAY, JULY 9-(AP)-NAVY AND MARINE PLANES FROM OKINAWA DAMAGED NINE JAPANESE SHIPS AND 7 AIRCRAFT IN RAIDS FROM THE SAKISHIMA ISLANDS IN THE SOUTHERN RYUKYUS TO WATERS OFF THE SOUTH COAST OF HONSHU IN THE NIPPONESE HOMELAND, AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

JUL 9 1945

(TOKYO RADIO SAID 150 U.S. MUSTANG FIGHTERS AND THREE SUPERFORTS ATTACKED AIRFIELDS IN THE TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA AREAS SUNDAY. THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE ENEMY REPORT, BUT MUSTANG SQUADRONS FROM IWO JIMA HIT TOKYO AIRSTRIPS THREE TIMES LAST WEEK.)

(ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST CLAIMED THAT 10 OR MORE B-29S RAIDED MARCUS ISLAND YESTERDAY IN THE FIRST ATTACK BY SUPERFORTS ON THE BY-PASSED JAPANESE BASE 1,150 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TOKYO. AMERICAN COMMUNIQUES HAVE SAID NOTHING ABOUT B-29 ATTACKS ON MARCUS, WHICH IS 600 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE SAIPAN ISLAND BASE OF THE BIG PLANES.)

U.S. FLEET HEADQUARTERS SAID MARINE CORSAIRS SHOT UP ENEMY

AIR INSTALLATIONS IN THE SAKISHIMA GROUP FRIDAY, SETTING FIRE TO THREE PLANES ON THE GROUND, AND THE NEXT DAY LEFT FOUR MORE BURNING ON THE FIELD AT TOKUNO IN THE AMAMI ISLANDS, NORTH OF OKINAWA.

FOUR JAPANESE SHIPS WERE RAKED WITH ROCKET FIRE FROM MARINE MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS IN ATTACKS OFF THE HONSHU SOUTH COAST FRIDAY. THE NEXT DAY NAVY SEARCH PLANES DAMAGED FIVE SMALL JAPANESE CARGO SHIPS IN STRIKES IN THE YELLOW SEA, BETWEEN CHINA AND FORMOSA.

JUL 9 1945

RT1126APW NH

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY (210)

ABOARD ADM.JOHN S.MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP, WESTERN PACIFIC, JULY 8-(AP)-THE NEW U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY FOR AIR, JOHN L.SULLIVAN, SWUNG OFF THIS CARRIER TODAY BY BREECHES BUOY FOR A VISIT WITH ADM.WILLIAM F.HALSEY ON HIS THIRD FLEET FLAGSHIP.

SULLIVAN WAS A PASSENGER YESTERDAY IN A TORPEDO BOMBER WHICH SWOOPED IN FOR LANDING NO. 10,000 ON THIS SHIP. THE PILOT WAS LT.RICHARD PALAND, 189--15 QUENCER ROAD, ST.ALBANS, N.Y., WHO HAD BEEN PILOTING SULLIVAN ON TRIPS TO OTHER CARRIERS OF THIS HALSEY-MCCAIN TASK FORCE.

PALAND, WHOSE PARENTS RESIDE AT14 CARDINAL AVE., ALBANY, N.Y., HAS FLOWN 1,200 HOURS IN THE NAVY. A TRADITIONAL DINNER MARKED THE SHIP'S 10,000TH AIRPLANE LANDING AND A HUGE CAKE, INSCRIBED IN HONOR OF THE EVENT, WAS SERVED AT DINNER.

REFERRING TO THE BREVITY OF TRIPS WHILE FLYING SULLIVAN TO OTHER CARRIERS, PALAND DECLARED "I OFTEN GET 'CHARLIES' (SIGNALS MEANING PERMISSION TO LAND) BEFORE I GET LAUNCHED OFF THE CATAPULT."

THE TRANSFER OF SULLIVAN, ADM.AUBREY W.FITCH, DEPUTY CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR AIR, AND AN AIDE TO THE SECRETARY, SENT THEM ACROSS A TAUT ROPE FROM SHIP TO SHIP IN A BREECHES BUOY MADE FROM A DISCARDED AIRPLANE SEAT. SOME WAG HAD DECORATED IT WITH BUGGY FRINGE, GIVING IT THE APPEARANCE OF A SEDAN CHAIR--BUT IT WAS NO CINCH RIDE FROM THE LOFTY DECK OF THIS CARRIER TO A ROLLING LITTLE DESTROYER WHICH TOOK THE PARTY TO HALSEY'S FLAGSHIP.

SEAMEN WATCHING THE TRANSFER SAID ADMIRINGLY "THAT SECRETARY SURE IS ONE HELL OF A FELLOW FOR FINDING OUT WHAT'S GOING ON IN THIS MAN'S NAVY."

MM603PPW

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 8-(AP)-A BUENOS AIRES WOMAN HANDED FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AN UNSOLICITED STATEMENT TODAY ALLEGING THAT HER HUSBAND, A BROKER, HAD BEEN DETAINED AS A POLITICAL PRISONER AND BEATEN AND TORTURED BY THE ARGENTINE POLICE.

THE WOMAN, MRS. SARA K. DE SCHMIRGELD, SAID SHE WAS APPEALING TO CORRESPONDENTS FOR HELP,"AS A LAST RESORT," TO SAVE HER HUSBAND "IF HE IS STILL ALIVE."

MRS. DE SCHMIRGELD, MOTHER OF A FOUR-YEAR-OLD GIRL, SAID THAT DE SCHMIRGELD HAD BEEN ARRESTED LAST MAY 10, SHE HAD BEEN PERMITTED TO SEE HIM ONLY ONCE, AT A DISTANCE, ON MAY 15, AND THAT SHE HAD FOUND HIS TORN AND BLOOD-STAINED SHIRT AMONG LAUNDRY COLLECTED FROM POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

A COURT REFUSED HER A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AFTER POLICE DENIED HE WAS A PRISONER, SHE SAID.

EARLIER TODAY THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THE RELEASE OF EIGHT MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS FROM NEQUEN PRISON.

JUL 9 1945

JBS 835P BAIRES 01240 WU

30.24—28235

WITH ROME-MORTON

NEW YORK, JULY 8-(AP)-THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF JOSEPH MORTON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, BY THE GERMANS, AS INDICATED BY AN AP INVESTIGATION, WOULD BRING TO 31 THE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

THE LATEST KILLED WAS ERNIE PYLE, SCRIPPS-HOWARD COLUMNIST, WHO WAS MACHINE GUNNED TO DEATH IN A JAP AMBUSH ON IE JIMA, NEAR OKINAWA, APRIL 18, 1945.

JUL 9 1945

OTHER WHO LOST THEIR LIVES:

WEBB MILLER, UNITED PRESS, KILLED IN A LONDON BLACKOUT, MAY 8 1940.

RALPH BARNES, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, KILLED IN A BOMBER CRASH IN YUGOSLAVIA, NOV. 18, 1940.

HARRY PERCY, UNITED PRESS, DIED OF MALIGNANT MALARIA IN CAIRO, APRIL 19, 1942.

MELVILLE JACOBY, TIME MAGAZINE, KILLED WHEN HIT BY AN AIRPLANE PROPELLOR IN AUSTRALIA, APRIL 27, 1942.

MRS.LEE BURDETTE, NEWSPAPER PM, KILLED BY BANDITS IN IRAN, APRIL 24, 1942.

EUGEN PETROV, NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE, KILLED IN THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL, JULY 3, 1942.

JUL 9 1945

JACK SINGER, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, KILLED WHEN THE CARRIER WASP WENT DOWN IN THE PACIFIC, SEPT. 15, 1942.

BYRON DARNTON, NEW YORK TIMES, KILLED IN NEW GUINEA, OCT. 21, 1942.

EDWARD H.CROCKETT, ASSOCIATED PRESS, KILLED IN THE TORPEDOING OF A WARSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, FEB. 5, 1943.

30.24—28235

BEN ROBERTSON, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, KILLED IN THE YANKEE CLIPPER CRASH IN LISBON, FEB. 22, 1943.

FRANK J.CUHEL, MUTUAL BROADCASTING, KILLED IN SAME CRASH.

ROBERT P.POST, NEW YORK TIMES, LOST OVER GERMANY ON BOMBING RAID IN MARCH, 1943, AND LOSS CONFIRMED BY RED CROSS IN AUGUST, 1943.

CARL THUSGAARD, ACME NEWS PICTURES, KILLED IN A BOMBING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ON JULY 20, 1943.

LUCIAN LABAUDT, LIFE MAGAZINE ARTIST, KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH ON THE INDIA-BURMA BORDER IN DECEMBER, 1943.

BRYDON TAVES, UNITED PRESS, KILLED IN A COMBAT CRASH IN NEW GUINEA, DEC. 27, 1943.

JUL 9 1945

RAYMOND CLAPPER, SCRIPPS-HOWARD COLUMNIST, KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH DURING THE MARSHALLS INVASION EARLY IN FEBRUARY, 1944.

FREDERICK FAUST (MAX BRAND), HARPERS MAGAZINE, KILLED MAY 11, 1944, ON THE LOWER GARIGLIANO SECTOR, ITALIAN FRONT.

BEDE IRVIN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, KILLED ON NORMANDY FRONT WHEN BOMB FROM MARAUDER PLANE FELL SHORT OF OBJECTIVE, JULY 25, 1944.

ASAHEL BUSH, ASSOCIATED PRESS, KILLED BY JAP BOMB ON LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT. 25, 1944.

1945

ARTHUR THORPE, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, KILLED IN ACTION AT SEA DURING INVASION OF EUROPE, JUNE 11, 1944.

THOMAS LOS ANGELES TIMES AND

[redacted]S.TREANOR, NATIONAL BROADCASTING, DIED IN A HOSPITAL IN FRANCE FROM INJURIES RECEIVED FROM A TANK, AUG. 19, 1944.

DAVID LARDNER, NEW YORKER MAGAZINE, KILLED WHEN HIS JEEP WAS BLOWN UP NEAR AACHEN, OCT. 19, 1944.

JOHN TERRY, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, WOUNDED BY BOMB ON LEYTE, OCT.

25, 1944; DIED ABOARD HOSPITAL SHIP, OCT. 31.

WILLIAM SHENKEL, NEWSWEEK, KILLED ON SUPERFORTRESS RAID OVER JAPAN, JUNE 16, 1944.

DAMIEN PARER, PARAMOUNT NEWS, KILLED BY ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE ON PELELIU ISLAND, SEPT. 17, 1944.

FRANK PRIST, ACME NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER, KILLED ON LEYTE BY SNIPER'S BULLET, NOV. 13, 1944.

JACK FRANKISH, UNITED PRESS, KILLED IN BOMBING RAID IN BELGIUM, DEC. 23, 1944.

WILLIAM CHICKERING, TIME MAGAZINE, KILLED IN JAP AIR ATTACK ON SHIP ENROUTE TO LUZON, JAN. 6, 1945.

WITT HANCOCK, ASSOCIATED PRESS, MISSING AND PRESUMED DEAD SINCE THE INVASION OF JAVA.

MQ121 7AEW

JUL 9 1945

1,000 Planes of 3d Fleet Raiding Tokyo as B-29s Pound 5 Honshu Cities

JUL 10 1945

JUL 10 1945

TOKYO IS STRUCK BY 1,000 PLANES FROM THIRD FLEET

Carrier - Based Aircraft Crumbling Jap Capital in Surprise Attack.

LIST ATTACKING SHIPS

550 Superforts Hit Nip Homeland—Fighters Aid in Attacks.

DARING

GUAM, Tuesday, July 10—(AP) Nearly two thousand American warplanes, ranging from giant B-29s to naval carrier planes and Mustang fighters, piled destruction on the Japanese homeland today.

It was the greatest single day air assault of the Pacific war.

NIGHT

Virtually all land-based airforces in the western Pacific collaborated in preparing the way for a surprise 1,000 plane dawn raid on Tokyo by the fast carrier force of the powerful third fleet, which steamed close to the home island to launch an attack that is still in progress.

550 Superforts in Attack

Up to 550 Superfortresses opened the attacks on the Nipponese homeland with 3,500 tons of fire and demolition bombs hurled on five cities. The Superfortresses strikes, spread over wide areas of the empire, carried as far North as Sendai, 180 miles north of Tokyo and the most northern city of the home islands yet reached by the B-29s.

A large force of the Army's Seventh Fighter Command Iwo Jima-based P-51 Mustangs made their fifth strike at Tokyo area airfields in six days on Monday, pinning down Japanese search planes and blocking enemy discovery of the carrier task force.

Meanwhile, other forces of Corsairs, Mitchells and Thunderbolts swept over the southern home islands and ranged as far as the Yellow sea, striking airfields, communications and shipping in a steady wave of attacks focusing attention away from the approaching carrier force.

Also in preparation for the strike, Fifth Air Force Mustangs from Okinawa hammered steadily at Kyushu island airfields.

When Adm. Chester W. Nimitz released his daily communique the great carrier plane strike was already underway and the navy planes were over Tokyo at that very moment.

Nimitz' communique disclosed for the first time that Liberator heavy bombers of the Army's tactical air force also were operating over the Japanese home islands, where yesterday they bombed Omura airfield on Kyushu, starting large fires. Thunderbolts fighters of the same force shot down 104 Japanese training planes as they escorted the Liberator mission.

Thirty-five hundred tons of bombs were dumped on these cities of around 200,000 population on the main home island of Honshu:

Sendai, largest city of northeastern Japan 180 miles north of Tokyo.

Gifu, 18 miles north of Nagoya and one of the principal electric-power producing areas of Japan.

Wakayama, industrial city of steel and chemical works south of Osaka.

Yokkaichi, oil-refining center east of Osaka and the site of the largest Japanese plant still turning out aviation gasoline.

Sakai, industrial suburb of Osaka, Japan's second city.

Sendai, Gifu, Wakayama and Sakai were hit by incendiary bombs. It was the first fire raid for each.

Explosives On Yokkaichi

Yokkaichi has been hit twice by incendiaries and today the Superforts worked it over with high explosives. They previously had burned out 1.23 miles of the city.

The raiders who took on Sendai made the longest mission of the war, a round trip of 3,960 miles from Marianas bases. The farthest north the big bombers previously had traveled was Koriyama, 110 miles north of Tokyo.

With Sendai, Gifu, Wakayama and Sakai added to the list, the total number of Japanese cities hit in 45 fire-bomb raids reached 34.

Barracks Among Targets

Choice targets at Sendai, a Government seat and commercial center for the Kitakami lowlands to the north, are military barracks, railways and two power plants.

Sendai, with a population of 223,630, occupies 26 square miles. It also is the site of the largest radio station in northern Honshu.

Gifu, with a population of 172,340 and covering 44 square miles, has eight large textile mills, railroad yards and repair facilities for most small types of machinery.

It is surrounded by one of the most heavily forested areas of Japan and the paper industry is established there.

Produces Aircraft Parts

Wakayama, 40 miles southwest of Osaka, and Sakai each have a population silghtly less than 200,000. Wakayama produced heavy aircraft parts, chemicals, ordnance, high quality steel and dyes. Sakai produecs machine tools, textiles and chemicals, and also is the site of ordnance and marine engine plants.

The Utsube oil refinery at Yokkaichi, the target of high explosive bombs, was damaged in the two previous raids and 30 percent of its roof area was damaged.

The Fortresses struck at a time when United States fighter planes were seeking out the hoarded Japanese air force after meeting and defeating the enemy's newest fighters in a bruising battle over Tokyo Sunday.

They were maintaining the ceaseless campaign of aerial destruction which in the last 39 days saw Superfortresses alone unload bombs on Japanese cities at the rate of more than 1,000 tons daily.

Good Targets Scarce

A Marine pilot back from strafing raids declared that already good targets were growing scarce "even in the heart of the Japanese empire."

The Japanese called on new, fast-climbing fighters capable of speeds in excess of 400 miles an hour in a vain attempt Sunday to stop Mustang raiders from Iwo Jima and lost 45 of their planes. Seven Mustangs were shot down.

The enemy fighters, known to the Marines as "Jacks," came barreling down from an ambush in the clouds, and melee was on. It was the first aggressive attempt at interception in several days.

[The Japanese have claimed that their new fighters would turn the tide of air battle and would check the devastating raids by Superfortresses.]

In all, Allied communiqués covering week-end action listed 64 Japanese planes destroyed, fifteen enemy vessels sunk and 25 probably sunk or damaged in raids ranging all the way from Honshu southwestward to the Malay Peninsula.

Fifth Air Force pilots, before hitting Japan for the fourth straight day, were told by Gen. George C. Kenney, their commander, on a visit to new bases on Okinawa:

"You are on Japan's doorstep and no holds are barred now, for everybody's an enemy up there. The bars are down—go and get them."

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May's 20th Air Force reported how its Superfortresses were moving in the accelerated air war.

42,250 Tons In 3. Days

Through 39 days of June and early July the air fleets from the Marianas unloaded 42,250 tons of fire and high explosive bombs on 69 missions comprising 6,500 sorties (individual flights). Thirty-nine Superforts were lost.

They burned out 36.297 additional square miles of urban and industrial areas as they shifted their sights to smaller cities because most of the important targets in larger cities have been erased.

This made a total of more than 130 square miles of built-up urban areas which have been destroyed.

35 Plants Bombed

Thirty-five war industry and oil plants were hit by demolition bombs.

The summary of B-29 operations also disclosed for the first time the scope of mine-laying operations which are tightening the blockade of Japan. It said that more mines were laid in enemy home waters in three months of operations than were laid by the Royal Air Force at the peak three months of its campaign against Germany.

Superfortresses, in fact, sowed far more mines in that period than had been laid by all Allied forces in the entire Pacific Ocean area since the start of the war.

JUL 10 1945

30.24-28237

GREATEST SINGLE DAY'S AIR ASSAULT IN PACIFIC MARKED BY FLEET BLOW

ERICKSON

Land-Based Forces Collaborate In Preparing For Surprise Attack On Japanese Aerial Power. Nimitz Names Vessels And Commanders

Carrier Based Planes Blast Jap Capital

GUAM, Tuesday, July 10—(AP) The mighty Third Fleet carriers of Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey are hurling more than 1,000 planes into the crumbling aerial and ground defenses of Tokyo today.

The gigantic blow achieved complete surprise, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a precedent-shattering communique which named 26 of the ships and ten of their commanding admirals and was issued while the strike was in progress.

Nimitz identified only four of the carriers—obviously only a fraction of the flattops required to launch a thousand planes—together with four battleships, four cruisers and 14 destroyers.

700 Over Target At Once

With 1,000 or more planes in the striking force, presumably at least 700 were actually over their targets simultaneously at the moment Nimitz issued his communique describing the daring strike. The assault still is in progress, Nimitz made clear.

Vice Adm. John S. McCain is in command of the first carrier force, the first to hit Tokyo since Fifth Fleet planes under Adm. Raymond A. Spruance and Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher scored what Nimitz called a "decisive victory" over the enemy capital Feb. 16 and 17 and 25.

Officers' Names Given

Nimitz named these flag officers in command of "subordinate units" of the vast American fleet:

Rear Adm. J. F. Shafroth; Rear Adm. O. C. Badger; Rear Adm. L. E. Denfeld; Rear Adm. J. C. Jones; Rear Adm. L. J. Wiltse; Rear Adm. G. F. Bogan; Rear Adm. A. W. Radford; and Rear Adm. T. L. Sprague. Several of them evidently command groups of carriers.

Ships named as participating include:

Carriers: Lexington, Essex, Independence, and San Jacinto.

Battleships: Indiana, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Iowa.

Cruisers: Chicago, San Juan, Springfield and Atlanta.

Destroyers: De Haven, Samuel N. Moore, John Rodgers, Schroeder, Cogswell, Heerman, Southerland, Ault, John W. Weeks, Colohan, Wedderburn, Rowe, Caperton and Frank Knox.

Japan's dwindling air force and her airfield installations were priority targets for the howling Hellcat strafers and the Avenger and Helldiver bombers that ripped into the Tokyo area at dawn.

The main objective of the Third Fleet's return to a direct assault on the homeland was acknowledged to be destruction of Japanese airpower.

Japs Cautious

Since they lost more than 4,000 planes in futile support of their Okinawa garrison, the Japanese have used their remaining air strength cautiously—and probably have pulled back most of their available planes into bases on Honshu and possibly as far north as Hokkaido, northernmost of the major home islands.

The Kanto plain area around Tokyo, however, is the site of Japan's greatest single concentration of airfields and aircraft installations.

Several dozen operational fields are spread over the plains area about 100 miles in breadth. Damage and destruction in this area as well as the toll of planes knocked out will achieve an important step toward the American goal—making the enemy airforce as impotent as was Germany's Luftwaffe before the Normandy invasion.

Admiral Halsey returned to the western Pacific with his powerful Third Fleet June 1 "ready to go anywhere—even into Tokyo Bay," as he said, after Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's 5th Fleet carrier planes had struck the Nipponese homeland two crushing blows in support of Iwo Jima and Okinawa invasion forces.

Halsey said he was returning "to take care of some unfinished business," and asserted his plans were to "knock" hell out of the Japs wherever we find them."

He said he hadn't much hope that the remains of the enemy fleet would come out as a gesture.

"I wish they would, but they've got damned little left to gesture with," he sighed.

The last previous carrier blow at Tokyo was by Mitscher's force Feb. 16 and 17 and Nimitz termed that victory "decisive."

March 18 and 19 the Fifth Fleet under Adm. Raymond A. Spruance and the carriers of Admiral Mitscher struck Kyushu bases and swooped down on Japan's own inland sea, crippling Nipponese fleet fugitives and destroying or damaging 731 Japanese aircraft. The carrier planes continued their sweeps across the enemy's "back yard sea" March 20 and 21 and wound up the daring venture with a surface bombardment of the Ryukyus.

Superfortresses carried on a continuous hammering of the enemy empire afterward, in preparation for the invasion of Okinawa on Easter Sunday.

Several Ships Destroyed

Thunderbolt fighters of the Okinawa tactical force probably destroyed one medium sized ore ship and damaged another and set a small ship afire in strafing and bombing attacks at Uku island, west of Kyushu. A fishing craft also was destroyed.

Buildings, motor transport, docks, lighthouses and radio installations also were damaged and one enemy plane was shot down.

Corsairs of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing strafed installations and small craft at Yoron and Okinoyerabu Islands Sunday, starting fires and damaging two whale boats.

Monday a substantial force of Army Mitchells of the tactical airforce, supported by Marine Corsairs struck targets at Tokuno and Okinoyerabu Islands and another group of Corsairs attacked Kikai, Amami and Tokuno Islands.

Liberators of the tactical force bombed Conura airfield Monday again starting large fires and Thunderbolts of the same force shot down 10 Japanese training planes over Kyushu island the same day.

Striking again at shipping in the Yellow Sea around Southern Korea, Fleet Air Wing One search privateers Sunday destroyed two luggers and two small cargo ships. Two luggers and two other coastal ships were damaged.

A pier was destroyed by the privateers and a lighthouse damaged.

Since the beginning of Okinawa operations Fleet Air Wing One aircraft have sunk 159 enemy ships totaling 145,850 tons and damaged 194 ships totaling 138,981 tons. Planes of the same Wing have destroyed 41 enemy planes and damaged 29.

Palaus Under Attack

The Palaus again were under attack of Marine Aircraft Wing Four on Monday.

Carrier fliers and the fleet's mighty force of supporting battleships, cruisers and destroyers had been resting briefly since the last carrier attack on Kyushu June 8—which ended more than 80 days of continuous operations in preparation and support of the Okinawa conquest.

Less than a month after that tough assignment, the Third Fleet's Fast Carrier Task forces again are able to return in full strength and strike at the heart of Japan's military power.

In covering the Okinawa forces, Admiral Mitcher's carrier pilots caught and sank the super-battleship Yamata on April 7 off Kyushu.

From the carriers' inland-sea strike of March 18-19 through may 27, when the Third fleet relieved the Fifth fleet, 3,534 Japanese planes were destroyed — 2,330 of them by carrier planes and the remainder by land-based planes, ack-ack, or Japanese suicide crashes.

Carriers of the Pacific fleet have been in almost continuous action against Japan since they beat down enemy air strength in Formosa and the Philippines last September and October to open the way for the Leyte invasion.

In supporting these invasions—in the Philippines, at Iwo Jima and at Okinawa — the fleet's fast carrier forces have met and defeated the strongest land-based air forces the Japanese could muster.

FIVE JAP CITIES B-29 TARGETS IN BIG FIRE RAID

Very Large Task Force Hits Honshu Centers in New Night Assault.

JUL 10 1945

ENEMY USING NEW FIGHTER

Hurls 'Jack' Planes at Yank Flyers From Iwo and Okinawa Bases.

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—A very large task force of Superfortresses rained incendiaries on industrial targets at five Japanese cities on Honshu Island today.

A Twentieth Air Force headquarters announcement said that Gifu, Sakai, Wakayama, Sendai and Yokkaichi were hit in a night incendiary and demolition raid today (July 10 Japanese time). The Superfortresses were from Major-Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's forces based in the Marianas.

The announcement said details of the raid will be released after the bombers have returned.

Target Areas Described.

Gifu, a transprtation center located eighteen miles northwest of Nagoyo, has a considerable number of machinery and metal working plants and a large number of textile mills. Its population of 172,000 includes most of the labor force of the Kawasaki and Mitsubishi aircraft plants located at Kagamigahara, about five miles to the east.

Sakai is an industrial suburb of Osaka and the site of ordnance and marine engine plants, machinery and machine tool factories and chemical and explosive works. At least three of the city's large textile mills have been reported converted to aircraft ordnance manufacture. It has a population of 182,000.

Wakayama lies thirty miles south of the Osaka-Kobe industrial area. Having a population of 195,000, it is an agricultural marketing center that has been industrially expanded for war production. Large steel works, a chemical plant and numerous small marine engine and metal and wood-working plants are located there.

Sendai has a population of 224,000 and is the largest city in northeastern Japan. A major rail hub, it is the administrative center for the northern area of Honshu and has extensive wartime industrial and munitions plants. Yokkaichi, located near Nagoya, is the site of the Utsube oil refinery. It was attacked by Superfortresses on June 22 and 26.

New Jap Fighters Fail To Halt Growing Air Attacks

JUL 10 1945

"Jack" Planes Put Up Fight.

Guam, July 9 (A. P.).—Flying new "Jack" fighter planes, Japan's recently idle combat pilots jumped into the aerial warfare over the homeland again yesterday, trying vainly to stem the assault of long-range American Mustangs from Iwo Jima, which attacked Tokyo airfields for the fourth time in five days.

The "Jack" fighter is a new first line, single engine Navy plane with a 35-foot wing spread. It is 32 feet long and has a combat radius of 300 miles.

The Iwo-based Mustangs, Okinawa-based Marine Corsairs and Navy search planes destroyed or damaged fifty Nipponese planes—many on the ground—sank eight small coastal ships and damaged six others. Seven Mustangs were the only American planes reported missing from the day's far-ranging forays which struck nearly every section of Japan's shrinking empire.

Fifth Air Force Mustangs from Okinawa swept Kyushu for the fourth straight day after Gen. George C. Kenney told them: "You are on Japan's doorstep and no holds are barred now, for everybody's an enemy up there."

Says 'the Bars Are Down.'

Until now, he said, fighting has ben over Jap subjugated territory where caution was necessary to avoid injuring friendly populations—but now "the bars are down—go and get them!"

Marine Major-Gen. Louis Woods, Tactical Air Force commander, complained: "Good targets are growing scarce even in the heart of the Japanese empire. Our pilots really have to search for targets now, but we will do anything to kill more Japs because that's our job."

Flyers of Woods's force hit Kyushu Island and nearby waters, destroying four vessels and damaging nineteen craft. Seven grounded planes were riddled and airfields were bombed, rocketed and strafed.

"Jack" fighter planes encountered by Mustang pilots froh Iwo Jima's Seventh Fighter Command have been described as Navy interceptors, capable of more than 400 miles per hour.

Formosa Bombed

While his Fifth Air Force fighters were hammering Kyushu, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported from Manila, Far East Air Force fighters and bombers pummeled other communications of the enemy and supplies centers in Formosa and along the China invasion coast.

Navy patrol bombers continued their constant harassing of the big Canton, China, arms plant, and the Fifth Air Force Liberators over Formosa destroyed two Japanese bombers and damaged other enemy planes grounded at Heito Airfield. A 20-attack bombers ripped Taien and Ryutan Airfields, the Takao docks and Toko seaplane base.

MUSTANGS HIT 4 AIRFIELDS

Army Planes Down 12 Japs. Liberators Raid Kyushu

Guam, *Tuesday*, July 10 (AP)—A large force of Army Mustangs from Iwo Jima strafed four airfields around Nagoya and Osaka Monday, their fifth strike in six days, in helping to prepare the way for today's carrier-plane blows on the Tokyo area.

The Mustangs ran into only cautious opposition but shot twelve Japanese interceptors out of the air, probably shot down four more, and damage one, with a loss of one of their own planes.

RYUKYUS FIGHT RAIDERS

One of Eight Enemy Fighters Downed by American

OKINAWA, July 9 (AP)—Encountering the first enemy fighter opposition in raiding northern Ryukyu targets, Major John Hussey of Sea Cliff, N. Y., downed one of eight enemy fighters.

Two American pilots were lost. A fishing boat, a 300-foot ore ship and two small boats were destroyed and one ore ship, a 150-foot boat, a tanker and a freighter were damaged by Okinawa-based fighter-bombers.

100 MacArthur Planes Strike Blows At Formosa

Manila, *Tuesday*, July 10 (AP)—More than 100 Liberators and Mitchell bombers of the 5th Air Force struck some of the strongest neutralizing blows of the war at the Japanese island of Formosa Saturday as bad weather interrupted the daily attacks on Kyushu by Okinawa-based Mustangs of the same force.

The northern Formosa airfields of Matsuyama and Takioku and the west coast field of Rokko were hit by the Liberators and Mitchells, along with industrial targets, gun positions, storage areas and railways. One Mitchell failed to return.

Smoke [illegible]

Moto Island, off southeast Formosa, was left covered by a mass of smoke and flame, and big patrol bombers struck the Mako coaling wharf, the Taiharo sugar refinery on the east coast, and installations in the Pescadores Islands, to the west.

The incessant aerial blockade of the Asiatic coast continued. Large fires were set among Canton military installations, an enemy housing area in Amoy was bombed, and a freighter-transport left aflame and sinking off Hainan Island.

Other American and Australian planes ranged through the East Indies, hitting at Borneo, Celebes and Java.

For the first time in four days MacArthur's communique contained no word of operations by his 5th Air Force Mustangs now based on Okinawa. Bad weather prevented them from flying.

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CARRIER PLANE RAID CONTINUES

Fighter-Bombers Still Hitting Tokyo, Says Correspondent on Warship.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—(AP) Norman Paige, American Broadcasting Company correspondent, in a broadcast from a battleship of the U. S. Third fleet directly off Tokyo, reported tonight (Tuesday, Japanese time) that eight hours had passed since the first American carrier planes struck Tokyo and not a single enemy plane had yet appeared.

"The Japs, as before, were again caught flat-footed," he said.

"No sporadic raid, this," added Paige, "right now hundreds of our carrier-borne aircraft are carrying out pinpoint attacks against greater Tokyo, to hit its 70 to 80 airports and especially-designated targets over some 2,400 square miles. x x x it means that the war has really come home to the Japanese mainland x x x in all the fury and determination of our combined American fighting forces.

"Hundreds upon hundreds of Corsairs, Hellcats, Avengers and Helldivers are carrying out their signal strike of violence and destruction that must make it clear to the loneliest Jap peasant plowing his rice paddy over there that complete surrender or complete annihilation is the only answer."

Paige said that it was "a brilliantly clear and calm day" off Tokyo and that eight hours after the first plane left the carrier deck no Japanese planes had yet appeared.

"No greenhorns to Jap suiciders or Jap attacks of any kind—thousands of seasoned and hardened Navy veterans are standing alert at their guns, looking toward Tokyo, inviting the Japs out," added Paige.

Okinawa Cemetery Dedicated

WITH THE 96TH INFANTRY DIVISION, Okinawa, July 9 (AP).—The 96th Division's cemetery was dedicated today as the division's commander, Major General James L. Bradley, and his staff laid wreaths on the graves of men killed in the battle for this island. A firing squad fired three volleys and taps were sounded. Five hundred men formed an honor guard.

DUTCH COLONIALS LAND ON BORNEO

Secure Positions in Balikpapan Swamps; Aussies Move Ahead.

MANILA, Tuesday, July 10—(AP) Dutch colonial troops made two amphibious landings and secured positions in the swampy inner limits of Balikpapan Bay in southeastern Dutch Borneo Saturday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

The Dutch forces were mostly Indonesians led by Netherlands officers, but included a force of volunteers from the West Indies.

They met small-arms fire and gunfire from small Japanese boats as they went ashore on the east coast of the Balikpapan peninsula but quickly secured their beachhead. Simultaneously another Dutch force crossed the 150-yard mouth of the Soember river and occupied the Kariango peninsula.

These operations, first official word of Dutch troops' participation in the Balikpapan campaign to free the great oil-producing island, extended and solidified Allies control of the bay that is Borneo's chief oil outlet.

Aussies Move Ahead

Australian troops who invaded Balikpapan on July 1 continued to push northward beyond captured Manggar airfield, 13 road miles northeast of Balikpapan, and encountered blazing oil drums in their path, adding to generally stiffening Japanese resistance.

The fiery road blocks were but the latest effort of the enemy to delay Allied seizure of the prized Sambodja oil fields in the swamps to the northward. Japanese coastal guns also had been turned inland to rake the Australian line of advance.

More than 40 U. S. 13th Air Force Liberator heavy bombers came to the Aussies' aid, pounding enemy gun positions in the Manggar area while American Lightning fighter bombers strafed westward from the Australian-held Sepinggan airfield in the dense Borneo rain-forest.

Other units of the Australian seventh division pushing south and west across the bay from the town of Balikpapan crushed an enemy counterattack 15 miles north of the Sesoempoe river. Still other Australians fanning out north from their positions on the south side of the bay captured a Japanese supply dump.

There was no word of progress of the Australian Ninth Division which previously had been reported thrusting northeastward along the north coast of British Borneo towards the enemy stronghold of Jesselton.

Blast Jap Positions

While the Japanese guns pointed inland, Allied warships steamed in close off shore and plastered the positions with heavy fire.

Overhead fighters and Liberators of the Australian and American air forces cut loose with bullets and bombs, smashing gun positions, warehouses and barracks.

The oil fields extend 5 miles up the coast from Balikpapan, where the invaders hit the beaches July 1. The Australians last were reported beyond Manggar air field, 13 miles northeast of Balikpapan.

The reduction of the Japanese garrison trapped in the northern refinery district of Balikpapan went ahead steadily as other Australian forces pushed on inland.

Across Borneo, Australians who opened the invasion of the island with a landing on the west coast were striking for the enemy base of Jesselton.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Monday communique announced a three-mile gain in this push, but did not give the location of advanced forces. Jesselton is about 50 miles north of Brunei Bay [illegible] of the landings.

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Tokyo Reports Raiders Are Active From Many Bases; Coastal Waters Are Mined

San Francisco, July 9—Tokyo radio reported a "considerable number" of American submarines and mine laying Superforts attempted to blockade Japanese harbors while raiding planes swept widely over the home islands today in their daily strikes.

The Domei News Agency claimed that "at least seven" submarines have been sunk in Japanese waters since the beginning of June and Nipponese planes were "continuing their assaults on enemy submarines. This claim and all reports of air action were without American confirmation.

Air raiders from Iwo Jima hunted new targets, Tokyo said, in their daily attacks on Honshu and Kyushu Islands.

Fifty Okinawa based Liberators, escorted by 40 Thunderbolts and Lightnings, reportedly raided the vicinity of Omura, naval air station guarding the Sasebo naval base on northwestern Kyushu.

Tokyo said 50 Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima attacked air fields around Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe, while another 40 strafed Hamamatsu and Toyahashi. All Mustang targets are on Central Honshu.

Superforts flying alone or in groups of three were reported on extensive missions over Honshu, main island of PJapan. Several of them flew over and around Tokyo.

Chichi Island in the Bonin group was reconnoitered by another 50 Mustangs from Iwo Jima Saturday and Sunday, a second broadcast reported, while 150 bombers and fighters attacked Marcus Island in the Central Pacific.

Japanese propagandists, heard by the Federal Communications Commission, claimed four Liberators were shot down over by-passed Truk Island in the Marianas Sunday.

Attempting to analze the Allied air offensive, radio Tokyo said "the U. S. is making a serious and calculated attempt to raze the Japanese mainland thoroughly before invasion and thus try to weaken all resistance before the decisive battle of the mainland is fought."

To do this, the U. S. has already assembled more than 2,000 planes in the Philippines, 1,000 B-29s in the Marianas group, more than 200 P-51s on Iwo Jima and about 1,000 in the Okinawa Archipelago.

3 BRITISH CARRIERS HIT BY KAMIKAZES

Guam, July 9 (A. P.).—The Indefatigable, the Victorious and another unidentified British aircraft carrier were struck by Japanese suicide planes in the Ryukyus during the Okinawa campaign but all three escaped with minor damage and remained in operation, United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters disclosed Sunday.

Two other British fleet carriers, the Illustrious and the Indomitable, have been identified as part of the Royal Navy's Pacific Fleet, but it was not stated whether either was one of the ships hit by the Japanese Kamikaze flyers.

Two suicide crashes were made upon the indefatigable in one day. The Victorious was hit once, and the unidentified carrier was hit twice on consecutive days. Two other Kamikazes actually touched the flight decks and another touched a carrier's superstructure, but all crashed harmlessly into the sea. The incidents occurred during the British strikes against the Sakishima group of the Ryukyus in a two-month period beginning March 26, during which 140 Jap aircraft were destroyed.

The numerous enemy suicide attacks succeeded in rendering one British ship inoperative—the destroyer Ulster.

Total British casualties during the Sakishima operations have been announced at seventy killed and thirty-four wounded seriously.

Aussies Push On in Borneo

Gain on All Fronts With Close Support of Warships and Air Forces.

Manila, July 9 (A. P.).—Closely supported by American warships and aircraft, Australian jungle veterans advanced against sporadic Jap resistance today on all fronts of the southeast Borneo invasion coast around Balikpapan.

The naval units ranged the length of the coast, pounding Jap gun positions while Mustangs, Kittyhawks and Liberators of the Australian and American air forces kept up a steady attack on Jap positions, smashing guns, warehouses, barracks and small coastwise craft.

One column of the Aussie Seventh Division infantry, driving inland from captured Balikpapan, completed isolation of the Pandansari refinery area in the northwest tip of the town where the rearguard has put up its stiffest fight. Across Balikpapan Bay, where Nipponese field pieces harassed the Australians in the early days of the invasion, another column of the Seventh Division advanced inland from one to two miles without opposition.

Northeast of the rich oil port, forces which overran Sepinggang and Manggar airfields pushed toward the great oil producing regions of Sambodja and Samarinda, which entend fifty-five miles up the coast from Balikpapen in an area of salt marches and swamps. Japs blocking the way to the oil fields turned coastal guns and mortars on the slowly advancing Australians and battled desperately to stave off as long as possible Allied occupation of the vital oil centers.

Across the big island, Ninth Australian infantrymen pushed three more miles northeast on their advance toward Jesselton, but today's communique by Gen. Douglas MacArthur failed specifically to locate them. Australian Spitfires and Kittlyhawks strafed a number of small coastal vessels, fired the Victoria barracks near Jesselton and harassed the enemy's field positions.

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MACARTHUR SEES ISOLATION ENDED

Manila, July 9 (A. P.).—In a wildly applauded address to a joint session of the Philippines Congress, Gen. Douglas MacArthur asserted today, "no nation, however powerful, may in the future with safety rely exclusively on its own defense potentiality."

Even the greatest of nations,

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he said, "must resort to international defense in concert with other nations.

"Defense no longer is national," he added. "It has become international."

paying tribute to the Filipino people for their loyalty to the United States and resistance to the Japs, MacArthur observed that the principal defense obstacle to Philippines independence had been removed because of "altered world conditions resulting from the war."

The General's twenty-minute address was interrupted nearly a dozen times by applause from the fourteen Senators, seventy-three Representatives and several hundred spectators who jammed every available corner in the plain school auditorium which substitutes for the destroyed legislative buildings.

Once MacArthur's voice faltered as he said, "Relations between the American and Filipino people are sanctified by the blood of both, nobly and selflessly shed upon the Philippines soil. From north to south and from east to west, the stark white crosses dot your landscape where we laid our mutual dead to sleep forever."

JAP LOSSES GROW IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, July 9 (A. P.).—Counting of 3,824 Jap dead in the Philippines in the past week and capture of 386 has raised total enemy casualties in the campaign to 423,245, Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed today. American casualties for the week were placed at thirty-four killed and 210 wounded for a campaign total of 54,000.

While MacArthur announced formal liberation of the Philippines July 5, the cleanup continued.

In northern Luzon rains and landslides of the typhoon season were impeding but not stopping American flamethrowing tanks in the wild mountains east of Baguio. Igorot tribesmen, who use spears as well as modern carbines, are co-operating with the American regulars in hunting down the fugitive enemy remnants.

Air supply is the key to operations in the mountains, with an average of sixty big flying box cars delivering supplies daily.

On Mindanao, in some of the world's worst fighting terrain, the Twenty-fourth Infantry Division continued through the forests and jungles in pursuit of the remnants of the once-proud Jap 100th Division in hiding northwest of Davao.

Flag Officers Identified

GUAM, Tuesday, July 10 (AP)—Admiral Nimitz named these flag officers in command of "subordinate units" of the vast fleet:

Rear Admirals J. F. Shafroth, O. C. Badger, L. E. Denfeld, J. C. Jones, L. J. Wiltse, G. F. Bogan, A. W. Radford and T. L. Sprague.

Several of them evidently command groups of carriers.

Admiral Halsey returned to the Western Pacific with his powerful fleet June 1 "ready to go anywhere—even into Tokyo Bay," as he said, after Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Fifth Fleet carrier planes had struck the Japanese homeland two crushing blows in support of Iwo and Okinawa invasion forces.

Admiral Halsey said that he was returning "to take care of some unfinished business," and asserted that his plans were to "knock hell out of the Japs wherever we find them." He said that he had not much hope that the remains of the enemy fleet would come out as a gesture. "I wish they would, but they've got damned little left to gesture with," he said.

Ten Killed on 'Dauntless Dottie'

B-29 That Led First Tokyo Strike Had Done Her Job and Was Bound for U. S.

Saipan, July 9 (A. P.).—"Dauntless Dottie," the Superfortress that led the first B-29 strike against Tokyo and for fifty-three missions carried without faltering the high spirit of her name, has been lost in the Pacific, carrying to their deaths ten of the thirteen men aboard.

Like "Dauntless Dottie," those who lost their lives had completed their combat missions and were returning to the United States.

One of those killed was Pfc. Lowell B. Sorey, of Windsor, N. C., who was returned to non-hazardous duty because his two brothers had been killed in action.

The three who survived were Lieut. John J. Neville, Joliet, Ill., co-pilot; Staff Sergt. Charles S. McMurray, Memphis, Tenn., and Staff Sergt. Glenn F. Gregory, Waldron, Ind.

Crashed on Take-Off.

The plane crashed shortly after taking off from Kwajalein for Hawaii, the announcement yesterday said. Date of the accident was not revealed.

Brig.-Gen. Emmett (Rosy) O'Donnell, commander of the Seventy - third Bombardment Wing, flew in the Dottie on her first mission, leading the first strike of the Twenty-first Bomber Command against Tokyo last November 24. The regular crew stayed behind to complete their combat tours when the plane started home—loaded with men who had completed thirty missions or more against the Japanese.

"Dauntless Dottie," after her first mission, flew forty-three other bombing assignments and made nine reconnaissance flights over the Nipponese islands.

RUINS SOUVENIRS

MANILA, July 2—(Delayed)—(AP) Pfc. Adelbert Henderson shot too straight. The Saratoga, Wyo., soldier killed a Jap officer. The bullet cut the Nip's sword in two and shattered his wrist watch—ruining two perfectly good souvenirs.

SAVED BY SHIP HE HELPED BUILD

Guam, July 9 (A. P.).—Ensign Charles D. Klein, 23, of 156 Clark street, Jersey City, crashed into the ocean in an Avenger bomber when the catapult failed on his escort carrier, the Manila Bay.

A few minutes after Klein and his crew hit the water they were picked up by the U. S. S. Lardner, a destroyer which Klein helped build when he worked for the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Kearney, N. J., before entering service.

G. I.'s Replacement Was His Brother

Manila, June 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Pfc. Hubert J. Mulrooney of Wilmington, Del., packed his things, said good-by to his artillery buddies with the Forty-third Division and prepared to leave for home under the Army's point discharge system.

Then he learned who his replacement would be.

It was none other than his brother, Private Francis Mulrooney whom he hadn't seen in five years.

DOLLAR NO GOOD ON OKINAWA

Pearl Harbor, Oahu, July 9 (A. P.).—American troops invading Okinawa carried yen currency printed under the supervision of the United States Treasury Department, Commodore J. L. Herlihy, Navy fleet supply officer of the Pacific Fleet Service Force, announced today. United States coin and currency is not legal tender on Okinawa, and American armed forces are forbidden to use it.

Herlihy said the reasons are to keep American money from falling into enemy hands; to eliminate the problems of more than one type of money circulating at the same time, and to help check inflation.

forces.

The pledge came from the North Pacific commander, Vice Adm. Frank Jack Fletcher.

The Japanese "are pretty well dug in but we will give them no peace and rest," said the hero of America's first naval successes of this war—in the Battles of Midway and the Coral Sea.

List Accomplishments

Admiral Fletcher listed these accomplishments:

The first raid on Japan's Kuriles, northern flank of the Nippon homeland, was made by eight Army Mitchell bombers on July 10, 1943 from a base at recaptured Attu. Since then Yank fliers of the North Pacific, using Mitchells, Liberators, Catalinas, Venturas and Harpoons, have flown one of the world's most dangerous air routes to get at Japanese bases.

North Pacific Command naval units have swept the foggy, storm-tossed ocean clear of Japanese shipping and recently they boldly moved into the Okhotsk Sea and almost wiped out a six-ship convoy. They have practically driven Japan's important fishing fleets from these waters.

Eighty-seven Japanese ships of all types have been sunk or damaged in the vast northern Seu areas. Ten surface bombardments have been carried out against Matsuwa and Paramushiro, strong bases in the northern Kuriles.

Yanks Escape Casualties

No damage has been inflicted or a single casualty sustained by any of the American men-of-war operating in the Kuriles.

American planes from Aleutian bases have flown more than 270 combat missions in the Kuriles and have destroyed or damaged 109 Japanese planes. Their main target has been the strategic naval base at Kataoka on Shumushu, northernmost of the Kuriles.

These results have been achieved by American fliers despite incredible hazards and the handicaps of weather and distances unequalled in any other combat zone.

Admiral Fletcher succeeded Vice Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid as commander of North Pacific offensive operations in October, 1943. He hails from La Plata, Md.

Maj. Gen. John B. Brooks recently succeeded Maj. Gen. Davenport Johnson as commander of the 11th Air force which operates under Fletcher's command.

Unremitting Attack Planned Against Northern Jap Bases

ADAK, Aleutian Islands, July 9—(AP) Unremitting aerial and surface warfare against Japan's northern island strongholds was pledged here today on the eve of the second anniversary of the first American land-based bombardment of those positions by North Pacific

BRITAIN'S POLES FACING CRISIS

Showdown May Come Over Army Arrest Incident.

London, July 9 (A. P.).—A showdown on control of the 250,000 Polish soldiers and sailors abroad appeared possible today as the British started investigating a charge that a Polish captain had been arrested for attempting to transfer allegiance to the new Warsaw government. The Foreign Office said the inquiry resulted from a report by Polpress, the Warsaw government's news agency, that Polish military authorities in Great Britain had arrested Capt. Waclaw Kostecki, lecturer at a Polish training center.

Warsaw government representatives arrived over the week end under instructions from the newly recognized regime to take over property previously controlled by Premier Arciszewski's exiled regime. The incident brought into the open the potentially dangerous question of what is to be done with Polish forces here, on the Continent and in Italy, and of whether the forces will remain under present command. Many Polish officers have refused to recognize the Warsaw regime. The British Government thus far has sidestepped the issue by saying Polish forces abroad are under British operational control.

In an order of the day late last week, Gen. Tadeusz (Bor) Komorowski told the troops they still were duty bound to heed proclamations of President Raczkiewcz of the exiled regime. But the President no longer is recognized by the United States and British governments and the troops draw their pay from the British.

British to Transfer Property.

The situation has been complicated by a British act of 1940 which gave Allied forces extra-territorial rights to conduct their own courts-martial. The act apparently does not apply to non-recognized governments.

It was learned authoritatively that the British Government is planning within twenty - four hours to take over property of the Polish state in Britain, including the embassy, to transfer the properties to the Warsaw government. A special treasury committee will be named soon to consider such questions as the ownership and control of other assets such as the Polish merchant marine.

[BBC in a broadcast recorded by NBC yesterday said 4,000 Polish troops, now in Switzerland have asked to be shipped back to Poland.]

RAF OUTLINES LOSSES TO BERLIN FACTORIES

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—The British Air Ministry said today that the bombing of Berlin had cost one manufacturer of electrical equipment $70,000,000 and 14,000,000 manhours.

A preliminary survey by Royal Air Force experts of the bomb damage to Berlin's most important factories revealed that the British and American attacks had cut the average production of the Siemens and Halske electric equipment plants 30 to 35 per cent from the beginning of the Battle of Berlin to the end of the war.

At one stage the Siemens and Halske production was down to 15 per cent of its 1942 level and the Germans dispersed machinery into the country south and east of Berlin.

The examination, which began since the British occupied their section of Berlin, also confirmed that 50 per cent of the big Rhinemetal Borsig armament plant in eastern Berlin was destroyed in a single night raid on Nov. 26, 1943.

The Siemens Schukert plant lost 17,000,000 manhours, including 1,500,000 as the result of RAF Mosquito plane raids, which became almost nightly affairs in the closing stages of the war.

The R. A. F. usually hit Berlin by night, while the American

bombers made nineteen major daylight raids on the Nazi capital, pinpointing industrial targets. In the later stages of the battle for Berlin the bombers passed up factories in order to concentrate upon rail yards.

TITO SAYS GREEKS FIRE ACROSS LINE

London, July 9 (A. P.).—Yugoslav Premier Marshal Tito said in a Belgrade broadcast yesterday that Greek forces were firing machine-guns across the Greek-Yugoslav border in an attempt "to provoke us" and that thousands of Macedonians had fled northern Greece to Yugoslavia to escape a Greek reign of terror.

An Associated Press dispatch from Bitolj, Yugoslavia, said that according to official estimates 10,000 Slavs had fled northern Greece to escape terrorism which refugees asserted included robbery, rape and the sacking of entire villages by armed bands and Greek militia.

[Greek Government spokesmen have discounted reports of terrorism and have said that any outbreaks were by outlaw bands.]

Tass dispatches from Moscow said the National Front of Federal Macedonia had laid a strong protest before the Yugoslav Government accusing "Fascist" Greek organizations, supported by units of the Greek Army, of carrying out a reign of terror.

The dispatch said it was impossible from that side of the frontier to learn the Greek explanation of the situation but that it appeared that Slavs remaining on the Greek side of the Macedonian frontier were considered enemies of Greece in an aftermath of the Bulgarian occupation of Greek Macedonia.

Eden Returns to Duty Today

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would return to his desk tomorrow after an illness which limited to one speech his activities in the recent election campaign.

No British Comment On U. S. Match Report

London, July 9 (A. P.).—Officials of the British Match Corporation declined to comment today on a report of the Small Business Committee of the United States House of Representatives which said that the Diamond Match Company "appears to pretty well control" the world market through a cartel agreement with the Swedish Match Company.

A report of the committee, released Saturday by Chairman Patman (D.-Tex.), said the American and Swedish firms, through agreement, "apparently control the British Match Corporation, the Japanese match industry and the Russian match production."

Officials of Bryant & May Ltd., big match manufacturing subsidiary of the British Match Corporation, likewise declined to comment.

Both firms took the position that they had nothing to say in view of the lack of any official communication from the United States.

Zionist Urges Big Three To Act Now on Palestine

Dr. Goldstein for Jewish State Under Joint Allied Control

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the Zionist Organization of America, appealed today to the Big Three to take immediate steps to establish a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine under the "joint responsibility of the United Nations."

Asserting the question of a Jewish national home was one of "life and death" for the 1,000,000 surviving Jews in Europe outside of Russia, Dr. Goldstein told a press conference:

"To deny Palestine to the Jewish people would be to confer a posthumous victory upon Hitler."

He said he planned to visit France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium to study Jewish rehabilitation work.

British Order Investigation

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—The British Government arranged an investigation today into the arrest of Captain Kostecki.

NAZI BOASTS OF A HANGING

Admits Tightening Noose on Fellow-Captive as 'Traitor'

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—The body of German Sgt. Wolfgang Rosterg was strung up in a Scottish prison camp last Dec. 23 as a symbol of what happens to traitors, one of seven Nazi prisoners of war accused of murdering him told a military court today.

As Corp. Joachim Goltz, 20 years of age, finished his testimony, the deputy judge advocate asked him: "Why did you want to hang up a dead man?" Goltz replied: "This traitor to his fatherland had to be found hanging by British authorities."

Goltz previously admitted tightening the noose around Rosterg's neck. Several defendants said they helped to hang him.

The trial is expected to end Wednesday.

Canada Outlines Plans For Ex-Service Men

London, July 9 (AP)—Training, security and employment opportunities are the keynotes of Canada's rehabilitation program for former service personnel, Ian Mackenzie, Canadian Veterans Affairs Minister, said today.

Mackenzie told newsmen he believed the program to be "the broadest in scope of any in the world" but added "we expect experience will show the need for various amendments."

The Minister said it was inevitable that the rehabilitation policy would be the chief topic at the next session of Parliament in August and said the purpose of his three weeks' overseas visit was to find out "what the boys overseas are thinking to that whatever revisions or adaptations of our legislation are required may be ready for the consideration of Parliament without delay."

Dunkerque Arms Dump Blows Up, French Report

London, July 9 (AP)—The Paris radio said tonight that a big munitions dump exploded at Dunkerque this afternoon and that sporadic explosions were continuing.

[The French Press Agency, in a dispatch recorded by the FCC, said it was feared there were many victims. The ammunition depot was not far from the center of the town.]

The broadcast said the first blast occurred at 2.30 P.M. and that "the explosions succeeded themselves with tremendous speed and fearful noise."

Moslem League Chief Reported Cold To Bid

London, July 9 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Simla today said Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, had told Viceroy Lord Wavell that the league would not submit nominees for posts in the proposed new Indian interim Government.

The dispatch added the reason for Jinnah's refusal was absence of assurance from Wavell that the league would be given the exclusive right to nominate Moslem members of the executive council.

"A very delicate situation has arisen as a result of the Moslem refusal to submit a panel of names," the dispatch said. The Congress party and minor parties previously agreed to submit nominees.

London Expects Truman.

London, July 9 (A. P.).—A foreign office spokesman said tonight that it was "pretty likely" that President Truman would visit London after the Big Three conference.

"He will stop on his way back to America, I suppose," the spokesman said.

Scotland Expects Rise In Exports Of Whisky

London, July 9 (AP)—Americans should be getting more Scotch whisky next year.

Farmers in North Scotland have a bumper crop of barley growing and it is reported that the number of distilleries operating next year is expected to be triple the present.

Primary object of the distillers is to make more for export.

Britain to Build New Ocean Liner

London, July 9 (A. P.).—The London Daily Mail said today the principal British shipyards have received Government permission to resume building ships for private owners and that they have enough orders on hand to keep them busy for years.

The biggest contract, which will be placed within a few weeks, calls for a 35,000-ton sister ship to the Mauretania for the Cunard White Star line, the paper said.

PROPOSE FRENCH ELECTION OCT. 14

PARIS, July 9 — (AP) Gen. de Gaulle's council of ministers today called a national election for Oct. 14 to create a new national assembly and announced that the assembly, when elected, would frame a new constitution and submit it to a national referendum.

If the proposed constitution is rejected by the voters, the council said, the assembly will "elect a chamber of deputies and proceed to the election of a Senate conforming with the constitution of 1875," by which France is now governed.

In effect, the announcement meant that the voters will decide what form of government France will have.

The announcement came as a complete surprise to political circles, which had believed that De Gaulle would simply submit to the voters a plan for revision of the existing constitution.

De Gaulle previously had promised that national elections would be held "before the end of the year."

Whether he himself and his present ministry will be candidates is unknown, but it is assumed that he will run. Consequently the elections in some respects might become a vote of confidence in him, or a rejection of him.

The council's announcement, which followed a six-hour meeting, said "temporary measures are being taken to regulate the organization of public authority until the application of future constitution."

Bicameral Or Unicameral?

One of the major questions to be decided is whether France will retain two legislative bodies comparable with the American Senate and House or will elect only one.

A bitter behind-the-scenes struggle developed between de Gaulle and extreme Leftists on this point.

The Leftists have advocated a unicameral system while de Gaulle has held out for two chambers. The Leftists' opponents have alleged that the Leftists wanted a unicameral system in the belief they could more easily control a single house.

In effect, the council decided today to place this dispute before the French people.

The election will indicate the extent of the popular support of de Gaulle's provisional government and the Communist, Socialist and other political parties.

Six Divisions Ready to Ship From Le Havre

2d, 5th, 28th, 87th Infantry, 13th and 20th Armored Await Shipment Home

PARIS, July 9 (AP).—The presence of six American divisions at Le Havre awaiting shipment home today marked a general speeding up of the redeployment program.

Communications zone headquarters said the program was 30,000 men ahead of schedule and that by the end of June 396,001 soldiers had left Europe.

Now at Le Havre are units of the 20th Armored Division, with the remainder arriving soon; the 87th, 2d, 5th and 28th Infantry and the 13th Armored.

Redeployment developments were announced at follows:

2d—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30. The rest now at Le Havre for shipment July 10, 11 and 12.

4th—On the high seas.

5th—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30. The rest are now loading for shipment July 12.

8th—On the high seas.

28th—Advance units at Le Havre for shipment July 12. The rest are at an assembly area.

30th—Now arriving at an essembly area.

44th—Entire division now in the United Kingdom for reshipment.

87th—To complete loading at Le Havre today.

95th—In the United States.

104th—Bulk of the division in the United States, with the rest on the high seas.

13th—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30. The rest are moving to the port for shipment later this month.

20th—Advance units arrived at Le Havre today. The rest are en route to the port for July shipment.

REDEPLOYMENT FAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

PARIS, July 9 (AP)—The redeployment program is two full divisions — 30,000 men — ahead of schedule, communications zone headquarters announced today.

By the end of June, 396,001 American soldiers had left Europe for home, the announcement said. Of these, 280,000 left during June, when the quota was 250,000.

The Twentieth Armored Division has by-passed the assembly area in a move toward Le Havre for shipment. It is the second armored division that has been ticketed for redeployment. Some units have reached the port and the whole outfit is due to sail this month.

Five other divisions are now at Le Havre awaiting ships. These are the Eighty-seventh, Second, Fifth and Twenty- eighth Infantry and the Thirteenth Armored.

The progress of redeployment at present follows:

Ninety-fifth Infantry—In the United States.

104th Infantry—Most of the division is in the United States and the reste are at sea.

Fourth and Eighth—At sea.

Eighty-seventh—To complete loading at Le Havre today.

Forty-fourth—Entire division now in the United Kingdom for reshipment.

Second—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on June 30. The rest are now at Le Havre for shipment on July 10, 11 and 12.

Fifth—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on June 30. The rest are now loading for shipment on July 12.

Thirteenth Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on June 30. The rest are moving to the port for shipment later this month.

Twentieth Armored—Advance units arrived at Le Havre today. The rest are en route to the port for July shipment.

Twenty-eighth Infantry—Advance units are now at Le Havre for shipment on July 12. The rest are at an assembly area.

Thirtieth Infantry—Now arriving at an assembly area.

31 Spies Executed Before V-E Day

Paris, July 9 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Edward O. Betts, acting director of the legal branch of the United States group control council, said last night in a broadcast that thirty-one spies and war criminals were convicted by United States military commissions and executed before V-E day.

The executions were given minimum publicity because of a possibility of reprisals, Betts said.

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Plans Made To Destroy Property Of Combine

Paris, July 9 (AP)—An advisory board for the direction and control of the I. G. Farbenindustrie today adoptd a three-point program to destroy the chemical combine's property devoted only to the German war machine, transfer by repatriation to the United Nations any assets which might be used for the Japanese war, and disperse the trust's ownership.

This was announced by the United States Group Control Council for Germany, which said the newly appointed advisory board was headed by Col. Charles S. Reid, former chief justice of the Georgia Supreme Court.

A program to manage the combine's 24 plants is to be carried out by subcontrol officers now in charge of the plants. The advisory board's program is subject to revision through agreements by the quadripartite government council.

Nazi Broadcaster Seized by French

Paris, July 9 (A. P.). — The French News Agency said today that Jean Herold Paquis, who broadcast Nazi propaganda during the German occupation of France and previously broadcast for Generalissimo Franco during the Spanish civil war, was in custody of the National Surete.

Paquis had fled to Sigmaringen with the Vichy government.

G.I.s Vote to Keep Wives Home

PARIS, July 9 (AP).—"Gold Brick," Army publication at a redeployment camp, polled 835 soldiers on this question: "Do you think wives and sweethearts should be allowed to come to Europe at this time?" The answers: 594 said no; 183 said yes; the rest weren't sure.

500 German Schools To Open by August

Paris, July 9 (A. P.).—By August, 50,000 German children are expected to be attending classes in the first four grades of 500 elemental schools which are reopening as fast as possible in the American occupation zone, Supreme Headquarters announced today. All elemental schools probably will be reopened for the 3,000,000 children of that school age in the American zone.

818 Freed Jews Sail for Haifa

MARSEILLE, France, July 9 (AP).—Gathered from German concentration camps, 818 European Jews embarked today for Haifa, Palestine, on voyages arranged by supreme headquarters and the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It was the first trip of its kind, and many more may follow. The refugees were from fifteen days to eighty-two years old. Many were under detention for years.

Army Heads Meet Wednesday To Discuss Berlin Problems

BERLIN, July 9 — (AP) Russian, American and British officers responsible for the government of Berlin arranged today to meet Wednesday to discuss problems affecting nearly 3,000,000 German civilian residents.

The Russians retained control of the entire city administration, however, and British and American sources insisted there could be no British and American military government here unless the Russians made food and fuel available for the Western Allies' occupation zones.

Maj. Gen. L. O. Lyne, commander of British occupation troops in Berlin, issued a sharp denial that negotiations with the Russians had broken down.

Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, military commander in the American sector, also dismissed any idea that the tripartite government in Berlin would not work and stressed that only a short time had elapsed since the occupation began.

He said he felt justified in predicting that the final result would be "highly satisfactory".

Deny Food Shortage

Parks, talking to correspondents, denied there was a food shortage in Berlin and said there was no actual hunger. It was indicated, however, that he spoke on the basis of reports furnished American army officers by Russian officers and not an actual first hand checkup as to whether rations authorized on ration cards actually would be purchased.

Both Parks and Lyne are to meet Wednesday with Russian Col. Gen. Gorbatov in an effort to solve the current Allied difficulties over food, coal and military government.

Meanwhile, word was received that President Truman already was on his way to Europe for the Big Three conference with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. The President left Newport News by ship Saturday, a Washington announcement said, accompanied by Secretary of State Byrnes and an advisory staff.

Preparations neared completion for the President's arrival at the "Little White House" in the Potsdam Area. A network of cables and wires was set up by American army signal experts to enable the President to keep in touch with Washington during the meeting.

Additional American and British sentries were stationed in the area and guards from elite Red army regiments were increasingly in evidence.

Parks told correspondents that he thought the "Big Three" might not be compelled to concern themselves with the Berlin problem and might simply take a sightseeing tour through the bomb-wrecked city.

Find Russians Co-operative

"I have found the Russians most cooperative" Parks told newsmen. "I believe that they realize as earnestly as we the delicacy of the situation that obtains in a transitory stage."

Waving aside individual cases of difficulties cited by the correspondents, Parks asserted that all this was due to transition rather than to fundament differences.

"What we'd like to do is establish a city government that is applicable to the entire city" and operate it until a German city administration would emerge capable of running itself under Allied control, he said, adding, ordinances and laws should be city-wide.

Three meeting.

Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, is to land at the Tempelhof Airdrome this afternoon and take quarters near the "Little White House" prepared for President Truman in the heavily guarded Potsdam area. A procession of American limousines started regular service from the airdrome to Potsdam, carying distinguished visitors.

American Army signal experts virtually completed stringing a thick network of cables and wires by which Mr. Truman will be in touch with Washington while he confers with Generalissimo Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

Guards from elite Red Army regiments were increased throughout the Potsdam area. A heavy sprinkling of American and British sentries were in the area.

Question of Food Supply.

The Berlin governmental impasse over the issue of supplying food and fuel for the districts occupied by the Americans and British still was unsettled and the possibility increased that the Big Three might have to solve it.

Major-Gen. L. O. Lyne, commander of British occupation troops, issued a sharp denial that negotiations with the Russians had broken down.

A further meeting is arranged for the very near future to discuss food, coal and military government," the statement said.

Col. Frank Howley, chief of the military government of the United States occupation zone, declared last night he expected the major Powers to decide within a few days on an overall plan of government for Berlin, but he disclaimed personal knowledge of the immediate issues of food and fuel.

Earlier American and British sources asserted that unless they have control over the food and fuel situation in their respective zones there can be no real British and American military governments in the German capital. The issue, which may be given the Big Three to decide, was viewed by American and British officials as so serious that withdrawal by the western Allies from Berlin may be considered unless a practical solution is reached.

The question to be decided was whether the areas of Berlin taken over by the British and Americans shall receive food from the Russian-held outskirts, where British-American experts say the German capital normally gets most of its edibles. These experts said it would be impractical for the western Allies to truck in supplies from hundreds of miles away.

Howley would not comment on what was discussed at a conference attended by Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who has ordered his commanders to retain control of the entire Berlin municipal administration, Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay for the United States, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ronald Weeks for Great Britain, and others. The conference ended without having reached any agreement, but Howley optimistically predicted that "when the overall plan for the city is approved, we will get functioning."

There are an estimated 750,000 civilians in the American zone in Berlin, 200,000 in the British and 1,100,000 in the Russian zone.

Howley said reports by his detachments disclosed that the people in Berlin were not starving, but in fact were getting larger rations, "at least on paper, than other Russian-held German cities."

Not Enough Coal in City.

"The Berlin ration is virtually equivalent to 2,000 calories daily —nearly one-fourth larger than that prescribed by the Allies in western Germany in modification last month of the sub-starvation standard previously set in May," Howley added.

He said nearly 3,000 tons of food were needed daily to feed Berlin, of which more than 600 tons were required in the American zone. The city is getting 4,000 tons of coal monthly, about half of what it needs. Because of the lack of coal and gas with which to boil water, there are many cases of dysentery, he added.

Truman on Way to Europe by Ship; Conferees Are Arriving in Berlin

Allies Still Deadlocked Over Control of German Capital—Food and Fuel Issue Expected to Be Decided Soon.

Berlin, July 9 (A. P.).—The inter-Allied deadlock over the government of Berlin continued unbroken today as high diplomats began arriving for the impending Big

Barred Last Rites for Doomed

Hitler Ordered 90 High Germans to Hang Without Sacrament After July Plot.

Berlin, July 9 (A. P.).—The Rev. Peter Buchholz, Catholic chaplain at the Berlin Ploetzensee Jail, said that Adolf Hitler personally ordered religious ministration denied to the Junkers generals and others who were hanged for the bomb plot of July, 1944, on Hitler's life.

Only as they walked to the gallows, Father Buchholz said, were the condemned men allowed to hear a few last comforting words from him and his Protestant colleague, Chaplain Poelscher.

As Father Buchholz told the story of some ninety Germans executed at Ploetzensee alone, his face revealed what he had gone through watching field marshals, generals, diplomats and high-ranking political figures hanged, eight in a row, because they tried to rid Germany of Hitler.

Among those that Father Buchholz or Pastor Poelscher accompanied to the gallows were Gen. Von Fellgiebel, Lieut.-Gen. Paul von Hase, Major-Gen. Erich Hoeppner, Gen. Otto von Stuelpnagel, Count Helmut von Moltke, Count Peter Yorck von Wartenburg, Ambassador Ulrich von Hassell, Mayor Karl Goerdeler of Leipzig, Count von Schulenburg, Consul General Otto Keipt and Prussian Minister Otto Popitz.

Most Were Unbroken in Spirit.

Father Bucholz said most of those condemned to death showed an unbroken spirit. He praised the courage particularly of Kiept, who was counselor of the German embassy in Washington under Hans Luther.

"He had been horribly mutilated and brutally treated, yet he walked to the gallows proudly and defiantly after a brief last word said to him by Poelscher," Father Bucholz stated. "Everything possible was done to humiliate these men as they arrived (on August 8, 1944). They were put in striped clothes and wooden slippers, which made them stumble. Nazi photographers gleefully snapped such scenes. The condemned were unshaven, many were bruised from blows, and all were more or less emaciated from hunger so that they looked anything but presentable.

"In the execution room, special lamps were installed so photographers could take movie and still pictures of the men in their death agony."

Big Night Exhausted Hangmen.

At Ploetzensee, unlike some other jails where others implicated in the plot were executed, there was no slow, painful hanging. The regular procedure was followed. There were eight gallows and they were hanged in groups of eight.

"Another exceedingly brave man" Father Buchholz said, "was Ewald von Kleist, an estate owner. He is the man who definitely told President Paul von Hindenburg that if he appointed Hitler Chancellor, he would go down as the President who led Germany into ruin. Von Kleist marched to the gallows unbroken."

Father Buchholz became a jail priest in 1943. He estimated there were "several thousand" executions at Ploetzensee alone. "The

biggest single night," he said, "was during September, 1943, when 186 out of a scheduled 300 were hanged. When the hangman and his two assistants had delivered the 186th into eternity, they simply were too exhausted to continue. So the rest were saved for the following night."

First U. S. Women in Berlin

6 Red Cross Doughnut Girls Beat Wacs to German Capital

BERLIN, July 9 (AP).—Six Red Cross doughnut girls claim the distinction of having been the first women in American uniforms to enter Berlin officially, even ahead of the Wacs. They arrived with the 2d Armored Division July 3, while the first Wacs arrived a day or two later.

They are Martha Stengel, of Newton Square, Pa.; Betty Gross, of Minneapolis; Libby Wooddell, of Green Bank, W. Va.; Janet Zimmerman, of Maplewood, N. J.; Areta Kelble, of the University of Chicago and St. Joseph, Mich., and Patricia Teague, of Fort Worth, Tex.

The girls are billeted in two small houses in the woods of Schlachtensee op the extreme southwest end of greater Berlin. All say they were never more comfortably lodged. The housewives who own these two artistic homes come daily to clean, and the girls' only regret is they can't set up a mess of their own in two such snug habitats.

Jersey Soldier Saves German Boy

Berlin, July 9 (A. P.).—A New Jersey soldier saved a German boy from drowning last night as a British gunner lost his life attempting to make the rescue.

Pfc. Frank Giordano of 12 Davis street, East Newark, took the 5-year-old youngster from the hands of struggling British Gunner Albert Lippard of London, and carried him to the edge of a concrete water storage basin.

Lippard, who had plunged into the water fully clothed in an effort to save the boy, sank from sight. He had been fighting the Germans six years.

Two other Americans, Pfcs. Gordon Allen of Fullreton, Cal., and Joe Congress of Cleveland, both members of the 759th Railway Operating Battalion, recovered the Englishman's body.

Non-fraternizing May End

British May Lift Ban Now That Russians Have Changed Toward Germans.

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, July 9 (A. P.).—Speculation that the non-fraternization policy might be lifted by the end of July flared anew among British troops today after Berlin dispatches reported open fraternization among Russians and Germans. High medical authorities in the British zone support the non-fraternization rule at present, as one specialist said, "It is impossible to carry it on indefinitely."

"Troops, for their own well-being, must be made to look forward to the time when the ban will be lifted so they can have normal relations with the German people," he said. A British psychiatrist said: "No one is harmed by doing something he knows to be right."

Restrictions at Lake.

He said that soldiers know that until the German army is demobilized and the nation is disarmed non-fraternization is the right policy, "otherwise the Germans will play on our sympathies to gain their own ends." German girls seem willing to fraternize.

At Lake Hannover, soldiers are restricted to one side and Germans to the other. Girls have a habit of lolling on the lake's only diving board, making soldiers step over them if they want to take a plunge.

The majority of German girls, however, are not believed to be deliberately trying to sabotage the morale of troops by going about clad mostly in just atmosphere. This seems to be an old German custom, as is that of undressing down to their bathing suits in full view of troops.

Venereal Disease Increase.

Medical records show that the incidence of venereal diseases among British trops has nearly doubled since crossing the Rhine.

Meanwhile, the British military Government ordered the disconuance of German marriage loans and subsidies for large families—a Nazi-sponsored scheme to promote a higher birthrate in the "master race" program.

Under this system, the German birthrate increased from 14.7 per 1,000 in 1933 to 20.3 per 1,000 in 1939. In England and Wales, during the corresponding period, the rate increased from 14.4 to 14.9.

The British ordered the unexpired parts of marriage loans repaid in full. Children born after May 8 will not count toward reducing the loan. Under the German regime, repayment was reduced by one fourth for each child born.

21st Venereal Disease Cases Nearly Doubled

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, July 9 (AP)—Veneral disease cases have nearly doubled in this command (mainly British and Canadian) since the troops crossed the Rhine from Belgium and France, where they were busy fighting. This was shown today by venereal disease graphs.

Other medical records disclosed the demand for prophylactics had increased steadily, with supplies exhausted in some sections of the British zone for the first time since D-day.

Germans Must Repay Nazi Marriage Loans

British Order Couples to Pay Installments

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, July 9 (AP).—Germans who received marriage loans from the Nazi regime must repay them in installments, under an order issued by the British Military Government. No further loans are being issued.

A Nazi-sponsored measure designed to increase the birth rate, the marriage loans were introduced in 1933, and provided up to 1,000 marks ($400 at that time) for young [illegible] and needy couples. The loans were repayable in monthly installments. For each child born the loan was reduced by one-quarter, so that four children would cancel it.

A survey showed that the birth rate in Germany increased from 14.7 each 1,000 in 1933 to 20.3 each 1,000 in 1939. The birth rate in England and Wales increased from 14.4 to 14.9 in the same period, a military government official said.

ernment, was under way today.

With [illegible] already in custody, Col. Charles [illegible]egan, Bavarian military governor and former New York city councilman, said "This will show the German small fry we really mean business in the de-Nazification of Bavaria."

Keegan said it was assumed that the men had some association with the Nazis because of their leading positions.

Speedy Nazi Planes Found By U.S. Troops Near Munich

MUNICH, July 9 —(AP) Americans have found a German warplane which has propellers in the nose and tail and easily runs away from our fastest fighters. The plane, which did not see action, was nearing the production stage necessary for combat.

About 40 of the craft, some in flying condition, were seized by the Americans in the field after Germany's surrender. Others partly destroyed, were found at other fields. The plane was built by Dornier and was designated the DO-335.

Flight tests by U. S. pilots showed the cruising speed to be 450 miles an hour above 25,000 feet altitude. Its top speed is considerably higher. Using only the nose engine the plane made 350 miles an hour at 19,000 feet.

In a test flight across France the German plane landed 40 minutes ahead of a P-51 Mustang supposed to be escorting it.

Another feature of the DO-335 which a group of visiting aviation writers inspected at the Riem airfield near Munich is its versatility. It is usable as a fighter, bomber, night interceptor or reconnaissance plane.

The plane is unusually large for a single place aircraft. It sits high on the ground on a tricycle landing gear and has thick, rather short wings. It is powered by 12-cylinder V-shaped aircooled engines turning three-bladed propellers. It has a moderate-sized bomb-bay ahead of the rear engine.

U. S. TROOPS ARREST 102 BAVARIAN LEADERS

MUNICH, July 9—(AP) A mass arrest of Bavaria's foremost business men, financiers and industrialists by the American military gov-

Huge German Flying Boat Destroyed by U. S. Planes

HAMBURG, July 6 — (delayed) — (AP) The German aircraft industry had completed the world's largest flying boat, only to have it destroyed by American fighter planes, had tried unsuccessfully to replace buzz bombs with cheaper glide-bombs, and had at least one new high altitude fighter ready for production when the surrender came.

These facts about German warplane production were disclosed to touring aviation writers today by Dr. Richard Vogt, chief designer for Blohm and Voss, the big German shipyard and aircraft firm.

200 Ton Monster

The mammoth seaplane was a 100-ton, six-engine monster built by Blohm and Voss in 1943 from plans drawn by Dr. Vogt from an ultra-long-range reconnaissance craft for use over the Atlantic. It was about 25 tons heavier than the Martin Mars, currently the biggest American plane, and half the weight of the 200-ton Kaiser-Hughes flying boat now nearing completion at Culver City, Calif.

The Blohm and Voss giant, the "B V 238," never was used for either transportation or reconnaissance, because soon after its completion Dr. Vogt was summoned to Berlin and told that all production and fuel resources would have to be concentrated on fighter planes for defense. After two years of hiding, the big plane was spotted last April on Lake Schaal, near Hamburg, by six American P-51 Mustang pilots who destroyed it.

Develop Glide Bomb

Dr. Vogt said the glide-bomb was developed when the Nazis were experiencing numerous difficulties with buzz bombs. It was a torpedo-shaped affair with narrow wings about 23-feet long and small twin rudders, weighing about 1,650 pounds, of which 1,000 pounds was warhead. Launched from a bomber or even a fighter plane at an altitude of 23,000 feet, it could strike a target 130 miles away at a speed of 300 miles an hour, he declared.

The designer said the glide-bomb required only about one-third the materials, labor and fuel needed for a buzzbomb, but that it traveled 50 per cent slower, thus making it an easier target. Few were produced and none ever was used against the Allies, he added.

The new high altitude fighter built by Blohm and Voss before Germany surrendered was unusually large for German design, weighing over 14,000 pounds. Designated the "B V 155," it was designed for speeds exceeding 400 miles an hour and altitudes of more than 30,000 feet, with a top ceiling of 48,000 feet. It carried three cannon with provisions for adding two more and the cabin was pressurized to maintain the equivalent of 24,000 feet altitude. Unusual features included a tremendous new turbo supercharger located behind the pilot and huge radiators intended to solve the cooling problem at great altitudes.

Another plane in the planning stage at Blohm and Voss, according to Dr. Vogt, was a new jet night fighter to have two engines, both in the fuselage, designed to carry fuel for one hour of flight, and a crew of three.

American Airforce officials visited by the touring aviation writers are proud of one prediction—that Germany would be unable to last more than six weeks after her fuel production was cut below 50,000 tons a month. They said intelligence reports indicated that this was achieved in March—just six weeks before the surrender.

Nazis Had Biggest Plane In World; Couldn't Fly It

U. S. Pilots Wrecked Seaplane, Grounded by Lack of Gas

HAMBURG, Germany, July 5 (Delayed) (AP).—American fighter pilots destroyed the world's largest flying boat by penetrating a two-year-old camouflage two weeks before the Germans surrendered.

The Nazis completed the seaplane, weighing a hundred tons and powered with six 2,000-horsepower engines, early in 1943, but test flights were limited by fuel scarcity. Further construction of the model was put aside because of the demand for fighter planes.

Dr. Richard Vogt, chief aircraft designer for Blohm & Voss, related the story of the V-238 today. American officers verified the essentials and took visiting aviation writers to a plant where a sister plane had been started.

Dr. Vogt said he designed the monster plane in response to a request for an ultra long-range reconnaissance craft for use over the Atlantic, but when he was nearly ready to fly it, Vogt said, he was summoned to Berlin and told by General Gerhard Milch, then director of aircraft production, to forget it because "the house is burning" and efforts should be concentrated on fighter models.

Heavy raids on Hamburg were then under way, so the seaplane was flown to near-by Lake Schaal and hidden in an inlet where it remained until last April, when six P-51 Mustang pilots flying over the area spotted it. One dropped down and set an engine afire with bullets. The others followed and soon all six engines of the giant seaplane were burning.

Germans Had Largest Flying Boat Destroyed

Hamburg, July 6 (AP—Delayed). The German aircraft industry had completed the world's largest flying boat, only to have it destroyed by American fighter planes, had tried unsuccessfully to replace buzz-bombs with cheaper glide bombs, and had at least one new high altitude fighter ready for production when the surrender came.

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AP WAR WRITER, 13 OTHERS SHOT

Group Slain by Germans in January After Capture in Slovakia.

By LYNN HEINZERLING

LINZ, Austria, July 7.—(Delayed)—(AP) German officials now in custody and former inmates of the Nazis' notorious Mauthausen concentration camp assert that Joseph Morton, Associated Press war correspondent, and 13 American and British companions were shot to death by the Germans last Jan. 24 after their capture in Slovakia.

Morton accompanied the group—nine Americans and four Britons—on a flight into Slovakia to help bring out stranded American aviators.

All 14 were killed in the Mauthausen camp 10 miles east of Linz, and their bodies were cremated, these witnesses said.

(A Rome dispatch said the names of Morton's companions could not yet be disclosed.)

Morton, 34, of St. Joseph, Mo., a daring correspondent who wrote some of the war's outstanding stories, including the first interview with King Mihai of Romania last year, was captured near Plomka, in Slovakia, last Dec. 26. Subsequently he was taken to Bratislava and in January arrived at Mauthausen, a major Nazi extermination camp where thousands of men and women were executed or starved to death. Mauthausen is on the Danube 10 miles east of Linz.

One of the Germans held, an interpreter, who was present at the interrogation of Morton and his companions in Mauthausen, said some were beaten and tortured in an effort to make them talk, but Morton "underwent the interrogation without difficulty or hardships." The interpreter said the camp commandant, Standartenbuehrer Franz Zeireiss, who attended all the executions, was shot while trying to escape the Allies and later died.

The interpreter declared the executions were ordered in a telegram to Zeireiss signed by Ernest Kaltenbrunner, who was Heinrich Himmler's right-hand man and chief of the German security police. He added Morton had insisted that he was a reporter and tried to get permission to send a message to the Associated Press.

The interpreter said that the day the telegram arrived and before the interrogation of Morton and his companions was completed they were marched toward an execution chamber in the basement of a long, stone building, but were not informed as to their fate.

The interpreter was called into an anteroom where Zeireiss was trying to get one of Morton's group to sign a paper. Zeireiss was holding a half sheet of paper on which there was typing over a blank sheet and was demanding that the prisoner sign the blank sheet.

Sign Blank Sheets

The interpreter, whose identity can not be disclosed, asserted the typewritten sheet read: "I have been informed that I am being transferred to a prisoner of war camp and that if I try to escape, the guards have been instructed to use their weapons." The commandant apparently wanted signatures of all members of the group on blank sheets upon which he could write later anything he wished. The blank sheets finally were signed by all members under protest.

At the same time an SS doctor was pretending to examine men in another room and the prisoners were told to remove their uniforms and put on prison clothing. Later they were lined up and marched out, accompanied by Zeireiss and four other SS officers.

William Ornstein, a Polish Jew who was a prisoner at Mauthausen and whose duty it was to remove the bodies from the execution room, said the 14 were shot about 4 p. m., Jan. 24. He removed the identification tags of two of the Americans (not Morton's) and turned them over to American investigators later. The bodies were cremated.

After the shootings, the sadistic and swaggering Zeireiss laughed and said: "I am glad to be rid of them. They were here too long. I need the cells and I need some of their things for my men, especially shoes."

Morton flew to Slovakia last October 10 from Italy in one of six Flying Fortresses sent to evacuate a group of flyers collected at a landing strip in the hands of Czechoslovak Partisans near Banska Bystrica. While some flyers were flown out, Morton remained at Banska Bystrica with a number of British and American officers assigned to collect more stranded airmen.

How They Were Captured

The Germans were heavily counterattacking Czechoslovak Partisan forces at that time and Morton's party was forced to move to Brezno, returning to Banska Bystrica a week later. After that place was heavily bombed, the party went to Donlavy but the German advance was swift and forced the group to head into the lower Tatra Mountains and try to reach Russian lines about 5 miles away. The group battled through rain, sleet and cold.

Subsequently Morton and his group escaped when the Germans attacked a mining camp near Dolnia Lehota on November 30 and went to Polomka, arriving on December 14. The party remained there to rest in a shack until December 26 when they were taken by German troops.

One of the Germans held, an interpreter who was present during the interrogation of the group in Mauthausen, said that some were beaten and tortured in an effort to wring information from them, but Morton "underwent the interrogation without difficulty or hardships."

Some of the men were beaten with a stick held by one of the interrogators, he said. The wrists of one man were tied behind his back, and he was suspended from the ceiling by a chain attached to his wrists. This treatment usually tars the victims shoulders from their sockets.

Germans Slew A. P. Man

Officials in Custody Say Joseph Morton Was Put to Death at Mauthausen.

HEINZERLING

Linz Austria, July 7 (Delayed by Censorship) (A. P.).—German officials now in custody say that Joseph Morton, Associated Press war correspondent, who was captured after he flew into Slovakia during a Czecho-Slovakian uprising, was executed in the Mauthausen concentration camp on January 24 on orders from Heinrich Himmler's staff in Berlin.

Morton, 34 years old, an imaginative and energetic correspondent who came out of Romania with the first interview of King Michael after Romania made peace last year, was captured near Plomka in Slovakia the day after last Christmas.

He was taken to Bratislava and arrived in Mauthausen, fifteen miles east of this city, early in January.

Nine other Americans and four Britons—all members of a group which flew into Slovakia in October to help bring out American flyers stranded there—were shot to death with Morton and their bodies were cremated, according to these witnesses.

A number of American and British officers and men went on the same flight to remain and help in the collecting of escaped fliers. The planes were received enthusiastically by Slovaks at the airfield.

Mauthausen is rated fifth in the list of major Nazi extermination camps. Thousands of men and women were executed there, or allowed to starve to death.

Asked About Fate.

"When we questioned Morton," the interpreter said, "he asked about his fate and stressed that he was no soldier. He reported he had nothing to do with the group officially.

That same day, according to the interpreter, the men were told to change their uniforms for prison garb and were led down to the execution room.

Morton flew to Slovakia October 7, 1944, from Italy in one of six Flying Fortresses sent to evacuate a group of flyers massed at a landing strip in the hands of Czecho-Slovakian Partisans near Banska Bystrica.

CONFER WITH LEOPOLD

SALTZBURG, Austria, July 9—(AP) Officials of the U. S. Second Corps said that Count Pirenne, member of the Belgian parliament, and three other Belgians arrived here by plane today and went on to St. Wolfgang for conferences with King Leopold.

Prime Minister Achille Van Acker and Leon Frederick, King Leopold's special emissary in Brussels, arrived Saturday for talks with the king.

Dutch Regime Calls In All 100-Guilder Notes

Move Aimed at Black Market and War Profiteers

AMSTERDAM, July 9 (AP).—The Netherlands government today declared bank notes of 100 guilders (about $37.50) no longer legal tender, in a move to smash the black market, penalize war profiteers and forestall inflation.

The 100-guilder note is the largest in circulation in the Netherlands. The public has until July 13 to turn in the bills at banks. The depositors will be able to draw on the deposited guilders only for payment of present and future taxes.

Experts estimate that the measure will take out of circulation 4,000,000 guilders of the present banknote circulation of 5,000,000,000.

Lidice Butcher Caught by Czechs

Prague, July 9 (A. P.).—The arrest of Hans Forster, Gestapo officer accused of directing the Lidice massacre, was announced today. The Czecho-Slovak police said that Forster had been hiding in a forest near Karlsbad since the surrender of Germany.

BULGARIA STILL CLOSED COUNTRY

GOLDBERG

BUDAPEST (delayed)—(AP) Bulgaria, under Russian occupation, remains closed territory to military units and correspondents of the western allies.

The fact that it is impossible for Americans to enter Bulgaria proved a trial to a party of which Sgt. Louis Bibisi of Middletown, Conn., was a member.

Bibisi, a motor pool sergeant for the American section of the allied control commission in Budapest, tried late in March with his party to bring several American sedans into Hungary for the commission, then located at Debrecen.

Russian occupation authorities refused the party right of way across Bulgaria from Greece, where the automobiles had been unloaded from a freighter.

"We spent a month trying to get out of Greece; trying to find a road out without going through Bulgaria," Bibisi said. "Once we found ourselves by mistake at the Bulgarian border and were turned back.

"Then we cut through a corner of Greece and a corner of Yugoslavia and were able to make it to Debrecen. But there was one spot where for 10 miles we had to build a road in front of the lead car as we went.

It took us five hours to make that 10 miles.

"We flew American flags in the convoy and everywhere we went in Yugoslavia, through scenery that tops the California redwoods, we found towns with wonderful medieval structures, American flags flying and pictures of the late President Roosevelt displayed. There also were numerous pictures of Tito, Stalin and Churchill."

ARMENIANS HIT VATICAN

Church Congress Calls It Pro-German and Political

MOSCOW, July 9 (AP)—Pravda said today that the Armenian National Church Congress had issued an "appeal to the Christian world," asserting that the Vatican's position did not correspond "with the lofty ideas of Christianity."

The signed declaration of opinion said:

"Regretfully, the Vatican heading the Roman Catholic Church entangles itself in political ambitions, thereby hindering the bringing into life of the lofty aims of Christianity, and it defends destructive German forces that are the source of harm of all humanity. For this reason, the National Church Congress denounces the position of the Vatican as not corresponding with the lofty ideals of Christianity."

Mongol Marshal Q... Moscow.

Moscow, July 9 (A. P.).—Marshal Choi Bol-san, Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, was en route home from Moscow today. His unexplained visit here last week coincided with the presence of T. V. Soong, Premier of China. The two did not meet.

Danes Buried During Eclipse

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 9 (AP)—Just as the sun's eclipse reached its climax and daylight dimmed, the bodies of twelve Danish freedom fighters were carried through Copenhagen's streets today for burial. The bodies were found recently in a house where the victims had been executed by the Gestapo.

3000 Danes Enlist To Fight Japanese

Copenhagen, July 9 (A. P.).—The newspaper Extrabladet said today that at least 3,000 Danish volunteers were going east to fight Japan. The government has approved the recruiting. The Danish brigade which was trained in Sweden for use in liberating Denmark will be demobilized tomorrow and many of its personnel are expected to volunteer for service in the Pacific.

Interned Planes Leaving Sweden

STOCKHOLM, July 9 (AP)—A four-engine bomber and a Mosquito, the last of more than eighty interned warplanes that United States fliers have been ferrying back to depots in England since late in May, are scheduled to leave Sweden this week. The planes, which had been forced to land in Sweden because of damage or fuel shortage after raids over Germany, were put in good flying condition again by utilizing parts of bombers that crash-landed and burned.

Hundreds Missing in Trieste

British Say Many Will Prove to Have Been Fascists

ROME, July 9 (AP).—A British officer in the Trieste area said today that Allied military authorities are in possession of several hundred names of persons reported missing from that district since the Yugoslav occupation.

The officer said many of the persons were reported taken away from their homes during the first few days after the German withdrawal. "Trieste had one of the worst Fascist records of any Italian city," he said, "and no doubt many of the missing will be shown to have been Fascists."

NAB COUNTERFEITERS

Rome, July 9 (A. P.).—A $3,000,000-counterfeiting ring—one of the largest ever discovered in Italy—has been smashed by United States Fifth Army agents, it was announced today. Seven of its operators were arrested at Milan. The ringleader was described as a well-dressed Milan resident who told his captors: "I outwitted the rich so I could give to the poor and needy."

An investigation disclosed that the gang printed a large sum of counterfeit money six months before the Allied occupation of Mi-

lan and began unloading it the day the Allied troops arrived.

Two Italian-speaking criminal investigation division agents, disguised as Italian hoodlums, tracked the gang down. They were Alfred Assaglia of Chicago, and Vincent Armenio of 1072 Findlay avenue, the Bronx, N. Y.

VATICAN CHARGES REDS CARRY FLAGS FALSELY

VATICAN CITY, July 9 —(AP) The Newspaper Observatore Romano said today that in several places in Italy groups carrying red flags have attended the funerals of persons who never publicly declared they belonged to leftist parties, or expressed sympathy for them.

The paper denounced the practice as intolerable. It indorsed the action of a Rome parish priest who recently refused to participate in a funeral procession until communist emblems had been removed.

"On several occasions," said the newspaper, "groups of persons carrying red flags appeared at the funerals of noted catholics, as if the deceased had campaigned under these banners, much to the surprise of their relatives and fellow parishioners.

"We know that in at least one case, upon being asked to furnish proof the deceased belonged to such a party, someone was delegated to go to party headquarters, and returned with a membership card.

"Questioned as to why the membership card was at party headquarters and not at the deceased's home, no explanation was given."

FIRE FALLS FROM SKY LIKE RAIN IN SPAIN

MADRID, July 9—(AP) Provincial authorities said today that fire tumbles out of the sky like rain in a two-square mile area of the Province of Almeria.

Since June 16, when the phenomon first was noted, they said, "fire from the sky" has set afire the clothing of more than 30 farm workers and women and children.

Spanish scientists were enroute to the region. Several scientists writing in the Madrid Press said they believed the phenomenon was related to "Saint Elmo's Fires"—phosphorescent glows which occasionally surround the tops of ships' masts but cause no damage.

Almeria authorities at first dismissed reports of the "rain of fire" as mere country gossip.

However, they said today investigations showed that not only have peasants been injured but the walls of farm houses and barns and laundry laid out in the fields to dry mysteriously have begun to blaze on hot days.

In every case, the authorities said, the affected clothing and buildings have been white.

The director of the National Geophysical Institute noted that land in the area is a particularly good conductor of electricity.

BORDER TROUBLES WORRIES TURKEY

ISTANBUL, July 8—(Delayed)—(AP) There is much uneasiness in Turkey over the situation along the southern frontiers of the Balkans, especially those of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia adjoining Turkey and Greece.

Istanbul receives reports, some of them apparently authentic, many only rumor, of Russian and Yugoslav military dispositions, of political agitation in Bulgaria and Macedonia.

(Reports from Ankara recently have said that Russia was exerting pressure for a new treaty with Turkey under which the Soviet would obtain a privileged position regarding the Dardanelles and cession of the Eastern Turkish districts of Kars and Ardahan.

(One Ankara broadcast said a Russian demand was reported for "a more democratic" Turkish government and that this was causing "concern in Turkish circles.")

Russians Massing Troops

The Turkish press recently published an unconfirmed report, attributed to the Paris radio, that Russian troops were massing near the Turkish-Bulgarian border. Bulgaria is under Russian occupation.

The apparent basis for this was the fact that last Sunday, July 1, Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, was the scene of a parade in which units of the Russian Third Urkrainian army and the Bulgarian First Army corps participated. The Russian units left Sofia after the parade and their whereabouts has not been reported since.

(Associated Press Correspondent A. I. Goldberg, in a delayed dispatch from Budapest, said that for days in late June Russian troops had been streaming through Hungary's battered capital. They were said to be en route home by the southern route; many of them were heading south and southeast.)

Building Fortifications

Reports from the border say Bulgarian and Russian work units are building fortifications along Bulgaria's borders with Turkey and Greece. The explanation given British and American members of the Allied Armistice Control Commission in Bulgaria is that the fortifications are "defensive."

Other reports are that airfields in Bulgaria are being extended and equipped under joint Bulgarian and Russian supervision.

(The Russians have been silent concerning any such developments. Bulgaria has been closed territory to American and British news correspondents.)

Other reports current here are:

Twenty-five thousand troops of Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia are reported in southern Albania (adjoining Greece). All Albania is heavily garrisoned and tightly controlled by Tito's men. The Greeks are reported moving reinforcements toward the Albanian frontier.

There are rumors that Soviet fleet units are arriving at the Bulgarian ports of Varna and Burgos.

(Marshal Tito, in a Sunday broadcast over the Belgrade radio, accused Greek forces of firing across the Yugoslavia frontier "to provoke us," and asserted that thousands of Macedonians had fled northern Greece to Yugoslavia to escape "the persecution of Greek reaction.")

CHINESE CAPTURE FOURTH AIRSTRIP

Jap Forces Driven from Former American Base at Tanchuk.

CHUNGKING, July 9—(AP) Chinese forces have thrown the Japanese out of the former American air base of Tanchuk in south China, the fourth big airstrip recaptured from the Japanese in recent months, the Chinese command announced tonight.

A Chinese communique said that other troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's armies had captured the rocky Chennankwan (South Guard) pass between China and Indo-China, 35 miles northeast of the French Colonial capital city of Hanoi.

All of southern Kwangsi has been cleared of Japanese forces by the Chinese occupation of the strongly-fortified border pass, the Chinese command said.

Recapture Tengyun

Tanchuk lies 270 miles northeast of the Indo-China frontier in the western part of Kwangsi. Simultaneously with the fall of Tanchuk July 1, Chinese troops recaptured Tengyun, 25 miles to the east, and Mosun, 57 miles to the west, the communique said.

(If the Chinese report is true, the capture of Tanchuk, Tengyun and Mosun indicates that Gen. Chiang's forces have cut a corridor across Japan's last flimsy land lines to southeasternmost Asia and have established a link between Chungking and the South China coast.)

Tanchuk, in the Si (West) river 500 miles southeast of Chunking, was destroyed and abandoned by Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's 14th Air Forces fliers Sept. 21, 1944.

Liuchow airbase, 100 miles to the northwest, was recaptured a week ago. Two others which have reverted to Chinese-American control are Yungning (Nanning) in southern Kwangsi, and Suichwan in Kiangsi province.

Tengyun, which has changed hands several times in recent weeks was reoccupied by Chinese regulars with the help of local militia. This capture put the Chinese within 38 miles west of the important former treaty port of Tsangwu (Wuchow) on the Si river.

Mosun, headquarters said, was taken by two columns which converged on the strategic highway center from Laipin, on the east, and Kweihsien, 38 miles south.

Chinese forces striking from Liuchow along the Hunan-Kwangsi highway and railroad toward their northern Termini at Hengyang yesterday recaptured Lojung, 20 miles northeast of Liuchow, the high command said.

Retreat Toward Liuchai

The Japanese were said to be retreating toward Liuchai, 28 miles northeast of Liuchow and 6- miles southwest of Kwellin, with the Chinese on their heels.

Headquarters said that the Chinese stormed and captured Chennankwan pass on the Indo-China frontier Thursday and soldiers under Gen. Chang Fah-Kwei were believed battling at the gates of the border town of Dong Dang.

China-based American fliers hammered enemy shipping from Haiphong south to Tourane, damaging a wide range of enemy vessels from steamers to Junks.

U. S. dive-bombers attacked river shipping on the Yangtze river in Central China, blasted rail lines north of the Yellow river and killed 300 Japanese troops in a strike against an enemy troop train on the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

CAPTURE INDO-CHINA GATEWAY

Chungking, July 9—The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese forces had captured South Guard Pass (Chennakwan) on the border between China and French Indo-China and said the Japanese were retreating in confusion toward Dong Dang, south of the frontier.

With the capture of the Pass, gateway to Indo-China, the whole of Southwestern Kwangsi Province has been cleared of the enemy, the High Command said.

Chinese forces striking from recently recaptured Liuchow along the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad toward its northern terminal at Hengyang. Enemy forces retreated toward Luchai, 28 miles northeast of Liuchow on the highway to Sweilin, with the Chinese in hot pursuit, the High Command said.

Belated announcement was made of the recapture July 1 of Tanchuk, a former U. S. 14th Air Force base city which was abandoned Sept. 21. Tanchuk is situated on the West (Si) River, a little more than 100 miles southeast of Liuchow. It was the fourth abandoned American air base to revert to Chinese control. Liuchow, Yungning (Nanning) and Suichwan were recaptured previously.

The Chinese also announced the recapture on July 2 of Tengyun, some 20 miles east of Tanchuk on the West River and about 40 miles west of the important inland and former treaty port of Wuchow. Both Tanchuk and Tengyun were recaptured by Chinese regulars, aided by local militia.

BRITISH STEP UP BURMA ASSAULTS

CALCUTTA, July 9—(AP) British troops, stepping up assaults against pocketed Japanese forces in South Central Burma, have captured nine enemy-held villages in the Irrawaddy River valley northwest of Rangoon, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

Six villages were overrun by British 14th Army troops in an area 42 miles southeast of the river town of Prome, and three others were wrested from the Japanese 12 miles east of Letpaden, 73 miles northwest of the Burmese capital, a communique said.

Swarms of Allied planes meanwhile spearheaded a combined air-ground assault against attacking Japanese forces in the Sittang river bend area, 40 miles northeast of Rangoon.

The Japanese, making fighting withdrawals toward French Indo-China, battled in the Myitkyo area, 29 miles northeast of Pegu, as two enemy parties of 100 and 150 men moved out. The Japanese attacked the undefended village of Gwegyi Auk, one mile southeast of Myitkyo and forced Indian troops to withdraw from Nyaungkashe, 25 miles northeast of Pegu.

The British however, dispatched a relief force to assist Gurkhas pulling out of Nyaungkashe, and the Japanese were engaged in a fierce fight.

Spitfires of the Eastern Air Command bombed and strafed enemy positions near Nyaungkashe, blasting bunkers and silencing Japanese machinegun nests. Japanese building and jungle huts were destroyed or set afire.

Bomb-carrying Thunderbolts also hammered Japanese trenches, gun sites and troops in the Nyaungkashe-Mokpalin area yesterday, an air communique said.

Eighty-eight miles northeast of Rangoon, a British patrol hand-grenaded a gang of 20 or 30 Japanese soldiers building rafts under the steep bank of a mountain river.

Chinese People's Council For Closer Tie to Soviet

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, July 9—The People's Political Council unanimously adopted today a resolution declaring that China and the Soviet Union should "cooperate more closely" and further cement their relations.

K. C. Wu, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, reporting to the council, said that after the war Japan should "fully and substantially compensate China for her war losses."

"Japan should be completely disarmed and all occupied Chinese territories should be completely restored to China," he added.

Mr. Wu asserted that the Chinese would cooperate more closely with the Allies to hasten Japans unconditional surrender.

Brazilian Cruiser Bahia Is Lost in Mid-Atlantic

Ship May Have Struck Mine; U. S. Sailors Reported Aboard

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 9 (AP)—The Brazilian Navy Department announced today the loss of the 3,150-ton cruiser Bahia in an explosion in mid-Atlantic, and said "reports indicate" the ship struck a drifting mine.

Some United States Navy radio operators were reported to have been aboard the vessel, which had a complement of twenty-eight officers and 355 enlisted men. There was no announcement of casualties.

The Navy Department said tonight that thirty-three survivors had been taken on board the English packet ship Balfe and about a hundred others had "arrived at Fernando de Noronha," an island off the Brazilian coast.

American and Brazilian ships were searching for other survivors. Vice-Admiral William R. Munroe, commander of the United States South Atlantic Fleet, directed the American search.

The Bahia, built by an English company and commissioned in 1910, went down in the South Atlantic midway between the Brazilian and African coasts.

The Bahia had recently been patrolling along the course of the African Natal Air Line as insurance for Americans returning by plane from the European campaign. It was a veteran of both world wars.

Brazilian Cruiser Blows Up

30.24-28245

Rio de Janeiro, July 9 (A. P.).—The 3,150-ton Brazilian cruiser Bahia has been lost in a mid-Atlantic explosion, probably with heavy casualties among its complement of 383 men, the Navy announced today.

United States units searched for survivors. A number of men were reported picked up. The cause of the explosion has not been determined. One opinion was that the cruiser had struck a mine.

The Navy Ministry said the cruiser was operating near the Sao Pedro and Sao Paulo rocks when she sank.

The ship was constructed by Vickers Armstrong in England and commissioned in 1910. She operated off Dakar in the first world war, and in the present war served as a convoy escort leader between Rio de Janeiro and Trinidad. More recently the Bahia had been patrolling along the course of the African-Natal air line to help insure safety of thousands of United States airmen and troops returning by plane from Europe.

Brazilians Shocked.

In Washington a Brazilian embassy spokesman said the Bahia has been on patrol duty since the day Brazil declared war against the Axis. Shocked at the loss, embassy officials received first word of the tragedy in Associated Press dispatches from Rio de Janeiro. The Bahia was built in England in 1910.

FESSENDON'S BOAT IS FOUND EMPTY

Hamilton, Bermuda, July 9 (A. P.).—A half-submerged and damaged hull identified as the long-missing twenty-six-foot auxiliary sloop of Col. P. Kenneth Fessendon, of Short Hills, N. J., was sighted by a Lisbon-bound Pan American Clipper Saturday, about sixty-five miles due east of Bermuda. An American crash boat reached the hull and reported Fessendon was not aboard. The boat was right side up and full of water.

A two-weeks search of the area has been conducted by Army and Navy planes and crash boats after Fessendon failed to return to port.

BIG CORSAIR BAGS FIRST JAP PLANE IN TWO MINUTES

JUL 10 1945

Navy Reveals New Fighter-Bomber Is in Action in the Pacific.

DOES 425 AN HOUR

Powerful Vought Plane Carries 2,000 Lbs. of Bombs, Plus Rockets.

WASHINGTON, July 9 — (AP) The first Japanese pilot to get a glimpse of the Navy's new Corsair fighter never got home to tell about it.

He was shot down in two minutes flat by Lt. Douglas M. West, U. S. Marine corps, Excelsior, Minn., off Amami O Shima.

The Navy told the story today in describing for the first time its powerful new aerial weapon, the Chance Vought F4U-4, which has already left the assembly lines by the hundreds.

Enemy airmen were all too familiar with the earlier versions of the gull-winged Corsair with which Marine and Navy fliers rolled up stunning records.

'Chews Holes in Sky'

The F4U-4 is a composite, improved model of all the earlier Corsairs. Its four-bladed propeller, driven by a 2,100 horsepower Pratt Whitney radial engine, measures 13 feet, two inches from tip to tip and literally "chews holes in the sky" in flight the Navy said.

It has tremendous speed and maneuverability, lands easily and carries six 50-caliber machine guns in its wings. Its radio equipment has "push button" receiving and transmitting sets which enable the pilot to change frequencies in combat.

The major change in the new plane, designed by Chance Vought aircraft and to be built also by Goodyear aircr ft, is the incorporation of the Pratt and Whitney double Wasp 2800-C engine in the design. The new power plant gives the already speedy Corsair considerably more horsepower both for normal flying and in combat emergencies, the Navy announcement said, and its rated 2,100 horsepower can be substantially increased by water injection.

Very little weight has been added, so that nearly all the added horsepower has been transformed into increased speed, climb and ceiling. It is in the 425-miles-an-hour class. Climb has been increased nearly 1,000 feet a minute, and the ceiling has been increased to give it advantage over high flying, land-based Japanese aircraft.

Based on Okinawa

In their first ten days of use by Okinawa-based Marine pilots, the new Corsairs literally "tore up the skies," flying more than 3,000 combat hours, in 271 missions totaling 883 individual sorties, the Navy reported.

Lt. West, flying with a squadron of the Second Marine Air Wing commanded by Maj. Gen. Lewis E. Woods, Fredonia, N. Y., was in a fighter sweep over the Jap home islands when an enemy airman appeared 1,200 feet below.

West spotted the enemy plane through a break in the clouds, pushed over, followed him down to 300 feet and opened fire with his six 50-calibers. The enemy plane went into frantic evasive turns, but the second burst bracketed the cockpit, and a third sent him spinning over on his back and he crashed into the ocean from 300 feet, the Navy related. West had expended only 100 rounds from each or his six guns.

Marine engineering officers said the design greatly increases the Corsair's operating efficiency at high altitudes and at the same time insures greater safety to the pilots because of tighter fuel induction which reduces the possibility of gasoline and oil leaks.

Newspapermen Given Preview of Plane

A new Corsair fighter-bomber—the Navy's fastest flying machine—has hit the Japanese skies. It is an almost incredible speedy and maneuverable plane that does 425 miles an hour and better, can carry 2,000 pounds of bombs plus rockets, when desired, and can climb faster and farther than any of its predecessors.

A lot of aerial had news has been industriously building up for the Japs at the big Chance Vought works of the United Aircraft corporation in Stratford for months past but only yesterday did the Navy consent to release the closely guarded secret.

At a press preview a few days ago, high ranking Naval and Marine officers, together with a large group of newspapermen, saw a squadron of the new F4U-4's, skippered by Commander John T. (Tommy) Blackburn of Solomon island campaign fame, do some amazing things.

Blackburn, who hails from Chevy Chase, Md., and whose exploits as leader of the famous Skull and Crossbones Corsair squadron in the early part of the Pacific war included downing 154 planes (he got 11 of them himself), has been training a new flying outfit at Otis field, Mass., preparatory to expected assignment to one of the recently launched big carriers.

Blackburn's men, flying 32 of the improved Corsairs, stormed down from Massachusetts and hit the airport, which adjoins the Chance Vought like so many tornadoes.

In simulated strafing runs, they crossed and recrossed the field at altitudes as low as 75 feet, went into rat-chases and did a lot of other fancy combat tricks.

As one of them climbed up to the clouds, barrel-rolling as he went, Commodore Dixie Kiefer, veteran carrier commander, exclaimed with enthusiasm:

"Boy, the Japs won't like these."

SENATE PROPOSES 15 YEAR WATCH OVER NAZI ARMS

WASHINGTON, July 9 — (AP) A Senate committee proposed today that the U. S. Congress keep an eye on German disarmament for at least 15 years, warning that the defeated nation is in beter shape to fight than she was in 1918.

The report, submitted by the military sub-committee which visited European battlefields and conducted hearings, urged:

1—Complete analysis of records of the German government and its industrial setup.

2—For the next three or five years, quarterly reports to Congress by the Allied Control Council on the progress of steps to prevent the German war potential from getting a start again. Annual reports for at least 15 years on the same subject.

Chairman Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) declared in the report:

"Germany in defeat remains a major threat to the peace of the world . . . is better prepared to implement her plot for world conquest than she was at the end of World War I."

The Germans' major resources still available, unless kept tightly in leash, Kilgore said, are "(1) the world's third strongest industrial economy (2) tremendous recuperative power (3) a world-wide network of economic and political reserves and a system of commercial interrelationships penetrating the economies of other nations (4) the science of aggression perfected by her leading industrialists, militarists and politicians to reverse the decisions of the battlefield."

The report reviewed testimony of German cartel arrangements, infiltrations abroad and money manipulation. It said there are some misconceptions, principally that the war was waged by "Nazi fanatics." Rather, the committee concluded, the war was fought by the German industrialist, and the Junker behind the Nazi front. The whole German setup, it added, is "a desperate scheme of a determined and skillful group of German leaders who have thoroughly indoctrinated their own people and systematically deceived the rest of the world."

SAYS JAPS TREAT CAPTIVES BETTER

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—An American flyer recently released after months of Japanese imprisonment said today that he noticed improvement in the enemy's treatment of war prisoners beginning February last.

Major Wesley Werner, 10th Air Force Liberator pilot, said that he believed the apparent change in prisoner treatment policy was due to Japanese realization that they will lose the war and reaction to the American report in February on the Manila atrocities.

He told a news conference that at the Rangoon, Burma, prison, where he was held, it appeared that the order for a policy change came from high authorities in Japan.

Wernell fell into Japanese hands in November, 1943, when his plane was shot down. After being listed as missing in action for nineteen months, the major was declared officially dead. British forces advancing in Burma in April released the group of several hundred prisoners, many of them British and American airmen.

COURTS MARTIAL SENT 102 TO DII

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—Army courts-martial have imposed more than 300 death sentences during this war, but only 102 actually were carried out. Commutations to life or lesser terms were ordered for the others.

In a report on military justice, the Army said all of those executed with a single exception were found guilty of murder or rape. The exception, not identified, was convicted twice of deserting under fire in Europe.

A total of 33,519 soldiers convicted by general courts-martial were reported under confinement in this country or abroad at the present time.

The Navy, saying none of its personnel has been executed by court-martial order during this war, added that 22,009 sailors, Marines and Coast guardsmen were in confinement as of mid-April.

In submitting the Army report, Under-Secretary of War Patterson compared the number in confinement to the 10,000,000 men who have entered the service since the draft act was passed in 1940 and added:

"The manner in which the soldiers have conducted themselves has reflected the highest credit on the American Army."

Five Navy Captains Named for Promotion

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated five Navy captains for promotion to the temporary rank of commodore. The five, all pay directors in the Supply Corps, included Gerald A. Eubank of 655 Park avenue, New York city.

Truman on Ship at Sea, Headed for Big 3 Parley

JUL 10 1945

WASHINGTON July, 9—(AP) President Truman today was two days out of Newport News, Va., headed for Europe and the Big Three conference.

Mr. Truman left Saturday aboard ship. He was accompanied by a group of advisers including Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

He will meet Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill in the Potsdam area near Berlin for their discussion at an unstated date.

In London, a foreign office spokesman said it was "pretty likely" that Mr. Truman would visit that city after the Big Three meeting.

"He will stop on his way back to America, I suppose," the spokesman said.

Although Mr. Truman is absent from the United States, he still functions as President. When a cabinet officer leaves Washington, his second in command becomes acting secretary, but this is not true in the case of the President.

Despatches from Berlin told of elaborate preparations for Mr. Truman to keep in touch with Washington. Signal experts of the U. S. Army strung a network of cables and wires to the Potsdam area.

In advance of the President's arrival, a number of high diplomats began arriving at the conference scene. American limousines were running a regular service, carrying visitors from Templehof airdrome to the Potsdam vicinity.

10 Spies Convicted in 1945; FBI Reports Busiest Year

WASHINGTON, July 9 — (AP) Ten spies and 45 saboteurs were convicted in the United States during the past year, the busiest in FBI history, the Justice department announced today.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, the FBI had investigated 19,396 cases of reported sabotage, but none was found to be enemy-directed, the department said.

Convictions of all sorts based on FBI investigations reached an all-time high of 13,813 during the year. The previous high total, that for 1944, was 13,616, the department reported.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said that while much of the bureau's work during the year was allied directly with the war effort, increasing attention was given to general criminal violations, and convictions resulted in 96.9 per cent of the cases brought to trial.

Hoover said convictions for bank robbery jumped from 29 in 1944 to 53 in 1945. Theft from interstate shipments resulted in 1,426 convictions, more than double the 668 of last year.

Convictions for theft of government property rose to 1,815 from 1,143 in 1944 and 634 in 1943. Thirty-four kidnaping victims were reported during the fiscal year.

Frauds against the government brought 348 convictions, as compared with 235 the preceding year. Selective Service convictions during the year totaled 3,093 and to date the FBI has handled approximately 500,000 draft cases.

There were 974 convictions for illegal wearing of a uniform, compared wtih 695 the previous year.

GREEKS DENY ATTACKS UPON MACEDONIANS

WASHINGTON, July 9—(AP) A categorical denial of Yugoslav reports that Greeks are persecuting Slavs in Northern Greece was reported from Athens today by the Greek office of information in Washington.

"On the basis of data put at my disposal by all local military and civil authorities, I am able to deny most emphatically everything reported about persecutions of the Macedonia 'Slavs,' and about their fleeing from Greek territory," said a statement from Denis Zakythinos, undersecretary of the press in the Greek capital.

Premier Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia charged in a broadcast from Belgrade yesterday that thousands of Macedonians were fleeing from Greece and that Greek forces had fired machineguns across the Yugoslav border.

31 DIVISIONS RETURN LISTED

Half Million Men Are Due Back Before January.

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—On the theory it will bring no comfort to the Japanese, the War Department has issued a timetable for the return of thirty-one divisions from Europe between August and January.

With eleven others either back or in the process of returning, the movement will involve more than 500,000 men. Plans still subject to change call for eight divisions to remain in Europe as occupation forces and eighteen still to be there at the year's end, presumably to await shipping facilities.

Divisions already back in this country are the Eighty-sixth, Ninety-seventh and Ninety-fifth Infantry, with most of the 104th Infantry also home. Advance detachments of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Forty-fourth and Eighty-seventh Infantry and the Thirteenth Armored have arrived with the remainder of their units soon to follow.

These eleven have been scheduled for Pacific action, although the War Department stressed that the men who fight in them will not necessarily be the same ones who opposed the Nazis.

In announcing the schedule for the thirty-one divisions due for embarkation beginning next month, the Army said that for security reasons no information is being given as to whether they will go to the Pacific, be assigned to the reserve in this country or be disbanded.

The schedule:

August—Eighty-fifth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Infantry divisions and the Twentieth Armored.

September—Fourteenth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Armored, Seventeenth Airborne; Eighty-eighth, Ninety-first, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth and 103d Infantry.

October—Ninth Armored and Ninety-second, Twenty-sixth, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-ninth Infantry.

November—Tenth Armored; Tenth Mountain; Thirteenth Airborne; Eighty-third, Sixty-third and 106th Infantry.

December — Second and Eleventh Armored; Thirty-fourth, Ninetieth, Eightieth and Seventy-sixth Infantry.

The eight divisions ticketed for occupation duty are the First and Fourth Armored and the First, Third, Ninth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-sixth Infantry and the Eighty-second Airborne.

The eighteen not now scheduled for return this year are the Third, Eighth, Twelfth and Sixteenth Armored; the 101st Airborne, and the Forty-second, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-ninth, Ninety-fourth, 100th and 102d Infantry.

Lawrence Advises Japan to Surrender

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—The Office of War Information broadcast to Japan an argument by David Lawrence today for unconditional surrender "before the political and international situation in the Far East becomes complicated by the demands of other Powers." Lawrence, Washington publisher and newspaper columnist, was replying to a Tokyo broadcast by Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, last Japanese Ambassador to the United States. Nomura referred to Lawrence's writings on casualties in saying that the Allies' unconditional surrender policy would cost them higher casualties. The Lawrence broadcast said, in part:

"Japan's only chance for survival as an economic factor in the world lies in surrender not a year or two hence, after Allied losses have been heavy—but now—in the next thirty to sixty days—before the political and international situation in the Far East grows complicated by the demands of other powers besides the United States."

Grenade Blows Off Foot, But Soldier Saves 5 Lives

Private on Okinawa 'Just Did as I Was Told'

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—A Lamar, Col., Army private stamped a Japanese grenade into the ground on Okinawa—and sacrificed a foot, but saved five lives.

The Navy today told how Henry Elwood McKibbon, a nineteen-year-old infantryman, lost his right foot when the grenade exploded. But he figured he was "just doing what I had been told to do."

The account of Private McKibbon's action was given to a Navy medical officer aboard the naval hospital ship.

Private McKibbon and four other soldiers were sent into battle as replacements and had dug two adjoining foxholes. A Japanese sneaked within a few yards of the foxholes. Private McKibbon tossed a grenade at him but missed.

"As I was watching him," Private McKibbon related, "I saw his grenade coming at us. I was standing up by then and could see the Jap flattened out on the dirt ahead of us. Then the grenade landed at my feet in the foxhole.

"I just put my foot over it and ground it into the mud as deep as I could. I held my foot over it and it went off. I was just doing what I had been told to do."

Nazi V-2 Rocket Bomb Is Shown In Washington

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The Army has put on display here a captured German V-2 rocket bomb seized last April in a tunnel in Europe.

The bomb, which is 46 feet long and 5½ feet in diameter, weighs about 27,000 pounds when loaded with fuel and explosive. It carries a one-ton warhead and two aluminum tanks, one holding 7,500 pounds of alcohol and the other one 11,000 pounds of liquid oxygen for the propelling machinery.

The bomb has a range of a little more than 200 miles and the time of flight is about five minutes.

Soviet Entry Into War With Japs Held Certain

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Final phases of the struggle with Japan will take place in northern China and Manchukuo, Representative Mansfield (D., Mont.) predicted today in the House.

The Montanan, who last winter served as a personal observer for President Roosevelt in the China-Burma-India theater, said he "should not be surprised if the Japanese move their seat of government to Manchukuo as we step up our attacks against Japan itself, and I feel a long struggle is in prospect for us."

The only alternative to a drawn out war is Russia's entry into the conflict, which is not a question of "if" but only a matter of "when," Mansfield said.

Army Requires Fewer Shoes For September

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The Army announced today a reduction in shoe production requirements for September.

The output of combat boots will be reduced in September from 2,100,000, the July-August production rate, to 1,500,000 and service shoes will be lowered from 700,000 to 350,000 pairs.

This decreased schedule will be continued throughout the fourth quarter of the year, the Army said, adding that announcement at this time of the downward trend will provide a 60-day period for the industry to prepare for increased civilian production.

20 NAVY MEN CITED

Capt. Astor and Comdr. French of Jamaica Among Them

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Secretary Forrestal today authorized awards for twenty Navy men. They include:

Capt. William Vincent Astor, now on inactive duty, whose wife, Mrs. Mary Cushing Astor, lives at 120 East End Avenue, New York City, letter of commendation.

Comdr. Reginald H. French, Coast Guard, 42, whose birthplace was Hasbrouck Heights, N. Y., and whose wife lives at 166-25 Eighty-ninth Avenue, Jamaica, L. I., the Legion of Merit.

Gen. Sultan Made Inspector-General

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—President Truman today nominated Lieut.-Gen. Daniel I. Sultan to be inspector-general of the Army with the rank of major-general.

Sultan has just returned from the China-Burma-India theater. He held the temporary rank of lieutenant-general by virtue of his command.

Mr. Truman also named Luther Deck Miller, a chaplain with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, to be chief of Army chaplains.

WASTE AT MEADE CHARGED BY ENGEL

Building Costs And Failure To Use Facilities Alleged

Washington, July 9 (AP)—Representative Engel (R., Mich.) said Fort George G. Meade, Md., represents "one of the most outrageous cases of waste of the taxpayers' money" in this war.

Engel, self-appointed watch-dog over army spending, cited the Maryland army post as an example of what he called the evils of the cost-plus system in contracts.

In a lengthy report inserted in the *Congressional Record* recently, Engel said he hopes "that I may finally get under somebody's skin and keep them from throwing the hard-earned tax dollars down a rat hole."

Comparison With Camp Dix

He compared Fort Meade with Camp Dix, N.J., built under a competitive-bid system, where overtime labor costs came out of the contractors' lump-sum payments. Overtime there, Engel said, amounted to $233,946, while at Fort Meade, "where the overtime came out of the taxpayer, it amounted to $1,808,000."

"I took a 63-man barracks as a typical building," Engel said in recounting his investigation of army camp construction in the early days of the war.

"At Camp Dix, a 63-man barracks built under a competitive-bid system cost $9,822. At Camp Meade it cost $17,364.

Wage Rate Higher

"The wage rate at Camp Dix was higher than at Camp Meade and they were both built in the same climatic zone. The fourteen contractors at Camp Dix employed at the peak 5,655 men, while the cost-plus contractor at Camp Meade employed 19,990 men at the peak.

"Both of these camps were formerly National Guard camps in the same climatic zone. The construction cost at Camp Meade under the cost-plus system was duplicated at practically every one of the other cost-plus contracts."

Engel said the War Department estimated before the start of construction that Fort Meade would cost $9,053,187, whereas the actual expenditure was more than $23,000,000.

During the first World War, he said, the post housed 43,000 men; during the present war "the War Department wanted a camp for approximately 20,000 men."

"One Of Most Wasteful"

Asserting that the post construction was one of the most wasteful projects in the nation, Engel continued:

"On the one side I saw a ghost town where 43,000 World War I troops had been cantoned and trained in 1917. The buildings were all gone but the site was still there intact.

"On the other side I saw a new camp being built on what was practically a complete new site.

"On the old site I saw miles of streets, including some ten miles of concrete roads, where World War I buildings, barracks and warehouses had been built. The buildings were gone but the streets with a little work on them could have been put back in condition.

"Good Roadbeds Were There"

"The War Department could have started construction within 48 hours without the necessity of grading, with good roadbeds to build upon. Only a short distance from there on the new site I found new roads being built at a cost of over $931,000."

Likewise, Engel declared, sewer and water lines constructed in the first World War could have been utilized had the old site been selected for the new camp.

"They built a hospital unit on one side of a hill and an anti-tank battalion unit on the other side," he continued. "Then they dug a 1,200-foot tunnel through the hill some 35 to 40 feet underground to connect the two.

Possible Saving Cited

"I was informed that they could have saved 1,500 feet of sewer lines, electric lines and telephone lines and roads had the World War I site been selected for this unit. Forty per cent of the building

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material for these two units had to be hauled on site in mudboats with a caterpillar tractor. . . . .

"The engineers informed me that over $1,000,000 could have been saved on the new hospital site alone had the old site been chosen. I asked the engineer why he did not build these two units on the old site. He referred me to the construction quartermaster.

"The construction quartermaster after some hesitancy told me that he stood there in that very spot and pleaded with the corps area commander recommending that site.

Says Commander Cursed

"He said the corps area commander cursed and replied, 'Over there (pointing to the new site) is where I said it is going to be built' and that is where it was built."

The congressman did not identify the corps area commander.

He recalled that on April 3, 1941, in a partial report to the House on the Fort Meade experience, he said that there were officers in the Army who "are responsible for the wilful, extravagant and outrageous waste of the taxpayers' money (and) ought to be court-martialed and kicked out of the Army."

"I have not changed my mind since then," he said. "Millions of dollars were wasted on this project under the cost-plus system."

NEW PRINCETON SWORN TO AVENGE

Philadelphia, July 9 (A. P.).—With her new skipper pledging her to the task of avenging her namesake lost in Leyte Gulf last October, the mighty aircraft carrier Princeton slid down the ways yesterday into the Delaware River.

Capt. John M. Hoskins of Belleville, Md., told a crowd estimated at 65,000: "I can and do promise you now that the captain, officers and men of this ship will do all in their power to avenge that marvelous fighting ship of the same name."

"We are counting on this new Princeton to pay for us a very personal debt with Japan," said Capt. W. H. Baracker of Washington, commander of the last Princeton.

Mrs. Harold W. Dodds, wife of the president of Princeton University, smashed the champagne bottle across the bow of the fifth fighting ship to bear the name of the New Jersey university. The band swung into "Princeton, Forward March," as Mrs. Dodds, who also christened the fourth Princeton, lifted the bottle.

The 27,000-ton Essex-class vessel was the first carrier to be launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The crowd was the largest ever to witness a launching along the Delaware.

H. Struve Stensel, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and a 1922 Princeton graduate, said the vessel "will be a symbol of our national unity and of our faith."

The fourth Princeton was an 11,000-ton carrier which distinguished herself in thirteen major engagements before she was sunk off Leyte with the loss of 108 of her officers and crew.

The new Princeton is more than 850 feet long, carries a normal emplacement of eighty planes and has a surface speed in excess of thirty knots.

Two other ships were launched in a gala Navy celebration along the Delaware. The 14,500-ton carrier Saipan, first of its class, was launched at New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J., sponsored by Mrs. John W. McCormack of Boston, wife of the majority leader of the House.

URGE DRAFT ROLL

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—A national public opinion poll on the question of peacetime military training was urged today by two Congressmen.

Representatives Smith (R.-Wis.) and Taylor (R.-N. Y.) said they had developed "a workable, legal method for the poll" because they think the people, and not Congress, ought to decide the issue.

Under their plan, incorporated in legislation they have introduced, the President would be authorized to certify this question to the States for submission in the next congressional election:

"Do you favor the passage of a law by the Congress to compel one year of military training for young men in time of peace?"

Study Asked On Claim Marine Was Denied Care

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The House Military Committee was asked today by Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) to investigate reports that Walter Reed Hospital, an army institution, had denied a shell-shocked Marine emergency treatment.

Gearhart suggested that hospitals adopt a "humanitarian" policy so that "none who are in need of emergency treatment, whether they be soldier or civilian, are turned away."

An official at Walter Reed said preliminary reports indicated that the Marine became upset by a fireworks display but the condition was only temporary and emergency attention was not necessary.

The Marine, identified by the hospital as Wallace Reid, of Wayside, Ga., was taken to Mount Alto, a veterans' hospital, given treatment there and resumed his studies.

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job, as soon as he can be replaced by a returning veteran.

In June, the Army had a total of about 1,300,000 of which 5,500,000 were overseas.

Of the 2,800,000 in the United States, 1,300,000 already had been marked for overseas duty and put into training. About 200,000 were in Army hospitals. The remaining 1,350,000 were in administrative or service jobs, with 750,000 of this group designated for limited service.

G.I.'s with Less Than 6 Months Overseas Will Be Moved Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 9—(AP) The Army ordered today that all personnel who have less than six months overseas service be given foreign assignments if they are qualified and can be replaced in their present tasks.

Returning veterans will step in their places as fast as the program can be carried out. The order called for their replacement by May 1, 1946.

The announcement said that while all physically qualified male military personnel are affected, "special emphasis" will be placed on those under 35.

A War Department order to ground, service and air forces said that as rapidly as possible all operating jobs in the United States are to be filled by returnees, civilians, personnel physically disqualified for overseas service, over-age personnel, female military personnel and those specifically exempt from overseas service.

Specialists to Remain

Men not included in the order are special groups specifically exempted by the War department; enlisted men over 38 unless they request overseas assignment in writing; physically disqualified officers and enlisted men, and those covered by the policy exempting members of families from which two or more persons have been killed, prisoners or lost.

The Army said the orders is in line with the statement of President Truman in his message to Congress that "it is our plan that every physically fit soldier in the United States who has not yet served overseas, be assigned to foreign duty when he completes his training or, if he is fulfilling an essential administrative or service

Jobless Benefit Of $25 a Week Before House

Doughton Presents Truman Plan for Reconversion; Hard Fight Indicated

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—President Truman's plan for reconversion unemployment benefits, with payments running up to $25 a week for six months, was placed before Congress today.

Representative Robert L. Doughton, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said he offered it "by request" of the Administration and reserved his own opinion.

The legislation would blanket under the unemployment compensation program around 3,000,000 Federal workers and 160,000 maritime workers and open the way for other groups not now covered to participate in the jobless benefits.

Immediate indications were that the legislation will travel a rocky road, with its ultimate fate in doubt.

Representative Harold Knutson, Republican, of Minnesota, senior Ways and Means Republican, quickly predicted its defeat, pointing out that the committee flatly rejected a similar proposal last fall "and the complexion of the committee hasn't changed."

Representative Doughton said the committee will assemble Wednesday to discuss it.

Specifically the legislation provides:

1. Maximum unemployment payments to be raised from present averages of $15 to $18 weekly (varying by states) to $25 weekly.

2. The number of weeks of compensation to be increased to twenty-six in any year. In approximately one-third of the states no worker now can receive more than eighteen weeks of benefits in any one year.

3. Grant to Federal and maritime employees the same rights to unemployment benefits as now are available to other workers.

In addition, agreements with states under the legislation could provide for coverage of other groups of workers, not now included in the program, and for higher weekly benefits to all covered workers up to two-thirds of the individual's previous weekly earnings, not to exceed $25 a week.

The Federal government would pay the bill for the Federal and martime workers, and would reimburse the states for the cost of the increased payments under the legislation. The increased benefits would be paid by state unemployment compensation agencies, and no change would be required in the laws of the states, which handle the compensation programs.

Mr. Truman, in a special message to Congress May 28, said the major remaining gap in the reconversion program is "the lack of adequate benefits for workers temporarily unemployed during the transition from war to peace."

N.Y. STRIKERS GET WLB FIAT

Deliverers Told To Go Back Or Lose Past Benefits

Washington, July 9 (AP)—The War Labor Board today warned striking New York city newspaper deliverymen that unless they return to work by 8 A.M. Wednesday they will be deprived of closed shop and of preferential hiring clauses of their contract and retroactivity of any future wage increases.

The board's stand was made public in a telegram to the officers of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union (unaffiliated) which began the strike nine days ago.

The WLB said the union also would lose the provision barring a publisher from giving assistance to any newspaper-distributing company against whom the union had declared a valid strike on dispute.

Louis Waldman, union counsel, said he could not comment on the WLB directive until he had seen the full text of the telegram. Other union officials were unavailable for comment.

Plan Local Slaughtering To Help in Meat Shortage

WASHINGTON, July 9—(AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Anderson today set in motion the plan to increase slaughtering by cleanly-operated local packinghouses and add their meat to the nation's general supply.

An agriculture department spokesman said the program should increase the civilian supply, aid in equitable distribution, and have "some effect in curbing the black market." He added that results must not be expected immediately but said they "would likely have a noticeable effect in the fall when the heavier slaughtering starts."

The program results from an amendment sponsored by Rep. Patman (D-Tex) which congress added to the bill extending price control for another year.

It provides for unlimited slaughter by non-federally inspected plants, if they are certified by the Agriculture Department as being operated in a sanitary manner. Their meat is to be made eligible to move in interstate commerce and to be bought by the government.

Prepare Regulations

Anderson announced that regulations under which slaughterers will apply for certification are being prepared and will be ready in a few days. He stressed that the government must be satisfied on the following points:

1. That OPA price, rationing and other regulations are being and have been observed.

2. That the meat will move in legitimate trade channels within legal price ceilings.

3. That the plant meets sanitary standards which will be prescribed in the regulations.

4. That meat production will be conducted under the supervision of qualified veterinary inspectors.

5. That the plant will participate in providing meat for governmental agencies as may be required.

Recognize Local Inspection

Anderson said local or state inspection would be recognized provided it is conducted in a manner that will satisfy him that these conditions are being met.

No specific date was announced when the program would be effective, but it was expected to begin soon.

At present, about two thirds of the meat slaughter comes from federally inspected plants, while the other one-third goes through plants which are not federally inspected, are under quotas and cannot ship the meat across state lines.

Blame Price Policies

Anderson's announcement followed issuance of a Department of Agriculture report which expressed the view that government price policies are partly responsible for the meat shortage.

CAN QUIT WORLD GROUP ANYTIME, SENATE IS TOLD

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Vandenberg Steers Charter Through First Shoal in Congress.

STETTINIUS SPEAKS

Ex-Secretary Presents Document to Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 9. — (AP) Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) steered the United Nations charter

past its first major shoal in the Senate Foreign Relations committee today by assuring the members that the U. S. could quit the organization at any time.

The committee engaged in a brisk exchange over the withdrawal provisions of the charter soon after the momentous hearings on ratification opened with a plea by Edward R. Stettinius for approval.

Senator Millikin (R-Colo.) touched off the debate by contending that the security council set up by the treaty could, in effect, prevent a nation from quitting.

Vandenberg, a signer of the charter, asserted that the U. S. is free to withdraw "at its own unrestricted option" with only the obligation of saying why.

The penalty, he said, would be "adverse public opinion" if the reasons did not satisfy the "conscience of the world." Then this nation would be in the same position as if it never had joined, subject to the organization's discipline "if we threaten the peace and security of the world."

Millikin insisted though that Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, State Department advisor on the treaty, develop for later submission what "rights" the United States would have to quit without suffering on us for that action.

Stettinius Speaks

Pasvolsky was taken over the document line by line in committee questioning after Stettinius guided the charter into the machinery of the Senate.

The former secretary of state, designated as this country's chief delegate to the world security agency, presented the charter to the committee as a workable plan for achieving world peace and other high aims of mankind.

His reception, in 50 minutes of prepared testimony in the crowded caucus room, was obviously sympathetic.

Speaking in a deep voice pitched to a tone of earnest appeal for the plan he helped work out, Stettinius told the committee:

"The purposes and principles of the charter are those in which the great majority of the human race believe.

"I believe our experience at San Francisco offered a convincing demonstration that this charter can be made to work."

Stettinius outlined the general program but left the pinpoint detail to his technical advisers.

He said the charter is not perfect but he unhesitatingly called it "a truly effective instrument for lasting peace."

He said it is a system of "checks and balances" extending as far as the nations of the world are now ready to go. It will improve with experience, he declared.

Our Stake Greatest

Pleading for ratification, he concluded:

"No country has a greater stake than ours in a speedy beginning upon the task of realizing in fact the promise which the United Nations charter offers to the world."

Thus Stettinius formally completed his role of helmsman for the charter, a task he performed through the Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco conferences. He turned further progress over to Chairman Connally (D-Tex) and Senator Vandenberg, committee members who also are signatories.

The big crowd, sprinkled with G. I.'s cheered Stettinius when he arrived and when he concluded. Many who could not get into the room for the historic hearings stood outside in a queue, waiting for seats.

Committee Sympathetic

The sympathetic air of the committee—no one expects any determined opposition to ratification—was allowed to make his address without interruption and even without questioning afterward. Moreover, Senator Vandenberg commented:

"The secretary made a brilliant record at San Francisco and his work was in the finest American tradition. He deserves the grateful appreciation of his country."

Chairman Connally seconded that, adding that he wished Stettinius well in his forthcoming assignment as principal American representative in the organization set up by the charter.

The unusual Senate interest in the hearings was demonstrated by attendance of 19 of the committee's 23 members. Another dozen senators came as observers.

At the right of Connally sat Senator Johnson (R-Calif), opponent of the League of Nations 25 years ago. He brought a bulky package of papers. He said he hasn't made up his mind about this treaty.

When Stettinius concluded, a message from former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, sometimes called "father" of the treaty, was read. Hull, recovering rapidly from an illness that kept him hospitalized for months and prevented him from going to San Francisco, extolled the skill, patience and ability of Stettinius.

Stettinius in his 6,000 word outline described the machinery the treaty establishes — the security council, the general assembly, the economic and social council, the court of justice, the trusteeship council and the secretariat.

Ex-Secretary Terms It Truly Effective Agency for Lasting Peace.

COMMITTEE ROOM CROWDED

Vandenberg Explains That U. S. Is Free to Quit World Body if It Ever So Choose.

Washington, July 9 (A. P.).—Edward R. Stettinius Jr. told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the United Nations Charter offers "a truly effective instrument for lasting peace."

The former Secretary of State testified as the first witness as the fifty-nation agreement reached at San Francisco started officially through the Senate amid indications that it may be ratified without amendment or reservation.

The historic session got under way four minutes late. Chairman Connally opened the proceedings by inserting in the record the speech of President Truman to the Senate the day the treaty was delivered, together with a copy of the treaty itself.

The caucus room was jammed with visitors, including some standees in the rear. They let out a cheer first when Stettinius arrived and then when Connally strode in.

Nineteen of the twenty-three committee members were present and several other senators sat on the sidelines as the hearing opened. Connally formally announced that fifty United Nations had approved the charter in San Francisco. By a slip of the tongue he called it "ratified" and quickly caught himself.

Vandenberg Clarifies Moot Point.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) declared at the afternoon session of the hearing that the United States will be free to withdraw from the United Nations organization whenever it chooses. Acting to clear up a controversy which developed during testimony of Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, State Department expert, over the charter's lack of a withdrawal provision, Vandenberg, a delegate to the San Francisco conference, said there were three conditions affecting possible American action to quit the league in the future. He listed these:

"The United States can withdraw at its own unrestricted option, its only obligation being to state its reasons.

"The only penalty is an adverse public opinion if our reasons do not satisfy the conscience of the world—and the action of the San Francisco conference simply suggests certain criteria upon this score.

"When we withdraw, we are simply in the same position as if we had never joined. We are subject to the organization's discipline if we threaten the peace and security of the world."

Speaking from a prepared manuscript in the room where the late Wendell L. Willkie once expounded his one-world views, Stettinius declared: "I believe the five major nations proved at San Francisco beyond the shadow of any doubt that they can work successfully and in unity with each other and with the other United Nations under this charter."

No country has a greater stake, he continued, than the United States "in a speedy beginning upon the task of realizing in fact the promise which the United Nations charter offers to the world."

Defends Voting Procedure.

The former Secretary, designated by President Truman as the American representative on the proposed World Security Council, defended the voting procedure under which the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France and China—plus two small nation members—must approve before the Council can take positive action to settle international disputes.

"These nations possess most of the military and industrial resources of the world," he asserted. "They will have to bear the principle responsibility for maintaining peace in the foreseeable future. The provisions of membership recognize this inescapable fact. I submit that these five nations, possessing most of the world's power to break or preserve peace, must agree and act together if peace is to be maintained, just as they have had to agree and act together in order to make possible a United Nations victory in this war."

But Stettinius added that the Security Council, with all its authority to use military force to prevent war, could not insure the peace "if men and women have no security in their homes and in their jobs." He said the Economic and Social Council proposed under the new league has power to study, report and recommend action toward "translating humanitarian aspirations into human gains."

"In the next ten or fifteen years," he continued, "the work of the Economic and Social Council and its related agencies in helping to restore a shattered world and to achieve better living conditions for all people will be of paramount importance.

Emphasizes Economic Factor.

"If the United Nations co-operate effectively toward these ends, they will have gone far toward eliminating in advance the causes of another world war a generation hence. If they fail, there will be instead widespread depressions and economic warfare which would fatally undermine the world organization."

Explaining the charter in some detail, Stettinius said he did not consider it "a perfect instrument." He felt, he said, that as time goes on democratic principles and technics will gain headway in the international field.

"In short," he said, "the course which is charted by this document is one which I believe to be within the capacity of the nations at this period of world history to follow, and it is a course which leads in the direction of our highest aspirations for human advancement in a world at peace."

He emphasized that the War and Navy departments "have certified that they are of the opinion that the military and strategic implications of the charter as a whole are in accord with the security interests of the United States."

The 'Battle of Peace.'

While he was testifying, the White House made public Stettinius's 50,000-word report to Mr. Truman on the San Francisco conference. In it Stettinius reviewed the projected organization, then wrote:

"The battle of peace has to be fought on two fronts. The first is the security front where victory spells freedom from fear. The second is the economic and social front where victory means freedom from want. Only victory on both fronts can assure the world of an enduring peace."

He said worldwide freedom of speech and assembly, unfettered access to world information and abolition of racial, religious or sex discriminations must form the groundwork on which to lay the foundation of lasting peace.

"Only so far as the rights and dignity of all men are respected and protected," the report said, "only so far as men have free access to information, assurance of free speech and free assembly, freedom from discrimination on grounds of race, sex, language or religion and other fundamental rights and freedoms, will men insist upon the right to live at peace, to compose such differences as they may have by peaceful methods, and to be guided by reason and good will rather than driven by prejudice and resentment."

In discussing United States cooperation for the betterment of other nations, the report declared: "We cannot provide jobs for the millions now in our armed forces and maintain prosperity for ourselves unless the economy of the rest of the world is restored to health. Continuing poverty and despair abroad can only lead to mass unemployment in our own country."

United Nations Urged to Grant Press Freedom

Senator Wiley Protests Lack of Information in Russian-Held Areas

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, called today for an immediate end to what he termed a "news blackout" in Europe.

Declaring that lack of information and misinformation from Russian-occupied countries is the "gravest single menace" to peace, Senator Wiley introduced a resolution to open to newspaper men all the areas occupied by the United Nations.

"Such journalists," the measure stated, "should be permitted to file dispatches unhampered by censorship for reasons other than those of military security. The fidelity with which this international freedom of the press is actually observed in any one United Nations should be regarded as a mark of friendship."

Senator Wiley told the Senate that this country is so ill-informed on activities in eastern and southeastern Europe that "it is absolutely essential that we get reliable information . . . (in order to) head off any explosions in that area."

"Mere promises of press freedom at some mythical date will not suffice." he said. "The time for international press freedom is now, before more regrettable episodes such as the civil war in Greece occur."

"Our press," Senator Wiley asserted, "is one of the foremost institutions making for the peace and pregress of the world's peoples.

"The world cannot exist half in news darknes, half in news light, anymore than it can exist half-slave, half-free."

Representative A. Leonard Allen, Democrat, of Louisiana, told the House today President Truman and the American people "should demand" that Great Britain "do her part in the Pacific war."

Representative Allen said Britain has "made all sorts of promises" about helping out in the Japanese war "but I have looked in vain to find where a single British foot soldier has landed" in that theater.

Republican, of Michigan, then told the House that General of the Army George C. Marshall was asked recently by the appropriations committee about the function Britain will play in the Pacific "and he assured us England is anxious to do her part."

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Stettinius

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Tells Senators Charter Is 'Truly Effective Instrument for Lasting Peace'

Former Secretary Stresses Role of Economic Council

Stettinius Says Task of Raising World's Living Standards Will Be of Paramount Importance, in Explaining Charter to Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The complete text of the statement by former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius jr. to today's opening of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the United Nations charter:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Foreign Relations Committee:

You have asked me to appear before you as the first witness in your consideration of the United Nations charter and the statute of the International Court of Justice. I am honored to accept your invitation.

One week ago today the President submitted the charter to the Senate for ratification. May I also formally submit to you on his behalf the report which I made to him as chairman of the United States delegation at the San Francisco Conference. This report deals with the results of the conference and is fully documented. It was prepared quickly because we felt it important that the full and specific information it contains should be made available to the Senate and the public at the earliest possible moment.

I have been informed that the committee desires to begin the hearings by receiving from me an introductory statement summarizing the principal provisions of the charter, and then to ask me such questions as the members may consider pertinent. I am prepared to make such a statement.

I

First, however, I wish to make full acknowledgement of the great part taken by members of Congress, and particularly by members of the United States Senate, in making this charter possible and in framing its provisions.

The Connally and Fulbright resolutions, passed in the fall of 1943 by the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively, expressed the will and purpose of Congress that the United States join with other sovereign nations in establishing as soon as possible an international organization to maintain peace and security.

These resolutions, giving full support to the Moscow fournation declaration, gave renewed impetus to the preparatory work which had been undertaken in the Department of State under the direction of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull. Members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and of the House Foreign Affairs Committee participated in all these preparations. Their advice was constantly sought and was invaluable. In July, 1944, a United States draft proposal was completed as a result of this work. This draft, together with similar drafts submitted by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China, became the basis of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, just as the Dumbarton Oaks proposals themselves became the basis of the charter.

Half of the United States delegation at the San Francisco Conference was composed of members of Congress. Your chairman, Senator Connally, and his distinguished colleague, Senator Vandenberg, acted as vice-chairmen of the delegation. They played outstanding roles in the writing of this charter. They were leading figures at the United Nations Conference and their contributions to its success did honor to themselves, the Senate and the country.

I wish also to pay high tribute to Congressman Bloom and Congressman Eaton, who represented the House with such distinction, and to the two able and influential public members of the delegation, Dean Gildersleeve and Commander Stassen. Mr. Hull, whom President Roosevelt rightly called "the father of the United Nations," was not present, but we were in daily communication with him and his wise counsel was invaluable. Finally, President Truman, your colleague for so many years, guided our efforts with clear vision and a sure hand. His leadership contributed greatly to our success.

From first to last Congress and the executive branch of the government have worked hand in hand and with no thought of partisanship in this endeavor. The whole American people have also participated directly to an extent never approached before. The Dumbarton Oaks proposals were submitted to their scrutiny, criticism and advice seven months before the San Francisco Conference began, and the results of that public examination are reflected in many of the changes made at San Francisco. Forty-two non-governmental organizations representing labor, agriculture, industry, the churches, veterans and other groups were represented by consultants to the United States delegation at the conference. They, too, exercised an important influence in the construction of the charter.

This charter is not the work of any single nation. It is the work of fifty nations. But the influence of the United States in the framing of its provisions has been of the utmost importance. I believe that this is due in a very large degree to the close working relationship developed between the Executive and Congress, with direct participation by the public. This has made it possible for all America to speak more surely with a united and compelling voice in international affairs.

II

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The United Nations Charter is both a binding agreement to preserve peace and to advance human progress and a constitutional document creating the international machinery by which nations can co-operate to realize these purposes in fact.

The purposes of the United Nations are: The maintenance of international peace and security; the development of friendly relations among nations based on respect for the equal rights and self-determination of peoples; co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

Members of the organization are pledged to carry out in good faith the obligations of the charter. They are pledged: To settle their disputes peacefully in such a way that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered; not to use force or the threat of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations; to give the organization every assistance in any action it takes under the charter, and to refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members. It is not authorized to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. However, a claim of domestic jurisdiction cannot be used to prevent enforcement measures by the Security Council in dealing with a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression by any future aggressor.

The charter provides six principal instruments for the realization of its purposes and principles. They are the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat.

The Security Council is both an enforcement agency and an agency to help nations settle their disputes peacefully in such a manner that enforcement measures may be unnecessary.

The General Assembly is a forum for discussion and recommendation on any matter within the scope of the charter.

The Economic and Social Council is an instrument for the development of those international economic and social conditions essential to lasting peace.

The International Court of Justice is an institution through which the principles of international justice and law may be developed and increasingly applied to relations between countries.

The Trusteeship Council assists in the supervision of an international trusteeship system for some dependent areas.

The Secretariat is the permanent civil service of the United Nations.

III

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THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The charter places the major responsibility for the maintenance and enforcement of international peace and security with the Security Council. The Security Council will not meet merely from time to time. The charter provides that it shall function continuously and that its members shall always be represented at the seat of the organization.

The council has the duty of helping to bring about by peaceful means the adjustment or settlement of international disputes. These include such methods as conciliation, mediation, arbitration, judicial settlement and resort to regional agencies as well as any other peaceful means the parties to a dispute my choose. If necessary the council may itself recommend the terms of settlement, as well as methods of settlement or adjustment.

Should these means fail, it is the duty of the Security Council to take whatever measures are necessary, including diplomatic and economic sanctions and the use of force, to prevent or suppress a threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.

All members of the organization are pledged to accept and carry out decisions of the Security Council made in fulfillment of these duties. They undertake to make available to the council, on its call armed forces, assistance and facilities in accordance with special agreements which are to be negotiated as soon as possible between the Security Council and the member nations. It is specified that within the limits of these agreements national air-force contingents should be immediately available for combined international enforcement action. The charter provides that these military agreements shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

There will also be a military staff committee consisting of the chiefs of staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives to advise and assist the council in its military requirements for the maintenance of international peace, the use of the forces at its disposal and in discharging its responsibilities in connection with the regulation of armaments. Thus, the military collaboration of the great powers, which has been so important a factor in assuring victory, will be continued and developed for the purpose of insuring peace.

When the military agreements have been made the Security Council will be ready at all times under these provisions with effective means at its disposal for prompt action against aggression, or a threat of aggression.

The relationship of regional security arrangements to the United Nations organization is also established by the charter. Because bitter experience has shown that a breach of the peace anywhere in the world may sooner or later threaten the security of all nations, the supremacy of the Security Council in enforcement measures to prevent aggression is established by the charter, except as concerns the enemy states of this war.

The charter contemplates that the United Nations organization may in time assume the responsibility for standing guard over the enemy states, but this responsibility is left for the present directly in the hands of the nations which have made victory possible in the present war. They will decide when to transfer this responsibility to the organization. The United States is, of course, one of the nations which retains this responsibility.

While no regional enforcement action may be taken without the consent of the Security Council — except against enemy states—the charter encourages the use of regional arrangements and agencies in the peaceful adjustment of local disputes. It also provides that should an armed attack occur against a member state, the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense may come into play until the Security Council has taken the necessary measures to maintain peace.

These provisions make possible the further development and strengthening of the inter-American system and its integration with the world system in such a way that the act of Chapultepec can be put on a permanent basis in conformity with the charter.

IV

VOTING PROVISIONS

The provisions for membership and voting in the Security Council agreed upon at San Francisco were so drawn up as to enable the Security Council to discharge, with the best chance of success, its responsibility for the maintenance of peace with justice.

Five nations are given permanent membership in the council —the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and France. These nations possess most of the industrial and military resources of the world. They will have to bear the principal responsibility for maintaining peace in the foreseeable future. The provisions of membership recognize this inescapable fact.

The five powers do not, however, form a majority of the

members of the council. Six members are elected by the General Assembly from among all the other United Nations. This is the first of several checks and balances provided for in the charter in order to safeguard the rights of smaller nations.

The voting provisions for the Security Council also recognize the special powers and responsibilities of the great nations. A majority of seven members, which includes all five of the permanent members, is required in any decision by the council for dealing with a dispute either by peaceful means or by enforcement action, except that a party to a dispute must abstain from voting in the peaceful settlement stage.

There has been a great deal of discussion of these voting provisions, and I should like to request permission to place in the record my statement of March 5, 1945, Mr. Grew's statement of March 24 and the interpretive statement by the delegations of the four sponsoring governments on June 7, all of which are on this subject. I think they will prove useful to the committee.

The requirement for unanimity of the five great nations has been criticized because each of them can exercise a veto. I submit that these five nations, possessing most of the world's power to break or preserve peace, must agree and act together if peace is to be maintained, just as they have had to agree and act together in order to make possible a United Nations victory in this war.

The question is asked—what would happen if one of the five permanent members used the unanimity rule to veto enforcement action against itself? The answer is plain. If one of these nations ever embarked upon a course of aggression a major war would result, no matter what the membership and voting provisions of the Security Council might be.

The charter does not confer any power upon the great nations which they do not already possess in fact. Without the charter the power of these nations to make or break the peace would still exist. What the charter does is to place special and binding obligations upon the great nations to use— in unity together for peace, not separately for war—the power that is already in their hands. The unanimity rule is an expression of those special obligations and of their commensurate responsibilities.

With an important exception, the unanimity rule applies to peaceful settlement as well as to enforcement action, because any action toward settling a dispute peacefully may lead to the necessity for enforcement measures. Once the council orders an investigation or takes a similar action in a dispute, it must be prepared to follow through with whatever further measures, including the use of force, may ultimately be necessary. And this must be clear to the states involved in the dispute. If it were not, the authority and prestige which the council needs in order to secure peaceful settlements of disputes might be fatally weakened. That is why the five permanent members are required to agree and vote together from the beginning of any dispute on which the council takes action.

The power of veto does not, however, apply to consideration and discussion of a dispute by the council before action is taken. Thus the right of any nation to bring a dispute before the council and to obtain a hearing of its case cannot be blocked. Furthermore, no member of the council—and this includes the permanent members—can vote in any decision involving peaceful settlement of a dispute to which it is a party. By this provision the five permanent members must submit themselves to the same processes of peaceful adjustment and settlement that apply to any other member nation.

Additional checks are provided against abuse of their voting powers by the five permanent members. Any decision by the council in either the peaceful settlement or enforcement stage requires at least seven votes. Thus at least two of the smaller nations on the council must agree with the five permanent members before the council can take action. The charter also provides that the general assembly, where the five major powers possess no special voting powers, may make recommendations to the council on any question relating to peace and security not being dealt with by the council. It provides, further, that the council must report at least once a year to the General Assembly on all measures it has taken to maintain peace. These provisions mean that the council must act under the watchful eye of the whole organization, and its members can quickly be held accountable before world opinion if they are derelict in their duty.

There is still another, and more compelling, reason why the power of veto is not likely to be abused, or even to be exercised at all except in unusual circumstances. That is the compelling desire and need of the five great nations to work together for peace. Twice in thirty years they have been Allies against aggression. Their common interest in preventing another war is fully as urgent as that of any other nation. Under this charter they assume sacred obligations and heavy responsibilities for the maintenance of peace with justice. They do not assume these obligations and responsibilities lightly. They do so because it is in the vital national interest of each one of them to see that these obligations and responsibilities are fulfilled.

I believe that I speak for the entire United States delegation when I say that the requirement for unanimity among the five permanent members, with the safeguards that have been provided, is not only essential to the success of the United Nations Organization in the years immediately ahead, but that it recognizes and confirms a power which a majority of Americans believe the United States should have in view of the great responsibilities our country must inevitably assume for the maintenance of world peace.

The special position of the United States and the four other permanent members of the Security Council is also recognized in the provisions for ratification both of the charter and of later amendments to the charter.

The charter itself will come into force when it has been ratified by the five permanent members of the council and a majority of the other signatory states. Amendments will come into force when they have been adopted by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly or of a special conference called for the purpose and have been ratified by two-thirds of the member states, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

It should be noted that there is no power of veto over the adoption of amendments. The Security Council does not vote on amendments at all. The power of veto applies only to their ratification by the nations concerned.

In practice no important amendments to the charter are likely to be adopted in the near future unless there is unanimous, or virtuallly unanimous, agreement upon them and ratification is regarded as assured. The General Assembly is not a legislative body. It is an international meeting of the representatives of sovereign nations. The act of voting on an important matter, therefore, is not likely to take place until all the means of adjustment usual in negotiations among nations have been brought to bear in order to reach a common viewpoint. At the San Francisco Conference there was no veto, and the two-thirds rule applied. Yet the provisions of the charter were adopted unanimously.

I feel that much of the criticism of the voting provisions of the charter arises from failure to remember that the United Nations is neither a federal union nor a world state and that voting procedures among its sovereign member nations cannot necessarily be judged on the same basis as voting procedures in a state legislature or in the Congress.

As the peoples and governments gain experience and confidence in world organization in the years ahead I hope that they will learn to apply and adapt to international affairs many more of the principles and techniques of democracy. But I believe it would be fatal to this hope if we were to attempt now to go beyond what the nations are clearly ready to undertake today. The charter affords full opportunity for later amendments whenever a sufficient majority of the people of the world is ready to go farther.

V

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Just as the existing distribution among nations of the power to maintain peace is recognized in the provisions for the Security Council, so the principle of the sovereign equality of all member states is recognized in the provisions for the General Assembly. In the General Assembly every member nation, large or small, has one vote.

It is the function of the General Assembly to develop in practice those friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples which is declared as one of the objectives of the United Nations.

The General Assembly may discuss and make recommendations either to the Security Council or to the members on any matter within the scope of the charter. It may call to the attention of the Council any situations likely to endanger the peace and make recommendations on any questions relating to peace and security not being dealt with by the Council. It will receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretary General.

The General Assembly has the further power to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situations regardless of origin likely to impair the general welfare, including situations resulting from violation of the purposes and principles of the organization. This is one of the most important provisions in the charter for peaceful change and for the correction of injustices present or future.

Because the United Nations is an organization of sovereign states, the General Assembly does not have legislative power. It can recommend, but it cannot impose its recommendations upon the member states. It has, however, virtually all the other powers of a free deliberative body. Senator Vandenburg has justly characterized it as "the town meeting of the world." Its authority is sufficient to make it effective as the keeper of the world's conscience and as the watchman over the international behavior of every member of the United Nations and over the other agencies of the organization.

One of the principal purposes of the United Nations is the removal of the economic and social causes of international conflict and war. Responsibility for discharging the functions of the organization in this connection is vested by the charter in the General Assembly and, under the assembly's authority, in the Economic and Social Council.

In its chapters on economic and social co-operation, the charter spells out in more detail the economic and social purposes of the United Nations. These include the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development; solutions of international economic, social, health and related problems, and international cultural and educational co-operation. The Economic and Social Council is also charged, under the General Assembly's authority, with the principal responsibility for promoting universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

The Economic and Social Council will consist of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly.

In the field of its responsibility, the Economic and Social Council has the power to make studies, reports and recommendations, to prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly and to call international conferences.

Subject to the General Assembly's approval, it is empowered to make agreements with specialized intergovernmental agencies concerned with international trade and finance, labor, agriculture and other related fields in order to bring them into relationship with the United Nations organization as a whole and to make recommendations for co-ordinating their activities. It is then authorized to obtain regular reports from these agencies on their work and on the steps they have taken to give effect to its recommendations or those of the Assembly.

The Economic and Social Council will also set up a Commission for the Promotion of Human Rights, commissions in economic and social fields and such other commissions as may be required. The Commission on Human Rights will have the power to prepare an international bill of rights for submission to the member states for approval.

Like the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council has no power to impose its recommendations on the member states. But, as I reported to the President, this "power to study and report and recommend—and the power to call conferences and prepare draft conventions and require reports of progress—is a power which can be counted on to go a long way toward translating humanitarian aspirations into human gains."

In the next ten or fifteen years the work of the Economic and Social Council and its related agencies in helping to restore a shattered world and to achieve better living conditions for all peoples will be on paramount importance. If the United Nations co-operate effectively toward these ends they will have gone far toward eliminating in advance the causes of another world war a generation hence. If they fail there will be instead widespread depressions and economic warfare which would fatally undermine the world organization. No provisions that can be written into the charter will enable the Security Council to make the world secure from war if men and women have no security in their homes and in their jobs.

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VI

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The fourth major instrument of international co-operation for which the charter provides is the International Court of Justice. The court provides the means by which international disputes of a legal character can be settled "in conformity with the principles of justice and international law," as stated in the purposes of the United Nations. The charter states the general rule that such disputes should be referred to the International Court. The statute of the International Court, which is annexed to the charter, does not provide for compulsory jurisdiction. It does, however, include an optional clause under which members of the United Nations may agree in advance to submit all their justiciable disputes to the court for settlement.

The charter provides that

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whenever disputes are referred to the court its decisions shall be binding on the parties and that any member of the United Nations, party to such a dispute, must comply with the decisions of the court. If it fails to do so the matter may be brought to the attention of the Security Council for appropriate action.

The International Court will also have a most important part to play in the further development and strengthening of international law, just as the courts of England and America have helped to form the common law. The court will be the subject of separate testimony before this committee by Mr. Green Hackworth, legal adviser of the Department of State and our member of the committee on the court at San Francisco.

VII

TRUSTEESHIP

In addition to these four overall instruments of international action the charter includes a Declaration of Principles and Purposes regarding all non-self-governing territories and provides for an international trusteeship system under which some of these territories may be placed by later agreement.

In the general declaration the member nations accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of the inhabitants of all dependent territories over which they have responsibility. They are pledged to insure the political, economic, social and educational advancement of such peoples and to assist them in the "progressive development of their free political institutions." They are pledged to develop self-government for all dependent peoples.

I wish to emphasize that this pledge includes the right to independence for those peoples who aspire to it and are able to exercise its responsibilities. That was the view of the United States delegation, and the Committee on Trusteeship at San Francisco unanimously concurred in that interpretation.

This declaration of international obligations regarding all dependent peoples is the first of its character in the history of international relations. No similar obligations were assumed under the Covenant of the League of Nations, which provided only for a mandate system applicable to territories and colonies detached from Germany and Turkey after the last war.

The international trusteeship system of the present charter will apply to such territories as may be placed under it by later agreements among the states directly concerned. The charter itself does not place any territories now held under mandate, territories taken from enemy states as a result of the present war, and other territories voluntarily placed under the system.

The objectives of the trusteeship system include the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the dependent peoples concerned and their development toward self-government or independence, together with encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. These provisions constitute another long step forward from the League of Nations mandate system.

A Trusteeship Council is created to assist the General Assembly in carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic. Membership in the Trusteeship Council will be divided equally between those United Nations administering trust territories and those which do not, but it must include the five permanent members of the Security Council. Annual reports for each non-strategic trust territory must be made to the General Assembly on the basis of a questionnaire prepared by the Trusteeship Council.

Strategic areas may be designated in trusteeship agreements and in these areas all functions of the organizations are to be exercised by the Security Council, with the assistance of the Trusteeship Council.

Both the War and Navy Departments participated fully in framing the trusteeship provisions of the charter. Furthermore, both departments have certified that they are of the opinion that the military and strategic implications of the charter as a whole are in accord with the security interests of the United States.

No commitment is made to place any particular area, strategic or non-strategic, under the trusteeship system. The charter thus leaves for future determination to what extent and under what terms islands in the Pacific which are taken from Japan at the end of the present war are to be placed under the trusteeship system. Any agreement into which the United States might enter to this end would have to be on terms satisfactory to us.

VIII

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

The charter names the Secretariat as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, together with the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice and the Trusteeship Council. The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council and is the chief administrative officer of the organization. The charter provides that the Secretary General and the staff of the international secretariat "shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority" and shall be responsible only to the organization, so that they may be international civil servants.

IX

These, gentlemen—in summary—are the main provisions of the United Nations charter. In my report to the President you will find a much fuller exposition. The charter is not, of course, a perfect instrument. I am sure it will be improved with time as the United Nations gain experience in its application. But I believe it offers to the United States and to the world a truly effective instrument for lasting peace.

The purposes and principles of the charter are those in which the great majority of the human race believe. The principal agencies which it will create—the agency for law enforcement, the public meeting the court of justice and the center for economic and social progress—are those which all self-governing peoples have developed and learned to use in their own affairs. The powers given to these instruments in the international field are those with which the most thorough possible consideration has shown the nations are now ready to endow them.

In short, the course which is charted by this document is one which I believe to be within the capacity of the nations at this period of world history to follow, and it is a course which leads in the direction of our highest aspirations for human advancement in a world at peace.

I believe our experience at San Francisco offered a convincing demonstration that this charter can be made to work. Much has been written about the disagreements at San Francisco. Actually, the area of agreement was always vastly wider than the area of disagreement. Attention was naturally directed to the differences among us because neither the five major powers, nor the committees of the conference, took up their time on all those matters about which they were already in agreement. What was significant about the conference was this—the differences were resolved and a charter for a strong and effective organization was unanimously adopted. I believe the five major nations proved at San Francisco beyond the shadow of any doubt that they can work successfully and in unity with each other and with the other United Nations under this charter.

In that firm belief I have come to testify before you today in favor of ratification of the charter by the Senate of the United States. No country has a greater stake than ours in a speedy beginning upon the task of realizing in fact the promise which the United Nations charter offers to the world.

11,000 TROOPS DUE ON FOUR TRANSPORTS

NEW YORK, July 9—(AP) Four transports carrying more than 11,000 United States troops, including Maj. Gen. Harold W. Blakeley, commander of the 4th Infantry division, and Maj. Gen. Warren F. P. Draper, chief of the Public Health Branch of the Civil Affairs division, are expected to arrive here tomorrow from Europe.

The two generals will arrive aboard the Troopship Hermitage, which will bring 5,843 men of the 8th Infantry Regiment of the 4th division.

The other three transports are: The Hawaiian Shipper, with 2,259 engineers of the 8th Infantry division and a mixed group of other units; the Sea Pike, with 2,616 troops; the Tristam Dalton, with 381 troops.

SEAMEN PROTEST SLASH IN BONUS

NEW YORK, July 9 — (AP) Merchant seamen on furlough and their wives will begin picketing War Shipping Administration offices in 45 United States cities tomorrow at 8 a.m. in protest against a proposed reduction in seamen's bonuses.

Howard McKenzie, chairman of the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.) negotiating committee, said in announcing the action, that seamen will not leave ships in port to participate.

One group of 20 furloughed seamen and their wives will leave tonight for Washington, he said, to picket the office of Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

A telegram to NMU offices instructed pickets to carry signs reading "We have not struck. We will not strike. We'll keep 'em sailing. But don't let Admiral Land torpedo us with wage cuts while we're carrying war materials to your boys."

The bonus reduction, effective July 15, would lower bonuses to 33 1-3 per cent of base pay in the Atlantic ocean and part of the Pacific, and 66 2-3 per cent in all other waters except far eastern Pacific and part of the Indian ocean, where 100 per cent bonuses, plus $5 per day, would be paid.

The bonuses, paid for voyages in war zones, were ordered reduced by the WSA with the end of the European war.

The union has interpreted the reductions as "wage cuts." Base pay of ordinary seamen is 34 1-2 cents per hour without bonuses, and NMU officers said the War Labor board minimum wage for American shore workers was 55 cents an hour.

Belgian Mother Inquires About Daughter's Fiance

ST. LOUIS, July 9—(AP) A Belgium mother whose daughter, an only child, is in love with a St. Louis soldier, has written the mayor of St. Louis for information about the boy's family.

Mayor A. P. Kaufmann said today he had received a letter addressed "to the burgermaster of the town of Sint Lewis", written in French and signed "Madame J. Olivier" of Liege, Belgium.

The letter said the soldier's parents were a Mr. and Mrs. Baker who live on Minnesota avenue. The mayor's assistants said they had located a Baker family at a Minnesota avenue address who have a son, T-Sgt. William M. Baker, in Europe.

Mrs. Baker said her son had not written of the romance, but that she believed the letter referred to her son.

The letter to the mayor explained: "We have been receiving the son of this family in our home for several months and a tender affection has developed between my young daughter and this soldier.

"Since we have only this one child, we would like to be sure of her well-being and to know to whom we are entrusting her care.

"This soldier has left for Germany, but he continues to return on leave to our home and this week he has asked for our daughter in marriage. Evidently she is going to accept, but he is young and does not consider that we know nothing of his antecedents. So we have thought of you, sir, hoping you will be able to give us this information as soon as possible, if you please, as you understand that our young people are anxious. My daughter is 20, and he is 23."

Sgt. Baker is 23. "I'll write the mother right away and tell her it's all right," his mother said. "My boy is a good boy. He's due to come home soon and it look's like he'll bring a bride."

3 'SHANGRI-LA' SURVIVORS HOME

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., July 9 — (AP) Back from a primitive "Shangri La" into which they were plunged by a tragic plane crash, a pretty little WAC corporal and two Army men flew in today from the South Pacific.

Only they, of 23 persons, survived as an Army transport, on a sightseeing trip, crashed into a mountain side above an isolated valley in New Guinea.

"I always felt sure we'd get out all right," said Cpl. Margaret Hastings, 30, of Oswego, N. Y. "I don't know why—I suppose I just had that much faith in the Army."

It was faith well placed, for a month and a half after the crash the Army air arm reached down to lift them to freedom in a daring rescue by glider.

Two Wear Bandages

Corporal Hastings and Sgt. Kenneth Deck[illegible], Wash., still wore bandages over burns suffered in the plane crash.

Third of the party, Lt. John S. McCollom, 26, of Trenton, Mo., was injured less seriously.

They will go by air to Army process centers near their homes, and then will be given leaves.

Miss Hastings didn't bother much with glamor during the long stay on the floor of the hidden valley, a place peopled with friendly and happy natives of the most primitive type.

All agreed that no romantic attachments were formed. The blue-eyed WAC wore a school class ring on her engagement finger. Lieut. McCollom has a heart interest in Dayton, Ohio, he disclosed, without revealing the name.

Natives Friendly

The natives in the deep valley were friendly and happy, the rescued party said. "I don't think they wash very often," Margaret added.

Their first glimpse of natives came as 25 or 30 of them filed out of a wilderness path. "We turned on a smile and prayed," said Lieut. McCollom.

"Then," Margaret continued, "One of the older men—we named him Pete—suddenly walked closer and stuck out his hand to shake we certainly were relieved."

Three Reach California After New Guinea Rescue

Burns Still Bandaged; Wac Corrects Some Reports

HAMILTON FIELD, Calif., July 9 (AP).—A Wac corporal and two [illegible] Army men, the survivors of the plane crash in Dutch New Guinea on May 13 that cost twenty lives, arrived today by plane from the South Pacific, en route to their homes for leave.

It was originally intended that the three should go together to Washington. This plan was changed to enable them to go to Army processing centers nearest their homes.

The three, still wearing bandages over burns suffered in the crash into a New Guinea valley surrounded by 14,000-foot peaks.

are Corporal Margaret Hastings, thirty, of Owego, N. Y.; Lieutenant John S. McCollom, twenty-six, Trenton, Mo., and Sergeant Kenneth Decker, thirty-four, Kelso, Wash.

The little corporal—she weighs 100 pounds and stands five feet one and a half inches tall—contradicted two reports which had preceded her. She was not offered a throne by the natives of the hidden valley in New Guinea. She formed no romantic attachments for any of the men she was marooned with and has none at all.

Admiral Barbey Visions Jap Defeat by Summer of 1946

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—(AP) Vice Admiral Daniel E. Barbey, who has directed 56 amphibious landings—more than any other man in the world—said today American forces "can land anywhere in the world" and predicted victory over Japan by the summer of 1946.

"Whenever we choose to land, we can land anywhere on Japan or China," said the smiling, gray-haired commander of the Seventh Amphibious Force who is known throughout the southwest Pacific area as "Uncle Dan."

Headed For Washington

Barbey, who has put Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops ashore all the way from New Guinea to the Philippines and Borneo, arrived by air today from Manila. He is going to Washington for conferences.

The 56-year-old Admiral told a press conference in discussing the outcome of the war with the Japanese, "they're going to be licked.

"The military knows it and the government knows it. What remains to be seen is whether they will go on fighting until the country has been destroyed or until they can't fight anymore."

Whatever the Japanese do, Barbey said, "we can get 'em ashore," and win final victory in a year's time. Barbey speaks with authority—he has commanded amphibious landings beginning with Woodlark Island off New Guinea June 30, 1943, and ending with Balikpapan, Borneo, eight days ago.

Recognized as one of the founders of modern amphibious methods, he has landed more than a million men and 1,500,000 tons of cargo since he took over as General MacArthur's amphibious off
rocket-firing LCI (landi
fantry) is one of Barbe
innovations, and he won the
of merit for work in the A
landings.

Suicide Attacks Serious

"The kamikaze suicide attacks are serious," he said. "Anything is serious in war that causes damage. They have damaged our ships and killed our men. However, although they have hurt us, the question is whether we haven't hurt their air force more.

"I think the Japanese air force is deteriorating at a rapid rate, and to a great extent I believe the Kamikazes are responsible.

"No loss we have suffered to date has been commensurate with our gains, nor have they (the Kamikazes) delayed us one day. Anything that will destroy their power is to our advantage."

Barbey said one of the steps necessary for successful landings on the Asiatic mainland is local air control, which he said "we are now in position to attain." If land-based planes can't maintain that superiority alone, then carrier-based aircraft can be called on to throw their power into the battle.

There was a note of awe in the Admiral's voice as he spoke of the "tremendous naval power" of the United States in the Pacific. It is "astounding," he said, adding that pre-invasion bombardment has enabled the Allies practically to clear out the beaches before the troops go ashore.

"Japan is a pretty big place and so is the coast of China," he went on. "We are on the offensive—we can choose our spot to land. It's impossible for the defenders to be strong everywhere."

He said both China and Japan had "excellent beaches."

Barbey revealed that Allied commanders expected the North Borneo operation would be tougher than it was. One reason it wasn't was that measures were taken to combat possible Japanese use of Balikpapan's rich oil deposits as a fire weapon. But two weeks of aerial pounding and the preparatory bombardment from the sea drove the Japs off the beaches and the flaming oil trick fizzled.

Barbey laughingly recalled the D-day incident at Balikpapan when Japanese snipers fired at him and General MacArthur. "The Navy beat the Army to the foxhole," he said. "I jumped in but General MacArthur stayed upright." He said the General has "great personal courage."

As to what he's going to do when Washington lets him:

"I'm not going fishing, I'm not going to play golf, I'm not even going to think. All I want to do is spend my time a-sittin'."

Jap Broadcasts Disclose Plans to Thwart 'Invasion'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—(AP) Japan, working feverishly under the "dark shadow of invasion," disclosed new moves today to mobilize its people and its resources against Allied assault.

Tokyo radio told of raids on the home islands of Kyushu and Honshu by 180 bombers and fighters flying from the former Japanese bases of Iwo and Okinawa, and reported American submarines and mine-laying B-29s attempted to blockade Japanese ports.

"The enemy is making a serious and calculated attempt to raze the Japanese mainland thoroughly before invasion and thus try to weaken all resistance before the decisive battle of the mainland is fought," said Domei News Agency in a dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Soldiers Distill Salt

Japanese troops, Domei said, are "entrenched in fortifications along the coast of Japan awaiting the enemy landing." They spend their idle time distilling salt from the sea.

The News Agency did not specify which of Japan's harbors had been targets of American submarines and Superforts dropping mines instead of bombs. It circulated the unconfirmed claim that "at least seven" enemy subs have been sunk since June.

Tokyo radio said 50 Okinawa-based Liberators, escorted by 40 Thunderbolts and Lightning fighters, raided the Omura area of Kyushu, on Omura bay, north of Nagasaki, early today. It skipped mention of any damage.

"About 50" Mustangs struck airfield installations around Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe in central Honshu, the enemy account said, causing only "light damage." Forty more Mustang fighters strafed Hamamatsu and Toyohashi, also on Honshu.

On the heels of a 10 percent reduction in staple food rations of Japans populace, the Imperial government has organized what its broadcasts described as a "Wartime Agricultural Corps" and "General Food Headquarters to help speed production of food. Prefectural authorities in northerly Hokkaido acted independently to bolster food corps.

A new "munitions arsenal" will be formed from a "certain armament factory," Domei reported guardedly, and a central agency will take over all raw materials for the iron and steel industries as well as distribution of all finished products.

"Thousands" of Singapore office workers, said the Japanese-operated Batavia radio, have become "fully aware of the critical war situation and the dark shadow of invasion," and have volunteered for labor service with military units. Furthermore, 24,000 Chinese, Malayans, Eurasians and Arabs are "standing by" in the occupied British Naval base for any emergency.

The newly-organized "National Volunteer Corps" of Korea has been inaugurated in that occupied country, now within range of Okinawa bombers. Other broadcasts told of the arrival of Ginjiro Fujiwara, former Japanese munitions minister and "special fighting strength inspector" in occupied Manchuria, at Keijo, capital of Korea, to inspect "vital industries."

A new Delhi, India, broadcast, aired by BBC said Indo-China's communications had been "almost completely paralyzed" by sabotage of Japanese installations coupled with Allied bombardment and coal rationing. And Tokyo said families of Army conscripts in northern China are "determined to remain" even though they expect heavier air raids and increased transportation difficulties.

Tokyo Admits Allied Accord.

San Francisco, July 9 (A. P.).—Preparing the Japanese people for Russo-Anglo-American co-operation in the forthcoming Big Three conference the Nippon Times said today that in spite of underlying differences that exist between the three nations they will continue a policy of outward co-operation in the matter of practical politics.

The editorial broadcast by radio Tokyo and intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission then lauded Russia.

JAPS ADMIT AIRCRAFT PLANTS SUFFER SETBACK

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—(AP) Tokyo admitted today that Japan's aircraft production on the Kyushu home island "aircraft arsenal" had "suffered a temporary setback" under the pounding of American bombs.

The radio broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Hochi reports from a Kyushu correspondent as saying that lagging aircraft production was an "undeniable fact, with the B-29 raids and subsequent factory demoralizations."

Underground aircraft factories, however, the article continued, were increasing production of the "latest and most superior planes."

Japan Training Singapore Fighters

San Francisco, July 9 (A. P.).—Japan is hastily training volunteer fighters from Korea to Singapore in firefighting and rescue drills, Japanese broadcasts reported today, in an effort to hold what's left of its war-won empire.

In Singapore 24,000 Chinese, Malayans, Eurasians and Arabs are "standing by" for an emergency, the Japanese-controlled Batavia radio said. In addition, thousands of Singapore office workers have "volunteered" for labor service. The first group began work Saturday on a "five-day construction job" to strengthen defenses.

tified as Suo Oya, chief of the Tokyo radio's editorial department.

In a broalcast reminiscent of German attempts to split the Allies, Oya predicted "America's difficulties in the Pacific in relation to the Soviets" would produce a "dramatic turn of events."

Parley Seen As Test

As heard by the Federal Communications Commission, the broadcast beamed to the United States predicted that the coming three-power conference at Potsdam would test the Soviet and American positions.

"How the United States Government," it added, "will survive this deadlock in the Pacific and in what complexion the American delegation will come out of Potsdam after a direct deal with the Soviets is worth waiting to see."

The tenor of the broadcast was similar to several heard recently, including one of the Japanese radio at Shanghai that Russia's "standing desire" was to "crush the ambitions of the imperialistic Americans to control East Asia."

'Bitter' Victory

Oya said American policy evidently was to bring Russia into the war against Japan, defeat Japan before Russia can recover from the European war, or "to bind the Soviets and their activities in Asia with some direct political understanding and then proceed with the decisive battle with Japan."

He asserted that "the presence of the Soviet power, consciousness of it, is making America's dream of victory in the Pacific extremely bitter."

JUL 10 1945

Okinawa Start Of U.S.-Soviet War, Jap Commentator Says

San Francisco, July 9 (AP)—A Tokyo radio propagandist declared today that "the day the Okinawa battle finished must be recorded by future historians as the first phase of the Soviet-American war."

"No battle beyond Okinawa can be planned by America without expecting some collision, in one form or another, directly or indirectly with Soviet interests in Asia," the propagandist, iden-

Colonel Asserts Guard Planned To Kill Captives

Reports Soldier Had Been

Drinking Beer Before He Fired on Nazi Prisoners

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah, July 9 (AP).—Colonel Arthur J. Ericsson, of the Ogden, Utah, prisoner of war command, said today Private Clarence V. Bertucci, twenty-three, of New Orleans, had admitted planning the mass killing of German prisoners of war which he carried out by spraying .30-caliber machine gun bullets through their tents, killing eight.

Twenty other prisoners were wounded as Bertucci fired three bursts, a total of 250 bullets, from a guard's tower at the Salina prisoner of war camp 150 miles south of Salt Lake City yesterday.

Colonel Ericsson said that the New Orleans soldier, at a hearing shortly after the killing, said he was not sorry about his act.

Colonel Ericsson said Bertucci had drunk several glasses of 3.2 beer at Salina about two hours before the shootings, but there was no evidence that the soldier was under the influence of liquor when he was taken into custody.

Bertucci was brought to the Fort Douglas hospital for a complete examination. Colonel C. K. Wing, director of the security and intelligence division of the 9th Service Command, said a full report would be made later.

Newspaper reporters were not allowed to see the soldier, who twice previously has been convicted at courts martial of leaving his post and of failure to do guard duty.

Karl Altkrueger, thirty-one, of Leubben, Germany, one of the wounded, told Bushnell General Hospital officers he and other prisoners dashed from their tents at the first rattle of shots.

Bullets were flying through tents and kicking up dust. He said he was struck in both feets an instant after he left the tent.

Bodies of the eight German dead were taken to the hospital, near Brigham, in northern Utah, and the wounded were taken to Bushnell and to Kearns, near Salt Lake City.

Bertucci, dark-haired and of slight build, served eight months with a field artillery unit in England, but was never at the battle front.

30.24 - 28253

Guard Kills Eight German PWs

American's Machine Gun Wounds Twenty Others in Utah Camp.

JUL 10 1945

Salina, Utah, July 9 (A. P.).—Machine gun bullets fired by an American soldier killed eight Germans and injured twenty others asleep in a prisoner-of-war camp. Why the soldier turned loose the barrage was a question still publicly unanswered today.

The shooting occurred early yesterday, a half hour after Pvt. Clarence Bertucci of New Orleans, La., had gone on duty as a guard at the camp housing prisoners working in central Utah farm fields.

Col. Arthur Ericsson, commander of the prisoner of war camp at Ogden, of which the camp here is a branch, said Bertucci, 23, suddenly fired from his post in a guard tower into a tent area in which the prisoners were housed.

Three bursts of fire, including in all 250 shots and lasting no more than fifteen seconds, ripped into the tents.

His ammunition expended, Bertucci yelled for more, Ericsson said, but was placed instead, under arrest on orders of the branch camp commander, Lieut. Albert I. Cornell.

In New Orleans, Bertucci's widowed mother said an Army officer who notified her of the incident expressed the opinion the soldier had gone berserk.

Mother Non-plussed.

"Something must have happened to him," said Mrs. Mary Bertucci, adding that she could not understand her son's action.

A board of inquiry interviewed Bertucci, officers and men at the camp and the prisoners. Bertucci's story, however, was not disclosed and Ericsson said it and other testimony would be handed on to the security and intelligence officer at Ninth Service Command headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Bertucci will be held in custody, Ericsson added, pending consideration of the inquiry board's report.

Ericsson said a spokesman for the Germans, First Sergt. Hans Fertig, testified at the inquiry that he had never heard threats exchanged between guards and prisoners, but said that the presence of machine guns on the towers made prisoners fear just such an incident as occurred.

Commandant's Action.

Cornell said he was at work in his office near the guard tower when the first burst of machine-gun fire sounded. He raced to a window, then out of doors as a second blast was fired. Just as he reached the base of the guard tower a third burst of machine-gun fire rang out.

Bertucci was stationed with a field artillery unit in England for eight months, but saw no battle action, Ericsson said.

Bodies of the dead prisoners were taken to Bushnell General Hospital at Brigham, Utah, and the wounded were taken there and to the station hospital at Kearns Overseas Replacement Depot near Salt Lake City.

Condition of eight was said to be serious.

Arrangements were made for a delegation of prisoners to attend funeral services for their slain comrades at Fort Douglas.

At Washington, the War Department said that Bertucci's service record showed two courts-martial. The first was a summary court-martial in January, 1944, while he was stationed in England on a charge that he "left his proper station" and he was restricted to the company area for two months as a penalty. In January of this year he was given a special court-martial for failure to do guard duty at Camp McLean, Tex., and was sentenced to three months' confinement at hard labor.

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-EMPIRE DELEGATES ATTENDING THE FIRST MEETING TODAY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AIR TRANSPORT COUNCIL HEARD UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION CHAIRMAN VISCOUNT SWINTON DECLARE "THE SAME KIND OF AGREEMENT WE MAKE TOGETHER WE WILL MAKE MOST GLADLY WITH OTHER COUNTRIES."

ASSERTING THE DELEGATES WERE MEETING ON THE EVE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION, SWINTON SAID THE COMMONWEALTH COUNCIL WAS DETERMINED TO GIVE THAT ORGANIZATION ITS FULLEST SUPPORT.

THE DELEGATES REPRESENTED AUSTRALIA, CANADA, INDIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, NEW ZEALAND, SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

QQ1015AEW

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT MARTA EGGERTH, GERMAN FILM ACTRESS, HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT MILAN, "WHERE SHE HAD LIVED UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME."

RILLED

THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS SAID THE SWISS RADIO HAD REPORTED SHE WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE HIDDEN A GERMAN ACTOR WHO HAD APPEARED IN NAZI PROPAGANDA FILMS.

SN1031PEW

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-- THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SOVIET RUSSIA HAD SIGNED A TRADE TREATY WITH THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT AT WARSAW WHEREBY THE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD ACCORD EACH OTHER "MOST FAVORED NATION" STATUS.

THE AGREEMENT WAS SAID TO PROVIDE FOR AN EXCHANGE OF GOODS TOTALLING $120,000,000 DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 1945.

JUL 10 1945

REW-JA-435A

LONDON, JULY 9--(AP)--THE DAILY MAIL, STAUNCH CONSERVATIVE PARTY SUPPORTER, CONCEDED TODAY THAT WE A CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT IS POSSIBLE IN THE BRITISH ELECTION.

"IF THE VOTING WAS AS CLOSE AS THE REPORTS SAY, ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN JULY 26 WHEN THE RESULTS WILL BE ANNOUNCED AFTER RECEIPT OF THE SOLDIER VOTE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"THE CONSERVATIVES CAN WIN

JUL 10 1945

THEIR CANDIDATES JUST [illegible] SCRAPING HOME IN A NUMBER OF [illegible] VITAL CONSTITUENCIES, OR THEY CAN HAVE LOST THE ELECTION AGAINST THE COMBINED VICTORIES OF THE PARTIES OF THE LEFT.*

MOST [illegible] CONSERVATIVE PAPERS HAVE BEEN CLAIMING CERTAIN VICTORY FOR THEIR PARTY. JUL 10 1945

APL THROUGH SECOND 0436 MB/440A

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-- THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTING A TASS DISPATCH FROM VIENNA, SAID TODAY THE [illegible] NEW AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT HAD ISSUED A DECREE REESTABLISHING THE NATIONAL BANK WHICH WAS CLOSED DURING THE OCCUPATION BY THE GERMANS, WHO TOOK MOST OF ITS GOLD RESERVE.

THE BROADCAST ALSO SAID THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT HAD SET UP A COMMISSION TO DIRECT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CREDIT, WITH POWER TO DECIDE WHAT ENTERPRISES SHOULD BE GRANTED CREDIT TO [illegible] SPEED ECONOMIC REHABILITATION.

JUL 10 1945

APL DOANES -0600--JA- 445A

LONDON, JULY 9-(AP)-- JOHN AVERY, 33-YEAR-OLD SON OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA, WAS HELD FOR FURTHER HEARING JULY 20 TODAY IN BOW STREET COURT ON A CHARGE OF VIOLATING THE TREASON ACT OF 1351 BY BROADCASTING FASCIST PROPAGANDA TO ENGLAND DURING THE WAR. ADJOURNMENT APPLICATION FOR [illegible] WAS MADE BY THE PROSECUTION, WHICH EXPLAINED THAT THE FORTHCOMING TREASON TRIAL OF WILLIAM JOYCE, (LORD HAW HAW), WHO BROADCAST FROM BERLIN FOR THE NAZIS, WOULD KEEP IT BUSY UNTIL THAT DATE.

AVERY WAS RETURNED TO ENGLAND FROM ITALY SATURDAY. HE HAD BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY LAST APRIL.

JUL 10 1945

APR FONDES 01057--JA--517A

30.24-28255

LONDON, JULY 9(AP)- [redacted] RELIABLE SOURCES IN

LONDON SAID TONIGHT THAT ANGLO-AMERICAN DIPLOMATS ARE ANTICIPATING

A STRONG DEMAND BY [redacted] STALIN FOR CONCERTED ACTION BY MAJOR POWERS TO

FORCE SPAIN TO DEMOCRATIZE HER GOVERNMENT OR LOSE [redacted] INFLUENCE IN

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

JUL 10 1945

THE QUESTION OF SPAIN'S STATUS PROBABLY WILL REACH THE

"BIG THREE" CONFERENCE TABLE ON THE ISSUE OF RUSSIA'S REQUEST TO

PARTICIPATE IN FRENCH-BRITISH-AMERICAN DISCUSSIONS ON THE RETURN OF

TANGIER TO AN INTERNATIONAL ZONE.

-singleton city-1 ADDED

BY JAMES P. KING

JUL 10 1945

LONDON, JULY 9(AP)-AN APPEAL TO THE "BIG THREE" TO ESTABLISH

PALESTINE AS A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH UNDER "THE JOINT RESPONSIBILITY OF THE

UNITED NATIONS" WAS MADE TODAY BY DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, PRESIDENT OF THE

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA.

HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT 5,000,000 JEWS WERE SLAIN BY

THE NAZIS, REPRESENTING "SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THEIR TOTAL NUMBER BEFORE THE

WAR IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE OUTSIDE OF RUSSIA."

DR. GOLDSTEIN SAID A JEWISH NATIONAL HOME FOR THE 1,000,000

SURVIVING JEWS WAS A QUESTION OF "LIFE AND DEATH." [redacted] BRITAIN SHOULD CHANGE

THE POLICY PERMITTING IMMIGRATION OF 75,000 JEWS TO [redacted] PALESTINE WITHIN

FIVE YEARS.

JUL 10 1945

"THE JEWISH PEOPLE," HE ASSERTED, "EXPECTED THAT THE END OF THE

EUROPEAN WAR WOULD END THE INHUMAN RESTRICTIONS ON JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND

COLONIZATION IN PALESTINE. IT IS A SARDONIC PARADOX THAT OF ALL PLACES PALESTINE

SHOULD BE THE PLACE WHERE JEWS ARE SUBJECTED TO RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS

DISCRIMINATION IN REGARD TO THE VITAL MATTER OF IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT ON

THE LAND."

DR. GOLDSTEIN DECLARED "AMERICAN JEWS FEEL UNEASY OVER THE

SITUATION AND LOOK FOR A CHANGE," AND ADDED: "TO DENY PALESTINE TO THE JEWISH

PEOPLE WOULD BE TO CONFER A POSTHUMOUS VICTORY UPON HITLER."

DR. GOLDSTEIN, IN EUROPE TO STUDY JEWISH REHABILITATION WORK

IN FRANCE, ITALY, SWITZERLAND AND BELGIUM, SAID HE SPOKE FOR 80 PERCENT OF

WORLD JEWRY AND EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE

READY TO SHARE IN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF ESTABLISHING PALESTINE AS A JEWISH COMMONWEALTH. BARRING JEWS FROM PALESTINE UNDER THE BRITISH "WHITE PAPER," HE ASSERTED, CONSTITUTED A "DEATH WARRANT."

JUL 10 1945

-jimkings 1125pmjuly10-

LONDON, JULY 9 -(AP)- BRITAIN'S HOUSING REFORMERS CAME OUT IN THE OPEN TODAY AND DEFINITELY ANNOUNCED THAT THEY WOULD KEEP ON INSTALLING HOMELESS FAMILIES INTO LONG VACANT HOUSES UNTIL "EVERY EMPTY HOUSE IN THIS COUNTRY IS OCCUPIED."

THE MOVEMENT STARTED IN THE SEASIDE RESORT TOWN OF BRIGHTON AND SPREAD TO LONDON THIS AFTERNOON AS LEADERS MET IN THE BATTERED CAPITAL TO MAP FURTHER PLANS.

HAROLD STEER, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS SECRETARY OF THE BRIGHTON COMMITTEE, SAID THAT "WE HAVE COME OUT INTO THE OPEN. WE WANT TO DISPEL ANY ILLUSION THAT BRIGHTON HAS A HOODED KLU KLUX KLAN STALKING THE STREETS AT NIGHT. WE ARE NOT A SECRET SOCIETY ANY LONGER."

STEER REVEALED THAT TOWN AUTHORITIES ALREADY HAD ACCOMMODATED THE LEADERS OF THE VIGILANTES AND HAD ADVISED THEM NOT TO TAKE THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS.

HE POINTED OUT THAT ONE THIRD OF BRITAIN'S HOUSING SUFFERED FROM BOMBING RAIDS -- 200,000 HOMES WERE DESTROYED, 250,000 DAMAGED SERIOUSLY, AND 400,000 OTHERS DAMAGED SLIGHTLY -- AND THAT THIS PRESENTED ONE OF THE BIGGEST PROBLEMS FACING THE NATION, ALREADY SHORT OF CRAFTSMEN AND MATERIALS.

JUL 10 1945

SPOKESMEN FOR THE VIGILANTES HAVE REPEATEDLY EMPHASIZED THAT THEIR CAMPAIGN WAS DIRECTED PRINCIPALLY AGAINST LANDLORDS WHO WERE PURPOSELY KEEPING THEIR HOUSES VACANT, EITHER BECAUSE THEY HAD THEM UP FOR SALE OR BECAUSE THEY WERE HOLDING THEM OPEN FOR THEIR OWN USE WHILE LIVING IN APARTMENTS AND HOTELS.

THE CAMPAIGN ALREADY HAS HAD AN EFFECT IN THE RESORT TOWN OF CLACTON WHERE THE TOWN COUNCIL HAS APPOINTED A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO REQUISITION EMPTY HOUSES FOR RETURNING EVACUEES, MANY OF WHOM ARE HOMELESS.

JUL 10 1945

THE BRITISH PRESS REPORTED THAT CLACTON REALTORS HAD MORE

30.24-28257

HOUSES HOMES TO LET ON THEIR BOOKS THAN THEY HAD HAD FOR MANY MONTHS AS THE LANDLORDS SOUGHT TO BEAT THE REQUISITION AUTHORITIES.

THE VIGILANTES, MANY OF THEM FORMER SERVICEMEN, OPERATE BY MOVING A FAMILY AND ITS FURNITURE SECRETELY INTO AN EMPTY HOUSE, USUALLY DURING THE NIGHT. A COURT ORDER THEN IS REQUIRED TO EVICT THE FAMILY.

JUL 10 1945

THE BRIGHTON GANG WAS LED BY HARRY SOULEY, A COLORFUL PERSONALITY KNOWN AS "THE GUV'NOR" AMONG BRIGHTON FOLK.

BY ROBERT EUNSON

PARIS, JULY 9- (AP) -- BY BOAT, TANK AND SILK, 60,000 AMERICAN SOLDIERS CRACKED THE FIRST STRONGHOLD IN HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS JUST TWO YEARS AGO TONIGHT, AS THE 82ND AIRBORNE, THE FIRST AND 45TH INFANTRY AND THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISIONS INVADED SICILY.

TEN AIRBORNES IN NORTH AFRICA HAD SENT UP THE LARGEST FLEET OF TRANSPORT PLANES THE WORLD HAD SEEN UP TO THEN, AS THE NOW FAMED GUN-KILLING PARATROOPS OF THE 82ND WENT INTO THEIR FIRST FIGHT IN DIVISION STRENGTH. THEIR WHITE CHUTES SETTLED INTO THE DUST OF SICILY JUST FIVE

HOURS BEFORE INFANTRY ASSAULT BOATS HIT THE BEACHES OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

SICILY WAS THE SPRINGBOARD TO SALERNO, WHICH FOLLOWED IN SEPTEMBER, AND SALERNO WAS THE TOEHOLD THAT STARTED THE LONG AND BITTER CAMPAIGNS IN SOUTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE THAT LED TO VICTORY.

EVEN BEFORE THE TRANSPORT PLANES AND GLIDER RACING DOWN AFRICAN RUNWAYS, SHIPS LOADED WITH INFANTRYMEN, TANKERS AND THEIR SUPPLIES HAD SET OUT ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JUL 10 1945

D-DAY WASN'T UNTIL JULY 10, BUT BY THEN THE FIRST TOWN, VITTORIA, HAD ALREADY BEEN CAPTURED BY THE PARATROOPERS. THE 45TH INFANTRY SMASHED ONTO THE BEACH NEAR SCOGLITTI AND ASSAULT WAVES OF THE

FIRST DIVISION HIT THE SAND AT GELA.

"THERE WERE SOME WHO SAID THE LANDINGS WERE EASY," AN OFFICIAL ARMY RECORD REPORTS. "BUT FOR [illegible] THE MEN WHO STORM ASHORE IN THE DAWN, LANDINGS ARE NEVER EASY."

JUL 10 1945

THE VETERANS OF THE 82ND AIRBORNE, NOW WAITING TO RELIEVE [illegible] THE SECOND ARMORED IN BERLIN AFTER THE THREE-POWER CONFERENCE, REMEMBER THAT NIGHT OF JULY 9TH TWO YEARS AGO.

"UNDER THE BEST CONDITIONS THE JOB WAS TOUGH," SAID PFC JOE STANGER OF BRIDGETON, N.J., WHOSE FATHER WAS ONE OF THE PIONEER PARACHUTE JUMPERS OF AMERICA. "TRICKY WINDS PLAYED HOB WITH AERIAL NAVIGATION. PARACHUTISTS WERE SCATTERED OVER A 50-MILE STRETCH."

SEVERAL 82ND MEN STILL TALK ABOUT PFC LEVIS BALDWIN OF CLEVELAND, O., [illegible] WHO RODE FORWARD TO MEET CERTAIN DEATH IN A CAPTURED TANKETTE THAT WAS NO MATCH FOR THE PANZER VS GIANTS HE WAS FACING.

CPL. DAN BOST OF DETROIT, A STUNT JUMPER BEFORE THE WAR WHO TRAVELLED THE U.S.A. MAKING COUNTY FAIRS AS "THE FLYING BAT," STILL THINKS SICILY WAS THE GREATEST THRILL OF HIS LIFE.

"WE CAME THROUGH IN HEAVY FLAK," THE VETERAN OF 160 PARACHUTE RECALLED. "THEY TOLD US IT WAS 300 FEET, BUT THE GROUND WAS JUMPS [illegible]. IT WAS PRACTICALLY SCRAPING OUR SHIPS BELLY."

"WE WERE GOING MUCH FASTER THAN THE ACCEPTED JUMP SPEED," BOST CONTINUED. "WE WERE ALL SWEATING PLENTY WHEN THE GREEN LIGHT WENT ON. WHEN I VENT OUT THE DOOR, BOY, THAT BLAST REALLY THREW ME. THE SHOCK WAS TERRIFIC AND THEN I WAS ON THE GROUND."

1ST LT. JOSEPH V. ZEWASKI OF NEW VILLAGE, N.J., THINKS "HAYSE NORMANDY WAS THE TOUGHEST, BUT I'LL NEVER SWEAT ANYTHING OUT LIKE THAT SICILY, WHEN THEY DROPPED US ALL OVER THE ISLAND."

SGT. KENNETH TAIT OF HOLLYWOOD, FLA., REMEMBERS THE FLAK

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30.24-28259

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"LOOKED LIKE A FIREWORKS DISPLAY ON THE 4TH OF ~~MAY~~ JULY."

SGT. NICK KOSTROMOS OF PITTSBURGH SAID: "I REALIZE NOW THAT SICILY JUMP GAVE ME THE ~~NEW~~ CONFIDENCE I NEEDED FOR OTHER CAMPAIGNS TO COME."

AND SGT. BOB NEWMAN OF SNOW HILL, N.C., REMEMBERS BIGGS RIDGE AND HIS THEN COLONEL WHO NOW COMMANDS A DIVISION. ~~MAJOR~~ "I'D JUMP ~~JUMP~~ WITH GAVIN ~~AGAIN~~ (MAJ. GEN. JAMES M. GAVIN) INTO THE GATES OF HELL."

EUNSONG 1845 AFL THROUGH FOURTH WP 404PEW

PARIS, JULY 9. --(AP) -- TWO 18 AND 19 -YEAR-OLD FRENCH BEAUTIES FACED A JURY TODAY WITH 19 OTHER MEMBERS OF THE "ODICHARIA" GANG WHICH WENT ON TRIAL IN THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE CHARGED WITH CONDUCTING A $3,000,000 BUSINESS TURNING FRENCH PATRIOTS OVER TO THE ~~NAZI~~ GESTAPO DURING THE OCCUPATION.

BLACK MARKET CHARGES WERE ADDED TO OTHER ALLEGED CRIMES OF TORTURE AND ~~MURDER~~ ABDUCTION WHEN THE COURT CLERK READ A 225-PAGE ACCUSATION AGAINST THE GANG, WHOSE LEADER CHARLES ODICHARIA IS KNOWN TO BE HIDING IN GERMANY.

THE GIRLS WERE 19-YEAR-OLD ASH-BLONDE HELENE DE TRAIZE, ~~WHOSE~~ THE ORGANIZATION'S SECRETARY AND THE MISTRESS OF A ~~COLLABORATOR~~,

AND 18-YEAR-OLD MIREILLE DESMAZES, ANOTHER ~~MISTRESS~~ OF THE GANG.

THE YOUNGER GIRL'S LAWYER PROMISED TO PRESENT CHARACTER WITNESSES DURING THE TRIAL THAT WOULD PROVE THAT MIREILLE -- PLAYED A ~~MINOR~~ ROLE IN THE FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION OF PARIS." HELENE, HE WENT A REFORM SCHOOL WHEN SHE WAS 14 YEARS OLD AND JOINED THE GANG AT 16, WILL NOT HAVE ANY CHARACTER WITNESSES.

TWO OF THE MALE DEFENDANTS APPEARED IN FRENCH ARMY UNIFORMS -- ONE IN THAT OF A SERGEANT OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

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CHARGES AND SERIES

AP BERLIN Rescue XX 750

LEGION WAS AWARDED TO THE 47TH AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL ABOUT A MILE AWAY, BUT DOCTORS WERE UNABLE TO REACH HIM.

PVT. LEVI HINES, OF HILLSIDE, ALA., WAS ON GUARD AT THE CONCRETE BASE, AND TO STOP WATER FOR FIGHTING BURNING BARN FIRES.

AS HE GAZED ONE COMAN SEE AWAY AT ONE END WHEN THE

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ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

"WHILE I WAS LOOKING IN ONE DIRECTION," HUGHES SAID, "A SMALL KID JUMPED IN AT THE OPPOSITE END OF THE POOL. LIPPARD, WHO STOOD NEXT TO ME, RUSHED TOWARD THE POINT WHERE THE YOUNGSTER WAS SPLASHING. HE JUMPED IN WITH HIS HEAVY BOOTS AND CLOTHES ON."

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FBI21PEW

ADD Berlin FOOD (DELUGE) xxx CITY WIDE

(THE SOVIET-CONTROLLED BERLIN RADIO IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FCC SAID "THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF ACCOMMODATION, FOOD OR WORK FOR THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM EASTERN DISTRICTS," AND ADDED THAT ALL TRANSPORT WAS BEING STOPPED ON ROADS LEADING INTO THE CAPITAL.)

ASKED WHETHER THE RUSSIANS HAD REQUESTED THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH TO FEED THE GERMAN POPULATIONS IN THEIR SECTORS, PARKS ANSWERED ONLY THAT HE WAS NOT "AWARE OF ANY DIFFICULT TO SPEAK OF."

THE GARRISONS OF THE RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH OCCUPYING FORCES WILL HAVE ABOUT THE SAME NUMERICAL STRENGTH, PARKS SAID, ADDING THAT HE COULD NOT SAY ANYTHING YET REGARDING THE FRENCH GARRISON'S STRENGTH.

MJ616PEW

ADD BERLIN REDCROSS xxx HABITATS

"I FIND OUR WORK MOST INTERESTING," MISS STENCEL SAID. "IT GETS US IN TOUCH WITH ALL CLASSES OF PEOPLE, AND OF COURSE ALL AMERICAN MILITARY OUTFITS IN OUR AREA.

"WE MEET ABOUT ONE BATTALION PER DAY AND IT WILL TAKE ABOUT 30 DAYS UNTIL WE HAVE VISITED ALL THE UNITS IN THE OUTLYING DISTRICTS OF BERLIN, OR THOSE UNITS THAT CANNOT SO EASILY GET DOWNTOWN TO OUR 'BUCOUT.'

"AS TO THE BERLIN POPULATION, WE SEE HUNGRY PEOPLE RUSHING TOWARD US AS SOON AS OUR CAR ROLLS IN ANYWHERE. GRADUALLY THEY LEARN OUR SERVICE IS INTENDED FOR AMERICAN SOLDIERS, NOT CIVILIANS."

MISS STENCEL SAID SHE HAD BEEN IN RED CROSS WORK FOR TWO YEARS AND HAD BEEN WITH THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION SINCE LAST APRIL.

"LOOK AT OUR CAR," SHE SAID, PROUDLY, "IT'S FULL OF CARTOONS AND

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OTHER MEMENTOS OF OUR VARIOUS SERVICE POINTS."

MJ616 (C)

THE CAR IS SO UNUSUALLY ORNAMENTED THAT MISS STENCEL IS CONSIDERING

BUYING IT FROM THE ARMY AFTER HER SERVICE IS ENDED AS A SORT OF MUSEUM

PIECE.

ASKED WHETHER THEIR CLUBMOBILE WAS EVER IN A REAL JAM, SHE REPLIED:

"ONCE WE ARRIVED AT A CERTAIN OUTFIT OF THE FIRST BOUGHT BUCOUTS ANY RED CROSS OUTFIT CAN HAVE.

SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSING TO HAND OUT DOUGHNUTS WITH ONE HAND AND POINT

TO THE FLATS WITH THE OTHER. BUT THE GI'S WERE GRAND, AS USUAL--THEY

FIXED US UP IN A JIFFY."

MISS KELLE AND MISS TEAGUE SAY THEY ARE CONVINCED THEY HAVE ONE

OF THE FINEST DOUGHNUT BUCOUTS ANY RED CROSS OUTFIT CAN HAVE.

"WE ARRIVED WELL AHEAD OF MOST OUTFITS, AND HAD RATHER A WIDE

CHOICE OF LOCALITY IN SO FAR AS BOMBED-OUT BERLIN CENTRALLY

LOCATED ACCOMMODATIONS," MISS KELLE SAID.

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"AFTER SCOUTING AROUND ALL DAY AND ALMOST SETTLING ON A PLACE

IN THE FRIEDENAU SUBURB, SOME CIVILIANS APPROACHED US AND POINTED

OUT THAT THE TITANIA FILM THEATER HAD AN IDEAL LOUNGE ON THE SECOND

FLOOR.

"THEY WERE RIGHT. EVERY AFTERNOON NOW A MOVIE IS GIVEN DOUGHNUTS

30.24-28261

FOR THE GI'S, AND A VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN THE EVENING, AND WHENEVER SERVICE MEN DESIRE THEY CAN DROP IN UPSTAIRS FOR COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS.

"WE'VE TAKEN OVER THE PERSONNEL OF THE MOVIE HOUSE. THE ORGANIST, FOR INSTANCE, WHEN NOT BUSY PLAYING, HELPS IN THE KITCHEN.

"ONE JEWISH LAD WE ENGAGED FELL OVER FROM MALNUTRITION AND EXHAUSTION, SO INSTEAD OF HIS HELPING US WE HAD TO RUSH COFFEE AND DOUGHNUTS TO HIM. HE'S GETTING ALONG ALL RIGHT NOW."

HK930AEW

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BY JAMES J.STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION WRITER

MUEHLDORF, GERMANY, JULY 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NAZIS HAD INVESTED MILLIONS OF HOURS OF SLAVE LABOR AND THOUSANDS OF LIVES IN A "BURIED FACTORY" PROGRAM FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, BUT NONE OF SEVEN HUGE PROJECTS HAD BEEN COMPLETED AT SURRENDER TIME.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE IS THE CONSTRUCTION NEAR HERE OF A SEMI-CYLINDRICAL MASS OF CONCRETE, RESEMBLING IN APPEARANCE A NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY. GERMAN ENGINEERS ASSIGNED TO THIS PROJECT TOLD AMERICANS IT WAS INTENDED TO PRODUCE THE MESSERSCHMITT 262, A TWIN-ENGINED FIGHTER BOMBER, BUT THE BUILDING COULD HAVE BEEN USED FOR MANY KINDS OF WAR PRODUCTION.

THIS FACTORY IS NOT OF THE TRUE UNDERGROUND TYPE. IT IS COMPARABLE IN SIZE TO LARGE AMERICAN FACTORIES, BEING 1,200 BY 260 FEET AND 80 FEET HIGH AT THE PEAK, GIVING 324,000 SQUARE FEET OF MAIN FLOOR SPACE AND ROOM FOR A SECOND FLOOR OR BALCONY. IN ADDITION, IT HAS EXTENSIVE UNDERGROUND HALLS FOR OFFICES AND OTHER SERICES.

THE CONSTRUCTION PLAN WAS SIMPLE--THE GERMANS CHOSE A SMALL RAVINE IN A WOODED AREA AND SCRAPED OUT A HOLE LARGE ENOUGH FOR THE PLANT. THEN THEY MADE A GRAVEL MOLD DUPLICATING THE INTERIOR AIR SPACE OF THE BUILDING AND OVER THAT LAID REINFORCED CONCRETE TEN FEET THICK. THE GRAVEL THEN WAS CARRIED OUT AND USED FOR FILL. LATER DIRT WAS TO BE PLACED OVER THE WHOLE PROJECT AND THE ORIGINAL APPEARANCE WAS TO BE LARGELY RESTORED.

OFFICIALS ESTIMATED 15,000 TO 20,000 JEWISH SLAVE LABORERS WERE EMPLOYED AT THE MUEHLDORF FACTORY AND THAT MORE THAN 2,000 DIED.

SK1113PEW

872

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(Q) (200)

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, JULY 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE U.S.THIRD DIVISION CELEBRATED JULY FOURTH TONIGHT BY EXPLODING IN THE TYROLEAN ALPS THE FIRST OF 200 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES FOUND BURIED IN A MOUNTAIN SHAFT BY SS MEN SHORTLY BEFORE THE WAR ENDED.

SEVERAL NEW TYPES OF EXPLOSIVES WERE IN THE CACHE. THERE WAS EVERY INDICATION THAT THE MATERIEL WAS BURIED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LT. COL. OTTO SKORZENY, SS LEADER WHO HELPED LIBERATE MUSSOLINI AND WHO WAS BLAMED FOR A PLOT TO KILL GEN. EISENHOWER. SKORZENY, INCIDENTALLY, NOW IS ACCUSED OF LEADING THE PLOT WHICH OVERTHREW THE HORTHY GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY. HE IS IN CUSTODY.

THIRD DIVISION DETECTIVES WHO FOUND THE EXPLOSIVES DRAFTED BARON VON PFUNGEN, A LEADING GERMAN EXPLOSIVES EXPERT, IN GETTING THE STUFF FROM THE MOUNTAIN SIDE WHERE THE SS INTENDED TO KEEP IT FOR GUERRILLA AND TERROR ACTIONS.

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CAPT. PHILIP BROOKS, PELHAM, N.Y., FOUND THE EXPLOSIVES THREE DAYS AGO, ACTING ON A TIP. CAPT. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, JACKSON, MISS., DIRECTED THE REMOVAL. A NATIVE WHO ADMITTED HE HELPED BURY THE MATERIEL FURNISHED A DIAGRAM OF TUNNELS AND GAVE SOME AID IN TAKING OUT THE EXPLOSIVES, PLUS A QUANTITY OF OUTLAWED DUMDUM BULLETS.

SGT.GEORGE BREslin, LEXINGTON, MASS., WHO HELPED EXPLODE THE FIRST BATCH TONIGHT, SAID "WE HAVEN'T HAD SO MUCH FUN CARRYING OUT ARMY ORDERS FOR SOME TIME."

"THERE'S SOMETHING SYMBOLIC ABOUT STARTING THIS JOB ON JULY FOURTH," REMARKED CPL. MERLE ADKINS, VINCENNES, IND.

"WE MUST OBSERVE A SAFE AND SANE FOURTH IN OUR FIRST PEACETIME CELEBRATION IN EUROPE," SAID SGT. DENNIS CREEDEN, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., AS HE SET OFF ANOTHER DETONATOR.

FD1OSPEW

A GAS CHAMBER, THREE INCINERATING FURNACES WERE FOUND IN THE BASEMENT WHERE MORTON AND HIS COMPANIONS WERE EXECUTED. INMATES OF THE CAMP SAID MORE THAN 500 BODIES WERE BURNED DAILY IN THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF THE WAR. THE GAS ROOM WHERE THOUSANDS WENT TO DEATH RESEMBLED A SHOWER ROOM WITH SPRAYS ON THE CEILING. PERSONS CONDEMNED TO DEATH WERE TOLD THEY WERE TO TAKE A BATH BUT GAS, INSTEAD OF WATER, CAME FROM THE SPRAYS ABOVE.

ORNSTEIN SAID THE GERMANS RIGGED UP A DUMMY CAMERA IN THE EXECUTION ROOM AND TOLD 200 PRISONERS THEY WERE TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED. AFTER FACING THE CAMERA, THEY TURNED THEIR BACKS AND WERE SHOT IN THE NECK BY AN SS OFFICER.

ORNSTEIN SAID HE RECALLED ONE PRISONER STANDING BEFORE THE FAKE CAMERA ANGRILY PROTESTING, "IAM AN AMERICAN OFFICER. WHY SHOULD I BE EXECUTED?" AFTER EACH MAN WAS SHO, ORNSTEIN, WHO WATCHED FROM A SMALL HOLE IN THE DOOR, REMOVED THE BODY.

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A13

ORNSTEIN SAID OFTEN DISTINGUISHED NAZI VISITORS WITNESSED EXECUTIONS AND MANY TIMES PRISONERS WERE TURNED INTO A YARD WHERE SS MEN PRACTICED ON "MOVING TARGETS" FROM THE WINDOW OF A "BUNKER."

ZEIREISS SAID IN A DEATHBED STATEMENT TO ALLIED OFFICIALS THAT 65,000 MEN AND WOMEN HAD BEEN KILLED AT MAUTHAUSENAND THE NEARBY CAMP AT GUSEN SINCE 1939, BUT ORNSTEIN SAID THERE WERE "HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS." ZEIREISS' STATEMENT ALSO SAID SOME PERSONS WERE KILLED BY DOCTORS WHO REMOVED PORTIONS OF THEIR BRAIN AND OTHERS BY INJECTING GASOLINE INTO THEIR VEINS. IT ADDED THE GAS CHAMBER AT MAUTHAUSEN WAS BUILT UPON ORDERS OF OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER GLUECK BECAUSE HE BELIEVED "GASSING OF HUMAN BEINGS IS MORE HUMANE AND CULTURAL THAN SHOOTING."

ZEIREISS ALSO SAID THAT IN DECEMBER, 1943, 6,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE SENT TO HIM IN COAL TRUCKS WITHOUT ANY PROTECTION AGAINST THE COLD AND WITHOUT FOOD. THESE HE SENT AFOOT TO OTHER POINTS IN AUSTRIA AND ALL WERE BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED.

ZEIREISS DID NOT MENTION EXECUTION OF MORTON AND HIS COMPANIONS BUT SAID THEY WERE TAKEN LATER TO DACHAU. THERE WAS NOTHING TO BEAR OUT THIS ASSERTION, HOWEVER.

-DASH-

(EDS: PLS READ "ZEIREISS" THRUOUT)

MJ511PEW

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A95 ADD LINZ, ROME MORTON XXX AIRFIELD

MORTON WROTE A SHORT STORY ABOUT THE EVACUATED FLIERS AND SENT IT BACK WITH THE PLANES, WHICH LEFT ABOUT A HALF HOUR AFTER LANDING. MORTON THEN REMAINED IN BANSKA BYSTRICA WITH THE RESCUE MISSION.

THE GERMANS WERE COUNTERATTACKING HEAVILY AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES AT THE TIME AND THE FRONT WAS COLLAPSING. THE PARTY MOVED TO BREZNO BECAUSE OF THE THREATENING SITUATION, BUT RETURNED TO BANSKA BYSTRICA ABOUT A WEEK LATER.

THE TOWN OF ABOUT 25,000 INHABITANTS, NESTLING IN A VALLEY, WAS HEAVILY BOMBED BY GERMAN STUKAS OCT. 20, AND FIVE DAYS LATER THE GROUP MOVED TO DONLAVY. THE GERMAN ADVANCE WAS SO SWIFT, HOWEVER, THAT THE GROUP DECIDED TO WITHDRAW INTO THE LOWER TATRA MOUNTAINS AND HEAD FOR THE RUSSIAN LINES, REPORTED TO BE ONLY FIVE DAYS AWAY.

THROUGH AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS RAIN AND SLEET THE PARTY MOVED UP INTO THE MOUNTAINS.

ON OCT. 31 MORTON AND THE OTHERS WERE IN THE BRASIVA REGION AND JOINED WITH CZECHOSLOVAK PATRIOTS IN A MARCH TOWARD THE RUSSIAN LINES. ACCORDING TO THE SURVIVORS OF THAT MARCH ALMOST EVERYONE WAS SUFFERING FROM FROSTBITTEN FEET, BUT PUSHED DOGGEDLY AHEAD FOR 15 HOURS THAT DAY.

MORTON NARROWLY ESCAPED SERIOUS INJURY WHEN A SMALL LANDSLIDE ROARED PAST THE PARTY.

DURING THIS TREK, MORTON NEVER LOST HIS FAITH THAT EVENTUALLY THE PARTY WOULD REACH SAFETY. HE HELPED RAISE THE MORALE OF THE ENTIRE GROUP, SAID ONE OF ITS MEMBERS WHO CANNOT YET BE NAMED.

SOME FLIERS IN THE PARTY WERE SUFFERING FROM INFLUENZA AND ALL MEMBERS WERE SUFFERING PAIN FROM FROSTBITTEN AND FROZEN FEET. THERE WAS ALMOST NO FOOD. EIGHTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE PARTISAN GROUP WITH WHICH THE PARTY TRAVELLED THE FIRST 15 DAYS IN NOVEMBER FROZE TO DEATH. THREE MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED GROUP WERE CAPTURED BY GERMAN PATROLS.

ON NOV. 30 THE ALLIED PERSONNEL WERE ATTACKED BY GERMANS WHILE RESTING IN A MINING CAMP NEAR DOLNIA LEHOTA. MORTON AND THE REST MANAGED TO ESCAPE AND SET OFF IMMEDIATELY FOR POLOMKA.

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF MYTO, AND STAYED THERE UNTIL DEC. 12. THEY REACHED A SHACK NEAR POLOMKA DEC. 14 AND REMAINED THERE TO RECOVER THEIR STRENGTH.

ON CHRISTMAS EVE THERE WAS A SMALL CHRISTMAS PARTY IN THE SHACK, WHICH WAS DECORATED WITH AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLAGS. MEMBERS OF THE GROUP OBSERVED TWO MINUTES OF SILENCE FOR MISSING MEMBERS.

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A96

ON DEC. 26 THE SHACK WAS FIRED UPON FROM ALL SIDES BY A LARGE GROUP OF GERMAN TROOPS, UKRAINIAN SOLDIERS OF LT. GEN. ANDREI A.VLASSOV AND SLOVAKIAN HLINKA GUARDISTS.

MORTON AND ALL THE OTHERS IN THE SHACK WERE CAPTURED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SLOVAK PARTISAN WHO DIVED THROUGH A WINDOW AND WATCHED THE SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS FROM WOODS NEARBY.

THE MEN IN THE SHACK WERE DRESSING AT THE TIME OF ATTACK AND EVERYONE TOOK COVER IN ONE CORNER OF THE ROOM.

WHEN THE GERMANS ENTERED THE HUT THEY GAVE THE GROUP 10 MINUTES TO DRESS. ALL MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE WEARING UNIFORMS AT THE TIME OF THE CAPTURE. THE GERMANS BURNED THE SHACK.

THE PARTY WAS TAKEN TO BRATISLAVA, AND LATER TO AUSTRIA AND MAUTHAUSEN. THERE THE TRAIL IS NOT SO CLEAR, AS THE SS (ELITE GUARD) MADE EVERY EFFORT TO OBLITERATE IT. THERE IS NO RECORD OF THEIR ENTRY THERE NOR OF THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES.

ZUTTER SAID HE AND ALL OTHER DEPARTMENT EXECUTIVES IN THE CAMP WERE ORDERED TO BURN SECRET DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES. THERE CERTAINLY WAS NOT EVEN THE PRETENSE OF A TRIAL.

THE INTERPRETER NOW IN CUSTODY SAID HE WENT TO MAUTHAUSEN FROM BERLIN WITH TWO GERMAN AGENTS AND STARTED INTERROGATION OF THE GROUP JAN. 7. HE SAID HE REMEMBERED MORTON WELL BECAUSE OF HIS INSISTENCE THAT HE WAS A REPORTER.

ZEIREISS IN HIS DEATHBED STATEMENT ALSO MENTIONED BRIEFLY EXAMINATION OF THE GROUP.

HE SAID SOME MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WERE BEATEN ON ORDER OF ONE OF HIS UNDERLINGS AND THAT SLIVERS WERE PUSHED UNDER THE FINGERNAILS

30.24-28263

OF OTHERS IN AN EFFORT TO MAKE THEM TALK.
ZEIREISS DECLARED HE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS TORTURE AND HE DID NOT MENTION EXECUTION OF THE GROUP, ASSERTING THEY WERE TAKEN LATER TO DACHAU. THERE WAS NOTHING TO BEAR OUT THIS ASSERTION, HOWEVER.
JR-KA918AEW

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A116 (850)
LINZ, AUSTRIA--FIRST ADD MORTON (BY HEINZERLING) XXX HOWEVER.
THE INTERPRETER, WHO MUST REMAIN UNIDENTIFIED AT THIS STAGE OF THE INVESTIGATION, SAID HE RETURNED TO BERLIN AFTER THE FIRST INTERROGATION, BUT WAS SENT BACK AFTER A WEEK TO GET MORE INFORMATION.
ON THE SECOND DAY OF HIS NEW VISIT TO MAUTHAUSEN THE INTERROGATION HAD NOT BEEN COMPLETED, HE SAID, AND HE WAS SUMMONED TO HEADQUARTERS WHERE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE HELD. THE INVESTIGATOR SAID THE SS GUARDS WERE BUSTLING AROUND IN CONFUSION.
THE INTERPRETER SAID HE WAS CALLED INTO AN ANTEROOM WHERE ZEIREISS WAS TRYING TO GET ONE MEMBER OF MORTON'S GROUP TO SIGN A BLANK PIECE OF PAPER HELD UNDER A HALF SHEET ON WHICH THERE WAS TYPING.
THE INTERPRETER SAID THE TYPEWRITTEN SHEET READ ABOUT AS FOLLOWS:
"I HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT I AM BEING TRANSFERRED TO A PRISONER OF WAR CAMP AND THAT IF I TRY TO ESCAPE GUARDS HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO USE THEIR WEAPONS."
THE COMMANDANT APPARENTLY WANTED TO GET THE SIGNATURES OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ON THE BLANK SHEETS, UPON WHICH HE COULD WRITE ANYTHING HE PLEASED LATER. THESE BLANK SHEETS FINALLY WERE SIGNED BY ALL THE MEMBERS UNDER PROTEST.
AT THE SAME TIME AN SS DOCTOR WAS PRETENDING TO MAKE AN EXAMINATION OF ALL THE MEN IN ANOTHER ROOM. THE PRISONERS WERE TOLD TO REMOVE THEIR UNIFORMS AND PUT ON PRISON UNIFORMS. THEY THEN WERE LINED UP AND MARCHED OUT, ACCOMPANIED BY ZEIREISS AND FOUR OTHER SS OFFICERS.
THE INTERPRETER SAID HE SAW THE MEN, INCLUDING MORTON, BEING MARCHED IN THE DIRECTION OF A DOOR LEADING TO THE EXECUTION CHAMBER IN THE BASEMENT OF A LONG STONE BUILDING AND SENSED SOMETHING WAS WRONG.
ONE OF THE INTERROGATORS "THEN TOLD ME," HE SAID, "THAT ALL WOULD BE EXECUTED RIGHT THEN." HE SAID ZEIREISS HAD RECEIVED A TELEGRAM ORDERING THEIR EXECUTION.
THE INTERPRETER SAID THE INTERROGATOR TOLD HIM "THEY WILL DIE AN EASIER DEATH THAN ANYONE COULD WISH FOR."
THE INTERROGATOR SAID THE PRISONERS WERE NOT INFORMED OF THEIR FATE AND THAT ZEIREISS LATER LAUGHED AND SAID:
"I AM GLAD TO BE RID OF THEM. THEY WERE HERE TOO LONG. I NEED THE CELLS AND I NEED SOME OF THEIR THINGS FOR MY MEN, ESPECIALLY SHOES."

A117
ADJUTANT ZUTTER, WHO ALSO IS IN ALLIED CUSTODY, SAID THE TELEGRAM ORDERING THE EXECUTION WENT OVER HIS DESK AND THAT IT WAS SIGNED "KALTENBRUNNER."
SEVERAL DAYS LATER, ZUTTER SAID, AN SS MAN BROUGHT INTO HIS OFFICE A NUMBER OF BLANK SHEETS OF PAPER WITH NAMES ON THE LOWER RIGHT HAND CORNER WRITTEN WITH PENCIL AND TOLD HIM TO GUARD THEM.
ZUTTER SAYS HE REMEMBERS DISTINCTLY THE NAME "MORTON" BECAUSE THE LETTER "M" WAS WRITTEN SO DIFFERENTLY THAN IN GERMAN SCRIPT. HE ALSO CORRECTLY REMEMBERED TWO OTHER NAMES WITH ANGLICIZED FORMS OF GERMAN NAMES. BOTH WERE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP.
ZUTTER, WHOSE JOB WAS CHIEFLY ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMP, SAID HE SAW THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP ONLY ONCE--THE DAY THEY ARRIVED. ALL WERE UNSHAVEN, DIRTY AND DUSTY AFTER THE LONG TRIP. HE COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE PICTURES OF ANY OF THEM.
THE CELLBLOCK WHERE MORTON AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP WERE HELD AT MAUTHAUSEN IS CALLED "THE BUNKER." ON THE MAIN FLOOR ARE SOME 40 CELLS WHERE THE MOST IMPORTANT PRISONERS WERE HELD DURING INTERROGATION.
IN THE BASEMENT ARE EXECUTION ROOMS, INCLUDING A GAS CHAMBER, AND THREE INCINERATING FURNACES.
IN THESE FURNACES DURING THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF THE WAR MORE THAN 500 BODIES WERE BURNED DAILY, INMATES OF THE CAMP SAID. BETWEEN THE EXECUTION CHAMBER AND THE INCINERATORS IS A COOLING ROOM WHERE THE BODIES WERE STORED.
INMATES OF THE CAMP WERE USED TO REMOVE THE BODIES AFTER EXECUTIONS, PLACING THEM IN THE COOLING ROOM UNTIL THEY WERE TAKEN TO THE INCINERATORS.
THE GAS ROOM, WHERE THOUSANDS WERE SLAIN, WAS BUILD TO RESEMBLE A SHOWER ROOM WITH SPRAYS IN THE CEILING. PERSONS CONDEMNED TO DEATH WERE TOLD THEY WERE TO TAKE A BATH AND SENT INTO THE ROOM NAKED. INSTEAD OF WATER, GAS CAME FROM THE SPRAYS ABOVE.
MORTON'S GROUP, HOWEVER, WAS SHOT TO DEATH, ACCORDING TO ORNSTEIN, WHO WAS ONE OF THOSE ASSIGNED TO THE EXECUTION ROOM.
ORNSTEIM

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A120
LINZ, AUSTRIA--SECOND ADD MORTON (BY HEINZERLING) XXX ROOM.
ORNSTEIN SAID THE GROUP WAS SHOT ABOUT 4 P.M., ON JAN. 24.
IN THE EXECUTION ROOM WHERE THE SHOOTINGS WERE CARRIED OUT A DUMMY CAMERA WAS RIGGED UP. PRISONERS WERE TAKEN INTO THE ROOM WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THEY WERE TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED. AFTER FACING THE CAMERA THEY WERE TOLD TO TURN AND AN SS OFFICER THEN STEPPED UP AND SHOT EACH IN THE BACK OF THE NECK.
ORNSTEIN SAID THAT HE REMEMBERED ONE MEMBER OF THE GROUP HAD TO BE SHOT TWICE AND THAT AN SS OFFICER CAME INTO THE COOLING ROOM TO FIRE THE SECOND SHOT.
HE ALSO REMEMBERED THAT ONE OFFICER STANDING IN THE ROOM BEFORE THE FAKE CAMERA PROTESTED ANGRILY, ASSERTING: "I AM AN AMERICAN OFFICER, WHY SHOULD I BE EXECUTED?"
AFTER EACH PRISONER WAS SHOT ORNSTEIN, WATCHING FROM A SMALL PEEPHOLE IN THE DOOR, HURRIED INTO THE ROOM, REMOVED THE BODY AND SWABBED THE FLOOR.
ORNSTEIN HAD LIVED WITH DEATH SO LONG THAT HE SPOKE CALMLY ABOUT HIS DUTIES AND THE HORRIBLE EVENTS AT MAUTHAUSEN. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS, HE SAID, WERE FREQUENTLY INVITED TO WITNESS EXECUTIONS AND PRISONERS SOMETIMES WERE TURNED INTO A YARD SO SS MEN COULD PRACTICE ON "MOVING TARGETS" FROM BUNKER WINDOWS.
ZEIREISS SAID
N HIS DEATHBED STATEMENT

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PRACTICE ON "MOVING TARGETS" FROM BUNKER WINDOWS.
ZEIREISS SAID IN HIS DEATHBED STATEMENT THAT 65,000 MEN AND WOMEN WERE KILLED AT MAUTHAUSEN AND IN THE NEARBY CAMP AT GUSEN SINCE 1939, BUT ORNSTEIN PUT THE FIGURE IN THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS.
ZEIREISS' STATEMENT SAID SOME PRISONERS WERE KILLED BY DOCTORS WHO REMOVED PORTIONS OF THEIR BRAINS AND OTHERS BY INJECTION OF GASOLINE INTO THEIR VEINS.
ZEIREISS SAID THAT THE GAS CHAMBER AT MAUTHAUSEN WAS CONSTRUCTED ON ORDER OF OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER GLUECK "BECAUSE HE HELD THE VIEW

THAT GASSING OF HUMAN BEINGS WAS MORE HUMANE AND CULTURAL THAN SHOOTING."

ZEIREISS SAID THAT IN DECEMBER, 1943, SOME 6,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE SENT TO HIM IN COAL TRUCKS WITHOUT ANY PROTECTION AGAINST THE COLD OR FOOD OR CARE OF ANY KIND. HE WAS ORDERED TO SEND THEM AFOOT TO OTHER POINTS IN AUSTRIA AND HE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT ALL DIED DURING THE TRIP. OTHER PRISONERS, HE SAID, WERE FORCED TO BATHE OUTDOORS IN NEAR FREEZING WEATHER AND STAND IN THE COLD UNTIL THEY DIED.

KA1045AEW

JUL 10 1945

A46 (550)

ROME, JULY 9-(AP)-AN INVESTIGATION BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS INDICATED TODAY ALMOST BEYOND DOUBT THAT JOSEPH MORTON, 34-YEAR-OLD AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, WAS EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS ON JAN.24, 1945, AFTER HIS CAPTURE IN SLOVAKIA.

MORTON, WHOSE ENTERPRISE AND DARING WON FOR HIM A DISTINGUISHED CAREER AS A WAR REPORTER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER, HAD ACCOMPANIED A MISSION OF 17 AMERICANS AND BRITISH WHO WENT TO ASSIST SLOVAK PATRIOTS IN A REVOLT LAST FALL.

THE ENTIRE GROUP WAS TAKEN PRISONER AT BANSKA BYSTRICA IN CENTRAL SLOVAKIA, 125 MILES NORTH OF BUDAPEST, AND APPARENTLY NEARLY ALL WERE KILLED.

LYNN HEINZERLING, VETERAN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO HAD WORKED WITH MORTON, WENT INTO SLOVAKIA SEVERAL WEEKS AGO IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE MORTON'S FATE.

HEINZERLING SAID UPON HIS RETURN HERE THAT HE WAS SATISFIED FROM QUESTIONING GERMAN OFFICIALS AND GUARDS THAT MORTON WAS EXECUTED AT A NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP AT MAUHAUSEN, A SMALL AUSTRIAN TOWN ON THE DANUBE TEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF LINZ. HE WAS TOLD THAT THE BODY HAD BEEN CREMATED.

THE FULL STORY OF HEINZERLING'S TRIP AND HIS FINDINGS IS BEING REVIEWED BY CENSORSHIP, SINCE IT CONCERNS WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS.

IT WAS RECALLED THAT A GERMAN BROADCAST LAST JAN.24 ANNOUNCED THAT 18 "BRITISH AND AMERICAN SECRET AGENTS" WERE CAPTURED BEHIND GERMAN LINES IN SLOVAKIA, SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A MILITARY TRIBUNAL AND EXECUTED BY SHOOTING.

THE BROADCAST ASSERTED THE GROUP HAD BEEN "GIVEN THE TASK OF ORGANIZING SABOTAGE IN SLOVAKIA.

--DASH--

A DELAYED DISPATCH FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT A.I. GOLDBERG IN BRATISLAVA SAID DR. JOSEPH LETTRIC, CO-PRESIDENT OF SLOVAKIA, WHOM MORTON INTERVIEWED AT BANSKA BYSTRICA AT THE HEIGHT OF THE SLOVAK UPRISING, HAD A SLOVAK NEWSPAPER CLIPPING QUOTING A BERLIN DISPATCH ON THE CAPTURE.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE MEN WERE CAUGHT WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHING, BUT LETTRIC DECLARED THAT MORTON ALWAYS WORE HIS AMERICAN UNIFORM WITH WAR CORRESPONDENT'S INSIGNIA.

A47

LETTRIC DECLARED MORTON'S DEATH WAS "A BRUTAL ASSASSINATION."

LETTRIC ADDED THAT SLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE PLANNING TO ERECT A MEMORIAL TO MORTON, WHOM HE DESCRIBED AS "A REPRESENTATIVE SOLDIER AND NEWSPAPERMAN, A DARING MAN, A GREAT DEMOCRAT, AND THE SON OF A GREAT FREE NATION. WE SAW IN HIM ALSO A HERO."

JOHN TRACHTA, A REPORTER FOR THE NARODNA OBRODA, INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, WHO WAS IN THE UPRISING CENTER AS CHIEF OF THE SLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, SAID HE HAD LAST SEEN MORTON ON OCT.27.

HE ASKED MORTON TO ACCOMPANY HIM WITH THE PATRIOT ARMY, WITH WHICH TRACHTA WAS LEAVING, BUT THAT MORTON REPLIED HE "WOULD TRY TO MAKE IT TO ZOLLEN AND FLY OUT."

JULIUS SFRANEK, EDITOR OF PRAVDA, COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER IN BRATISLAVA, SAID HE WAS THE LAST PERSON TO SEE MORTON ALIVE IN THE BANSKA DISTRICT, AND THAT HE WAS CONVINCED HE WAS DEAD.

MORTON JOINED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT LINCOLN, NEBR., EIGHT YEARS AGO. HE WORKED IN AP BUREAUS IN LINCOLN, OMAHA, CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK, AND WENT ABROAD IN MAY, 1942.

AMONG HIS SPECTACULAR ACHIEVEMENTS WERE REACHING BUCHAREST TO WITNESS THE ARRIVAL OF THE RED ARMY, AND THE OBTAINING OF AN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH KING MIHAI ON SEPT.7, 1944.

A FEW MONTHS BEFORE HE HAD MADE JOURNALISTIC HISTORY WITH AN INTERVIEW WITH MARSHAL TITO, OBTAINED BY SENDING TITO A SERIES OF QUESTIONS TO WHICH THE MARSHAL REPLIED TO THE EXTENT OF 1,600 WORDS. THE STORY WAS DELAYED BY CENSORSHIP, AND THE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN ITS RELEASE SERVED TO SPOTLIGHT CENSORSHIP PROBLEMS. IT BROUGHT ASSURANCES FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT THERE WOULD BE NO POLITICAL CENSORSHIP.

SURVIVING MORTON ARE HIS WIFE, LETTY, AND AN 11-MONTH-OLD DAUGHTER, MELINDA ANN, BORN SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER MORTON'S LAST DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED STATES. THEY ARE IN ST. JOSEPH, MO., MORTON'S BIRTHPLACE.

(EDITOR'S: A FULL SKETCH OF MORTON WAS MOVED IN THE NIGHT REPORT.)

M549AEW

JUL 10 1945

FOLO ROME

BY A.I.GOLDBERG

BRATISLAVA, SLOVAKIA, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SLOVAKIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THAT THEY WERE PLANNING TO ERECT A MEMORIAL TO ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH MORTON, WHO WAS CAPTURED AND KILLED BY THE GERMANS WHILE REPORTING THE SLOVAK PARTISAN UPRISING IN THE BANSKA DISTRICT LAST AUTUMN.

DR.JOSEPH LETTRIC, CO-PRESIDENT OF SLOVAKIA REPRESENTING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WHOM MORTON INTERVIEWED AT BANSKA BYSTRICA DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE UPRISING LAST OCTOBER, SAID THAT MORTON'S DEATH "WAS A BRUTAL ASSASSINATION."

SPEAKING AT A DINNER AT THE HOTEL SAVOY CARLTON HONORING THE FIRST TWO AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO REACH THE SLOVAKIAN CAPITAL IN SIX YEARS, LETTRIC DECLARED:

"IN THE PERSON OF JOE MORTON, A REPRESENTATIVE SOLDIER AND NEWSPAPERMAN, WE MET A DARING MAN, A GREAT DEMOCRAT AND THE SON OF A GREAT FREE NATION. WE SAW IN HIM ALSO A HERO.

"THE SLOVAK NATION WILL CONSIDER IT ITS DUTY TO COMMEMORATE THE BRAVERY OF SUCH SOLDIERS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN OUR CAUSE."

JOHN TRACHTA, A REPORTER FOR THE NARODNA OBRODA, INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER, WHO WAS IN THE UPRISING CENTER AS CHIEF OF THE SLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT HE HAD LAST SEEN MORTON ON OCT. 27. HE SAID HE WAS LEAVING WITH THE PATRIOT ARMY AND HAD ASKED MORTON TO ACCOMPANY HIM. "HIS LAST STATEMENT," TRACHTA SAID, WAS THAT HE WOULD TRY TO MAKE IT TO ZOLLEN AND FLY OUT."

JULIUS SFRANEK, EDITOR OF PRAVDA, THE COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPER HERE, SAID THAT HE WAS THE LAST PERSON TO SEE MORTON ALIVE IN THE BANSKA DISTRICT AND THAT HE WAS CONVINCED MORTON WAS NO LONGER LIVING.

HE ADDED THAT HE HAD LAST SEEN MORTON AT A PARTY WHICH INCLUDED A RUSSIAN CAPTAIN FROM THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU "WHO WAS

30.24-28265

INSISTING MORTON FLY WITH HIM TO MOSCOW TO VISIT ILYA EHRENBURG (RUSSIA'S OUTSTANDING NEWSPAPERMAN)."

"MORTON TOLD ME HE HAD WRITTEN A NUMBER OF STORIES ABOUT THE SLOVAKIAN UPRISING," SFRANEK SAID, "AND ALTHOUGH I KNEW WE GOT A COUPLE OF PLANES OUT I AM NOT SURE WHETHER HE EVER GOT HIS STORIES OUT.

"I SAW HIM LAST JUST BEFORE I LEFT WITH THE PARTISAN GROUP FOR THE NASHITALNI MOUNTAINS WHERE LATER I HEARD HE WAS CAPTURED."

A107 JUL 10 1945

LETTRIC EXHIBITED A CLIPPING FROM "SLOVAK," A TISO NEWSPAPER, DATED LAST JAN. 25. THE NEWSPAPER QUOTED A BERLIN DISPATCH AS SAYING THAT 18 BRITONS AND AMERICANS CAPTURED IN BANSKA BYSTRICA IN OCTOBER HAD BEEN TAKEN TO GERMANY, TRIED AS SPIES AND SHOT. THE DISPATCH SAID THE MEN WERE CAUGHT WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHING.

LETTRIC STATED, HOWEVER, THAT MORTON ALWAYS WORE HIS AMERICAN UNIFORM WITH WAR CORRESPONDENT INSIGNIA.

MORTON WENT TO THE MOUNTAIN AREA WITH 17 BRITISH AND AMERICAN MEMBERS OF A MILITARY MISSION WHICH WENT IN TO AID PATRIOTS IN A REVOLT THAT KEPT THE GERMANS MARKING TIME FOR TWO MONTHS WHILE THE RUSSIANS PUSHED WESTWARD.

THE DINNER WAS HELD FOR THIS CORRESPONDENT AND HOWARD BYRNE, REPORTER FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES, THE FIRST AMERICANS TO REACH THE SLOVAKIAN CAPITAL IN SIX YEARS.

EJ755PEW

A161

WITH ROME-MORTON

NEW YORK, JULY 8-(AP)-THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF JOSEPH MORTON, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, BY THE GERMANS, AS INDICATED BY AN AP INVESTIGATION, WOULD BRING TO 31 THE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

THE LATEST KILLED WAS ERNIE PYLE, SCRIPPS-HOWARD COLUMNIST, WHO WAS MACHINE GUNNED TO DEATH IN A JAP AMBUSH ON IE JIMA, NEAR OKINAWA, APRIL 18, 1945.

OTHER WHO LOST THEIR LIVES:

WEBB MILLER, UNITED PRESS, KILLED IN A LONDON BLACKOUT, MAY 8 1940.

RALPH BARNES, NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, KILLED IN A BOMBER CRASH IN YUGOSLAVIA, NOV. 18, 1940.

HARRY PERCY, UNITED PRESS, DIED OF MALIGNANT MALARIA IN CAIRO, APRIL 19, 1942.

MELVILLE JACOBY, TIME MAGAZINE, KILLED WHEN HIT BY AN AIRPLANE PROPELLOR IN AUSTRALIA, APRIL 27, 1942.

MRS.LEE BURDETTE, NEWSPAPER PM, KILLED BY BANDITS IN IRAN, APRIL 24, 1942.

EUGEN PETROV, NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE, KILLED IN THE SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL, JULY 3, 1942.

JACK SINGER, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, KILLED WHEN THE CARRIER WASP WENT DOWN IN THE PACIFIC, SEPT. 15, 1942.

BYRON DARNTON, NEW YORK TIMES, KILLED IN NEW GUINEA, OCT. 21, 1942.

EDWARD H.CROCKETT, ASSOCIATED PRESS, KILLED IN THE TORPEDOING OF A WARSHIP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, FEB. 5, 1943.

BEN ROBERTSON. NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, KILLED IN THE YANKEE CLIPPER CRASH IN LISBON, FEB. 22, 1943.

FRANK J.CUHEL, MUTUAL BROADCASTING, KILLED IN SAME CRASH.

ROBERT P.POST, NEW YORK TIMES, LOST OVER GERMANY ON BOMBING RAID IN MARCH, 1943, AND LOSS CONFIRMED BY RED CROSS IN AUGUST, 1943.

CARL THUSGAARD, ACME NEWS PICTURES, KILLED IN A BOMBING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ON JULY 20, 1943.

LUCIAN LABAUDT, LIFE MAGAZINE ARTIST, KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH ON THE INDIA-BURMA BORDER IN DECEMBER, 1943.

BRYDON TAVES, UNITED PRESS, KILLED IN A COMBAT CRASH IN NEW GUINEA, DEC. 27, 1943.

RAYMOND CLAPPER, SCRIPPS-HOWARD COLUMNIST, KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH DURING THE MARSHALLS INVASION EARLY IN FEBRUARY, 1944.

FREDERICK FAUST (MAX BRAND), HARPERS MAGAZINE, KILLED MAY 11, 1944, ON THE LOWER GARIGLIANO SECTOR, ITALIAN FRONT.

BEDE IRVIN, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER, KILLED ON NORMANDY FRONT WHEN BOMB FROM MARAUDER PLANE FELL SHORT OF OBJECTIVE, JULY 25, 1944.

ASAHEL BUSH, ASSOCIATED PRESS, KILLED BY JAP BOMB ON LEYTE, PHILIPPINES, OCT. 25, 1944.

ARTHUR THORPE, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, KILLED IN ACTION AT SEA DURING INVASION OF EUROPE, JUNE 11, 1944. Los Angeles Times

~~ARTHUR S.~~TREANOR, ~~NATIONAL BROADCASTING~~, DIED IN A HOSPITAL IN FRANCE FROM INJURIES RECEIVED FROM A TANK, AUG. 19, 1944.

DAVID LARDNER, NEW YORKER MAGAZINE, KILLED WHEN HIS JEEP WAS BLOWN UP NEAR AACHEN, OCT. 19, 1944.

JOHN TERRY, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS, WOUNDED BY BOMB ON LEYTE, OCT. 25, 1944; DIED ABOARD HOSPITAL SHIP, OCT. 31.

WILLIAM SHENKEL, NEWSWEEK, KILLED ON SUPERFORTRESS RAID OVER JAPAN, JUNE 16, 1944. JUL 10 1945

DAMIEN PARER, PARAMOUNT NEWS, KILLED BY ENEMY MACHINE GUN FIRE ON PELELIU ISLAND, SEPT. 17, 1944.

FRANK PRIST, ACME NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER, KILLED ON LEYTE BY SNIPER'S BULLET, NOV. 13, 1944.

JACK FRANKISH, UNITED PRESS, KILLED IN BOMBING RAID IN BELGIUM, DEC. 23, 1944.

WILLIAM CHICKERING, TIME MAGAZINE, KILLED IN JAP AIR ATTACK ON SHIP ENROUTE TO LUZON, JAN. 6, 1945.

WITT HANCOCK, ASSOCIATED PRESS, MISSING AND PRESUMED DEAD SINCE THE INVASION OF JAVA.

MQ1217AEW

JUL 10 1945

ROME, JULY 9—(AP)—BRIG. GEN. CHARLES H. SPOFFORD OF 1088 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF OF G-5 (CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION) OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED

SERVIC MEDAL TODAY PRIOR TO DEPARTURE TO TAKE OVER HIS A NEW ASSIGNMENT.

THE NATURE OF THE NEW ASSIGNMENT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

SPOFFORD WAS CITED FOR SUCCESSFUL WORK IN MESH PLANNING AND HELPING TO ADMINISTER THE FIRST ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT EVER CREATED.

HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY BRIG. GEN. A.L. HAMBLEN OF GORHAM, MAINE, WHO HAS BEEN ASSISTANT CHIEF ADMINISTRATION OFFICER OF AFHQ.

JUL 10 1945

APHS 69 MORGAARDS 01520 JNT 1205PEW

ROME, JULY 9--(AP)--THE MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED TACTICAL AIR FORCE, WHICH SPEARHEADED ALLIED DRIVES FROM TUNISIA INTO SOUTHERN FRANCE AND UP THE ITALIAN BOOT, HAS BEEN DISBANDED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

UNITS HAVE REVETERED TO THEIR INDIVIDUAL COMMANDS. ALL AMERICAN UNITS WERE PLACED UNDER BRIG. GEN. CHARLES T. MYERS' 12TH AIR FORCE, AND THE BRITISH UNDER RAF CONTROL.

APR BRIAS 01030 MB/525A

ROME, JULY 9 -(AP)- CAPT. ELLERY W. STONE, CHIEF OF THE ALLIED COMMISSION FOR ITALY, SAID TODAY THAT DUE TO A POOR HARVEST IN AN INTERVIEW REPORTED BY THE ITALIAN NEWS AGENCY

ITALY MIGHT HAVE TO IMPORT 1,200,000 TONS OF GRAIN, MORE THAN DOUBLE

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THE AMOUNT ESTIMATED AS SUFFICIENT FOR THIS YEAR.

STONE SAID THAT UP UNTIL THIS SPRING THE ALLIED HAD SUPPLIED ITALY

WITH AN [redacted] 2,500,000 TONS OF GOODS, VALUED AT MORE THAN [redacted]

[redacted],000,000.

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STONE SAID THAT THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ITALY DEPENDED ON ALLIED

HELP AND ON THE ABILITY OF THE ITALIANS THEMSELVES TO FACE INDUSTRIAL

PROBLEMS AND UTILIZE THEIR OWN RESOURCES TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY.

EARLIER TODAY PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI CONFERRED WITH HERBERT

H. LEHMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

ADMINISTRATION, WHO IS [redacted] INSPECTING UNRRA ACTIVITIES IN ITALY.

BRIAS 2245 AND 2247 TC 726 PEW

30.24-28267

A92 (110)

STOCKHOLM, JULY 9-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESSEN DECLARED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT JAPANESE WHO FLED TO SWEDEN FROM GERMANY SHOULD BE RETURNED TO TOKYO IMMEDIATELY.

ABOUT 20 JAPANESE, MOST OF THEM FORMER MEMBERS OF THE NAVAL SECTION OF THE NIPPONESE EMBASSY IN BERLIN, HAVE BEEN IN JOENKOEPING SINCE MID-MAY AND IN STOCKHOLM THERE ARE A NUMBER OF JAPANESE CORRESPONDENTS FROM BERLIN.

"JAPAN HAS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND THEREFORE HAS TECHNICAL MEANS OF TAKING ITS SUBJECTS HOME," EXPRESSEN SAID. "IT IS OBVIOUSLY IN SWEDISH INTERESTS--ESPECIALLY IN REGARDS TO OUR RELATIONS WITH THE WESTERN POWERS--THAT THESE SUPERFLUOUS JAPANESE ARE URGED IMMEDIATELY TO PACK THEIR BAGS AND GO HOME."

SN1002PEW

DAMASCUS, JULY 9, (AP)- FOREIGN MINISTER MARDAM BEY, ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF SYRIA TODAY DENIED, IN A PRESS CONFERENCE, THAT THERE HAD BEEN ANY FRENCH PROPOSALS IN REFERENCE TO SYRIA AND LEBANON.

JUL 10 1945

"OUR POLICY HAS BEEN AND WILL REMAIN NO TREATY, NO PRIVILEGES, AND NO PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO ANYBODY" THE ACTING PRIME MINISTER SAID. "WE ARE IN COMPLETE ACCORD WITH LEBANON ON THIS POLICY".

ASSOCIATED'S 01810 TPK 1830

ATHENS, JULY 9. --(AP) -- MARSHAL TITO'S CHARGE THAT GREEK FORCES HAD FIRED ACROSS THE GREEK-YUGOSLAV BORDER IN AN ATTEMPT TO "PROVOKE" YUGOSLAVIA [redacted] WAS PRINTED IN FULL BY THE GREEK PRESS TODAY WITH ONE HEADLINE CALLING TITO'S BROADCAST AN "ASTOUNDING ATTACK ON GREECE BY TITO."

OFFICIAL GREEK CIRCLES WITHHELD COMMENT AND DID NOT ANSWER TITO'S FURTHER CHARGES THAT THOUSANDS OF [redacted] MACEDONIANS AND GREEKS HAD FLED TO YUGOSLAVIA TO "ESCAPE THE [redacted] PERSECUTI[redacted]

OF GREEK REACTION."

THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER NESTIA SAID EDITORIALLY THAT SINCE NOVEMBER "POSTWAR REGIMES POSING AS 'DEMOCRATIC' BEAR A STRIKING RESEMBLANCE TO THE POLICE STATES WHICH CAUSED THE WAR AND WHICH USE TO A LARGE EXTENT THE FASCIST TECHNIQUE OF 'NERVE WAR'".

"WHATEVER THE EXTENT OF THIS NERVE WAR, GREECE WILL NOT LOSE HER TEMPER AND INDULGE IN RECRIMINATIONS AGAINST A COUNTRY [redacted] WHO BY SO MANY BLOOD TIES IS UNITED TO GREECE, WHO BEFORE TITO WAS GREECE'S ALLY AND WHO AFTER TITO AGAIN WILL BE HER ALLY," [redacted] NESTIA SAID.

JUL 10 1945

DR 537PEW TRAVLOR 01845 APL

ADD Chungking - Indochina - (MOOSA) XXXMILITIA

THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT ENEMY REMNANTS AT MOSUN, STRATEGIC HIGHWAY CENTER 55 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF LIUCHOW AND APPROXIMATELY THE SAME DISTANCE WEST OF TANCHUK, HAD BEEN COMPLETELY MOPPED UP BY CHINESE FORCES STRIKING EASTWARD FROM LAIPIN AND NORTHWARD FROM KWEIHSIEN.

CHINESE FORCES HAVE INFLICTED HEAVY CASUALTIES ON JAPANESE MARINE RAIDERS WHO LANDED ON SOUTHEAST CHINA'S "INVASION" COAST SOUTHWEST [redacted] WVWMMXMM

JUL 10 1945

MV2 YMIFG;. UMPED OVER NNOHCKDGVGGS BACK 12345678
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER A LAZY DOG'S BACK 1234567890 Z SENDING
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER A LAZY DOG'S BACK 1234567890 Z SENDING
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER A LAZX

RAIDERS WHO LANDED ON SOUTHEAST CHINA'S "INVASION" COAST SOUTHWEST OF AMOY AND HAVE DRIVEN THEM NEARLY 30 MILES FROM THE SCENE OF THE ORIGINAL LANDINGS, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

CONFIRMING FRONT DISPATCHES REPORTING ENEMY BEACHHEADS ON THE COAST BELOW JAPANESE-HELD AMOY, A FORMER TREATY PORT 140 MILES WEST OF FORMOSA, THE CHINESE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID ENEMY RAIDERS LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK FROM AMOY, CROSSED THE HSIAMEN RIVER ESTUARY AND LANDED ON THE FUKIEN COAST ABOUT SIX MILES SOUTH OF THE SEAPORT ON JUNE 30.

FOR ALMOST 400 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, THE "INVASION" COAST OF CHINA--WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE SAID THEY FEAR AMERICAN LANDINGS--WAS CLEAR OF ENEMY FORCES AS THE RESULT OF CHINESE ACTIONS AND ENEMY WITHDRAWALS.

M559AEW

A84
CALCUTTA, JULY 9-(AP)-ALLIED LAND AND AIR FORCES LAUNCHED ATTACKS SUNDAY IN THE SITTANG RIVER BEND AREA OF BURMA, 70 MILES NORTHEAST OF RANGOON, WHERE POCKETED JAPANESE TROOPS ARE APPARENTLY TRYING TO ESCAPE EASTWARD TO THAILAND, SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

BRITISH PATROLS SURPRISED ABOUT 30 NAKED JAPANESE BUILDINGS RAFTS IN A STREAM 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF NYAUNGLEBIN, 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF PEGU. THEY ATTACKED THE ENEMY PARTY WITH GRENADES.

AIRCRAFT OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND DESTROYED SEVERAL BUILDINGS, A FUEL DUMP AND TWO JETTIES AND KNOCKED OUT MACHINEGUN POSITIONS IN THE AREA OF THE TOWNS OF NYAUNGKASKE AND MOKPALIN, 25 MILES NORTHEAST OF PEGU AND SEPARATED BY THE SITTANG RIVER.

JR818AEW

JUL 10 1945

AFTER CHEERS AT THE GENERAL'S ENTRANCE WITH PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA, THE ASSEMBLAGE BROKE INTO APPLAUSE AGAIN AS BRIG.GEN. MANUEL ROXAS, SENATE PRESIDENT AND FORMER AIDE TO MACARTHUR ON BATAAN, DESCRIBED HIM AS "ONE OF THE GREATEST SOLDIERS OF ALL TIME WHOSE NEXT OBJECTIVE IS TOKYO."

ADD MANILA - MACARTHUR (rubber) 1x from

ROXAS SAID MACARTHUR IS "THE SYMBOL OF FAITH AND THE SOURCE OF PHILIPPINE STRENGTH TO RESIST" WHO HAS "CHAINED OUR LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES. WE HONOR HIM BECAUSE HE HAS REDEEMED HIS PLEDGE."

MM12MID

OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE RYUKYUS DRAW THEIR PAY IN SUPPLEMENTAL YEN AND SPEND IT THROUGH SHIP'S SERVICE STORES, CANTEENS, ARMY POST EXCHANGES AND OTHER OUTLETS. WHEN LEAVING OKINAWA, THE YEN MUST BE EXCHANGED FOR U.S. CURRENCY. FOR SOUVENIR PURPOSES 20 YEN MAY BE RETAINED.

ADD Pearl Harbor - money 1x deflation

COINS WERE NOT MADE. THE PAPER WAS PRINTED IN ONE, 5, 10, 20 AND 100 YEN NOTEE WITH 10 AND 50 SEN NOTEE (100 SEN IS WORTH ONE YEN) ISSUED ADDITIONALLY.

SF537APW

ADD SAIPAN - DOTTIE 3rd ISLAND

TOKYO LAST NOV. 24.

JUL 10 1945

LT.COL.ROBERT K.MORGAN OF ASHEVILLE, N.C., THE PLANE'S FIRST COMMANDER, (THEN A MAJOR), NAMED HER FOR HIS WIFE. SINCE THEN LT.ANDREW G.MAYSE OF TULSA, OKLA., HAS BEEN "DOTTIE'S" SKIPPER, BUT THE REGULAR CREW STAYED BEHIND TO COMPLETE THEIR COMBAT TOURS WHEN THE PLANE STARTED HOME--LOADED WITH MEN WHO HAD COMPLETED 30 MISSIONS OR MORE AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

WITH CARRIERS (140)

GUAM,TUESDAY,JULY 10-(AP)-THIRD FLEET CARRIER PLANES STRIKING TOKYO TODAY ADMITTEDLY CAN HIT WITH A MORE DEADLY CONCENTRATION OF POWER ON SMALL, CRUCIAL TARGETS THAN CAN LAND-BASED IWO JIMA MUSTANGS OR EVEN THE MARIANAS-BASED, STRATEGIC-BOMBING SUPERFORTRESSES.

CARRIER PLANES CAN RETURN TIME AFTER TIME TO SEARCH OUT CONCEALED TARGETS OR PARKED, CAMOUFLAGED AIRCRAFT--WHILE MUSTANGS MAKING A 1,500-MILE ROUND TRIP CAN STAY OVER THE TARGET ONLY A SHORT TIME.

POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THIS ADVANTAGE, CARRIER PLANES HITTING TOKYO LAST FEBRUARY SHOT 397 ENEMY PLANES FROM THE AIR, DESTROYED 288 AGROUND AND DAMAGED 225 OTHERS. THEY SANK 19 SHIPS INCLUDING AN ESCORT CARRIER, AND NOT ONE AMERICAN SHIP WAS HIT.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS MADE ON THE FIRST HELLCAT AND CORSAIR FIGHTER SWEEPS CAN BE PROCESSED QUICKLY ABOARD SHIP, TOO, THUS SPOTTING IMPORTANT TARGETS FOR LATER CARRIER-PLANE SWEEPS THE SAME DAY.

JW928PCW

A146KX
BY LEIF ERICKSON (450)

WITH THE U.S.21ST BOMBER COMMAND,GUAM,JULY 9 (AP)-IN A MASSIVE ACCELERATION OF THE AIR WAR AGAINST JAPAN, MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY'S MARIANAS-BASED SUPERFORTRESSES SMASHED TARGETS WITH AT LEAST 42,250 TONS OF FIRE AND DEMOLITION BOMBS AND FLEW 6,500 INDIVIDUAL SORTIES THROUGH JUNE AND THE FIRST DAYS OF JULY.

SIXTY-NINE MISSIONS WERE FLOWN IN THE 39-DAY PERIOD, INCLUDING 27 FIRE RAIDS AGAINST JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

WITH DAMAGE YET TO BE ASSESSED IN FOUR CITIES, 36,297 ADDITIONAL SQUARE MILES OF URBAN AND INDUSTRIAL AREAS WERE BURNED OUT, BRINGING TO 130,342 SQUARE MILES THE TOTAL DESTROYED JAPANESE BUILT-UP INDUSTRIAL SECTORS.

THIRTY-FIVE WAR INDUSTRY AND OIL PLANTS WERE HIT WITH DEMOLITION BOMBS AS THE WEIGHT OF THE SUPERFORTS WAS SHIFTED FROM TOKYO AND OTHER MAJOR CITIES TO JAPAN'S LESS POPULATED CENTERS AND DISPERSED WAR PLANTS.

THIRTY-NINE B-29S WERE LOST, A LOSS RATIO BARELY MORE THAN ONE HALF PER CENT IN THE TREMENDOUSLY STEPPED UP BOMBING ASSAULTS BEGINNING THE FULFILLMENT OF GEN.H.H.ARNOLD'S PROMISE THAT 2,000,000 TONS OF BOMBS WOULD BE DROPPED ON JAPAN IN THE YEAR STARTING THE FIRST OF THIS MONTH IF THE JAPANESE PERSIST IN WAR.

B-29 MINING OPERATIONS--PARTICULARLY SIGNIFICANT IN TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE OF JAPAN'S SORELY NEEDED WAR SUPPLIES AND FOOD FROM THE ASIATIC MAINLAND--INCREASED WITH 12 MINING MISSIONS IN JUNE AND TWO MORE THUS FAR IN JULY.

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DURING JUNE THE SUPERFORTS FLEW 426.6 PER CENT OF ALL DEMOLITION ATTACKS MADE AGAINST JAPAN SINCE THE FIRST TOKYO STRIKE NOV. 24, 1944. OF THE TOTAL OF FIRE RAIDS ON JAPAN SINCE THE B-29S STARTED HITTING JAPAN, 51.7 PER CENT WERE FLOWN IN JUNE.

IN SPREADING INCENDIARY DESTRUCTION OVER 30 JAPANESE CITIES THROUGH JULY, MORE THAN HALF THE TOTAL BOMB LOAD CARRIED TO JAPAN BY B-29S HAVE BEEN FIREBOMBS.

IN JUNE, B-29 GUNNERS SHOT DOWN 138 JAPANESE PLANES, BRINGING THE TOTAL THROUGH JUNE 30 TO 752.

THROUGH JULY 9, THE GRAND TOTAL OF SUPERFORT MISSIONS WAS 241. OF THESE, 41 WERE INCENDIARY RAIDS AGAINST CITIES AND FOUR WERE DEMOLITION ATTACKS ON URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS. SIXTY-THREE WERE DEMOLITION ATTACKS ON INDIVIDUAL AND MILITARY TARGETS, 31 WERE MINING MISSIONS AND 102 WERE STRIKES ON AIRFIELDS.

ON JULY 2 AND 4, FLEETS TOTALING NEARLY 600 PLANES WERE EMPLOYED--LARGEST B-29 FORCE SENT THUS FAR AGAINST JAPAN SIMULTANEOUSLY.

IN THE JUNE 5 FIRE BOMBING RAID OF THE MAJOR SEAPORT CITY OF KOBE, SUPERFORTS MET THEIR LAST MAJOR FIGHTER OPPOSITION. IN THE FIERCE AERIAL BATTLE 86 JAPANESE FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN AND 31 WERE PROBABLY DOWNED. EIGHT SUPERFORTS WERE LOST.

A147KX

IN THE FIRST SIMULTANEOUS FIREBOMBING OF SECONDARY CITIES, KAGOSHIMA, OMUTA, HAMATSU AND YOKKAICHI WERE HIT JUNE 18.

SEVENTEEN OF THE INDUSTRIAL TARGETS HIT IN JUNE WERE AIRCRAFT PLANTS. MOST SUCCESSFUL JOBS WERE THE 96.1 PER CENT DESTRUCTION OF THE KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT PLANT AT HIMEJI AND 95.7 PER CENT DESTRUCTION OF THE AICHI AIRCRAFT WORKS ATSUTA PLANT IN SINGLE STRIKES.

GG1137ACW NM

30.24-28269

CAPETOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, JULY 9-(AP)-SIX FAST NEW LINERS ARE ON ORDER FOR THE AMERICAN-SOUTH AFRICAN LINE, WHICH EXPECTS TO BEGIN SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AFRICA IN DECEMBER, IT WAS REPORTED HERE.

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THE SHIPS ARE EXPECTED TO CROSS THE SOUTH ATLANTIC IN 15 OR 16 DAYS, STOPPING AT CAPETOWN AND THEN GOING UP THE EAST COAST OF AFRICA AS FAR AS MOMBASA. ON THE AMERICAN SIDE THEY WILL STOP AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

JSS 505P ASSOCIATED 01815 APR

A117

NEW YORK, JULY 9-(AP)-CBS CORRESPONDENT GENE RYDER, BROADCASTING FROM A BATTLESHIP IN ADMIRAL HALSEY'S U.S.THIRD FLEET, SAID TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN CARRIER PLANE ATTACK ON TOKYO WAS CONTINUING THROUGH ITS SIXTH HOUR UNABATED.

RYDER SAID NO ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION WAS BEING ENCOUNTERED. HE DESCRIBED THE TARGET AS 80 AIRFIELDS IN AND AROUND TOKYO.

SK1139PEW

V
A103

VICTORIA, B.C., JULY 9-(AP)-THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE ORDERED THE CLOSING OF THE VANCOUVER FOREST DISTRICT TODAY BECAUSE OF FIVE FIRES RAGING OUT OF CONTROL ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

TWENTY FAMILIES HAVE BEEN EVACUATED FROM THE TOWN OF ROUNDS, NEAR COWICHAN LAKE. ONE LOGGER IS MISSING.

HUNDREDS OF LOGGERS AND AIR RAID PROTECTION SERVICE VOLUNTEERS BATTLED THE FLAMES WHICH WERE SPREADING BEFORE HIGH WINDS. WEATHER OFFICIALS FORECAST CONTINUED WARM, DRY WEATHER.

SN1042PEW

TRINIDAD, PORT OF SPAIN, JULY 9-(AP)-A WRECK OF THE MORNING TRAIN ON THE GOVERNMENT-OPERATED TRINIDAD RAILROAD TODAY CAUSED INJURIES TO 102 PERSONS. THERE WERE NO FATALITIES.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE RAILROAD SAID PINS HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM A SWITCH, CAUSING THE LOCOMOTIVE TO OVERTURN AND WRECKING TWO FREIGHT CARS AND TWO PASSENGERS COACHES.

JUL 10 1945

CP CABLE 1132PEW

JUL 10 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 9-(AP)-- THE NEWSPAPER LA NACION SAID TODAY IN AN EDITORIAL THAT THE REPORTED EXECUTION OF ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT JOSEPH MORTON BY THE GERMANS REPRESENTS ANOTHER EXAMPLE "OF THE BARBAROUS METHODS PRACTICED BY THE NAZIS DURING THE WAR WHICH HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED BY ALL CIVILIZED PEOPLES."

NEW YORK CUT NYC CUT ST ASKED

NEW YORK, JULY 9-(AP)-A NEW YORK TIMES DISPATCH FROM FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN SAID TODAY THAT SENIOR AMERICAN AND BRITISH STAFF OFFICERS WERE DISCUSSING A PROPOSAL TO EXILE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS TO BRITISH CROWN COLONIES.

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AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING IT IS "NOT EXPECTED THAT MANY OF THESE OFFICERS WILL BE HELD AS WAR CRIMINALS, NOR DOES IT SEEM JUST TO PERSECUTE AS A WAR CRIMINAL A MAJOR OR EVEN A GENERAL OF THE GENERAL STAFF WHO MERELY WORKED ON PLANS GIVEN TO HIM BY A HIGHER ECHELON."

THE BULK OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF WAS ARRESTED AT FLENSBURG IN LATE MAY. SENIOR BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AT THAT TIME URGED SUPREME [redacted] HEADQUARTERS TO EXILE THE GERMANS IMMEDIATELY, THE TIME DISPATCH SAID. THE OFFICERS, HOWEVER, WERE HELD FOR QUESTIONING AND UNTIL THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION COMPLETED ITS LIST OF CRIMINALS.

"SINCE THEN THE FEELING HAS INEVITABLY SOFTENED," THE TIMES DISPATCH SAID, "IT IS NOW PROPOSED BY ONE OF THE SENIOR STAFF OFFICERS THAT THE GROUP OF OFFICERS, WHO INCLUDE SOME OF THE FINEST MILITARY BRAINS IN THE WORLD, BE DIVIDED INTO SMALL GR[illegible]S AND SENT TO LIVE WITH THEIR FAMILIES IN

BRITISH CROWN COLONIES SUCH AS THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

"THIS WILL BOTH PHYSICALLY DIVIDE THE GENERAL STAFF AND AT THE SAME TIME KEEP THEM AWAY FROM GERMANY WHERE THEY MIGHT BE ABLE TO MAKE CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER AND BEGIN[illegible] PLANNING ANEW FOR GERMANY WORLD CONQUEST."

JUL 10 1945

IM PERMISSION JAMES SECRETARY-RM TRAIN NL FIGHTERS AA DEFENSES

A SIMILAR VOLUNTEER CORPS HAS BEEN FORMED IN KOREA, SAID A TOKYO BROADCASO WLSO INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

GINJIRO FUJIWARA, FORMER JAPANESZ MQNITIONS MINISTER AND CURRENTLY "SPECIAL FIGHTING STRENGTH INSPECTOR" IN OCCUPIED MANCHURIA, INSPECTED "VITAL INDUSTRIES" AT KEIJO, CAPITAL OF OCCUPIED KOREA.

A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST, QUOTING A NEW DELHI, INDIA, DISPATCH SAID THAT SABOTAGE OF JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS IN OCCUPIED INDO-CHINA, TOGETHER WITH BOMBARDMENT AND COAL RATIONING HAS "ALMOST COMPLETELY PARALYZED" THE COUNTRY'S COMMUNICATIONS AND RICE IS NOW BEING USED AS FUEL IN LOCOMOTUVES.

DESPITE HBAVY DECREASES IN REVENUE THE PUPPET INDO-CHINESE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATED 272,000,000 PIASTERS (PRE-WAR INDO-CHINA VALUE APPROXIMATELY $106,000,000) FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR BUDGET, DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

PM335APW

JUL 10 1945

30.24—28271

BROADCAST

[redacted] JUL 10 1945

NEW YORK, JULY 9—THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A [redacted]

BROADCAST MONITORED BY NBC SAID TONIGHT THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF

THE SPANIARDS KILLED AT CHAMBERY WHEN FRENCH PATRIOTS DERAILED A TRAIN

WERE OFFICERS OF THE SPANISH BLUE DIVISION WHICH FOUGHT WITH THE GERMAN

WEHRMACHT.

THE BROADCASTER SAID HIS REPORT WAS BASED ON AN

INVESTIGATION MADE BY A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL COUNCIL OF

RESISTANCE AND THAT MOSCOW RECEIVED THE INFORMATION IN A "MESSAGE FROM

PARIS."

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JSS 1040P NBC

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAS SAID THE

SPANIARDS ON THE TRAIN WERE CIVILIANS

REPATRIATED [redacted] SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY.

[redacted]

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 9-(AP)-UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AS THE ONLY BASIS ON WHICH THE JAPANESE CAN QUIT THE WAR OCCUPIED ATTENTION OF BROADCASTERS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE PACIFIC SUNDAY, BUT THEIR VIEWS WERE FAR APART.

ADM.KICHISABURO NOMURA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR WHO WAS CARRYING ON "PEACE" TALKS IN WASHINGTON AT THE TIME OF PEARL HARBOR, WAS QUOTED BY THE TOKYO RADIO AS ASSERTING, "AS LONG AS THE ENEMY ASKS FOR JAPAN'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, SHE WILL HAVE TO SHED BLOOD PROPORTIONATE TO THE TIME AND INTENSITY OF EACH BATTLE."

OWEN LATTIMORE, DIRECTOR OF PAGE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, SAID AT THE CHICAGO ROUND TABLE

BROADCAST THAT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER MUST REMAIN A FIXED POLICY OF THE ALLIES FOR JAPAN IS LIKELY TO GIVE HER

"ANY TALK OF MODIFIED TERMS FOR JAPAN AND" LATTIMORE SAID, HOPE SHE CAN SPLIT THE UNITED NATIONS." TO DECIDE THE FUTURE OF PREDICTED AN ALLIED "YALTA" CONFERENCE

JAPAN WOULD BE HELD SHORTLY.

JAPANESE BROADCASTS DEALING WITH DIRECT PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR PREDICTED THAT HEAVIER AMERICAN AIR RAIDS WOULD FOLLOW THE END OF THE RAINY SEASON, WHICH IS NEAR, AND ASSERTED THAT MORE AIR RAID SHELTERS MUST BE BUILT.

AT LEAST 200,000 HOMELESS FROM BOMBED-OUT SOUTHERN JAPANESE CITIES WILL BE MOVED TO THE NORTHERNMOST JAPANESE ISLAND OF HOKKAIDO, RADIO TOKYO SAID.

THE FIRST CONTINGENTS OF TOKYO, ALREADY HAVE ARRIVED IN THE NORTH, THE BROADCAST SAID.

IN STILL ANOTHER BROADCASTOOBNM TOO ČKKKKKK

IN STILL ANOTHER BROADCAST, TOKYO REPORTED THE SHIFTING OF FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT FROM BURNED OUT METROPOLITAN AREAS TO SMALLER CENTERS WHICH MORE RECENTLY HAVE BEEN RECEIVING ATTENTION FROM AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES.

"THE INSTALLATION OF HAND PUMPS IS NOW IN PROGRESS IN SMALL CITIES AND FARM VILLAGES IN THE VARIOUS PREFECTURES," TOKYO SAID.

MM122OAPW NM

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

APPROXIMATELY 200 AMERICAN PLANES RAGING FROM ROCKET-FIRING FIGHTERS TO MINE-LAYING SUPERFORTS SWARMED OVER JAPAN TODAY, TOKYO RADIO REPORTED, CARRYING ON A "SERIOUS AND CALCULATED ATTEMPT TO RAZE THE JAPANESE MAINLAND AND THOROUGHLY BEFORE INVASION."

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ON GUAM ANNOUNCED THAT SUPERFORTS UNLOADED 42,250 TONS OF FIRE AND DEMOLITION BOMBS ON JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL CITIES IN THEIR STEPPED UP OFFENSIVE THROUGH JUNE AND THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF JULY. IN THE 39 DAY PERIOD THE B-29S FLEW 6,500 SORTIES.

TOKYO WARNED THAT EVEN HEAVIER BLOWS, ALREADY PROMISED BY AMERICAN COMMANDERS, WOULD BE SEEN A FEW MONTHS HENCE AFTER THE RAINY SEASON.

UNCONFIRMED JAPANESE REPORTS ON TODAY'S ATTACKS SAID WARPLANED OUT OF OKINAWA AND IWO JIMA CONTINUED THEIR DAILS DOUBLE STRIKES AGAINST HONSHU AND KYUSHU, JAPAN'S TWO MOST IMPORTANT ISLANDS, BUT SELECTED NEW TARGETS.

FIVE CITIES ON CENTRAL HONSHU WERE ATTACKED BY MUSTANG FIGHTERS

FROM IWO JIMA WHICH YESTERDAY RAN INTO THEIR FIRST AGGRESSIVE INTERCEPTION WHEN NEW JAPANESE NAVAL FIGHTERS SWOOPED DOWN ON THEM OUT OF THE CLOUDS OVER TOKYO AIR FIELDS. SEVEN MUSTANG FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN, BUT THE AMERICAN PILOTS CAME HOME WITH A BAG OF 45 ENEMY PLANES.

THAT WAS THE ONLY BIG AIR BATTLE REPORTED, ALTHOUGH ALLIED COMMUNIQUES COVERING WEEK-END ACTION LISTED A TOTAL OF 64 NIPPONESE PLANES DESTROYED, 15 ENEMY VESSELS SUNK AND 25 PROBJLY SUNK OR DAMAGED. THESE COVERED ATTACKS FROM HONSHU ISLAND TO THE MALAY PENINSULA, MOST OF THEM WERE UNOPPOSED.

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A137KX

"GOOD TARGETS ARE GROWING SCARCE EVEN IN THE HEART OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE," COMPLAINED MARINE MAJ.GEN.LOUIS WOODS, TACTICAL AIR FORCE COMMANDER. "OUR PILOTS REALLY HAVE TO SEARCH FOR TARGETS NOW."

NINETY MUSTANGS FOUND THEM TODAY, TOKYO SAID, AT KYOTO, FORMER CAPITAL OF JAPAN; OSAKA, KOBE, HAMAMATSU AND TOYOHASHI, ALL HONSHU ISLAND INDUSTRIAL CITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN HIT BY SUPERFORTS.

OKINAWA AIRCRAFT CONCENTRATED ON THE AREA AROUND OMURA, SITE OF A NAVAL AIR STATION GUARDING THE SASEBO NAVAL BASE ON NORTH-WESTERN KYUSHU. JAPANESE BROADCASTS SAID 50 LIBERATORS WERE ESCORTED ON THEIR BOMBING RUN BY 40 THUNDERBOLTS AND LIGHTNINGS.

KYUSHU, SITE OF BASES FOR THE EMPEROR'S KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) CORPS WHICH DAMAGED THREE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIERS DURING THE CONQUEST OF OKINAWA, HAS BEEN HIT DAILY BY MUSTJGS OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE SINCE THEY NOVED UP TO OKINAWA FROM THE PHILIPPINES. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, WHOSE AIR FORCES LED THE WAY ON GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S MARCH FROM THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW GUINEA TO THE NORTHERNMOST PORT ON THE PHILIPPINES, VISITED THE FIFTH'S NEW OKINAWA BASES AND TOLD HIS FIGHTER PILOTS:

"YOU ARE ON JAPAN'S DOORSTEP AND NO HOLDS ARE BARRED NOW FOR EVERYBODYS AN ENEMY UP THERE."

OTHER PILOTS IN KENNEY'S FAR EAST AIR FORCE RAKED COMMUNICATIONS, SUPPLY CENTERS, SHIPPING AND ARSENALS DOWN THE ASIATIC COAST AND OFF FORMOSA; OR SUPPORTED GROUND ACTIONS IN BORNEO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE CHINA BASED 14TH AIR FORCE WRECKED A TROOP TRAIN KILLING AN ESTIMATED 300 JAPANESE, KNOCKED OUT 15 LOCOMOTIVES AND HARRIED RIVER SHIPPING.

TOKYO REPORTED SUPERFORTS WERE ON VARIED MISSIONS OVER JAPAN, SCOUTING SECTIONS OF HONSHU ISLAND AND LAYING MINES IN PORT WATERS. WITH A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF U.S. SUBMARINES NOW OPERATING OFF THE SHORES OF JAPAN, THE JAPANESE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID THE MINE-LAYING B-29S ARE TRYING "TO BLOCKADE THE JAPANESE MAINLAND AND DISRUPT OUR MARINE TRANSPORTATION."

SUPERFORT HEADQUARTERS SAID THAT IN THREE MONTHS OF OPERATIONS THE B29S HAVE BROKEN ALL PREVIOUS AERIAL MINE-LAYING RECORD

NN1055ACW

UNDATED LABOR (290)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(CX) IMPENDING BONUS CUTS ON A BASE PAY OF 34 1/2 CENTS HOURLY BROUGHT A NOTE OF MARITIME DISCONTENT INTO THE NATION'S LABOR PICTURE TODAY, BUT NATIONAL MARITIME UNION (CIO) LEADERS EMPHASIZED IT WAS NOT A STRIKE IN WAR-VITAL SHIPPING.

ELSEWHERE ABOUT 40,000 PERSONS WERE IDLE, INCLUDING 16,500 IN THE FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY'S AKRON, O., PLANT, LARGEST SINGLE DISPUTE YET UNSETTLED.

THE MARITIME UNION'S FIFTH BIENNIAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK VOTED TO PICKET OFFICES OF THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, PROTESTING CUTS WHICH BECOME EFFECTIVE JULY 15.

THESE REDUCTIONS WOULD CUT BONUSES TO 33 1/3 PER CENT OF BASE PAY IN THE ATLANTIC AND PART OF THE PACIFIC, AND TO 66 2/3 PER CENT IN ALL OTHER WATERS EXCEPT THE FAR EASTERN PACIFIC AND PART OF THE INDIAN OCEAN WHERE 100 PER CENT PLUS $5 PER DAY WOULD BE PAID.

UNION OFFICERS SAID PICKETS WOULD CARRY SIGNS, "THIS IS NOT A STRIKE" BUT A MOVE TO CALL ATTENTION TO IMPENDING "WAGE CUTS."

BESIDES THE AKRON STRIKE, WHERE THE GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY ALREADY IS UNDER NAVY CONTROL AS A RESULT OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES, OTHER DISPUTES INCLUDED 1,100 EMPLOYES AT THE R.R. DONNELLEY PRINTING PLANT IN CHICAGO WHERE THE UNION SHOP WAS THE ISSUE; NEW YORK CITY NEWSPAPER DELIVERERS VOTED TO CONTINUE THEIR STRIKE DESPITE WLB ORDERS TO RETURN TO WORK; 889 GRAHAM-PAIGE EMPLOYES, MEMBERS OF THE UAW-CIO, AND 700 AFL LUMBER EMPLOYES AT 12 DETROIT YARDS;

IN NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA, 7,900 UAW-CIO MEMBERS AT FOUR AUTOMOBILE PARTS PLANTS OF THE MACK MANUFACTURING COMPANY AT NEW BRUNSWICK, AND PLAINFIELD, N.J., AND ALLENTOWN, N.J.; 1,000 AT ANCHOR-HOCKING GLASS CO., MCCONNELLSVILLE, PA.;

IN MANHEIM, PA., 1,000 PRODUCTION WORKERS AT THE RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN COMPANY MADE IDLE BY A STRIKE OF MAINTENANCE MEN; 6,000 UAW-CIO MEMBERS IDLE AT THE SPICER MANUFACTURING CO.; 4,100 MINE WORKERS IN EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA; AND THE JOURNAL-GAZETTE AT FORT WAYNE, IND., SHUTDOWN BY A COMPOSING ROOM STRIKE.

MS 607ACW

JUL 10 1945

30.24-28273

152 Japanese Planes Destroyed By Navy Bombers in Tokyo Raid; Nip Air Force Goes into Hiding

JUL 11 1945

FEW NIP PLANES TAKE TO AIR AS YANKS ROAM SKY

Japanese Refuse to Accept Challenge, Offer Only Ackack Opposition.

SHIPS ARE SUNK

Two Enemy Planes Shot Down Near Mighty American Third Fleet.

By LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, Wednesday, July 11—(AP) The Japanese air force refused to put up anything resembling a real fight over Tokyo Tuesday as more than 1,000 carrier planes of the massive U. S. third fleet destroyed or damaged 152 enemy planes on the ground and shot down two snoopers near the fleet, fragmentary reports disclosed today.

Whether Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey's world's largest task force stuck around today for another strike was not made clear but even the first preliminary accounts left no doubt that the enemy air force assigned to defend the homeland was in hiding.

It obviously has been driven there by a week of strikes by Iwo-based Army Mustangs, scores of which destroyed or damaged 19 enemy planes yesterday at Honshu's port city of Kobe while the carrier Hellcats, Helldivers and Avengers were roaming the Kanto plains around Tokyo to the northeast looking for targets.

Only one of the 19 was bagged in the air by the Mustangs and the first reports of the powerful carrier plane blow at Tokyo did not so much as list a single enemy interceptor shot down.

Weak Opposition

The air opposition to Vice Adm. John S. McCain's carrier raiders was so weak during the first hours that undoubtedly they returned in repeated strikes to search for camouflaged aircraft and enemy hiding places. What they found remains to be told.

Even with the 19 Mustang victims added, for a total Tuesday preliminary bag of 173 Nip aircraft, the biggest question was: where is the Japanese air force?

While the carrier planes looked around for Tokyo's defenders, the Mustangs over Kobe had to turn to enemy shipping in the inland sea to keep occupied.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, who shattered precedents in yesterday's communique by not only saying the carrier attack was going on "at the present time" but also named some of the battleships and carriers, spoke only in the past tense today.

A Tokyo radio commentator made the pointed observation that a previous such carrier strike last February was followed by the invasion of Iwo Jima.

Nimitz said 72 planes were destroyed on the ground and 80 more were damaged during the first hours of the attack.

Reports remained to be tabulated for later in the day.

By noon Tuesday—seven hours after the attacks opened—there had been no determined enemy resistance in the air.

Preliminary Reports

The Navy made it clear that the achievements were far from chronicles, being based on admittedly "preliminary reports" of the biggest fleet stroke of the war against Nippon.

Nimitz emphasized that the raiding Third Fleet of Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey, which included some of the biggest carriers and at least four battleships, had the advantage of "complete tactical surprise."

At the same time the fleet admiral disclosed that control of Army-based planes in the Ryukyus has passed into the hands of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

That vaults MacArthur's base of air operations within 325 miles of Japan and more than 1,000 miles above Manila.

Carrier and land based planes, totalling more than 1,500—they included a huge force of B-29s—roared over the enemy homeland Tuesday to give the war-battered country its heaviest day of aerial drubbing.

Sink Surface Craft

Nimitz reported that fleet search planes, which remain under the admiral's command, sank or damaged six small enemy surface craft Monday off Honshu, main island of Japan, and Korea. MacArthur in his communique had listed 10 enemy vessels sunk or damaged in strikes extending from Formosa to Java.

Fleet air wing 18 planes, based in the Okinawa area, have sunk 50,000 tons of enemy shipping and damaged 57,000 tons since beginning operations in April over enemy home waters, Nimitz said. Fourth Marine air craft wing planes have sunk 5,000 tons and damaged 50,000.

The admiral reported that on the day of the carrier and Superfort strike at Japan, Liberator bombers of the Tactical Air Force, based on Okinawa, struck Kikai island in the northern Ryukyus.

The day before, "a substantial force" of the Liberators bombed Omura airfield on Kyushu, southern Japan, and started several large fires.

Search planes bombed two phosphate plants on southern Korea Monday.

The fleet hitting Japan was called the "greatest mobile striking force" of history.

A naval spokesman who described the mighty force in Washington said the attack followed the usual pattern of softening up the Japanese as a prelude to further blows.

He announced the assault was the 53rd large scale attack by fast Pacific fleet carrier task forces on enemy aircraft and shipping installations since Jan. 1, 1944.

Not a Japanese plane had been sighted by Adm. William F. Halsey's trouble-hunting ships six hours after the carrier planes started their surprise assault.

(Japanese imperial headquarters issued a communique through Tokyo radio saying that from 5 a. m. to 1 p. m. Tuesday—4 p. m. to midnight Monday, U. S. eastern war time—about 800 of the carrier planes had been counted. But there was no hint of counter action).

Steam Contemptuously Close

The carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers and destroyers, steamed contemptuously close to Japan's main island of Honshu, Associated Press Correspondent James Lindley reported from one of the vessels.

He said the first planes took off from Vice Adm. John S. McCain's carriers, part of Halsey's fleet, at 4 a. m. and that up to 10 a. m. no Japanese planes or ships had come out to resist the bold attack.

Preliminary reports of returning fighter, dive bomber and torpedo bomber pilots indicated the Japaness were not even putting many intercepting planes into the air over the target area.

Lt. Comdr. Cliff McDowell of Turlock, Calif., one of the first aerial observers to return to McCain's flagship, said he saw no enemy fighters in the air.

Some were seen by American plane, McDowell told Jack Mann of Mutual Broadcasting Company in a radio interview.

Similar reports were made by other flyers, who centered their attacks on Japanese airfields.

Saw No U. S. Plane Lost

Group Commander W. A. Gerald of West Newton, Mass., reported he saw no United States plane shot down.

Bombing weather over the target area was described as perfect by Lindley. He said the area, enclosing between 72 and 80 airdromes ,extended about 40 by 60 miles northeast and south of Tokyo.

The carrier plane raid, the first on the Tokyo region since last February, folowed by a few hours a Tuesday before-dawn attack by about 550 Marianas-based American B-29s on five Nippon mainland cities.

Some of the American Navy's biggest ships were in the striking task force almost within sight of Honshu. The Japanese were told by radio, even while the warplanes were leaving McCain's carriers, that the big, prime targets were out there.

Japan Ignores Taunt

This precedent-breaking invitation to battle was issued by Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz in a communique from his Guam Pacific Fleet headquarters.

Nimitz announced that the first of the attacking aircraft caught the Japanese completely by surprise. His communique, which declared the raid was still going on "at the present time," was released around 10 a. m., Guam time (9 a. m. Tuesday, Japanese time and 8 p. m. Monday, U. S. eastern war time.)

Instead of withholding the names of the attacking ships, which has been the practice, he announced that the super-battleship Iowa was among them—offered as bait for any itching Japanese Kamikaze flyer or naval gunner.

The communique also named the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and South Dakota; the carriers Lexington, Essex, Independence and San Jacinto and several cruisers and destroyers.

Those named were but a part of the attacking force.

Still No Jap Opposition as 1000-plane Attack Passes Eleventh Hour.

80 AIRFIELDS PRIME TARGETS

Enemy Caught Completely Off Guard—Attack Follows Big B-29 Assault.

Guam, July 10 (A. P.).—Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey, who returned to the western Pacific with his powerful Third Fleet to "knock hell out of the Japs," was doing just that today with a thousand-plane raid on Tokyo.

DAY

The tremendous concentration of striking power was launched from Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's fast carrier task force—part of the Third Fleet—which steamed practically to Tokyo's doorsteps under cover of darkness and co-ordinated supporting air attacks, caught the Japs off guard and achieved complete surprise.

[The National Broadcasting Company's Joseph Hainline in a broadcast direct from naval task force reported that up until 5 A. M. Eastern war time today "not a single Jap plane" had challenged our attacking air forces over Japan. Thus, the big attack on the Japanese mainland was continuing for at least eleven hours because the first planes ranged over Tokyo at 4 P. M. Eastern war time yesterday.]

The great attack, culmination of a week end of unremitting assault on the Jap homeland, was launched at day today on the heels of a great 550-plane Superfortress fire and demolition raid against five Jap cities.

First announcement of the strike was made by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, in an unprecedented communique which named ten commanding admirals and twenty-six of the task force vessels while the attack was in progress. Vessels named by Nimitz were four carriers, four battleships, four cruisers and fourteen destroyers. To launch 1,000 planes it was evident that other carriers were along.

So completely were the Japs trapped by the strike and by neutralizing raids on southern Jap fields which preceded it, that eight hours after the first plane was launched from the carriers no Jap defending planes had been sighted by the fleet.

Norman Paige, American Broadcasting Company correspondent, talking from the bridge of one of the battleships off Tokyo, said "the men coming back give us vivid descriptions of the damage inflicted, even as other planes—wave after wave of them—take off for Tokyo just ahead of us."

80 Airfields Are Targets.

Paige listed the approximately eighty airfields in the Tokyo area and other "especially designated targets over some 2,400 square miles" as the objectives of the "hundreds upon hundreds of Corsairs, Hellcats, Avengers and planes over the Kanto area with "sizable results." The Japs, as usual, claimed their intrepid fighters took to the air to intercept the attackers, but our own pilots said the Japs were caught flatfooted again, and no air opposition whatsoever was met in the first sweeps.

Enemy installations throughout the Tokyo area attacked in today's raid felt the second fleet operation against Tokyo, the first being made by our carrier forces last February. Then, as now, the enemy was caught by surprise. Then, as now, little opposition was encountered.

Back of this operation, as in others, are months of careful planning. Today's attacks again provide conclusive evidence of the diminishing power of Japanese forces. Its surface fleet is all but destroyed. Its air power apparently is almost non-existent. The result is that our great naval forces, amply proved by today's attacks, now are able to prowl enemy waters at will, maneuver-

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ing tantalizingly close to Tokyo itself. In addition to material damage inflicted in the raids, they are calculated to have a dampening effect on the Japs, already jittery over fears of invasion of their homeland.

Within a few hours after the first sweeps Bogies were reported approaching, providing a bit of excitement with an anti-climax of clanging bells and a sharp bugle call summoning men to battle stations. They rushed topside in life jackets, helmets and flash gear and manned all guns. They scanned the skies anxiously for a glimpse of enemy planes that never materialized. In a few minutes the Bogies were identified as friendly planes and the day's first excitement was over.

Nippon Feels Full Force Of Aerial Scourge

Saturation Bombings Believed Invasion Prelude By Tokyo.

GUAM, Wednesday, July 11, (AP)—The great aerial scourge of Japan, promised by American military leaders for months, has hit invasion-distraught Nippon.

In the rising aerial campaign to bring Nippon to her knees, all branches of America's air might have teamed to throw at least 5,000 bombers and fighters against the Rising Sun homeland since July 1. The box score for the first ten days of July shows these attacks:

Superforts—2,300 in five strikes with total bomb loads approaching the 15,000-ton mark.

Other bombers—three hits from Okinawa bases, including the first by Liberators thrown into the fray from this captured island only 325 miles south of Japan-proper.

1,200 Fighters

Fighters—Some 1,200 in bombing and strafing attacks from Iwo Jima and Okinawa bases, including the first by fliers of the 5th Air Force of the MacArthur command.

Carrier aircraft—Upwards of 1,000 fighters, dive bombers and torpedo planes now engaged in raids designed to put approximately 80 Tokyo district airfields out of business.

(Tokyo newspapers indicated a belief that these saturation bombings were but a prelude to invasion. One termed the intensifying aerial assaults the "first step of aggression" and added that lack of ground action "does not lessen its meaning."

(Another Tokyo broadcast said the current carrier plane attacks indicated "an attempt to crush Japanese air power" in the Tokyo district.

Osaka-Kobe Sector Bombarded

(Going beyond official American reports Tokyo said 100 fighter-bombers from Iwo, led by several Superforts, hit military targets in the Osaka-Kobe sector. It added that 130 bombers and fighters from Okinawa lashed western Kyushu island).

No Japanese fighter opposition met the first carrier planes of Adm. William F. Halsey's Fleet as they swept in at dawn to take the Nipponese by surprise. Ack ack fire was light.

In the earlier B-29 attack, the giant bombers unloaded 3,500 tons of incendiaries and high explosives with excellent results on Sendai, Wakayama, Gifu and Saka, all industrial centers of around 200,000 population each, and on the Utsube oil refinery near Yokkaichi. Sendao, 190 miles north of Tokyo, represented the deepest B-29 penetration of Japan to date.

Fires Sweep Area

Conflagrations were sweeping the areas as the Superforts left for home. One B-29 was lost but all its crewmen were rescued.

The raids marked the dropping of the two millionth ton of bombs by Army air forces in World War 2. The mark was reached as the Superfort "Goin' Jessie" emptied her bomb bay.

(Tokyo said the B-29s hit two additional targets—Osaka, on Honshu and Kochi on Shikoku. It also claimed 10 Superforts planted mines off the west side of Honshu)

Other U. S. communiques told of these aerial strikes over the vast Pacific war theatre:

Three score Mitchell bombers, escorted by 48 Marine Corsairs, attacked Tukuno airfield in the Amami Islands Monday.

Okinawa-based Liberators and Mitchells used 200 tons of fire and demolition bombs on Omura airfield, Kyushu island, while Thunderbolt escorts shot down 10 Japanese training planes.

More than 100 heavy and medium bombers of the 5th Air Force again smashed Formosa from Philippine bases.

FORCE SHIFTED TO MACARTHUR

Nimitz Switches Command Of Army Planes In Ryukus

Guam, *Wednesday*, July 11 (AP)—Comand of all army planes based in the Ryukyus (Okinawa)—including the 7th Air Force—has passed to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

He described the shift as "incident to regrouping" American air power in the Western Pacific for the final assaults on Japan.

Remaining under the Admiral's command are navy and marine aircraft wings in the Ryukyus and Iwo Jima, now busy "tightening the blockade of Japan and destroying Japanese forces and shipping wherever found, preparatory to further amphibious assaults," he said.

Could Mean Invasion

"Further amphibious assaults" could mean the invasion of Japan.

Under the change of command, Gen. George C. Kenney, MacArthur's air chief and commander of the Far Eastern Air Forces, adds the 7th Air Force to the 5th and 13th which he already controlled. The 7th previously had operated under Admiral Nimitz in the Central Pacific war theater.

News coverage also was affected. Under present accreditation policies in the Pacific, only MacArthur-accredited correspondents can write detailed news reports of Okinawa-based army air; and only correspondents accredited to fleet headquarters can write detailed stories of Okinawa-based fleet or Marine air strikes. Thus if both army and navy air units on Okinawa are active in a co-ordinated strike, two correspondents—not one—must handle the news in two separate dispatches.

Because Of New Bases

The command change was made because development of Okinawa, Iwo Jima and Marianas bases had permitted "redeployment of strong United States air forces within effective striking distance of Japan," Admiral Nimitz said.

Included in army units affected were Liberators, Mitchells, Mustangs and Thunderbolts.

The 7th Air Force, now in General Kennedy's enlarged command, collaborated with Nimitz's naval and ground forces in the swift advance across the Central Pacific from the Gilberts to Okinawa. The 13th Air Force also operated for a time under Nimitz's command, in the Solomons, before it joined MacArthur's Southwest Pacific air power.

B-29's and Iwo-based Mustang fighters—also army aircraft—are under the entirely separate control of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, newly designated commander of the Army's Strategic Air Force. Until Spaatz arrives to take over, the B-29's—in the 20th Air Force—are operating under Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay. The 8th Air Force also will appear in the Pacific soon, also flying strategic bombing missions under the command of General Spaatz.

2 MILLIONTH TON FALLS ON JAPAN

Guam, July 11 (Wednesday) (A. P.).—A Superfortress which flew in yesterday's raid on Wakayama dropped the two millionth ton of bombs loosed upon an enemy target by the Army Air Forces in this war. The ship was the Goin' Jessie and was commanded by Capt. John D. Fleming of Columbia, Tenn.

Fleming has commanded the Goin' Jessie through most of her career—a career which included dropping more than 535,000 pounds of bombs on Japan in her forty-three missions. She has flown more than 114,000 miles on combat assignments.

The two-millionth ton of bombs "went in there like the rest of them," said Bombardier Lieut. Julius J. Chilipka of New York. "I was too busy to be nervous about it."

Halsey Throws His Sunday Punch

Guam, July 10 (A. P.).—Among ships participating in today's carrier strike against Tokyo are:

Aircraft Carriers—Lexington, Essex, Independence, San Jacinto.

Battleships—Indiana, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Iowa.

Cruisers—Chicago, San Juan, Springfield, Atlanta.

Destroyers—DeHaven, Samuel N. Moore, John Rodgers, Schroeder, Cogswell, Heerman, Southerland, Aul, John W. Weeks, Colohan, Wedderburn, Rowe, Caperton and Frank Knox.

Footnote to Tokyo: Many of these ships, particularly the new Lexington, Essex, Independence, South Dakota, Iowa and the new Chicago and Atlanta have been announced sunk many times by Radio Tokyo.

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Heavy Cruiser San Francisco Still Afloat

Vessel Participated In Invasion Of Okinawa.

GUAM, Wednesday, July 11 (AP)—The famed heavy cruiser San Francisco participated in the invasion bombardment of Okinawa, U. S. Pacific Fleet headquarters disclosed today, thus again giving the lie to enemy claims of sinking her.

Okinawa was the 30th Japanese-held island and possession against which the guns of the 11-year-old cruiser have thundered since Pearl Harbor—where she escaped the fury of the Japanese sneak attack with only strafing damage.

The Japanese claimed she was sunk then.

German propagandists sent her to the bottom next—one of their submarines claiming the honor this time—off the New Jersey coast, in January, 1942.

In mid-November, the San Francisco proved she was still afloat by action off Guadalcanal, in which she won fame as one of the "fightingest" ships of the Navy.

She was hit 45 times in the night battle, opening the November 13-15 sea fighting which decided the subsequent complete American conquest of Guadalcanal. The San Francisco, giving back more than she took in the close-range conflict, had 189 of her personnel killed or wounded. Rear Adm. Daniel J. Callaghan and Capt. Cassin Young were among the killed.

The Japanese again claimed she had been sunk.

Her guns have given the answer since in the south, north, central and western Pacific. She is credited with participating in 13 major operations and two surface battles.

At Okinawa, the San Francisco supported the landing on D-day. She alone destroyed a column of Japanese troops, shot down four enemy planes in fighting off air attacks, and knocked out the following targets: pillboxes, caves, 19 gun batteries, six small guns, eight tanks, 17 trucks, a supply dump, a railroad intersection and a large aircraft hangar on Machinato airfield.

Her shells also blocked Japanese counterattack movements by causing a landslide across an important road.

The fleet announcement said the San Francisco was still engaged in Pacific operations as of May 15—the "last date" under censorship regulations on which her whereabouts may be disclosed.

BALIKPAPAN BAY IN ALLIED HANDS

DAILY NIGHT

Broad Anchorage Is Capable of Handling Unlimited Shipping.

MANILA, Wednesday, July 11—(AP) Balikpapan's broad bay, an anchorage capable of handling unlimited shipping, is completely in the hands of Allied forces, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

At the same time a headquarters spokesman disclosed the Aussies now hold all of the hotly contested Pandansari refinery area just north of Balikpapan town.

The final link in a chain of amphibious hops around the perimeter of Borner's biggest oil port came Sunday. Maj. Gen. Milford's Australians pushed in small boats from their west-shore Cape Penadjam positions four miles farther north to Djinabora.

They met no opposition. The small landing craft were protected by naval gunfire.

The new landing put the diggers across narrow straits from Dutch soldiers who seized Cape Teloktebang the preceding day.

Japanese anti-aircraft guns were imbedded in the hilly terrain overlooking the sandy shores of Djinabora, but they had been heavily hit in repeated air strikes.

Northeast of captured Manggar airdrome 13 miles northeast of Balikpapan town, Australians smashed two infiltration attacks by the Nipponese Saturday night and advanced a mile beyond Manggar's runways. Another center of enemy resistance developed on the shallow slopes of Mt. Batochampar—"Smashed Stone," in Malayan—six miles north of the refinery center.

Dutch colonial troops—volunteers from the West Indies and Javanese—held firm beachheads along the upper reaches of the Enemy 105-millimeter howitzer positions, trucks, barges and buildings were blown up by a score of 13th Air Force Liberators and Mitchells giving continued close support to the ground troops.

Australian's Ninth division patrolled south of the previously occupied Miri oil fields on Borneo's northwest coast without meeting any Japanese, their communique said.

Three enemy freighters were sunk off Kuching, western Borneo as Allied air power continued close support of ground advances. Kutching is the major Borneo airfield nearest Singapore.

A single Japanese plane "ineffectively" raided the Brunei Bay area, the communique reported.

bay after making two overwater hops last Saturday. The Dutch colonials quickly knocked out small arms fire from river boats and secured the Kariango and Telaktebang peninsulas.

Heavy Fighting in Progress

Heavy fighting was in progress on two fronts in the Balikpapan area. To the north Australian forces, striking for the last Borneo oil fields still in Japanese hands, were battling stiff opposition beyond Manggar air field, 13 miles from the port city. The Nipponese blocked roads with flaming drums of oil and turned coastal guns on slowly advancing troops of the Aussie Seventh Division.

Fliers of America's 13th Air Force bombed and strafed Japanese east coast positions in support of ground troops.

Hard-fighting Japanese naval elements were locked in hand-to-hand battling with other Aussies in the Pandansari refinery sector of northern Balikpapan. These trapped Japanese troops fought ferociously but the determined Aussies were liquidating them with speed.

The Australian forces of liberation were fanning out south, west and north of the inner reaches of Balikpapan bay. They smashed a Japanese counterattack 15 miles north of the Sesoempore river and captured a supply dump.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in his communique Tuesday, made first announcement of the appearance of Dutch colonials in the battle for the Balikpapan region. Dutch forces had appeared earlier in the Battle of Borneo. They were thrown into the successful fight for oil-rich Tarakan, tiny island off the northeast coast invaded May 1 in the first ground action against Borneo.

5TH AIR FORCE HITS FORMOSA

10 Jap Ships Attacked By Other MacArthur Planes

Manila, *Wednesday*, July 11 (AP). Oil fields and airdromes on Formosa were bombed Sunday by more than 65 planes of the 5th Air Force, while other planes ranging west to China and south to Java sank or damaged ten Japanese vessels, headquarters reported today.

Grounded planes were among targets hit by more than 40 Liberators in the strike at Shinchiku

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on the northwest coast of Formosa. Enemy anti-aircraft fire was heavy. The oil fields in the Shinei area, on the southwest coastal plain, were pounded by more than 25 Lightning fighter-bombers.

Hits Mako Naval Base

A single Liberator heckled the enemy naval base at Mako in the Pescadores between Formosa and the Asiatic mainland.

Seventh Fleet Mariners bombed the Canton arms plant and Wuseu Island, in Amoy harbor along the Asiatic east coast, Sunday.

Navy Privateers slashed at French Indo-China's communication network, destroying a dozen freight cars, a locomotive and small watercraft near Quinhan.

Another Privateer damaged a Japanese freighter Sunday off Cape Pandaran.

Java's Malang airfield was damaged Sunday night by Catalinas of the Royal Australian Air Force. Fifteen Australian and 13th Air Force Liberators neutralized five enemy airfields in Dutch Celebes.

Three enemy freighters were destroyed by search planes off West Borneo. Five schooners and a motor boat were wrecked near Makassar, southwest Dutch Celebes, and in the Flores Sea.

Sunken Ship's Bell Secure

Recovered From Flagship Luzon, It Will Be Sent to Washington

MANILA, July 10 (AP).—The bell from the former Yangtze River gunboat-squadron flagship Luzon soon will be on its way to the Navy Department in Washington.

When the Luzon was sunk by the Japanese in the channel through the Manila breakwater entrance, Commodore W. A. Sullivan sent divers down to remove its bell. "We are keeping a close guard on the bell," said Sullivan. "You'd be surprised how many chaplains are looking for church bells."

SEES JAPS TRICKED

Manila, July 10 (A. P.).—Sunken Jap ships in the entrance to Manila Bay have yielded evidence that their crews were duped by their own command into a suicide mission.

Four ships were sunk in the Jap attempt to block the narrow passage. The second was being removed today by crews under Commodore W. A. Sullivan, head of Navy salvage operations, whose home is at 30 Fifth avenue, New York.

"Bodies have been found on all ships," Sullivan said. "Apparently the Japs either sent out suicide crews or the crews were duped into thinking they would have time to get off before the ships were sunk."

Dutch Troops Battle in Borneo

Capture Upper Part of Balikpapan Bay—Aussies Fight Hard for Oil Plants.

Manila, July 10 (A. P.).—Javanese and Dutch West Indian volunteers secured the upper reaches of Balikpapan Bay near the great southeast Borneo oil port of Balikpapan in two amphibious operations Saturday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

In this, their first announced participation in the campaign, the Dutch forces quickly silenced small-arms fire from enemy river craft which had taken refuge in the mouths of the swampy Scember and Wainbesar rivers. The Dutch occupied the Kariango and Telaktebang peninsulas after short overwater crossings from Cape Baroe, solidifying the Allied grip on the whole bay area.

Australian troops, meanwhile, were engaged in tough hand-to-hand fighting against the completely encircled Japs in the Pandansari refinery district in the northernmost limits of Balikpapan town. A considerable portion of the refinery already was in Australian hands, and a spokesman said the diehard Jap naval personnel still defending the ruined structures were being eliminated rapidly. The Australians had plunged across all-but-impenetrable swamps to complete sealing off the area.

Other elements of the Aussie Seventh Division were filtering north beyond Manggar Airfield, thirteen road miles northeast of Balikpapan, against Jap defenses which features roadblocks made of burning drums of oil guarded by coastal guns turned inland.

Still another Australian force was moving south, west and north from the inner rim of Balikpapan Bay after breaking up an enemy counter-attack fifteen miles north of the Sescempore River and capturing a Jap supply dump.

As the Japs stiffened their resistance in an effort to keep the Allies from winning early complete control of the oil fields in east Borneo, American Thirteenth Air Force Liberators and Lightnings bombed and strafed all up and down the coast.

PRISONERS IN JAVA NEAR STARVATION

Manila, July 10 (A. P.).—Allied prisoners of war being held by the Japanese in Java are close to starvation, a broadcast message from Lieut.-Commander A. Donovan of San Diego, Cal., indicated today.

Japanese censorship permitted Donovan to say in a letter to his wife, which was broadcast from Djakarta, Java, that the prisoners there get an unvarying diet of rice and greens except for their Red Cross packages.

"If the people in the United States knew how much we look forward to these additions to our diet, they would send them oftener," Donovan declared.

The Japanese allowed less than one shipment yearly to reach prisoner-of-war camps such as Santo Tomas and Cabanatuan. Each Red Cross food parcel is intended to supplement the prisoner's diet for thirty days.

The Japanese permitted the broadcasts from prisoners' letters as a method of proving that Red Cross relief supplies from the United States and Britain reached the prisoners despite the later sinking of the relief ship Awa Maru.

Plane Escapes Twice

Orange, N. J., Pilot Surmounts Bad Takeoff and Flak Hits

OKINAWA, July 10 (AP).—Lieutenant William Spaar jr., twenty-three, Orange, N. J., and his crew, participating in their thirteenth mission, twice escaped death Monday when the greatest Mitchell medium bomber raid yet staged from Okinawa struck Tokuno airfield in the Anami Islands.

The plane ahead of Spaar stopped on the takeoff, blocking the runway. Too close to stop, Spaar pulled his plane into the air after only half the normal take-off run, and it skimmed over the stalled plane with only inches to spare.

Spaar's plane was hit five times by anti-aircraft fire over the target, but it returned safely to base.

Brooklyn Flyer Duels With Destroyer

Okinawa, July 10 (A. P.).—Six Navy privateer pilots paired off to strafe ten Jap ships on the Kyushu coast and toward Formosa, sinking at least one vessell and probably several others, Fleet Air Wing 1 announced today.

August M. Lodato of 320 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, and another flyer dueled with a Jap destroyer, but damage was unobserved. They sank a lugger and exploded an oiler, with flames rising 2,000 feet, they said. They also bombed two phosphate plants, a lighthouse, a radio station and sent one of two attacking Jap planes away in smoke.

Report Jap General Saved

WITH U. S. FORCES ON NORTHERN LUZON, P. I., Wednesday, July 11 (AP)—The report that a lone Japanese airplane sneaked into northern Luzon and rescued the No. One Japanese in the islands—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita—from the jaws of a closing American trap is repeatedly encountered here.

In a tour of all American fighting fronts on northern Luzon island I found the story of the most repeated of any single rumor. It is based on a swelling number of reports from Filipino guerrillas and civilians and American Army officers themselves.

The story is that when Balete Pass, entrance to the Cagayan valley, was taken and the key junction of Santa Fe fell 13 days later, the way was open for a lightning dash through the broad valley.

No Effective Defense

The veteran 37th division moved so fast the Japanese were unable to organize an effective defense and it became apparent the battle of northern Luzon was lost.

So, according to the story toward which a majority of American officers lean, a single Japanese plane flew into the Cagayan valley at night and landed on one of the few airstrips still remaining in Japanese hands even as the 37th roared down the Tuguegarao road. Yamashita, nicknamed the Tiger and former commander of the vaunted Japanese Kwantung army in Manchuria, climbed aboard and sneaked off home.

It was announced in Tokyo that Jose Laurel, head of the puppet government the Japanese set up in the Philippines, arrived in Japan June 29. It was known that Laurel had sought refuge at Baguio with his Japanese commander-in-chief.

Yamashita was named commander of the Japanese in the islands just 20 days after American invasion forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed at Leyte last October.

McCain's Lucky Hat Is in the Ring Again

By RICHARD O'MALLEY

ABOARD ADMIRAL M'CAIN'S FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN, July 10 — (AP) Vice Adm. John S. McCain's "Lucky Cap" was in the ring off Japan today—inviting the Nipponese to come out and fight.

The eyes of the Third Fleet carrier force commander were bright as he watched more than 1,000 planes soar from flight decks to strike Japan—bright under the vizor of the salty cap, which is rich in oddity.

What gives the admiral's headgear such an original touch are the band and visor. Both are regulation navy design. But sitting on top of, or around, the khaki colored crown, they give the effect of a man wearing two caps.

McCain has a special affection for his cap. In the first place, it was made by the wife of Cmdr. W. S. Sampson of Los Angeles, great friends of the admiral. And it is a good luck cap.

"The only time it ever blew off a seaman scrambled and grabbed it just before it went over the side," said McCain. "And that day we shot down a kamikaze before he had a chance to hit us. That's a lucky cap."

A crash crew seaman on the flight deck looked up at the bridge a little later.

"Don't give me no helmet," he said. "All you need on this ship is a lucky cap like the old man's got!"

MISSIONARIES SAY JAPS' FOOD IS LOW

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Finnish missionaries arriving home yesterday described conditions in Japan as "very hard" and said that as a result of American air raids "there can no longer be any talk of Tokyo," the Finnish radio said last (Tuesday) night.

The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, quoted the missionaries as saying that food conditions were "extremely poor" in the Japanese capital.

JAPANESE EDITOR SHARPLY ATTACKS NIPS' WAR POLICY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10—(AP) The Tokyo radio today tersely acknowledged Tuesday's huge carrier-borne air attack on the Japanese capital, and frankly aired surprisingly sharp criticism of Nipponese war policies by the dean of Japan's newspaper writers.

A communique issued by Japanese Imperial headquarters admitted the carrier strike. Picked up here by the Federal Communications commission, the broadcast was directed to Japanese-occupied Asia.

Later Tokyo cautioned its distant radio stations to play the communique down.

Text of the communique said: "Since the morning of July 10, carrier-borne aircraft operating from an enemy task force raided in several waves mainly our air bases at a number of points in the Kanto district.

"By one o'clock this afternoon, the aggregate total of enemy planes participating in the raids numbered some 800."

Soho Tokutomi, writing in the newspaper Mainichi, criticised the government for not telling the people the truth about the loss of important Pacific islands.

He rebuked the policy "which since Guadalcanal has tended to dismiss the loss of strategic islands with superficial optimism."

Tokutomi accused the government of misleading the people when they were told the loss of Saipan need cause no anxiety.

"Everybody now knows what the loss of Saipan meant to Japan," Tokutomi said, referring to one of the bases mounting B-29 strikes.

Of the air raids in general, however, Domei news agency broadcast views of one of its correspondents who apparently had just returned to the mainland. The correspondent admitted he had seen cities in the Yokohama-Tokyo section "pitifully strewn" with debris, but he declared morale of the people was good.

He said the people were determined to "stick it out to the end." His report did not refer to the carrier-borne onslaught.

Minimizing Air Attacks

Domei, in another report, minimized the importance of America's mounting air fury and said "mastery of the air is not an absolute factor."

The agency admitted Allied air strength over Europe had "contributed greatly" to the successful ground action, but insisted "it cannot be said for certain that it was the principal element."

The dispatch added, "x x x it seems, that in most cases, tanks and artillery were the principal deciding factors."

Domei later declared the carrier-plane raids "indicate an attempt to crush Japanese air power" in the Tokyo area, and renewed indirectly its claim that the United States had lost 50 per cent of its aircraft carriers in the Okinawa campaign by saying:

"The enemy, who has been frantic in replenishing his carrier strength, has repaired those damaged x x x and pressed into service newly commissioned carriers."

The agency said there were ten carriers in the task force.

Earlier, despite the fact the Japanese Imperial communique made no claim of downing or damaging any of the attacking planes, Domei declared Japanese fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries "put up effective interception with sizeable results, already known, to their credit."

Fires wrought by the B-29s were brought under control this morning, one report said, and Japanese in the Sendai area were said to be "adequately" cared for with emergency foodstuffs.

"Complete normalcy is already restored in the city where citizens are busy starting reconstruction and rehabilitation work," the Tohoku army district command said.

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Jap Peace Feelers Dismissed By Grew

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Acting Secretary Of State Maintains U. S. Interest Lies Solely In Unconditional Surrender—Four Specific Approaches Cited.

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — Japan's vague peace feelers were brushed aside today by Acting Secretary of State Grew with a sharp reminder that the United States is interested only in the enemy's unconditional surrender.

Grew told of four specific indirect approaches on behalf of the Japanese but said that the United States government never has received a real peace offer from the Japanese government "either through official or unofficial channels."

Try To Arouse Debate

The Japanese, Grew said in a statement, are using peace feelers as the Germans did, to stir up trouble in the Allied countries and particularly to try to arouse debate on the terms to be applied to Japan.

Grew spoke strongly on the subject and chose an unusual means to emphasize the importance which he attaches to his statement. Instead of releasing it through the regular State Department press officers he himself visited the newsroom where a score of reporters were gathered. He said there had been a lot of rumors about alleged peace offers from the Japanese and he wanted to clear the air.

The four "alleged peace feelers" which Grew related were these:

1. Persons described in reports to the State Department as "leading Japanese industrialists" were represented as wanting to know the best possible conditions of a compromise peace.

2. A neutral diplomate in Tokyo said he had been told by a private Japanese citizen that Japan could not accept unconditional surrender because it would mean loss of face.

Jap Diplomat Voices Views

3. A Japanese diplomat in a neutral country intimated to an American citizen through a German newspaperman that the United States, because of its "real" interests in the Far East, should abandon unconditional surrender for a negotiated peace.

4. A person whom Grew described as unidentified approached an American diplomatic mission in a neutral country with the claim that he was authorized (it was not stated by whom) to enlist a neutral government in persuading the Japanese to drop unconditional surrender and propose peace terms.

"It should be borne in mind in this connection," Grew said, "that the Japanese, like the Germans before them, rely principally upon the hope that they may be able to divide the Allies and to produce division of opinion within the Allied countries.

"To that end it would be to their interest, as they see their interest, to initiate a public discussion of the terms to be applied to Japan. This they have already attempted to do on several occasions through radio Tokyo."

Grew said the Japanese would be especially anxious to use peace feelers now that "their military position is deteriorating and the condition of their civilian population becomes more critical."

Recalling that he had warned last October against enemy efforts to arouse dissension among the Allies and within Allied countries, he reiterated that any surrender of the enemy short of an unconditional defeat would allow Japanese militarists to begin building for another war.

"I have no fears as to the nature of our decision so long as our people fully understand the dangers of a compromise peace," Grew quoted from his October speech, "but let us be warned in time."

Stressing the necessity of destroying Japanese militarism, he quoted President Truman's statement in May that while unconditional surrender will mean the end of the military leadership of Japan it will also mean "provision for the return of soldiers and sailors to their families, their farms, their jobs."

American policy "is and will continue to be unconditional surrender," Grew declared adding, "that is the best comment I can make upon peace feelers and rumors of peace feelers of whatever origin."

Gates Predicts Elimination Of Jap Air Force

Naval Undersecretary Confident Of Enemy Air Power's Early Destruction.

WASHINGTON, July 10. (AP)—Artemus L. Gates, undersecretary of the navy, today predicted early "elimination of the Japanese air force as an effective weapon."

In his final report as assistant secretary for air, a post he surrendered last week after nearly four years service to become undersecretary, Gates described destruction of Japanese air power as naval aviation's "first job," and expressed confidence it "will be accomplished shortly."

In addition, however, he said, "naval aviation must be ready to augmen the Army Air Force's bombing of Japanese targets by delivering pin-point attacks where designated; it must continue to deliver mobile air power to strike targets inaccessible or unsuited to long range land based bombers; it must be ready to support future troop landings; it must continue its effective destruction of enemy shipping; and it must destroy Japanese naval units wherever found. In addition, it must keep our own supply lines safe by constant patrol."

Not Separate Organization

Asserting that Naval Aviation is not "an autonomous or separate fighting organization nor should it be," Gates described it as an integral part of the Navy operating in conjunction with the surface and subsurface forces. Furthermore, he said, any omission from his report, dealing with naval aviation, "should not be construed as a reflection upon the accomplishments of the Army or its airforce."

"In the virtual elimination of the Japanese carrier based air force and in the decimation of the Japanese army and navy air forces," he said, "more than 17,000 enemy planes have been destroyed since Pearl Harbor by Navy and Marine planes against fleet combat losses of approximately 2,700, a combat ratio of better than six to one.

"Preliminary figures for the first quarter of this year indicate that approximately 2,800 Japanese aircraft weer destroyed by fleet planes against combat losses of about 300, a combat ratio of over nine to one. The most recent campaign, that for the possession of Okinawa, has been the most intense of any so far encountered.

3,700 Planes Destroyed

From the beginning of the campaign in mid-March up to and into June, more than 3,700 enemy planes were destroyed by Navy and Marine units; 460 by our fleet AA gunners, 457 by Marine pilots of the tactical air force, 2,605 by carrier based aircraft, 216 in the course of suicide tactics, and 38 by patrol planes.

"Navy and Marine airborne combat losses amounted to more than 650, a combat ratio of approximately six to one.

"Our air-sea team," Gates said, "will undoubtedly meet even stiffer tests as it progresses to the home islands of Japan, where we can expect to encounter increased use of the Kamikaze corps suicide pilots, who attempt to crash their planes or Baka bombs against our ships, as well as increased use of suicide boats, suicide swimmers, and similar tactics born of desperation. So far, however, no fast carrier, battleship or cruiser has been sunk by Japanese suicide tactics although extensive damage has been done."

MORE TRANSLATION URGED

Russian - English Exchange of Information Advocated

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—More Russian books should be translated into English and vice versa as a "very important matter" in the future relations between American and Russian science, Duncan A. MacInnes of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research said in a statement prepared in Moscow, where he is attending the sessions of the Russian Academy of Science.

His statement, made public by the Russian Embassy here, said that "it is to be hoped that the United States and other countries will continue the splendid lead the Soviet Union has taken in calling together scientists from many nations. The mutual understanding this brings about has the most desirable results in other fields of science."

Mr. MacInnes recommended the exchange of information in books and periodicals and declared: "My chief impression of my visit to the Soviet Union was the vast purposefulness of human energy."

Big 3 To Consider Reparations Germany Owes, Reports Say

Singleton

London, July 10 (AP)—The financial, industrial and manpower reparations to be collected from Germany have been assigned a place on the agenda of the approaching Big Three conference, responsible diplomatic quarters said tonight.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said one of the immediate problems likely to be raised would center around the use of forced German labor for the reconstruction of areas devastated during German occupation.

Meanwhile, the problem of Europe's industrial rehabilitation has grown acute.

Russ Collections Feared

Spokesmen for some countries, much of whose industrial machinery was looted by the Nazis and carted off to Germany, privately have expressed concern over reports from Berlin that the Russians have started collection—in advance of final settlement—of industrial reparations.

British and Americans have shown no inclination to deny a Soviet claim to a big percentage of Germany's undamaged machinery. Advance collections, however, may make it difficult to obtain an equitable solution of the claims of other countries.

No Agreement Yet

Apparently there has been no definite agreement as to how much machinery Germany will be allowed to retain, the degree to which the Reich will be reduced to an agricultral state, nor the extent to which her heavy industry will be reduced.

Disposition of German financial assets seized by the Allies, the greater part of which are in American hands, will pose such issues as whether these assets should be divided among the Allies, be pooled and used to strengthen German paper money, be used for the support of [illegible] rehabilitation organizations as UNRRA.

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SINATRA REBUKED BY ARMY PAPER

London, July 10 (A. P.).—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes upheld U. S. O. camp shows and the Army's Special Services today against criticism it attributed to Frank Sinatra, declaring the crooner was hardly an authority on either the military or the workaday show business."

Sinatra, who has just returned to the United States from Italy, had been quoted by the Army paper as saying in an interview that shows sent overseas underrated the soldier's intelligence. In "sounding off" against the performers and the Special Services that arrange the shows, the Army newspaper declared, Sinatra was "doing an injustice to a group of people who are, for the most part, talented, hard working and sincere."

"There have been, of course, the usual prima donnas who have flown over, had their picture taken with G. I.'s, and got the hell home," Stars and Stripes added.

"And there have been some shiftless Special Services officers who felt their mission was to pursue beautiful U. S. O. girls about the theater with full-throated cries, but these freaks are not typical of either show business or Special Services.

"Generally speaking, the camp show troupes have been made up of serious kids who did the best they could under field conditions and brought a lot of pleasure to weary, homesick men.

"We've seen the time when a master of ceremonies with a handful of jokes, a couple of pretty girls, and a juggler could do a show in a hospital tent that will never be topped by 'Oklahoma.'"

Saturnia at Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 10 (AP).—The 24,000-ton former Italian luxury liner Saturnia, renamed the Francis Y. Slanger and reconverted in the United States as the world's largest hospital ship, completed a nine-day crossing from New York yesterday to take on its first casualties here.

'VIGILANTES' SET PARLEY

Schedule Mass Meeting for Hyde Park—Plan New Drive

LONDON, July 10 (AP)—British "household Vigilantes," moving in on London, have called a mass meeting for Sunday to extend their direct-action campaign of installing homeless families of veterans in vacant houses.

The self-named "Vigilantes" scheduled the meeting for Hyde Park. They announced the speakers would include Harry Cowley and Harold Steer, leader and secretary respectively of the group in Brighton, where the Vigilantes began their secret night-time moving parties before bringing their war into the open.

Flushed with temporary success, because it takes a court order to evict a family once installed, the vigilantes said they planned to extend their drive.

Drop Reported in British Tax Receipts

London, July 10 (A. P.).—British income and excise tax receipts dropped £19,000,000 ($76,000,000) for the seven days to July 7, but the Inland Revenue Department said it was just a coincidence and nothing to worry about.

"It might be up the same amount next period," the department said. "Apparently a few of our biggest taxpayers didn't come through last week." The week's exchequer returns showed a total revenue of £51,376,585 ($205,506,336). The expenditure side total practically was unchanged at £114,230,227 ($456,920,908).

Admiralty Announces New 'Safe' Waters

London, July 10 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today that all waters of the Atlantic, Caribbean, the Baltic, North Sea, White Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea and Red Sea were now safe from attack by enemy forces, though parts are still dangerous because of mines.

For war-risk-insurance purposes, waters of the Indian Ocean east of Ceylon and the eastern part of the Pacific were classified as "reasonably safe."

Eden Returns to Desk

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who has been ill with a duodenal ulcer for several weeks, returned to the Foreign Office today.

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Lloyd George Will Attacked by Son

London, July 10 (A. P.).—Major Richard Lloyd George, eldest son and successor as Earl of Dwyfor to the late David Lloyd George, filed notice today to halt probate of his father's will, in which he was left without legacy.

The young earl said in an interview published in the Daily Mail last May that his father "had not left me a bean" because of his refusal to enter politics.

Says Tito Ends Censorship

London, July 10 (AP)—The Prague radi osaid tonight that Marshal Tito had issued a decree July 3 abolishing all postal and press censorship in Yugoslavia.

Anti-Fascists Honor Truman

LONDON, July 10 (AP).—The Moscow radio said tonight that the Anti-Fascist Balkan Youth League in Belgrade had elected President Truman an honorary member. Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) were among others elected.

Every Miss Was A Hit For Charity

LONDON—(AP) Due to an anonymous man's strange offer, the family of some soldier, sailor or airman will benefit by about $450 from the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association fund.

When the V-bomb attacks were at their height last July this man told his family he was prepared to pay £5 to war charities for every week of danger so long as his house, family, office premises and staff remained safe. He did this for 41 weeks.

A few days before the end of London's rocket ordeal a V-2 landed within 100 yards of his house, causing some damage. But this man decided that, since other homes in the neighborhood were completely wrecked, such a "trifling matter" as his own ceilings, roof and windows should not let him out of his promise.

He sent his usual cheque to the S.S.A.F.A. with the request that it be used to help towards the education of a service man's child or to help a war widow.

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2 DIVISIONS U. S. BOUND

44th Infantry in England—5th Embarks at Le Havre

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 10 (AP)—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, announced today that the Forty-fourth Infantry Division, which originally was composed almost entirely of former New Jersey National Guardsmen, had arrived here and was awaiting shipment to the United States.

An advance guard of the outfit, which is slated for Pacific duty after furloughs, arrived in New York last week.

CONSERVATIVES WIN IN NORTH IRELAND

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, July 10—(AP) Prime Minister Sir Basil Brooke's Unionist (Conservative) government was returned to power today on the declaration of results of the northern Ireland general election held June 14.

Four Queens University seats in Belfast will not be announced until a separate counting on Friday, but with returns available from 48 out of 52 sets the standing was Unionists 31, Nationalists 10, Labor 2, Independent Unionist 2, Commonwealth Labor, Socialist Republican and Independent Labor one each.

Dry Montgomery Fete Opposed by Town Council

By The Associated Press.

NEWPORT, England, July 10—The Town Council decided today that Newport citizens would not have to go dry for one day just because Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is a teetotaler.

It turned down a suggestion by Mayor G. W. Armstead that only lemonade and orangeade be served when Marshal Montgomery is made a freeman of Newport in a ceremony later this month.

TROOPSHIP SUNK DEC. 28

13 Missing When Fifteenth Army Vessel Blew Up in Channel

PARIS, July 10 (AP)—The S. S. Empire Javelin, bringing the main body of United States Fifteenth Army Headquarters to France, was sunk in the middle of the English Channel last Dec. 28 by a German mine or torpedo, Supreme Headquarters disclosed today.

The toll was thirteen men missing and twenty-eight injured of 268 officers and 1,215 enlisted men aboard.

The ship was rocked by an explosion below the waterline. The French frigate L'Escarmouche then came alongside and in forty-five minutes took the personnel off the Empire Javelin. A short time later there was another explosion. The ship sank within ten minutes.

De Gaulle Will Not Run In October, Aides Say

Paris, July 10 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, two Government officials said today, will not be a candidate when French voters choose a new national assembly on October 14, but many politicians believe the new assembly would name de Gaulle President of the new Government.

The election, the first since France's fall, will name 600 representatives to comprise the new assembly. This group then will name a "President of the Government," who will select his Cabinet.

The President could be from private life, since complete freedom of choice is provided for the assembly. De Gaulle might thus be named even if he did not run for the general assembly.

PETAIN WITNESSES CALLED TO TESTIFY

PARIS, July 10—(AP) Final steps toward bringing Marshal Petain to trial were taken today when the attorney general issued summons for all witnesses and ordered an apartment in the Palace of Justice to be prepared for the aged marshal. State Prosecutor Andre Mornet said he hoped to open the trial on July 19.

Report Franco Near Churchill's Retreat

St. Jean de Luz, France, July 10 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Franco was reported to have reached Hendaye, close to this vacation spot where Prime Ministed Churhill is staying, but the British consul denied today that any conference was contemplated.

The Consul, Bruce Nairn, denied also that Mrs. Churchill intended to visit Spain although Col. Julio Ortega, Spanish frontier commander, came to Hendaye to meet her. Nairn said Ortega's visit must have resulted from a "misunderstanding."

Allied Nations Solve Berlin Food Puzzle

Four-power Command Post Set Up—Anglo-American Troops To Assume Immediate Control Of Occupation Zones.

By Daniel De Luce

BERLIN, July 10 (AP)—The United States, Britain and Russia, setting up a four-power "Kommandature (command post)" for a rotating military government of Berlin, today solved the friction-packed problem of feeding the German capital's 3,000,000 civilians.

Sore Deadlock Broken

The sore intra-Allied deadlock over Berlin's food and fuel supplies was broken by high Allied military chiefs who assured that Anglo-American troops would assume immediate and full control of their occupation zones. The way was paved for a harmonious opening of the imminent Big Three meeting.

Agreement among the three major Allies was reached in a conference of Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov and Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay and Lieut. Gen. Sir Ronald Weeks, American and British representatives in the Allied Control Commission for Germany.

Beaming with evidence pleasure over the outcome of the conference, Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, American military commandant of Berlin, announced details of the solution of the food problem and of the new "Kommandature" that will rule Berlin.

Berlin's food, it was decided, will be supplied from "contributions from all Allied occupation zones in Germany," and Zhukov, Clay and Weeks took steps to solve the coal problem along the same lines.

French Are Invited

Inviting the French to take part in the government of Berlin the three military chiefs decided that the "Kommandature" should comprise four military commandants, each of whom will serve as chief commandant in rotation.

Each American, British, Russian and French commander will head Berlin's military administration for 15 days, rotating as long as the city is occupied.

The first meeting of the "Kommandature" will be held tomorrow and Soviet Col. Gen. Gorbatov will be the first chief.

Today's decisions in effect vindicated the Soviet position on the feeding of Berlin after the same three Allied representatives failed to agree last Saturday night.

It was presumed that American and British transport systems would bring considerable stocks of both food and fuel into their Berlin sectors from the western occupation zones. The Anglo-American demand previously had been that all Berlin should be supplied from its Soviet-held hinterland.

Actual Food Question

Where approximately 1,000 tons of food daily for Berliners living under the stars and stripes and the union jack would be found in western Germany was an unanswered question, but it was obvious that the stalemate had ended.

American military government detachments which have been waiting in six of Berlin's boroughs since July 5 for the Russian commanders to leave were expected to start exercising control within 24 hours as a result of the agreement.

British detachments were alerted to be ready to go into their six boroughs tomorrow.

An official statement did not disclose the precise occupation sector that will be allotted to the French, but it was believed certain that French Gen. de Beauchesne would accept the invitation to the "Kommandature" tomorrow.

The Russians will retain 12 of Berlin's boroughs. This was an inter-Allied agreement reached last Fall. The Russian sector is believed populated by 1,100,000 Germans, while the Americans have 750,000 in their sector and the British 900,000.

25,000 Troop Garrison

The Anglo-American Allies intend to garrison Berlin with about 25,000 troops from their respective armies and the Russian force estimated at approximately the same size.

The return of Gens. Clay and Weeks, deputies to Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, from western Germany indicated the importance attached by the Allies to getting joint government functioning h before the Big Three arrive, p sibly before Saturday.

In Potsdam district, elite guardsmen of America, Britain and the Soviet Union kept vigilant watch on every street and pathway as the hour drew nearer for the historic parley.

Approximately 40 American generals, it was reported unofficially, will be on call while President Truman talks with Stalin and Churchill.

Berlin Deadlock Is Broken

Food Issue Is Settled—Yanks and British to Take Over Areas Shortly.

Berlin, July 10 (A. P.).—The three Allied Powers have amicably solved the problem of feeding the nearly 3,000,000 German civilians in Berlin, it was officially announced tonight.

An official statement said Soviet Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, American Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay and British Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ronald Weeks had decided that Berlin's food would be supplied by "contributions from all the Allied occupation zones in Germany."

Clay and Weeks are deputies of Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery on the Interallied Control Commission for Germany. Their return from western Germany indicated the importance attached by the Allies to getting the joint government in Berlin functioning before the arrival of the Big Three in the German capital, probably before Saturday.

Move to Solve Coal Problem.

Clay, Weeks and Zhukov also took steps to solve the coal problem of the city. Together these problems had served as stumbling blocks tot he sharing of the city government by the Americans, British and Russians. The three high officers also arranged for a French representative to participate tomorrow in the first meeting of Berlin's "Interallied Kommandatura."

Presumably American and British transport systems will bring considerable stocks of both food and fuel into the American and British sectors of Berlin from the occupation zones in Western Germany. The British-American demand had been for all of Berlin to be supplied from its Soviet-held hinterland.

American Military Government detachments, waiting in six boroughs since July 5 for Russian commanders to leave, were expected to start exercising control within twenty-four hours. British detachments were alerted to be ready to go into their six boroughs tomorrow.

Reds to Hold 12 Boroughs.

The Russians will retain twelve Berlin boroughs under the interallied agreement reached last fall, and which now is being put into effect. The fact that this and subsequent agreements never presented a detailed solution of the food problem was responsible for a deadlock after the Anglo-American forces entered Berlin last week.

The Americans have 750,000 Germans in their sector, while the British have 900,000. The Russian sector is believed to have 1,100,000. The Americans and British intend to garrison Berlin with about 25,000 troops. The Russian force is estimated at approximately the same size.

The Russians have been exteremely careful in carrying out an agreement to allow the Americans and British free transit on the highway from Berlin to the west, via Magdeburg, use of two operational airports in Berlin, and the opportunity to reconstruct a railway line to the west.

From the transportation standpoint, the Americans and British are believed able to meet the food problem here in a matter of days, safely before the small reserves still in their sectors would be exhausted.

Where the approximately 1,000 tons of food daily for Berliners living under American and British rule would be found in western Germany still was an unanswered question, but the British and Americans expressed relief that the stalemate had ended. Now the Berlin stage can be said to really be set for the meeting of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

The official statement did not disclose the precise sector of Berlin to be awarded the French, but their Major-Gen. Geoffrey de Beaucheren is to have a voice in the sess on tomorrow.

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Stadium Hid Nazi Radar Plant

Important Luftwaffe Factory Was Beneath Site of 1936 Olympic Games.

Berlin, July 10 (A. P.).—The Nazis had a $5,000,000 radar plant under the Berlin Temple of Sportsmanship, site of the 1936 Olympic games, it was disclosed today. The factory, operated with great secrecy for the Luftwaffe, manufactured equipment that supposedly could determine the weight, size and speed of any plane leaving England for the Continent.

There is no factory there now—only a labyrinth of nearly empty underground chambers under the shell-scarred concrete apron at the south side of the great stadium. British occupation forces now occupy the entire 325-acre park site on the western fringe of Berlin. German caretakers who remained said the Nazi machinery was removed by Soviet authorities before the British arrived.

British officers indicated they were not surprised that the Russians took away the radar equipment. The British followed the same policy regarding secret German plants in northwestern Germany. Americans thoroughly combed the Zeiss optical works at Jena before evacuating it for the Russian occupation.

The sports temple radar plant was operated by the Blaupunkt Company, a subsidiary of the Bausch works.

On the north side of the stadium, the British also found underground chambers used as storerooms for aircraft parts. Some intact specimens were left behind by the Russians.

Vital War Machine Cog.

The Berlin Olympics Village, it appeared, was a vital cog in the Nazi war machine, although it was never made a priority target by Allied air forces. About thirty bombs fell in the area during the war, but they were spill-overs from other objectives.

At least six feet of concrete protected the top story of the underground tunnels where the various war activities were carried on.

The Berlin radio maintained an emergency transmitter and studio underground in the beautifully landscaped Olympic Village that Adolf Hitler built to house the world's greatest athletes. So far as is known, the studio was never used for regular broadcasts.

For sports lovers of the era when Ohio State's Jesse Owens was the fastest man in the world, there is a nostalgic memory to recall as you stand on the remains of the cinder path over which he flashed. The efficiently furnished press boxes are now banged up like shanties after a hurricane.

ULLSTEIN ATTEMPTING TO GET BIG PROPERTY

BERLIN, July 10 (AP) — Hans Ullstein is attempting to regain possession of the great Ullstein publishing house, which the Nazis seized in 1933 on the ground its owners were Jews.

The firm had a pre-war value of about 60,000,000 marks. The Nazis agreed to give 12,000,000 marks cash for the properties and gossip at the time said Franz von Papen was the middleman.

Herr Ullstein said that soon after the Russians captured Berlin the new Municipal Council appointed him temporary manager of the properties. After four weeks, he said the Municipal Council informed him he could no longer be manager.

"I found out through friends that the objection to me was that I was too westernly oriented," he said. "I consider it irreconcilable that the management of a firm expropriated by the Nazis in defiance of the law should be placed in other hands and I shall carry the fight to the highest authorities."

Herr Ullstein is the last of the publishing family living in Berlin. Most of his relatives emigrated, the majority to New York. He remained in Germany throughout the Nazi regime because he is a Christian and his wife is not Jewish.

Reports Russians Hold Berlin Bank Directors

Berlin, July 10 (AP)—Walter Nadolny, director of the *Berliner Handelsgesellschaft*, said today that all directors of Berlin's major banks had been under Russian arrest for the last nine weeks.

Nadolny said he alone had been released after five days' arrest because he could speak Russian and because his brother, Rudolf, had been well liked in Russia as the German ambassador to Moscow preceding Hitler's rise to power. Nadolny said he believed no one except himself had been permanently released.

Nazi Plane Is Speedy.

Munich, July 10 (A. P.).—A German warplane with propellers in the nose and tail easily ran away from the fastest American fighters in tests made here.

About forty of the craft, some in flying condition, were seized by the Americans at one airfield after Germany's surrender.

Flight tests by United States pilots showed the cruising speed to be 450 miles an hour above 25,000 feet altitude. Its top speed is considerably higher. Using only the nose engine, the plane made 350 miles an hour at 19,000 feet. In a test flight across France the German plane landed forty minutes ahead of a P-51 Mustang supposed to be escorting it.

Underground Plants Found.

Muehldorf, Germany, July 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Nazis had invested millions of hours of slave labor and thousands of lives in a buried-factory program for aircraft production, but none of seven huge projects had been completed at surrender time.

A typical example is the construction near here of a semi-cylindrical mass of concrete, resembling in appearance an armory. German engineers told Americans it was intended to produce the Messerschmitt 262, a twin-engined fighter bomber.

The Germans chose a small ravine in a wooded area and scraped out a hole large enough for the plant. Later dirt was to be placed over the whole project and the original appearance was to be largely restored.

Relief to Europe Facing Cut

Lehman Says World Shortage of Supplies Calls for Reduction in Program.

Rome, July 10 (A. P.).—Herbert Lehman, head of the UNRRA, said today that the organization would have to reduce its relief program in Europe during July and August "and perhaps in the following months" because of the world shortage of supplies.

He said he could not estimate the exact size of reductions, since the supply situation was subject to change. He said the international relief agency planned to distribute 3,895,000 metric tons of supplies worth $900,000,000 in the next six months.

"More than three times that has already gone through our hands," he said, "our greatest concern is food."

He said that with surpluses in the United States, Canada, Argentina and other countries, "we believe there are ample supplies of grain to meet our needs" but added that meats, fats and dairy products were seriously short.

Nothing that countries such as the United States which supply the food and other relief goods have unaccustomed shortages of food and other supplies, Lehman asserted:

"In actual fact, they still have an abundance that to famished people of liberated Europe must seem like the wildest sort of luxury. If the liberated countries of Europe fall prey to famine and pestilence, there is no security for any of us. Our responsibility is clear."

He said China was asking huge amounts of supplies.

Pope Receives Lehman.

Vatican City, July 10 (A. P.),—Pope Pius XII received Herbert Lehman, head of the UNRRA, in audience yesterday and said the relief agency's task was "truly Christian work and Europe will never cease to bless you for it."

The Pope said UNRRA was "making a powerful contribution toward helping peoples and minorities to rise toward a more stable national life.

He denounced absolute State control over individuals, saying: "Who does not see the fatal consequences of such an error? It leads inevitably to despotic rule."

POPE PIUS PRAISES EFFORTS OF UNRRA

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Pope Pius XII told Director General Herbert H. Lehman and members of his staff in a special audience at the Vatican yesterday that the UNRRA is doing "a truly Christ like work" among the war-ravaged people sof Europe.

"It is for the responsible leaders of political thought and government in all nations today to sustain these peoples, to encourage them in their efforts to rise from the ruins of an unhappy past to a new, a better and more stable national life," the Pontiff said in an address broadcast over the Vatican radio.

"Above all," His Holiness said, "it must be made abundantly clear to them, even to national minorities, that they will enjoy complete and genuine liberty in what is dearest to them—their cultural and religious life.

"Your splendid organization is making a powerful and necessary contribution towards just this end, and Europe will never cease to bless you for it. May God strengthen your hands and give light and courage to the promptings of your hearts."

Fascist ex-Minister Executed at Milan

Rome, July 10 (A. P.).—Italian press dispatches announced that Guido Buffarini-Guidi, former Fascist Minister of the Interior, was executed by a firing squad at Milan at dawn today.

Buffarini-Guidi was reported convicted of Fascist crimes and condemned to death by an Extraordinary Italian Court of Assizes at Milan.

TITO STATEMENTS DENIED BY GREEKS

Athens, Greece, July 10 (A. P.).—The Greek press under-secretary, Denis Zakythinos, denied emphatically today allegations by Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia that Greeks and Slavs were fleeing to Yugoslavia from Macedonia. He said that since Greek authorities were installed in the northern provinces "after suppression of the December rebellion, there has been no emigration to Yugoslavia."

"Before that, elements charged with offenses against ordinary law, or who collaborated with the invaders or even the supporters of the Elas may have fled," Zakythinos told a press conference.

[A Tass dispatch from Belgrade quoted the Albanian telegraphic agency as saying Albanians were arriving home from the Greek town of Ionnian in Epirus. These Albanians were quoted as saying the town had been seized by "members of a Greek Fascist organization and former members of the Gestapo" and that Albanians were mobbed.]

Zakythinos said the status of northern Epirus would be settled by the peace conference and added: "Greece is unarmed and without an army and never thought of using force."

Says Hitler Planned To Invade Sweden

Stockholm, July 10 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Christian Guenther said today that Hitler clearly intended to invade Sweden in February of 1942 and contrated troops in northern Germany for that purpose.

Guenther told interviewers that the Germans were supplied with Swedish dictionaries. He said warnings came from several sources and that the Swedish military mobilized so quickly that the Germans canceled their plans. The Swedish Minister in Berlin informed the Nazis during the crisis that Sweden intended to remain neutral.

Soong and Stalin Talk Again.

Moscow, July 10 (A. P.).—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong, here for conferences with Soviet officials, had his fourth talk with Premier Stalin last night.

POLES WILL EXPEL GERMANS FROM SOIL

WARSAW, July 10—(AP) Prime Minister Edward D. Osubka-Morawski of the new Polish Provisional government declared in an interview last night that Poland would expel all Germans from her soil.

"We don't want them on our land," he said. "We aim to expel them all."

Osubka-Morawski, outlining his government's basic attitude toward Germany in conversation, also reviewed Poland's industrial, governmental and economic outlook for the future.

He termed as basic tasks "harvesting, repatriation and resettlement." He said he favored holding elections as soon as possible, but that they must be delayed until nearly 5,500,000 Poles abroad have had a chance to return home. He said he considered the government's plea to return embraced members of the Polish army in Great Britain.

The Premier said withdrawal of all but a few Russian troops would be completed in about two months, but that some Red army officers would remain as instructors for the Polish army.

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Polish Premier Asks Delay on National Ballot

Says 5 Million Countrymen Abroad Must Get Back; Sees Prosperity Ahead

WARSAW, July 10 (AP).—Premier Edward B. Osubka-Morawski of the new Polish provisional government said in an interview last night that the projected Polish national elections must be delayed until nearly 5,000,000 Poles abroad have had a chance to return home.

The premier emphasized that he desires the elections to be held as soon as possible, but added that "until harvesting, repatriation and resettlement are finished we must not divert attention from these basic tasks."

Osubka-Morawski predicted a wave of industrial prosperity for Poland, and said the nation would apply for a place on the council of security formed at San Francisco. "Poland, if only for reasons of geography, will play an important part in the shaping of Europe and we consider a place on the council justified," he said.

Sees High Industrial Output

The premier said new industrial territories in the west are expected to make Poland's industrial output larger than before the war, despite the destruction of Warsaw, which contained about one-fourth of Poland's pre-war industry.

He said all Germans would be expelled from Poland and that the withdrawal of all but a few Russian troops would be complete in about two months. Red Army forces remaining, he said would be those needed to handle the passage of Soviet troops to the occupied zone of Germany.

He disclosed that some Red Army officers would remain as instructors with the Polish Army, which he described as very old-fashioned.

province caused four members of the National Geographical Institute to saddle their mules and start a 16-mile ride across the mountains today to investigate.

Witnesses have reported about 300 fires started without visible cause, burning white walls of buildings, childrens' clothing and floors of threshing bins. One report said that five days ago, a great column of whirling wind of a luminous brown color struck a small settlement with a violent roar and kindled flames which leaped thirty feet high. Nearly every story is accompanied by some purported explanation. Many theories rest on the supposition that the "fires" result from underground mineral deposits. The area has petroleum shale and the Government prospected for oil there in 1922.

The investigating party is headed by Lopez Azcona, Secretary of the geophysical institute.

CHINESE ISOLATE KANHSIEN AIR BASE

Japanese Are Driven From Tayu—Chungtu Is Entered on the Way to Kweilin

CHUNGKING, China, July 10 (AP)—Chinese troops have isolated Japanese-held Kanhsien, a former American air base 200 miles north of Hong Kong, and have hurled a strong flank attack against enemy beachheads on China's southeast "invasion" coast below Amoy, the Chinese High Command said today.

Chinese Army forces, which have liberated four American air bases and are threatening at least three others in south and south-central China, neutralized Kanhsien after recapturing Tayu, forty-seven miles southwest, a communiqué said. Swaying battles raged within six miles of Kanhsien, the Chinese said.

Tayu, in the heart of the Chinese wolfram mining district in southwestern Kingsi Province, was reported stormed and reoccupied by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's men Saturday night.

Tayu lies astride the Japanese communication line between Kanhsien and the big road and rail center of Kukong on the Canton-Hankow railroad, Japan's north-south supply routes across China. Kukong, 125 miles north of Canton, is seventy miles southwest of Tayu.

Chinese Pursue Garrison

Chinese headquarters said the Japanese garrison fled from Tayu along the highway leading to Kanhsien and asserted that pursuing Chinese forces had pushed on seventeen miles and reached the vicinity of Sincheng, thirty-two miles southwest of Kanhsien.

More than 200 Japanese sailors were killed or wounded in coastal Fukien Province in southeast China yesterday when Chinese soldiers and local militiamen launched a new attack against Japanese beachheads established June 30, the communiqué said.

Enemy forces attempting to strike out from Chihhu, captured coastal village twenty-seven miles southwest of Amoy, were reported reeling back to their positions. The Japanese landing parties appeared to be making little progress in their effort to strengthen mainland defenses around Amoy.

Meanwhile, Chinese columns 400 miles southeast of Chungking were reported slashing from captured Liuchow toward the former air base of Kweilin in Kwangsi Province. The High Command said that the Chinese last night recaptured Liuchai, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad sixty-four miles southwest of Kweilin, while other elements, striking up the Liuchow-Kweilin highway broke into Chungtu, sixty miles southwest of Kweilin.

While the Chinese isolated Kanhsien, the High Command said, the Japanese made a number of assaults around the base in an apparent effort to smash potential Chinese blows against the city. One Japanese column drove northward from a point eleven miles west of Kanhsien to reach an area twelve miles northwest, where bitter fighting was reported. Fighting also was said to be raging six miles east of Kanhsien as the Japanese attempted to wipe out converging Chinese columns.

Enemy remnants inside Chungtu, a strongly held Japanese defense point thirty miles from Liuchow, were being mopped up, the Chinese said.

Long Retreat Is Expected

Chungking observers said all indications were that the Japanese withdrawal northward, which has resulted in the abandonment of all southern Kwangsi, would carry enemy troops beyond Kweilin.

Maj. Gen. Kuo Chi-chih, Army spokesman, said that the Japanese evacuation of their corridor across Kwangsi Province to Indo-China had virtually opened the south China coast to the land-locked armies of the Chinese interior. A 140-mile stretch of the coastline between Indo-China and Luichow Peninsula was in effect cleared by the recent Chinese capture of Yamhsien and Fahsien, he said.

With those points securely in Chinese hands, the tenuous Japanese highway link between Indo-China and Canton was severed and the Chinese secured a corridor to the coast from Chungking. General Kuo said the only connection the Japanese had between Indo-China and Canton was by junk and other craft that crept along the coast by night.

United States Fourteenth Air Force fliers, winging from China bases to Indo-China, yesterday attacked shipping and rail lines south of Hanoi, while in northern China Mustang fighter-bombers damaged three bridges on the Japanese-operated Peiping-Hankow railroad.

CHINESE SEIZE MINING CENTER

Chungking, July 10 (A. P.).—Tayu, in the heart of wolfram mining region in Kiangsi province, 175 miles northeast of Canton and forty-five miles southwest of the former American air base site at Kanhsien, has been captured by Chinese forces, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Chinese spearheads, pursuing Jap troops who were reported to have pushed beyond Tayu to a point thirty-two miles from Kanhsien, which the United States Fourteenth Air Force was compelled to abandon last January 30. Recapture of Tayu isolated Kanhsien by severing Jap communications with Kukong, important road and rail center 125 miles north of Canton on the Canton-Hankow railroad. The Japs, evidently bent on safeguarding their hold on Kanhsien by smashing potential Chinese attacks, were reported counter-attacking Chinese forces.

Meanwhile, in an area some 330 miles to the southwest, Chinese forces pushing from liberated Liuchow toward the former American air base at Kweilin, ninety miles to the northeast, scored new gains.

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Six Chinese Officials Sentenced In 'Scandal'

Chungking, July 10 (AP)—Six junior officials of the Central Trust, Chinese purchasing agency, were sentenced today to varying terms of imprisonment on charges of complicity in the notorious "gold scandal," in which fortunes were made through leakage of the Government's intention to boost gold futures last March 28 from 20,000 to 35,000 Chinese dollars per ounce.

The heaviest sentence was imposed upon Tai Jen Wen, who received seventeen years imprisonment. None of the leaders originally accused have yet been sentenced.

Mexican Envoy at Chungking

CHUNGKING, July 10 (AP).—Major General Heliodor Escalante Ramirez, Mexico's first Ambassador to China, presented his credentials today to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. On behalf of his government the Ambassador conferred on Chiang the Order of the Aztec Eagle, Mexico's highest decoration.

Chifley Seeks Curtin's Post

CANBERRA, Australia, July 10 (AP)—Joseph B. Chifley, Treasurer and Minister of PostWar- Reconstruction, announced today that he would stand for selection as leader of the Labor party, succeeding the late Prime Minister John Curtin. Some political observers believe that he would defeat Acting Premier Francis M. Forde and thereby automatically become Prime Minister.

AUSTRALIAN GIRLS FACE NEW PROBLEM

SYDNEY, Australia, July 10—(AP) United States Army legal and welfare authorities today were concerned over a new war problem—what to do about Australian girls finding their marriages to American soldiers vanishing along with their husbands.

Reports said a large number of Americans returning to the United States were obtaining divorces not recognized by Australian law. Additionally, authorities were checking cases where husbands were said to have simply disappeared.

For an Australian woman to be recognized as divorced under present Australian law, she must go to the United States at her own expense and this is impossible in many cases.

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BRITISH FALL BACK IN BURMA

Yield Outpost Of Nyaungkashe To Jap Attack

Advanced Headquarters, Southeast Asia Command, July 10 (AP)—Japanese troops, counterattacking through mud and water sometimes chest deep, have forced the British out of Nyaungkashe, an outpost on the lower Sittang River in Burma 90 miles northeast of Rangoon, the Southeast Asia Command announced today.

The enemy attack heavily supported by artillery, apparently was intended to facilitate the retreat of thousands of Japanese eastward across the Sittang toward Thailand, British officers said.

British planes have taken heavy toll of enemy groups trying to cross the Sittang from western Burma. The main body of Japanese on the east side is striking out repeatedly in relief attacks.

Evacuate In Good Order

The British evacuated their troops and casualties from Nyaungkashe—25 miles northeast of Pegu and described as a veritable island in a sea of mud—in "good order," Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's communiqué said. The Japanese pounded the outpost with several hundred rounds of artillery.

Allied forces 225 miles to the north occupied Wuntho, an important center 90 miles southeast of Mandalay, the bulletin added. Heho is 19 miles northeast of Kalaw on the Thazi-Taunggyi road.

British officers said the renewed Japanese attacks on the lower Sittang bend were designed to keep the Allies occupied on this southerly 10-mile sector of the Sittang front while enemy units to the north attempted to escape over the river.

Fighting in this area flared into a series of small-scale but ferocious enemy attacks, often resulting in hand-to-hand combat with bayonets in deep mud and knife-sharp elephant grass growing shoulder-high.

This battle area is the corridor through which the British 14th Army advanced on Rangoon, and through which run the main road and railway linking Mandalay and Rangoon. Fighting has ranged along 140 miles of the corridor from Pegu north to Pyinmana.

Spitfires yesterday bombed and strafed Japanese troops and positions in the Nyaungkashe-Myitkyi sector, and other planes on the preceding day sank or damaged four river craft.

The Japanese were trying to cross the Sittang in groups of 500 or smaller. The RAF said that in one twenty-day period Spitfires destroyed 75 river craft and raked 300 others loaded with enemy troops and equipment.

British Are Pushed Back by Japanese

Advanced Headquarters, Southeast Asia Command, July 10 (A. P.).—British forces have withdrawn from a point on the Sittang River bend in Burma before the fury of artillery-supported attacks by cornered Japanese, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's Headquarters announced today.

The British troops, including wounded, withdrew from Nyaungkashe, twenty-five miles east-northeast of Pegu, where 7,000 Japanese believed to be in the bend area have been striking bitterly in an apparent attempt to escape eastward to Thailand.

HUNGRY NAZI SUB CREW SURRENDERS

MAR-DEL-PLATA, Argentine, July 10 — (AP) A 700-ton Nazi U-boat which apparently had cruised the Atlantic for 18 weeks surfaced today inside the Mar-Del-Plata breakwater within sight of a few startled Argentines and surrendered to the commandant of this submarine base.

Her bemedalled young commander, Otto Wermoutt, and his hungry crew of 54 clambered from the submarine to an Argentine tender at 7:30 a.m., (Eastern War time) and handed over a small handbag containing the U-boat's insignia. All were placed under custody.

Argentine authorities closed the port area shortly after the submarine appeared. Wermoutt and his crew were reported reduced to "dire hunger."

WEIRD FIRES IN SPAIN

Almeria, Spain, July 10 (A. P.).—Weird tales of spontaneous fires leaping up in the isolated village of La Roya in Almeria

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U-BOAT GIVES UP TO ARGENTINE NAVY

Mar Del Plata, Argentina, July 10 (A. P.).—A 700-ton German U-boat commanded by Otto Wermoutt and carrying a complement of fifty-four men surrendered to the Argentine naval authorities at this submarine base today. All were placed under custody.

Wermoutt surrendered to the commandant of the submarine base. Naval authorities closed the port area to the public shortly after the German craft appeared in the harbor. The Naval Ministry's first communique gave few details of the surrender and did not mention the submarine's number.

Crowds gathered to see the U-boat, whose brownish sides were discolored by the long journey. It was indicated that the craft had cruised eighteen weeks and was surrendering only because the crew was unable to touch a friendly port or meet a friendly ship and had at last exhausted its provisions.

The commander appeared to be in his twenties. He brought the submarine into port submerged, surfacing well within the breakwater. The U-boat floated to the side of the Argentine submarine tender Belgrano. Vermoutt, wearing numerous decorations, climbed aboard the tender and delivered the commander a small handbag containing the U-boat's insignia.

Where the U-boat has been since Germany surrendered two months ago was not immediately explained. Allied radios flashed orders on May 8 to all German surface and undersea craft to head for the nearest Allied ports. Two weeks later Allied Navies were still searching the Atlantic for from twelve to fifteen Nazi submarines still at large.

PRESIDENT USING CRUISER AUGUSTA

Mr. Truman Tanned and Rested, as Historic Ship Crosses Atlantic.

(Editor's Note:—The following is the first dispatch from the ship bearing President Truman to the big three meeting. Ernest B. Vaccaro, Associated Press White House correspondent at Washington, is one of three reporters in the Presidential party. Transmitted by naval communications, the story was released by the White House).

By ERNEST B. VACCARO

ABOARD CRUISER AUGUSTA, July 10—(AP) President Truman sped through placid mid-Atlantic waters today enroute to Potsdam for a "Big Three" meeting he hopes may speed victory over Japan as well as chart the course for permanent European peace.

A battle-tested warship is carrying the President to the sessions with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin—talks which may help shape the course of history for generations.

The vessel is part of a two-cruiser task force, under the command of Rear Admiral Allan R. McCann.

The Presidential party, which includes James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, will fly from the port of debarkation to the Berlin area. Mr. Truman will use the big C-54 luxury liner in which he traveled to the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Captain James H. Foskett commands the ship carrying the President. The other cruiser is commanded by Captain Robert L. Boller.

(In Washington, the Navy said Foskett commands the U.S.S. Augusta and Boller the U.S.S. Philadelphia. Foskett's home is Strafford, Pa.; Boller's at Bremerton, Wash., and McCann's home is North Adams, Mass.)

(The Augusta was the scene of an historic meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Atlantic waters in August, 1941.

It was then that they drew up the series of memoranda now known to the world as the Atlantic Charter.)

Atlantic Calm

Tanned and apparently in tip top physical condition, President Truman is cruising toward his first conference with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill through mid Atlantic waters as placid as those of a mill pond in his native Missouri.

Wearing a sporty cap cocked jauntily on the side of his head, the President seems to feel the peace of his journey may augur well for the outcome of the rendezvous in mid July in Potsdam, on the outskirts of conquered Berlin.

Primarily, the meeting will concern the laying of the groundwork for the peace treaty with Germany, including settlement of boundary, reparations, occupational, rehabilitation and other questions.

The President left Washington last Friday night by train, sailing the next day from the army port of embarkation dock, Newport News, Va., on a journey which may cover in excess of 10,000 miles by the time he returns to the White House.

Mr. Truman gave his approval today to a direct report from shipboard on his trip. Correspondents of the three news services and a representative of the radio networks accompanied him.

In the presidential party are Brig. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan and Captain James K. Vardaman, his military and naval aids; Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, H. Freeman Matthews, director of the State department's office of European affairs; Charles E. Bohlen, the department's Russian expert; Benjamin V. Cohen of Byrnes' staff and Capt. Alphonse McMahon, a naval surgeon assigned to look after the health of the party.

The smallest staff ever to accompany a President to such a conference, they will be joined in Germany by Joseph E. Davies, special presidential emissary, and officials of the War Navy and State departments.

Generals to Attend

The understanding is that General of the Army George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King chief of naval operations, and possibly General Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air forces, also will sit in on the conferences.

Starting with his arrival at Newport News, when he left his train for the admiral's cabin on the ship, the President has been up and about every day no later than 6 a. m.

He spends several hours each day with Byrnes and other members of his staff, going over conference papers and reports from the Pacific battlefronts.

The Chief Executive is in constant radio communication with the White House by high speed transmitters.

The President spent most of Saturday on deck, chatting with Byrnes, reporters and others in his party about architecture, particularly capitol domes, and seemed to enjoy the calm weather and bright sun. In the evening he viewed a movie.

Attends Church Services

Sunday, he attended a general Protestant service in his shirtsleeves, sitting with the sailors. He spent the rest of the day dozing and relaxing.

Bright and early Monday, looking fit as an athlete, President Truman led correspondents on a strenuous tour of inspection, ascending and descending ladders with an agility which belied his 61 years.

The President went from the hot boiler room level to the highest control towers. He made a thorough job of it.

The President looked over the giant engines, the kitchen facilities, living quarters of officers and crew, and the air conditioned sick bay, where he chatted with ailing seamen.

"I hope you get better," he told one youth. "It looks to me like you are getting pretty good care."

The presence of the big guns on the warship and an escort vessel offered a grim reminder that the United States still is at war, though on the other side of the world.

Today the President, an artillery captain in World War I, watched gunnery practice.

All plans for the Potsdam conference are described as tentative, including reports of a visit to London. Even the mode of the President's return to the United States is yet to be determined.

(The heavy cruiser Augusta was built at the Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company and commissioned Jan. 30, 1931. She was flagship of the Atlantic fleet in 1941. The light cruiser Philadelphia was built at the Philadelphia Navy yard and commissioned Sept. 13, 1937. She was one of the Brooklyn class of seven ships).

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WANTS 15-YEAR RULE IN REICH

Senator Kilgore Says Nation Still Has Much Power.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Senators studying Germany's war potential think the beaten nation still has so much power and will to use it that she can't be trusted for at least fifteen years.

A military sub-committee headed by Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.) found in a preliminary report based on trips abroad and testimony of two weeks hearings here that Germany still has:

"The world's third strongest industrial economy . . . tremendous recuperative power . . . a world wide network of economic and political reserves penetrating other nations . . . the science of aggression perfected by her leading industrialists, militarists and politicians to reverse the decisions of the battlefield."

The committee recommended that United States representatives on the Allied Control Commission report to Congress every three months on the progress of steps to disarm Germany and keep her industrial machine working only on normal peacetime output. After five years the reports should be on an annual basis for fifteen years, the committee said.

"Germany in defeat remains a major threat to the peace of the world and is better prepared to implement her plot for world conquest than she was at the end of world war I," Kilgore said.

The committee said that Germany still possesses the second largest steel industry in the world, 40 per cent of the output of chemical nitrogen—base of explosives—and the ability to turn out 100,000 tons of synthetic rubber annually.

Two Million Bomb Tons Smash Axis

Army Air Forces Figure Total Since Beginning Of War—Second Half Of Amount Unloaded Within Nine Months.

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Army Air Forces figured today its planes have hit the Axis with 2,000,000 tons of bombs since the war began.

It's a form of applied mathematics the enemy understands painfully well.

Those 2,000,000 tons are 4,000,000,000 pounds, each pound capable of death and destruction.

String Across Country

Allowing 12 bombs to a truck, it would take a string of trucks standing bumper to bumper from Boston to San Francisco to carry them. There were some 10,000,000 bombs in all, of varying size.

The 2,000,000th ton was dropped yesterday by the Superfortress "Going Jessie" in the five-way Superfortress attack on industrial cities of the Japanese home island of Honshu. The skipper of the "Going Jessie" was Capt. John D. Fleming of Columbia, Tenn.

It took 34 months to drop the first million tons on Axis targets. The second million was unloaded in nine months.

The tonnage of bombs dropped in June against all Japanese targets by the AAF was five times the 10,503 tons dropped on them in June, 1944.

Other Figures Listed

The Japanese homeland itself was hit by the 100,000th ton of bombs on July 4.

Some other AAF figures:

AAF bombers and fighters flew more than 2,300,000 sorties. This means that the equivalent of about 1,800 aircraft have been put into the air each day since Pearl Harbor.

The planes flew a total of more than 19,700,000 hours and used more than 3,100,000,000 gallons of gasoline.

AAF planes have destroyed more than 40,000 enemy aircraft in all theaters and damaged at least 18,000 others. In the Japanese war alone, AAF planes have sunk a total of more than 2,318,000 tons of shipping.

Entirely separate totals are being built up by navy aviation headquarters.

proclamation of Mayor John W Murphy.

Announcement was made tha the association would occupy it new headquarters in 1044 Chape street, formerly tenanted by the Social Security Board on Aug. 1.

A report of the annual dinner committee, of which Abraham Hornstein is chairman, was also presented.

MOVE TO CURB TROOP USE HIT BY VANDENBERG

He Pounces on Millikin's Hint That Authority Be Reserved to Congress.

CITES RIGHTS OF PRESIDENT

Connally Tells Critic of Charter to Offer Amendments if He Can Get the Votes.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) pounced hotly today on the first hint of a move to write troop-use reservations into the United Nations Charter. Vigorously he declared that Congress should have nothing to say about the employment of troops ordered by the Security Council.

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The question was raised by Senator Millikin (R.-Col.) the most searching inquisitor thus far at the Foreign Relations Committee's hearings, which went into their second day. Millikin asked repeatedly whether it would violate the charter for the United States, say the President or Congress, to reserve its judgment in each instance rather than vote full permission for the Security Council to order troops into action when an act of agression threatens the peace.

"If we require the consent of Congress for the use of troops, it would violate not only the spirit of the charter but the Constitution of the United States," Vandenberg asserted.

"The President has the right to employ troops. It has been used seventy-two times in 150 years. We are merely writing into the charter the constitutional practices of 150 years. The President has had the right to use the Armed Forces in the national interest and that is a complete analogy with this charter."

Millikin Would Meet Issue Now.

Millikin said that raises the question of the ultimate authority of the American delegate, and, he asked, "Is it not time to meet that issue head-on now, not when the implementing statutes come up?" Chairman Connally disagreed sharply, and on the question of such reservations he told Millikin that he has the right to offer any reservations "if you can get the votes."

Millikin said he was not attempting to debate, but was simply asking questions. The exchange occurred while the committee was questioning Dr. Leo Pasvolsky, State Department expert on the United Nations treaty. Pasvolsky told Millikin that, if the Security Council would not know in advance what it could count on in the way of troops from the United States, "the purpose of the whole treaty would be defeated."

Earlier Senator Brooks (R.-Ill.) interrupted Paslovsky's testimony to ask why the San Francisco conference "avoided" spelling out the terms of aggression.

Definition Omitted on Purpose.

"This is a change in the usual practice in drawing up international agreements, isn't it?" the Illinois Senator asked.

Pasvolsky, testifying before a meager audience in the committee's second day of hearings, replied that a definition of aggression was left out deliberately because the conference had failed to find an all-embracing designation.

Chairman Connally broke in to say that if the delegates had attempted to tabulate all kinds of aggression, "we probably would have excluded, inevitably, some circumstance that would be an act of aggression." It was wiser, he said he thought, to leave the interpretation to each individual case in the light of all of the circumstances surrounding it.

Brooks protested that the Mexico City conference had drawn "an elaborate definition" of aggression in the Act of Chapultepec. Senator White of Maine, the Republican leader, noted, however, that the language used in the charter in this case was the same as employed in the Dumbarton Oaks agreements.

Proposal by Burton.

Senator Burton (R.-Ohio) told the witness he thought the charter would be much stronger if the Security Council were permitted to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of international disputes on a simple majority basis in all cases. The Ohio Senator pointed out that if one of the Big Five—the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France—is a party to a dispute, it cannot vote on any peaceful settlement issue. If none of the Big Five is involved, however, all must vote affirmatively before the council can propose any settlement.

"Why is it so important that a major nation have the right to veto the terms of a peaceful settlement in which it is not concerned?" Burton demanded. Pasvolsky replied that a recommendation concurred in by the Big Five would carry much more weight than a peaceful settlement proposal on which they were divided.

HOUSE COMMITTEE WANTS ITALY IN UNITED NATIONS

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) The House Foreign Affairs committee started governmental wheels turning today toward accepting Italy into the United Nations family.

The committee approved a resolution which asks the President to "use his good offices" to that end. If Italy becomes a signatory to the United Nations agreement she will, automatically, take on the status of a full ally.

The State department gave the move virtual approval through a letter from Joseph C. Grew, acting secretary, which informed the committee the resolution "is in keeping with the spirit of our policy" toward our one-time enemy.

The resolution, sponsored by Rep. Marcantonio (AL-N.Y.) says: "Resolved (by Congress) that the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to use his good offices to the end that the United Nations invite Italy to be a signatory to the United Nations agreement of January, 1942."

The committee action merely sent the resolution to the floor of the House. It must be acted upon by the House and Senate before it can become operative, and even then it is not binding upon the President. The resolution serves merely as a congressional expression.

Chairman Bloom (D-N.Y.) of the committee said it now is considering means to get rehabilitation work started in Italy. He told reporters the country's peculiar status requires special consideration of relief measures to follow in the wake of the Army's occupation.

Italy, in her present status, is not eligible for lend-lease. An arrangement has been worked out, however, whereby lend-lease funds can be transferred to the Army and used to aid Italy as an Army expenditure.

HAS ASSURANCE BY ARGENTINA

Grew Receives Pledges From Ibarra Garcia.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.),—Oscar Ibarra Garcia, Argentine Ambassador, today presented Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew with what he called a reaffirmation of Argentina's desire "to co-operate fully with the United States."

The Ambassador said he delivered this official reassurance to Grew on cabled instructions from his Government during a lengthy visit at the State Department in which he and Grew conducted what he termed a general review of United States-Argentine relations.

Ibarra Garcia disclosed that topics discussed included the treatment of United States newspaper correspondents in Buenos Aires, but said no decisions had been reached on that matter.

The Ambassador also said he had told Grew of his plans to return to Argentina for a brief visit within the next few days. He will inform his Government on results of the United Nations conference at San Francisco and also plans to pick up some of his belongings which will assist him in installing himself permanently in the Washington embassy.

When appointed Ambassador to the United States little more than two months ago, he had to leave Buenos Aires in a hurry and thus was unable to bring with him a number of necessary things, he explained.

Ibarra Garcia said he discussed the United Nations meeting with Grew and measures necessary for fulfillment of the decisions made at San Francisco. He predicted the Argentine government would speed up ratification of the United Nations charter and said it "would be possible" to complete ratification before national elections scheduled for November.

'CLOSED SHOP' ISSUE REVIVED

Committee Majority Assails Rankin's Veteran Plan

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Representative Rankin (D., Miss.) hit a snag in his own Veterans' Committee today in his fight for legislation to waive "closed-shop" regulations for war veterans.

Although the committee last Friday approved the chairman's bill to permit veterans to work anywhere without joining a union or paying union dues, a majority of its members assailed the legislation today.

Last week's committee action, they said privately, was taken without full consideration and with more than half of the members absent.

"Minority" Is Majority

The eleven who signed a "minority report" represent a majority of the 21-member committee, and one of them, Representative Scrivner (R., Kan.), said several more signers could be obtained.

As is customary, no one signed the "majority report" which Rankin filed with the House yesterday as committee chairman. In it, the Mississippian asserted the legislation was necessary to prevent the exaction of union fees and dues from veterans desiring to work in industries covered by union contracts.

"The enactment of this measure will insure to our returning service men the enjoyment of the 'first freedom'—that is, the freedom to work for their daily bread, without paying tribute," Rankin added.

Law May Be Unnecessary

The six Republicans and five Democrats who signed the "minority report" said there was "every reason to hope and believe" that conferences between representatives of Government, labor and industry could "meet the challenge facing them" and work out veterans' job problems without legislation.

The signers were Representatives Engle (D., Cal.), Stigler (D., Okla.), Huber (D., Ohio), Green (D., Pa.), Carnahan (D., Mo.), Rogers (R., Mass.), Cunningham (R., Iowa), Bennett (R., Mo.), Auchincloss (R., N.J.), Ramey (R., Ohio) and Scrivner (R., Kan.).

The split in the committee was expected to force postponement of House consideration of the legislation until at least next fall.

OWI Director Admits Story About Midwest 'Inaccurate'

JUL 11 1945

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (AP) The Office of War Information will undertake, Director Elmer Davis promised today, to set Russia straight on the economic life of midwestern America.

Davis conceded that a description of eight prairie and mountain states in an OWI publication circulated in Russia and containing the assertion that "industry is almost non-existent" there "presented an unfair and inaccurate picture."

In a letter to the Wichita, Kan., Chamber of Commerce—which protested the story carried in the first issue of OWI's picture magazine "America Illustrated" — Davis said he regretted the "error."

Davis said he was sending a similar letter to the Omaha Chamber of Commerce which had said the article "implies that the midwest is a drought stricken, poverty-ridden territory with little hope of economic salvation."

Earlier, Davis told a reporter the article was "badly written, was a badly done piece, carried misstatements and will be corrected in a later issue."

At OWI it was said that the writer, who was not identified, no longer was identified with the agency, but that his departure was not connected with the protested article.

Rep. Stefan (R-Neb) said in a House speech today he was sending to the OWI "accurate information on life in the mid-west."

The story concerned Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Utah. It was criticized yesterday by Reps. Hope and Rees, Kansas Republicans.

In this letter to the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, Davis said: "This article was entitled 'Profile of America' and was an attempt to show the Russian people the diversity and variety of the American scene.

"It described the various regions of the country fairly, for the most part. x x x

Had to Meet Deadline

"However, in the haste to get the first issue of this magazine out at the end of last year, material on the prairie and mountain states was inadvertently drawn from outdated sources, and presented an unfair and inaccurate picture because it did not take account of the development of war industries and wartime agriculture in your great section of the country.

"The Office of War Information regrets any such error in its publications, and regrets it particularly when such an error seems to reflect upon an area which has been of such wartime service to the entire United Nations cause."

GI'S' SENTENCE RAISES QUERY

Senator Intervenes For Two Privates In China

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) disclosed tonight he has intervened in the case of two army privates in China who wrote they were condemned to execution for the death of a Chinese woman after an altercation with villagers.

McMahon said he informed Robert Patterson, Under Secretary of War, about it after he learned of it June 14 and that Patterson had radioed to China for a complete report which is awaited.

The soldiers are Private John V. Brennan, of West Hartford, Conn., and Private James Cooper, of Norwood, Ohio. Brennan's letter to an aunt, delivered to McMahon by the soldier's family priest, related they were court-martialed late in May and sentenced to be shot.

Trouble Over Water Buffalo

Brennan's letter, McMahon said, told of the soldiers mounting a water buffalo at a Chinese village "intending to take a ride and have a little fun." The villagers ran after them and tried to pull them from the animal's back. The soldiers resisted but a 71-year-old woman succeeded in pulling Brennan off and he fell on her, McMahon continued.

Brennan said the woman died three hours later. Two peasants testified the soldiers beat the people on the ground, the letter added, but this he and Cooper denied. He quoted a doctor as saying the woman could not have died from crushing or slapping, the Senator said.

Cooper's wife, McMahon said, is in Washington, and called on Senator Taft (R., Ohio) today.

Department Awaits Report

Cooper's case was laid before the War Department June 16. It was understood a letter describing it was passed along by Ohio officials.

The department said yesterday, with reference to Cooper, that "full information in referenceto his court-martial is en route here by courier mail [carried by an officer], and should be received wtihin the next few days." It wa sassumed the Brennan report accompanied it.

Cooper wrote two letters to Ohio June 26 and 28 telling of the death sentence and complaining he had no interpreter.

It was assumed the death sentences have not been carried out since a review in Washington is customary.

McMahon said he had not disclosed his investigation until now because the news until recently has been kept from Brennan's mother.

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BLACK MARKETS IN FOOD FACE NEW ATTACKS

Anderson, OPA and House Group Move to Cut Illegal Supply

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Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—New Government crackdowns on food black marketeers impended from three directions today.

Clinton P. Anderson, new Secretary of Agriculture, let it be known that he is joining forces with the OPA for that purpose. At the same time the House Food Investigating Committee promised to investigate and expose illicit operations that menace the nation's diet.

A ranking official in Anderson's department said that the new Cabinet officer already has had several conferences with Price Administrator Chester Bowles and his OPA lieutenants.

The objective, said the official who asked that his name not be used, was an attempt to plug up the holes and gaps that give rise to the black market.

Extending Poultry Program.

Anderson, he said, also is taking steps to spread the poultry procurement program now concentrated principally in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Under this arrangement the areas in which poultry is set aside for Government use would be extended westward to ease the burden on Eastern States.

In another move Anderson announced last night that regulations are being prepared to permit non-federally inspected slaughterers to comply with the so-called Patman amendment of the recently extended price control act so as to permit them to ship meat across State lines and to sell to the armed forces. About one-third of the meat now being processed is handled by such packers.

Representative Pace (D.-Ga.), who succeeded Anderson as chairman of the food committee, disclosed the group's plans to hit at black markets in commenting on an outline of committee objectives, including a policy of feeding America first.

"The committee will investigate and expose black market operations and submit suggestions for combating this menace, which is not only greatly increasing the cost to you, but denies the people an equal share of the limited supply," Pace said. He added that the committee would investigate all cases of waste, spoilage and excess purchases by different agencies.

Pace said that the group thinks the Army ought to have first call on food, but that thereafter the next claim rightfully belongs to the American people.

Mexican Butchers Protest.

Mexico City, July 10 (A. P.).—Mexico City butcher shops closed yesterday in protest against a meat distributors' monopoly.

The butchers say that the monopoly, called the Meat Providers Company, is not bringing enough cattle to Mexico City for slaughtering, and ask an open market.

The butchers contend that they cannot adhere to ceiling prices under the conditions. In some cases tenderloin steak, the ceiling on which is 30½ cents a pound, has retailed for as much as 90 cents.

A few meat shops did not join the strike. Others opened early in the day to liquidate their stock, then closed.

Butchers estimated that 600 head of cattle are being slaughtered daily in this city, while normal consumption is 900.

BIG WHEAT CROP, LIVESTOCK GRAIN PRODUCTION DOWN

Hopes of Expansion of Livestock Production Are Blasted by Report.

HAY OUTLOOK GOOD

Corn Crop Expected to Be Only Slightly Above 10 Year Average.

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (AP) Government hopes of a sharp expansion in livestock production next year were blasted today by an official crop report indicating that production of livestock feed grains may be the smallest of the war.

This year's grain will form the bulk of the livestock feed supply for the greater part of 1946.

The report, issued by the Agriculture department, said the total production of all feed grains—corn, oats and grain sorghums—is now indicated to be the smallest since 1941. A bumper yield will be needed to permit expansion in hog numbers, larger production of poultry and feeding of beef cattle to heavier weights.

On the basis of conditions on July 1, the vital corn crop was forecast at 2,685,328,000 bushels or 543,605,000 bushels less than last year's record crop. A crop of the size indicated would be only slightly larger than the 10 year (1934-43) average of 2,433,060,000 bushels. Corn is the backbone of the livestock industry. Unfavorable weather during the planting season has cut down production prospects.

Near Record Hay Crop

The prospective short crop of feed grains may be offset in part by a near record harvest of hay—which is used principally as winter roughage for cattle, particularly milk cows. Likewise, farmers are able to conserve on present feed grain supplies because current pasture and range conditions, except in the drought-stricken southwest, were said to be in good condition.

Food grain production, on the other hand, may be the largest ever produced. The department said the wheat crop may break all records. It was estimated 1,128,690,000 bushels compared with 1,078,647,000 harvested last year and with the ten-year average of 789,080,000. The indicated wheat crop included 834,180,000 for winter wheat, 27,217,000 for durum and 267,284,000 for other spring varieties.

In an analysis of overall prospects on July 1, the department said crop production for the whole country will be below the record crops of 1942 and 1944, but well above average. The production of livestock products likewise will be below last year. The department said cool weather over most of the country during June slowed down plant development and further retarded maturity.

Despite the unfavorable outlook for livestock and feed grains the production picture for several important food crops was more favorable than a year ago. Big Crops of potatoes, vegetables, several fruits and a record rice crop were forecast, A large tobacco crop was said to be in the making. A large increase in the acreage of flaxseed, a source of vegetable oil needed for war and industrial uses, was indicated.

The department said the total crop area in cultivation on July 1 was 350,000,000 acres, or only about 1,375,000 less than last year's harvested acreage.

Sugar Production Up

Domestic production of sugar—one of the shortest food items—may be about 25 per cent greater than last year's below-normal crop. However, this country depends upon foreign sources for more than two thirds of its sugar supply. These sources have less sugar than a year ago.

The aggregate production for the eight major deciduous fruits—apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots—may be 13 per cent below last year and 3 per cent below the 10-year average. Very short crops of apples and sour cherries will be offset in part by large crops of peaches, pears, grapes and prunes.

The department said it now appears that production of commercial truck crops for the fresh market may be equal to or slightly exceed the record 1944 tonnage. The acreage of important vegetable crops planted for canning and processing is now indicated to be about two per cent greater than last year.

The department said this year's production of dry edible beans, dried peas and sweet potatoes now seems likely to be smaller than last year.

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Meat Production Drops 16%, U.S. Reports

Chicago, July 10 (AP)—Meat production in federally inspected plants last week—interrupted by the July 4 holiday—totaled 237,000,000 pounds, a drop of sixteen per cent from the 282,000,000 pounds the preceding week, the War Meat Board announced today. Production was 266,000,000 pounds for the corresponding 1944 week.

Meat production for the week in millions of pounds, compared with the preceding week and the corresponding 1944 week: Beef, 109; 129; 96. . . . Veal 10; 12; 14. . . . Lamb and mutton, 15; 17; 14. . . . Pork (including lard), 103; 124; 142.

SEAMEN PROTEST SLASH IN BONUS

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (AP) Pickets were posted before war shipping administration headquarters today as part of a demonstration voted by the National Maritime Union, C.I.O., against a scheduled reduction in seamen's wartime bonuses.

Carrying placards protesting "wage cuts," the pickets strolled before one entrance of the huge commerce department building housing the office of Admiral Emory S. Land, war shipping administrator.

In New York, Howard McKenzie, chairman of the NMU negotiating committee, said picketing is under way three and in Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston, S. C., Norfolk, Va., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, Houston, Tex., Galveston, Tex., San Pedro, Calif., and San Francisco, cities having WSA offices.

The bonus cut was ordered effective next Sunday by the Maritime war emergency board. The board is not a part of the WSA and Land is not a member of it, but Charles Gannaway, a union official, declared Land could stop the reduction.

Neither Land nor the WSA commented.

The token picket line, which did its work quietly and made no attempt to interfere with persons moving in and out of the building, carried one placard which said:

"We have not struck, we will not strike, we'll keep them sailing, but don't let Admiral Land torpedo us with wage cuts while we're carrying war materials to your boys."

CIO MEN QUIT WLB SESSION

Group Walks Out Of Agency's Hearing On Strike

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Representatives of the CIO Rubber Workers Union walked out of a War Labor Board hearing today on a strike at the Firestone plants at Akron, Ohio, after a stormy exchange with Chairman George W. Taylor.

The walkout was in direct protest against the calling of plant committeemen as witnesses. Earlier Taylor had lectured union representatives on their wartime "obligations," and the latter charged the board with "dereliction of duty."

To Report To Strikers

Union officers announced at the conclusion of the hearing that, although making no promises, they would lay before the 16,000 striking workers at the Firestone plants not later than Friday the board's return-to-work request and all that took place at today's proceedings.

The strike began July 2 over union demands for a union shop and dues checkoff and other issues. The union refused to obey a WLB order to return to work pending negotiations, and last Friday the board called today's hearing.

Penalties Demanded

The board demanded that the union show cause why the strike should not be ended and vacation and shift premiums and maintenance of membership withdrawn from the employes as penalties for striking.

Max W. Johnstone, union attorney, defended the strike as a "legal" one which the workers had a right to vote under the Labor Disputes Act. He declared it resulted from a "breakdown in government machinery," and that 170 issues still were unsettled, and that Firestone started rate-cutting long before victory in Europe "without a single iota of censure by the Government."

Obligations Cited

JUL 1

Seizing on Johnston's remarks about union rights, Chairman Taylor asserted that in these times, "I think all of us, when we think of our jobs, realize that our obligations continue to overshadow our rights.

"The whole basis of the industrial relations program is a voluntary no-strike pladge, where free labor stepped up and said, 'Forget about our rights for the time being; our first obligation is to see that there are no strikes during wartime.'"

HOSPITAL BAN ON EX-GI O.K.'D

Walter Reed Backs Doctor Who Barred Former Marine

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Walter Reed Hospital authorities upheld today a decision by a hospital medical officer against admitting a former Marine for treatment in the army institution.

The hospital action July 4 prompted Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) to ask the House Military Committee to investigate.

Maj. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, commanding general of the army medical center, said an investigation disclosed no evidence of neglect of duty or inadequacy of present policy in the case of the veteran, who was described by friends as suffering from a sudden recurrence of combat fatigue.

General Marietta's statement said the medical officer did not consider the man's condition serious enough to be an emergency case, which was the only way he could be received under Government policy.

The officer suggested it would be advantageous to take him to Mount Alto Veterans' Hospital, the statement said.

The statement added that the medical officer's professional decision was vindicated by the fact that the veteran, Wallace Reid, was discharged from Mount Alto the following day after a night's rest, and resumed his school work.

Reid was said to have been upset by the noise of Fourth of July fireworks.

TOLL SUIT FOUGHT BY WESTCHESTER

JUL 1 1945

County Asks Court to Bar Any Future Taxpayer Actions Against Parkway Fees

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 10—Now that Westchester County, the State and the Federal Government have agreed to tolls on Westchester's Hutchinson River and Saw Mill River Parkways, no taxpayer has legal cause or justifiable reason to complain about the levies, special counsel for the county contended here today in Supreme Court.

The argument was made by William F. Bleakley in moving before Justice Charles W. U. Sneed for judgment against two taxpayers who are suing to invalidate the Westchester toll bill. The plaintiffs are Martin Colodny of Jamaica, Queens, and Elmer E. Bogart of Mount Vernon, members of the Automobile Club of New York.

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Mr. Bleakley said the county spent $10,759,132 to build the Hutchinson and $14,086,863 to construct the Saw Mill. This differed from the procedure in other counties of the State, which received State aid for parkways, he contended. The parkways here are used 90 per cent by non-residents, he added.

The toll bill, he pointed out, provides that Westchester is to return the $2,361,502 Federal money used for extensions of the two parkways. The bill, passed early this year by the Legislature, is to become operative next February.

Joseph F. Murray, counsel for the plaintiffs, contended that the bill violated the State Constitution by embracing more than one subject and that no valid agreement concerning tolls existed with the Federal Government. Violations of the Federal Constitution also were charged.

Mr. Murray said the Legislature never realized the true purport of the bill, that misleading language was used in it, that provisions for repayment of the Federal money were vague, and that to permit the tolls would be turning history back to the days when the English levied taxes even on the windows of a

7TH LOAN TOPS 26 BILLIONS

Quota Doubled; Total Exceeds That Of Any Other Drive

Washington, July 10 (AP)—Final figures in the Seventh War Loan showed tonight that America piled up the fabulous, all-time record amount of $26,313,000,000, nearly double the $14,000,000,000 quota.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced the final results in what he called his "valedictory" speech as Secretary of the Treasury.

The E-bond goal of $4,000,000,000 was narrowly missed, sales totaling $3,976,000,000. But this was above any other drive. The previous E-bond record was $3,187,000,000 in the Fourth War Loan early in 1944.

Sales to individuals were $8,681,000,000, compared with a quota of $7,000,000,000.

Morgenthau Thanks All

Morgenthau, speaking over the radio, thanked all war-bond workers for their co-operation throughout seven bond drives and declared:

"I know that your co-operation will be continued with the same devotion and zeal under the able leadership of my successor, Judge Fred Vinson. There is still a titanic task before us."

Morgenthau resigned his post last Thursday, but will not leave the Cabinet until President Truman returns from Europe.

Morgenthau said he took pride in the knowledge the war has been financed by wholly democratic means. He said "there has been no resort at any time to coercion or intimidation or social pressure."

He said the war bond program stands as "a powerful bulwark to the economy of this nation." The savings of the American people, he said, have played an indispensable part in averting the danger of inflation, and will provide "an invaluable backlog of mass buying power to start civilian production on its way."

Economy Kept Sound

"The economy of the United States has been kept sound and secure, so that the men who fought for us overseas can return to a land of opportunity."

Before this drive, which ended June 30, the record for sales was $21,621,000,000 in the Sixth War Loan last winter.

A new record for individual sales also was set, since the greatest previous total was $6,351,000,000.

Sales to corporations totaled $17,632,000,000. The highest previous corporate investments were $15,739,000,000. The corporation quota in t[illegible]ive just ended was set at [illegible],000,000.

URGES POST-WAR POOL OF LIBERTY VESSELS

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The United States Maritime Commission said today that Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the commission, had recommended that Liberty ships totaling upward of 15 million tons be retained by the Government and kept in repair after the war as safeguards against future emergencies.

While considered the least desirable among United States merchant ships, Liberties are satisfactory bulk cargo carriers and it would be cheaper to keep these in repair than build new ones in an emergency, a commission spokesman said.

He said Admiral Land had also recommended that Liberties in excess of this tonnage damaged beyond practical repair should be dismantled and sold "piecemeal" for higher recovery.

He also declared that "no consideration is being given to an alleged proposal that Washington will require alien shipping interests wishing to lease 'C' type cargo-passenger or Victory Ships to also lease a fixed number of Liberty Ships."

"This stipulation is not in the Bland merchant ship disposal bill now before Congress, and the chairman of the commission will stick to the decision of Congress," the spokesman added.

Representative Bland of Virginia, author of the bill, said he had no knowledge of the "horse-trading" report.

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U. S. Will Sell Planes On Installment Plan

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—Transport planes now can be bought from the government on the installment plan.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has the job of getting rid of surplus planes, announced that the new method will apply to all transport planes having a gross weight of 5,000 pounds and over.

Purchasers will be required to make a cash payment of 15 per cent of the purchase price plus the cost of insurance, about 7½ per cent. The balance must be paid in thirty-six monthly installments. Four per cent interest will be charged on the unpaid balance.

The R. F. C. said the new plan is designed to encourage the establishment of new aviation enterprises.

SABOTAGE CASES KEPT FBI BUSY

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Of 19,396 cases of reported sabotage investigated by the FBI, not one has been found to be enemy-directed.

The Department of Justice so reported last night, adding that there were forty-five sabotage convictions during the fiscal year just ended. Also ten spies were convicted during the year, the report said. It contained no names.

Describing the year as the busiest in FBI history, the department said convictions based on FBI investigations reached a record high of 13,813. It reported that fines, savings and recoveries amounted to $16,534,436.

U. S. Relinquishes Iran Railway

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—The Army has relinquished operation of the Iranian State Railway in Iran over which United States troops moved 2,831,937 tons of lend-lease supplies for Russia, the War Department reported today. The formal transfer was made to the British, who in turn gave control to the Iranian Government.

United States Army troops took over operation of the 685-mile line from the Persian Gulf to Iran's capital city of Teheran in December, 1942. The British had been operating the road from the time of their entry into Iran in September, 1941. Under lend-lease, 180 locomotives and 5,175 freight cars were added to the railroad's rolling stock during American operation.

Congress Votes Itself New Roof for Capitol

Post-War Repair Job to Cost Nearly $1,500,000

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—Congress voted a new roof over its head today—but it'll be a long time coming.

And while the repairmen are about it, they're going to fix things up so Congressional orators can be seen and heard in every nook and cranny of the Senate and House chambers.

Since 1940 Congerssional deliberations have been carried on under ceilings supported by heavy steel girders and cross frames that give the legislative halls the appearance of a warehouse. The eighty-five-year-old cast iron supports were found unsafe, and it was a case of either putting in the girders or running the risk of having tons of beautifully stained glass ceiling come crashing around Congressional ears.

"These temporary steel supports present an unsightly appearance," said a conservatively worded committee report. It recommended Congress vote $861,000 to get rid of the girders and improve the acoustics and general appearance of the chambers. Alterations of the Senate chamber would bring the total cost of the project—post-war—to $1,446,000.

Sponsors of the legislation pointed out that the work can't be done until a long recess is ordered, and that's not likely while there's a war going on.

IWO JIMA STAMPS GO ON SALE TODAY

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) Pharmacist's mate 1-c John Bradley who helped raise the American flag on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima, will participate tomorrow in ceremonies opening the sale of postage stamps picturing the flag-raising.

Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan will present the first sheet of the new three-cent stamps reproducing Associated Press Photographer Joe Rosenthal's famous picture of the flag raising to Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, commandant of the Marine Corps, in the first day sale ceremony at 11 a. m., Eastern War Time. The stamp honors the Marine Corps.

In addition to Bradley, Appleton, Wis., seaman who is one of three survivors of the group of six men portrayed on the stamp, five Marine veterans of the Iwo Jima fighting will be guests at the ceremony.

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Symington Wins Support

Senate Committee Approves Him for Surplus Property Post

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today approved the nomination of W. Stuart Symington, of St. Louis, to be a member of the Surplus Property Board. If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Symington will succeed former Senator Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa, on the board which supervises disposal of government surplus property.

The committee also approved these other nominations:

Luther Deck Miller to be chief of Army chaplains with the rank of brigadier general.

Daniel I. Sultan to be inspector general of the Army with the rank af major general, succeeding Major General Virgil Lee Peterson, whose term expired Feb. 26.

William Henry Kasten to be chief of finance of the Army with the rank of major general, succeeding Major General Howard K. Loughry, whose term expired April 22.

Dr. Fu Author Finds Tax Bill Insidious

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—The Government caught up with Dr. Fu Manchu today for $1,875 in taxes.

Sax Rohmer, an Englishman and author of the Fu Manchu books, sold the American and Canadian serial rights to "The Island of Fu Manchu," to MacFadden Publications for $10,000. This was in 1940. The Treasury claimed income taxes on the amount. Rohmer said no. Today the United States Tax Court ruled against Rohmer.

Actually $1,797 of the tax already is in the hands of Uncle Sam, since it was withheld in the original payment. If Rohmer had won, he would have got this back.

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OVERSEAS SHIFT

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—The Army has set next May 1 as the deadline for carrying out President Truman's pledge to Congress of overseas service for every qualified soldier who can be replaced.

A War Department order to ground, service and air forces said that all qualified officers and men who have not had at least six months of foreign duty are to be given overseas assignments as fast as returning veterans can replace them, with "special emphasis" on men under 35.

Not covered by the order are groups exempt by the War Department, enlisted men over 38 and members of families that have had two or more persons killed, taken prisoner or lost.

Per Capita Circulation Of Money Up To $191

Washington, July 10 (AP)—At the end of June there was $191.42 in circulation for each man, woman and child in the population, the Treasury announced today.

One year ago it was $162.96.

The new per capita figure was arrived at on the basis of $26,686,066,068 in circulation and an estimated population of 139,408,000. Money in circulation means all currency and coin outside the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

Mrs. Truman Heads Dr[illegible]

Group Seeks to Collect 1,000,000 Books as Gift to Russia

KANSAS CITY, July 10 (AP).—Mrs. Harry S. Truman, wife of the President, has accepted honorary chairmanship of the English Classics Collection of Books for Russian War Relief, an organization which will collect books for Russia to replace those destroyed by the Nazis.

Judge Floyd L. Sperry, state-chairman, in announcing that Mrs. Truman has accepted the honorary chairmanship, said a nation-wide drive will be started immediately in an attempt to collect 1,000,000 books.

Each donated book will carry the frontispiece inscription "To the heroic people of the Soviet Union from the people of Amer[illegible] along with flags of the two nations and the donor's name and address, Judge Sperry said.

RALPH ALLEN NAMED

WASHINGTON, July 10—(AP) Ralph R. C. Allen of Cleveland, today was named vice-chairman of the War Pobduction Board's office of Metals and Minerals.

Allen formerly was executive vice president of Oglebay, Norton and Company, a Cleveland iron ore company.

He succeeds William C. Keeley of Fairfield, Conn., who has returned to his post as vice president of the Air Reduction Co., in New York city.

NEGRO OFFICER IS AWARDED DSC

WASHINGTON, July 10 — (AP) Award of the Distinguished Service Cross to a Negro officer who killed or wounded 9 Germans while single handedly knocking out three enemy machine gun nests and an observation post was announced today by the War department.

First Lieutenant Vernon J. Baker, 25, is the third Negro to receive the DSC in this war. A rifle platoon leader in the 92nd Infantry division, he is a native of Cheyenne, Wyo. His wife, Mrs. Helen S. Baker, lives at 122 10th Avenue North (Birmingham, Ala.)

Baker won the decoration last April 5th near Viareggio, Italy, with a one-man assault against enemy positions which had been holding up the advance of his battalion

The citation said he killed five Germans and killed or wounded four more.

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FIVE NAZI P.W. PUT TO DEATH AS MURDERERS

German Fanatics Hanged at Fort Leavenworth in Unprecedented Action.

KILLED A FELLOW PRISONER

Courts-Martial Sentences Were Approved by Late President Roosevelt Last October.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., July 10 (A. P.).—Five German prisoners of war, sentenced to death for the murder of a fellow prisoner, were hanged early this morning at the United States disciplinary barracks in a move unprecedented in the annals of United States military history.

The prisoners, termed fanatical Nazis by Army authorities, were convicted January 25, 1944, at Camp Gruber, Okla., for the murder of Johannes Kunze at the Tonkawa, Okla., branch compound. They were the first foreign war prisoners ever to be executed in the United States.

The executed Germans, all members of Rommel's Afrika Korps, were Walter Beyer, 32 years old, whose rank was equivalent to that of a first sergeant in the United States Army; Berthold Seidel, 30, a staff sergeant; Hans Demme, 23, sergeant; Hans Schomer, 27, sergeant, and Willi Scholz, 22, corporal

All went to their deaths clad in their German uniforms, their only request. Their last meal consisted only of the regular issued rations. Beyer, the ranking member of the group, was the first to go to the gallows. Eight guards marched the German, who wore blue leggings and blue pants, a suntan uniform coat and open-necked shirt, into a utility warehouse where Army engineers had constructed a trap door gallows in an elevator shaft. Col. William E. Eley, commandant of the disciplinary barracks, read the execution order, relayed to the prisoner through an interpreter. Asked if he had a last statement, Beyer replied:

"I can't see why this is being done to me."

All Marched Erect.

As a black hood was placed over Beyer's head Major John Sagar, post chaplain, prayed as he was marched to the gallows, where the three-foot trap was sprung at 12:06 A. M. (Central war time).

The warehouse where the executions were held was 100 yards from the "Castle," main detention building on the disciplinary section of the Fort Leavenworth Army reservation. Windows near the execution chamber were blacked out by Army blankets. The new hemp rope, nearly an inch in diameter, hung from a 9x12 rafter, about eight feet above the platform.

The other four prisoners followed at half hour intervals, the last, Willi Scholz, dropping through the trap at 2:11 A. M. All but Beyer wore blue denim prisoner of war trousers topped by uniform coats bearing their rank insignia. Only Schomer was natiess as he was led into the warehouse by the execution detail, made up of eight enlisted men. All five marched erect.

Seven newsmen were the only civilians present at the hangings. Military personnel who carried out the death sentence, included thirteen enlisted men, the chaplains, surgeon, four official witnesses and the officers of Col. Eley's staff.

Kunze was killed on November 4, 1943, after another prisoner had found a memorandum, allegedly written by the slain man, which was considered "traitorous" by Beyer, a company leader among the prisoners in the compound.

Army authorities said Beyer suspected Kunze of being the author of the so-called traitorous note and ordered all prisoners of Company Four to meet in the mess hall.

Kunze Shouted Innocence.

There he denounced Kunze, who, Army authorities said, shouted his innocence, but, they said the prisoners attacked him with their fists and in the ensuing disorder struck the victim with a milk bottle and heavy clubs. Kunze managed to escape through a side door but he was only able to stumble a short distance before falling dead.

The death sentences, imposed by the general courts-martial, were reviewed by the Judge Advocate-General and approved October 5, 1944, by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Evidence at the trial, the Army said, showed that the five men convicted were "ring leaders" of the prisoners who attacked Kunze. They were tried under the articles of war, in accordance with the same courts-martial procedure accorded American soldiers, and were convicted of violations of the eighty-ninth and ninety-second articles covering riots and premeditated murder.

Throughout the trial the "pertinent" provisions of the Geneva Convention were observed. The German Government was notified in advance of the trial and was furnished a copy of the charges on which the five prisoners were being tried. Representatives of the Swiss Government, the protecting Power in this case, attended the trials as observers, relaying notice of the verdict and sentence to the German Government following the men's conviction.

Burial Services Will Be Held For Prisoners

Medical Examination Of Pvt. Bertucci Continues.

JUL 1

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah, July 10, (AP)—Eight German prisoners of war machine-gunned to death by an American Army private will be buried Thursday with a Protestant funeral service and under a volley from U. S. Army riflemen.

Meanwhile, Fort Douglas hospital doctors today continued to examine Pvt. Clarence V. Bertucci, 23, of New Orleans, who sprayed 250 shots through a tented prison camp Sunday, wounding 20 other Germans.

Ninth Service Command officers said it could not be determined when the examination would be finished or when any decision regarding action against the soldier could be announced.

Bertucci, who has been in the Army since 1940, has given no reason for the shootings but has admitted he planned it in advance and expressed no regrets.

Prisoners Will Attend

Between 10 and 15 fellow prisoners of the dead Germans from the Salina camp 150 miles south of Salt Lake City will be allowed to attend the funeral at the Fort Douglas cemetery at 3 p. m., mountain war time.

Since all eight were Protestants, Chaplain Frank B. Edwards of Fort Douglas will read the service for all. A chorus of 20 German prisoners from the Ogden, Utah, base camp will sing, but Army authorities stressed no Nazi songs would be allowed.

Nor may swastikas or other Nazi emblems be displayed. Efforts to locate a German national flag or a Weimar republic banner have been unsuccessful.

Half a dozen Army guards from the Ogden camp will fire a volley over the graves.

Several of the wounded are still in serious condition, but Army authorities expressed hope all would recover. The rest of the Salina prisoners are at their usual jobs in the sugar beet fields.

FIRST TO LOSE HIS FOUR LIMBS

Kentucky Sergeant Stepped on Mine at Okinawa.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 10 (A. P.).—The first and thus far the only battle casualty of this war who has lost parts of both arms and legs is now a patient at Percy Jones General Hospital here.

He is Master Sergt. Fredric Hensel of Corbin, Ky., who had both legs above the knees and his left arm above the elbow blown off on Okinawa June 2 when he stepped on a Japanese land mine.

Despite desperate efforts by doctors to save his mangled right forearm, that, too, was amputated while he was en route to this country on a hospital ship.

"I'd make a good picture for propaganda against the next war," drawled the good-natured Kentuckian.

His wife, Mrs. Jewell Hensel, formerly of Corbin but now living at Salem, Ind., was on hand to greet him when he came in late Sunday night.

Miraculously, Army doctors said, Hensel is in good condition. They say he will be able to walk on artificial legs and use his new artificial arms. The sergeant hopes to be getting around in a wheelchair for his twenty-seventh birthday August 3 and his third wedding anniversary on August 12.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph E. Bastion, commanding officer at Percy Jones Hospital, one of the Army's largest amputation centers, said there has been one other quadruplicate amputee in the Army during the war but that he was not a battle casualty. He was an Army pilot who lost parts of all four extremities due to freezing after a plane crash in New England.

12,500 Amputees.

In all, there have been 12,500 amputees from the war so far and of these 5 per cent are "double amps," Gen. Bastion said. Six soldiers have lost three limbs.

For four days prior to being injured, Hensel led a detachment of men through the mine-infested clearing on Okinawa, where they were repairing vehicles to go back into battle.

On June 2 he was working on a Sherman tank and went back to headquarters for more repairs, taking another soldier with him. Realizing they were walking over dangerous ground, he ordered his companion to keep a good distance away.

They hadn't gone far when Hensel stepped on the mine. The sturdy soldier didn't lose consciousness while his companion gave him first aid, nor until medics arrived with drugs.

An orphan, Hensel has been in the Army eight years. He went overseas in March, 1944, and with a tank battalion attached to the Seventy-seventh Infantry Division served on Guam, Le, Leyte and Okinawa.

WAR PRISONERS' HONEYMOONS END

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10—(AP) Three young Italian soldiers who listened to cupid while stationed at Camp John Knight in Oakland as members of a service unit, were on their way to an Arizona prisoner of war camp tonight, leaving behind three very indignant American wives.

The brand-new husbands, brought to this country as prisoners of war, violated War department regulations by marrying girls they met here. The men are Guiseppe Bertolotti, 24; Maurizio Scorza, 22, and Frederico Mazzonchini, 23.

Records at the Antioch, Calif., Methodist church showed that Bertolotti married Mildred Circo, 26 of that city, June 3; Scorza married Norma Romeo, 23, of San Francisco, and Mazzonchini married Virginia Panfilli, 21, also of San Francisco, June 17.

"I don't think it's fair to separate us," young Mrs. Scorza stormed. "If they don't want the boys to get married, they shouldn't let them go out to dances and parties like they do.

"They're young and good looking. Of course they fall in love. What else does the Army expect?"

Army officers said the bridegrooms would likely eventually be sent back to Italy.

EISENHOWER VISITS ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE

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Hyde Park, July 10 (A. P.).—In a simple, solemn ceremony, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower today paid tribute to his former Commander in Chief by placing a wreath on the grave of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, the Supreme Allied Commander, his head bowed, stood in silent prayer for several seconds before the unmarked grave in the garden of the ancestral Roosevelt estate.

The General's brief visit was unannounced and only a handful of the Roosevelt family and some friends witnessed the ceremony, in addition to Army officials and press and newsreel representatives.

The General arrived at the picturesque Hudson Valley estate at noon, after a plane trip from Washington. The sky was overcast and the air heavy as he strode briskly to the grave and placed a large wreath of flowers. Eisenhower stepped back a pace, removed his garrison cap, drew to attention and saluted. He and Mrs. Roosevelt then left the garden.

The five-star General was accompanied by his wife and his son, Lieut. Sheldon Eisenhower, and Brig.-Gen. George Honnen, Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Outside the garden, Eisenhower, Mrs. Roosevelt and others posed for photographs.

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Man Says He Is Son Of Pole Who Made Plea

Chicago, July 10 (AP)—Marion Kostro, 32, who lost contact with his family in Poland fifteen years ago, identified himself today as the son of Antoni Kostro, Polish soldier who asked aid of the Associated Press in finding his son "somewhere in Chicago."

Marion Kostro, married and the father of two children, said he had had no information of his family for nearly fifteen years until friends saw his father's plea in the Chicago *Daily News*. Letters written by his father and held by the Associated Press in New York, will be turned over after proper identification.

The elder Kostro lost touch with other members of his family shortly after the German invasion in 1939. He was interned by the Germans, but later was freed and joined the Polish Army.

Sergeant Lindsey Discharged

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, Md., July 10 (AP).—Top Sergeant Jake William Lindsey, twenty-four, of Lucedale, Miss., the 100th infantryman of this war to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor, was discharged from the Army today with 132 points to his credit. Mr. Lindsey told officials that he was headed for Cape Cod, Mass., to pass a vacation with his bride, the former Miss Beverly Hargreaves, of Lexington, Mass., before taking one of the many jobs he has had offered to him.

3 Soldiers' Life Terms For Rape Are Approved

Men Sentenced by Courts Martial in Assault on Wac

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., July 10. (AP).—Camp Shelby authorities announced today that court martial sentences of life imprisonment given three enlisted men on charges of raping a Wac at the Mississippi ordnance plant near Flora, Miss., have been approved after military judicial review.

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The enlisted men were convicted at separate trials and sentenced at a general court martial at Camp Shelby early in May for an offense which occurred on the night of April 6, 1945, the Army announced today.

The defendants were listed in the Army announcement as Private Anthony J. Wincelotic, twenty-four, of 45 Elm Street Richmond, N. Y.; Private Joe Gonzales, twenty-two, of Chicago, and Private Elmer Smith, twenty-three, of Pineville, La.

MITSCHER CHEERED

PROVO, Utah, July 10—(AP) An Admiral of the U. S. Navy who imagines he is in disguise when he isn't wearing his baseball cap, stopped at a tourist court here and strolled into a restaurant unannounced.

It took only a few minutes for a crowd to gather and give an impromptu welcome to Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

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McGee Gets Six Months

Soldier Freed in Prisoner-slapping Case Convicted on New Charges.

Fort Devens, Mass., July 10 (A. P.).—Pvt. Joe McGee, 25 years old, released once from an Army sentence for slapping German prisoners of war, in a case that attracted national attention, was sentenced today by a court-martial to serve six months at hard labor for absence without leave, drunkenness in uniform and false swearing to an affidavit.

Three Military Policemen testified that they picked the Worcester, Mass., soldier up on the morning of June 30 in that city. They said he was obviously drunk and that he resisted arrest.

Major Leon A. McCarthy, post adjutant, testified that McGee admitted in a sworn statement that he had a record of thirteen court-martial convictions before coming to Devens on charges ranging from being away without leave to drunkenness, fighting, disrespect to a superior officer, using a halftrack illegally and slapping Nazi prisoners in France.

Finds Soldier Maladjusted.

An Army psychiatrist, Major Charles A. Angelo, told the court that McGee's mental age, according to Army tests, was 11 years, 6 months. He found that the soldier had a history of maladjustment in both civilian and Army life.

McGee was sentenced by a general court-martial in France on September 7, 1944, to two years on charges of slapping German prisoners of war. He was serving time in a guardhouse at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, when a United States Representative intervened, and he was released.

McGee told the court-martial that he had been convicted four times during the last year by court-martials and admitted that he was not entitled to several decorations he wore.

He will forfeit $35 a month pay during the term of his sentence.

DRAFT HERO VETERAN

Atlanta, July 10 (A. P.).—Wounded twice in fourteen months overseas and then discharged, former First Lieut. William K. Dobson of Atlanta found himself back in khaki today—drafted as a buck private.

The greetings from his draft board came five months after his discharge last January. In the interim he had married and got his old job back with the United States Forest Service.

He's now a private at Camp Blanding, Fla., the same place he reported to when he enlisted in the Army in May, 1942. He holds the Purple Heart with one Oak Leaf Cluster and the Bronze Star Medal. Members of Dobson's draft board and Army officials declined to comment on the case.

Submarine Rescue Craft Is Launched

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 10 (AP)—The U. S. Kittiwake, first submarine rescue ship built here, was launched today at the yards of the Savannah Machine and Foundry Co.

The ship was sponsored by Mrs. Jacqueline Jones Rue of Alexandria, Va. Mrs. Rue is the daughter of the late Lt.-Comdr. Roy Kehler Jones, USN, who was killed in action, and the wife of Lt.-Comdr. Howard F. Rue, Jr., USN.

The Kittiwake was built with $3,000,000 in war bonds subscribed by the town of Taunton, Mass. Taunton was represented by Fred Dexheimer, chairman of the war bond committee; Harry Carlow, Mrs. James W. Lovenbury and Lt. Comdr. J. T. Hodgson.

SCHOONER "ANNIE G" SUNK

NEW HAVEN, July 10 — (AP) Ernest E. Ball, New Haven oyster grower, reported tonight that the schooner Annie G sank today in rough water off Bens Point, Gardners Bay, Long Island, and that her captain, Lou Reiter of Greenport, N. Y., was missing.

Reiter's brother, Ted, the only other man aboard, was rescued by an oyster boat and taken to a Greenport hospital, Ball said he was informed.

When she sank, the Annie G was carrying a shipment of 2,000 bushels of oyster shells, consigned to Ball's company.

Food Costs Reported Up 50% in Low-Salary Class

But Diets Improved, Bureau of Labor Statistics Says

CHICAGO, July 10 (AP).—Diets of city families in the lowest income groups improved during the war, but food costs rose 50 per cent for these groups in two years, John B. Parrish, Bureau of Labor Statistics regional director, said today.

The family or individual with an income of less than $1,000 a year spent $500 on food in 1942, Mr. Parrish said, and by fall, 1944, that expenditure has risen to $700. Figures were obtained from a survey of consumers' costs and buying habits made by the bureau throughout the country.

Other income groups and percentage of increases were: $1,000-$3,000, 16 per cent; $3,000-$4,000, 6 per cent; $4,000 and over, 8 per cent increase in food costs.

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Amounts spent for meat, poultry and fish represented a larger share of the total at the lower incomes in 1944 than in 1942, the survey showed, and a smaller share at higher income levels.

MARITIME UNION HITS PRO-FASCIST

NEW YORK, July 10—(AP) The National Maritime Union (CIO) today urged President Truman "to institute an immediate and complete shake-up of the State department to clean out every pro-Fascist and anti-Democratic element."

In a resolution adopted at the fifth biennial convention, the union criticized the department for continuing relations with General Francisco Franco's government in Spain "in the face of ample evidence that this government has become the base in Europe for future world Fascist activity" and for "forcing the admission of Fascist Argentina" to the United Nations conference at San Francisco.

Another resolution instructed its National council to establish a war crimes commission to compile and document "the case of the American seamen against the Nazi U-boat personnel" and to present its evidence before the United Nations War Crimes commission in London.

35,000 Troops Will Arrive On Transports

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP)—The giant liner Queen Mary and seven other transports are scheduled to arrive tomorrow with more than 35,000 troops, greatest number to return home from Europe on any day since V-E day.

Some 7,000 Canadians, largest contingent ever to pass through the New York port of embarkation, will be aboard the Queen Mary along with 8,642 United States troops, including the 103rd General Hospital, advance units of 10 other hospitals and Eighth Air Force units.

The John Ericsson will dock with 7,493 troops, comprising the 414th and 415th Regiments of the 104th Division.

The West Point, formerly the S.S. America, will bring 7,607 troops, comprising the 345th and 347th Regiments of the 87th Division. Maj. Gen. Frank L. Culin, Jr., the commanding general, and 33 Japanese diplomats for internment will be aboard.

Other ships and the number of troops aboard: The James Parker, 3,011, Andrew Hamilton, 359, John Stevens, 368; Thomas Page, 363; Alfred Moore, 412.

SINATRA CRITICAL OF SOME USO UNITS

NEW YORK, July 10 — (AP) Frank Sinatra said today he would "eat every paper" the Army publication Stars and Stripes could print if it could prove that his criticism of USO camp shows and the Army's special services was unfounded.

"I talked to thousands of guys over there, some on the staff of the Stars and Stripes," said Sinatra, just returned from a USO tour of the Mediterranean. "They asked me to beef about the shows they'd been getting. If the Stars and Stripes can prove that what I said wasn't well founded, I'll eat every paper they can print."

The Army publication quoted the crooner as saying the shows sent overseas underrated the soldiers' intelligence, and said he was 'hardly an authority on either the military or the workaday show business."

"I may not be an authority or know a thing about military matters," Sinatra said, "but anyone who want to match wits with me in show business knows where they can find me. I'll be waiting."

Sinatra said he wanted to make clear that he had in mind only a few individuals in the special service division when he said they underestimated the soldiers' intelligence.

FOOD AND FUEL WORKERS ADD TO STRIKE IDLE

Additions to Labor Dispute Roster Bring Nation's Total to 52,447.

GAS IS CUT IN SIX STATES

Rochester Bakers and Detroit Dairymen Quit—Miners Out in Two Districts.

By Associated Press.

A wave of strikes, heretofore confined principally to war production, extended today to affect food consumers and fuel gas users.

Additions to the labor dispute roster, with a national total of 52,447 idle, included a strike at the United Fuel Gas Company, serving six States; a Detroit dairy strike, and a stoppage among bakers in Rochester, N. Y.

The gas utility strike, affecting 1,600 employes in West Virginia and Kentucky, shut off supplies in some areas and limited the flow to domestic users and hospitals in six States, a C. I. O. Oil and Gas Workers Union officer said.

All compressing plants in West Virginia and Kentucky closed at midnight. A limited supply continued to flow to consumers in southern West Virginia and parts of Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York.

The third day of a work stoppage by 420 bakers in Rochester saw many restaurants rationing bread to patrons. The strike closed the General Baking, Continental Banking and National Biscuit Company plants which normally supply 60 per cent of the city's bread. A company spokesman said all issues were before the War Labor Board.

3,316 Miners Quit.

In Pennsylvania all four Jones & McLaughlin Steel Corporation coal mines were closed and 3,316 miners were idle. A company spokesman said refusal to rehire a returned war veteran without a physical examination caused one mine to suspend.

At Bellaire, Ohio, Taylor Roy, superintendent of the Cambria Mining Company's Webb mine, said 475 United Mine Workers quit in protest against a fine of $1 a day for three days for refusal to work June 25, 26 and 27.

Six thousand employees of the National Cast Iron Pipe Company plant in Birmingham, Ala., halted production of 155mm. shells in a dispute a company spokesman said was over a change in supervisory personnel.

New Detroit Strike.

As one Detroit strike ended two others started. One thousand employees of the Detroit Creamery Company and Ebling Creamery Company, halted delivery of milk to about 30 per cent of Detroit homes and stores and also affected the company's plants in Dearborn and Pontiac.

The second stoppage at Detroit kept idle 1,000 employees of the Dodge truck plant body department. They were sent home after a strike by eleven paint sprayers, C. I. O. United Automobile Workers in a dispute over longer relief periods. Earlier, 824 Graham-Paige Motors Corporation workers ended their stoppage.

Other disputes were of a week or longer duration and there was no immediate indication of settlement. The largest single stoppage was the 16,500 C. I. O. United Rubber Workers at the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio, Today the union was ordered to show cause to the National War Labor Board in Washington why the ten-day strike has not ended.

Columbia Record Strike.

Cutting of all recordings at the Columbia Recording Corporation offices in New York, Chicago and Hollywood was halted today for the third day by a wage dispute.

Kenneth Raine, company counsel, said nineteen engineers and cutters in the three cities failed to report for work early Sunday morning, after the union, Radio Broadcast Engineers' Union 1212, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.), had refused to accept a 10 to 20 per cent wage increase.

Charles A. Calame, union business agent, said twenty-one employees left their jobs after contract negotiations begun in February broke down. He said I. B. E. W. engineers, in a sympathy gesture, had refused to play Columbia recordings over Columbia Broadcasting Company radio stations.

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LONDON JULY 11-(AP)-THE MADRID RADIO TODAY QUOTED REPORTS FROM HENDAYE, WHERE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS VACATIONING NEAR THE SPANISH BORDER, AS SAYING PRESIDENT TRUMAN MAY ARRIVE "AT ANY MOMENT."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID "A NUMBER OF MAGNIFICENT AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES" HAD RECENTLY MADE THEIR APPEARANCE AT HENDAYE.

KK433AEW

(100) LONDON JULY 10-(AP)-BIG GUNS OF THE LABOR, LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE PARTIES MOVED IN TODAY FOR LAST-MINUTE TOURS OF 24 LANCASHIRE, CHESHIRE AND SCOTTISH CONSTITUENCIES--CONTROLLING 25 PARLIAMENT SEATS--WHICH DID NOT VOTE WITH THE REST OF BRITAIN JULY 5 BECAUSE OF TRADITIONAL LOCAL VACATIONS.

TWENTY-THREE OF THE SEATS IN THE "LITTLE ELECTION" WILL BE VOTED ON THURSDAY AND TWO OTHERS A WEEK LATER. WITH RESULTS OF ALL BRITISH CONTESTS NOT DUE TO BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL JULY 26, PARTY LEADERS ARE TAKING NO CHANCES.

THE DISTRICTS VOTING TODAY GAVE THE CONSERVATIVES 16 SEATS AND LABOR EIGHT SEATS IN THE ELECTION IN 1935, BUT THE MAJORITIES WERE SMALL. THE REMAINING SEAT WAS WON BY A LIBERAL NATIONAL.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE NEW PARLIAMENT WILL BE CONVENED AUG.8.

KK355AEW

JUL 11 1945

LONDON, JULY -(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES ABROAD ANNOUNCED ODAY THAT GEN. KLEMENS RUDNICKI, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST POLISH ARMORED DIVISION, HAD ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO HIS TROOPS DECLARING HIS CONTINUED ALLEGIANCE TO THE POLISH EXILE REGIME IN LONDON.

"WE SHALL ALWAYS REMAIN FAITHFUL TO OUR SOLDIER'S OATH AND CONTINUE OBEDIENCE TO THE HIGHEST COMMANDER OF OUR ARMED FORCES, PRESIDENT WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ," RUDNICKI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. HE ADDED:

"WE SHALL RETURN TO POLAND--BUT ONLY WITH ARMS IN HAND."

A41

RACZKIEWICZ IS HEAD OF THE EXILED ADMINISTRATION FROM WHICH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WITHDREW RECOGNITION LAST WEEK AFTER PLACING THEIR STAMP OF APPROVAL ON THE NEWLY FORMED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY IN WARSAW, CREATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRIMEA CHARTER.

THE FIRST ARMORED DIVISION NOW IS SERVING WITH THE BRITISH FORCES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY, AND IS PART OF THE 250,000 POLISH TROOPS ABROAD WHOSE DISPOSITION HAS BEEN A MATTER OF SOME SPECULATION SINCE WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION FROM THE EXILE GOVERNMENT.

M518AEW

LONDON, DAY, JULY 11-(AP)-A YUGOS V TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE SAID EARLY TODAY THE YUGOSLAV MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HAD ISSUED A STATEMENT CHARGING THAT MORE THAN "20,000" REFUGEES FROM GREEK TERRORISM HAVE "SOUGHT PROTECTION" IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED IN REPLY TO A DENIAL BY THE GREEK PRESS UNDERSECRETARY OF CHARGES BY MARSHAL TITO OF A REIGN OF TERROR AGAINST SLAVS IN GREEK TERRITORY.

"THE STATEMENT REAFFIRMS THE FACT," SAID THE TELEGRAPH AGENCY, "THAT GROUPS OF REFUGEES FROM THE PART OF MACEDONIA UNDER GREEK SOVEREIGNTY ARE ESCAPING DAILY ACROSS THE FRONTIER INTO YUGOSLAVIA, MANY OF THEM BEATEN UP AND ALL FLEEING FROM AN ORGANIZED TERROR AND LEAVING BEHIND THEIR DEVASTATED HOMES."

FD1212AEW

JUL 11 1945

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-THE FOOD MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE MILK ALLOWANCE FOR NON-PRIORITY CONSUMERS WOULD BE CUT SUNDAY FROM THREE TO TWO AND A HALF PINTS A WEEK, EXPLAINING THAT THE PEAK OF THE PRODUCTION SEASON HAD PASSED.

N938AEW

LONDON, JULY 10- BRITAIN'S NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN REPORTED TODAY IT HAD HANDLED AN ALL-TIME RECORD NUMBER OF 41,050 CRUELTY CASES INVOLVING 107,312 CHILDREN LAST YEAR.

THE REPORT ATTRIBUTED THE WARTIME INCREASE PARTLY TO "PLEASURE-SEEKING NEGLECTFUL MOTHERS" BUT IN LARGE MEASURE TO THE OVERBURDENING OF WOMEN WITH WAR WORK. ON THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, IT SAID "THE NATION CAN BE PROUD OF THE WAY ITS MOTHERS HAVE FULFILLED THEIR DUTIES" UNDER WARTIME CONDITIONS.

APL DOANE 0635/101 300A

JUL 11 1945

BY JAMES STREBIG

LONDON, JULY 10-(AP)-BRITISH CIVIL AND MILITARY AVIATION LEADERS FEAR A POSTWAR DECLINE IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF AIRCRAFT AND AIR WEAPONS SUCH AS CAUGHT ~~US OFF~~ GUARD WHEN THIS WAR STARTED.

AN RAF OFFICIAL ~~POINTED~~ OUT NEITHER ENGLAND NOR THE UNITED STATES HAD ANY MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SYSTEM PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, NOR HAD THEY ANY COMBAT PLANES DEVELOPED TO A DESIRABLE STAGE FOR MODERN WAR, ~~HE SAID.~~

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THE OFFICER SAID SUCH AIRCRAFT ~~HAS~~ WERE AVAILABLE THEN WERE FEW IN NUMBERS AND IT BECAME NECESSARY TO DEVISE MASS PRODUCTIONS METHODS DURING WARTIME.

AT THE TIME OF THE MUNICH CONFERENCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1938, HE SAID MANUFACTURERS HAD DELIVERED ONLY 10 SPITFIRES AND 110 HURRICANES TO THE RAF. ONLY ABOUT 300 SPITFIRES WERE AVAILABLE FOR THE GREAT AIR BATTLES OVER ENGLAND AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE.

ALLIED OFFICIALS SAY GERMANY WENT INCALCULABLY BEYOND THE ALLIES IN DEVELOPING AERIAL WEAPONS BUT FAILED TO EXPLOIT THEM FOR LACK OF ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ COMPLETING HER PLANNING AND ~~XX~~ BECAUSE THE PROGRAM WAS DISRUPTED BY OUR SPEED IN PRODUCING ~~A~~ DESTRUCTIVE BOMBING FORCE.

EVEN SO, THESE OFFICIALS SAY, THE GERMANS WERE NEARING ANOTHER CYCLE IN A COMEBACK WHICH WOULD HAVE MADE THIS SUMMER EXTREMELY EXPENSIVE IF THE WAR HAD CONTINUED. HAD THE NAZIS BEEN ABLE TO USE THE 100 ~~BUZZ~~ BOMB LAUNCHING SITES DESTROYED ~~XXXX~~ BY THE ALLIES, THE INVASION CONCENTRATIONS IN ENGLAND MIGHT HAVE COME TO LOOK LIKE SOME OF THE RUINED CITIES IN EASTERN GERMANY, IT IS BELIEVED HERE.

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APR 1042 THRU 2D/MM 500A

TORQUAY, ENG., JULY 10-(AP)-A WAITER ACCUSED OF DELIBERATELY SWINDLING AMERICAN SOLDIERS WAS AWARDED $160 PLUS COSTS IN COURT TODAY FOR INJURIES SUFFERED WHEN THE PROPRIETOR THREW HIM OUT OF THE CAFE.

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THE JUDGE SAID HE HAD NO DOUBT THAT THE WAITER, NOEL WILLIAM VETTA, OVERCHARGED AMERICAN SOLDIERS WITH THE IDEA OF PUTTING THE MONEY IN HIS OWN POCKET, BUT HELD THAT THE PROPRIETOR, WHO TESTIFIED HE STRUCK VETTA IN SELF DEFENSE, HAD INFLICTED A BLOW WHICH WAS "SAVAGE AND OUT OF PROPORTION TO ANY POSSIBLE DANGER HE WAS IN."

JS155PEW

L8787 he 30

BOLTON, ENGLAND, JULY 10 - (AP) -- THE WHOLE WORLD IS STARVED FOR COTTON AND THE BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAS AN "UNEXAMPLED OPPORTUNITY"TO RE-ESTABLISH ITSELF, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER SIR JOHN ANDERSON SAID TONIGHT IN A SPEECH PROMISING POSSIBLE GOVERNMENT AID FOR BRITISH INDUSTRY.

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"THERE ~~XXXXXX~~ ARE NO COTTON TEXTILES ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD, " SIR JOHN TOLD AN AUDIENCE IN THIS LANCASHIRE TOWN. " AT HOME OR IN INDIA OR FARTHER EAST AND IN BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH AME RICA THERE IS AN ABSOLUTE DEARTH OF COTTON TEXTILES OF ALL KINDS."

HE URGED BRITISH INDUSTRY TO TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO RE-ESTABLISH ITSELF AND RECOVER ITS GOODWILL, EVEN IF IT ~~XXXX~~ SHOULD MEAN TO SOME EXTENT NEGLECTING THE EASIER MARKET AT HOME, BY GOING ALL OUT TO DEVELO ~~XXX~~ EXPORT TRADE ~~XXXXXXX~~ DURING THE NEXT FEW YEARS WHEN GERMANY AND JAPAN WILL BE OUT OF THE RUNNING.

ANDERSON SAID THAT IF THE BRITISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY SHOWS SIGNS OF HELPING ITSELF, THE GOVERNMENT "WILL BE VERY READY TO COME ALONG WITH SUCH ASSISTANCE AS IT MIGHT BE IN THEIR POWER TO GIVE."

CAMPBELL8 0233P AFL WP 714PCW

THE WORLD WAR I PRIME MINISTER DIVIDED HIS PROPERTY AMONG HIS WIDOW, TWO DAUGHTERS AND A YOUNGER SON AND DEQUEATHED MONEY TO VETERAN SERVANTS. THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION REPORTED "THERE IS ONE CLAUSE IN THE WILL TO WHICH HE (THE PRESENT EARL) TAKES GREAT EXCEPTION NAMELY THAT HIS FATHER PROVIDED AMPLY FOR HIM DURING HIS LIFETIME."

KK853AEW

COL. SHERMAN L. KISER, U.S. ARMY PORT COMMANDER, SAID THE SHIPS RETURN TRIP WOULD BRING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASUALTIES SHIPPED FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO THE UNITED STATES SINCE D-DAY TO 90,000, OF WHICH 10,000 WERE EMBARKED LAST MONTH.

JP722AEW

FIRST LEAD FRENCH

BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, JULY 10-(AP)-TWO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WHO CLAIM TO KNOW GEN. DE GAULLE'S INTENTIONS, SAID TODAY THAT HE WOULD NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WHICH THE FRENCH WILL SELECT AT A GENERAL ELECTION OCT. 14 AND EXPRESSED DOUBT WHETHER HE WOULD ALIGN HIMSELF WITH ANY PARTY.

POLITICAL CIRCLES CONSIDERED IT LIKELY, HOWEVER, THAT THE NEW ASSEMBLY WOULD EXERCISE ITS POWER TO "DRAFT" DE GAULLE, THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, FOR OFFICE.

THE FATE OF THE BI-CAMERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS EXPECTED TO BE AT STAKE IN THE GENERAL ELECTION, THE FIRST IN FRANCE SINCE BEFORE THE WAR, WHEN THE VOTERS DECIDE WHETHER THEY WISH TO DISCARD THE CONSTITUTION OF 1875, UNDER WHICH THE THIRD REPUBLIC WAS ESTABLISHED.

THE VOTERS WILL NAME 600 REPRESENTATIVES WHO WILL COMPRISE THE NEW ASSEMBLY. THIS BODY THEN WILL SELECT HIS CABINET MINISTERS. WHO IN TURN WILL SELECT HIS PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT NEED NOT COME FROM THE ASSEMBLY ITSELF SINCE THE SYSTEM PROVIDES FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM OF SELECTION.

CONSEQUENTLY DE GAULLE MIGHT BE CHOSEN TO HEAD THE NEXT GOVERNMENT EVEN IF HE DOES NOT HAVE AN OFFICIAL POSITION FOLLOWING THE ELECTION. IN ANY CASE IT IS CONSIDERED REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT HE WOULD BE ONE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S MINISTERS.

THE ELECTION PROBABLY WILL SHOW HOW JUST HOW FAR--IF AT ALL-FRANCE HAS DRIFTED TO THE LEFT IN RECENT YEARS. A GREAT MANY OF THE BEST FRENCH POLITICAL ANALYSTS BELIEVE THAT THE COMMUNIST AND SOCIALIST INFLUENCE IS NOT AS GREAT AS SUPERFICIAL EVIDENCES HAVE INDICATED.

VIRTUALLY ALL FRENCH POLITICAL GROUPS ARE AGREED ON THE NECESSITY OF CHANGING ONE ASPECT OF THE OLD CONSTITUTION WHEREBY A GOVERNMENT

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AUTOMATICALLY FELL WHEN IT LOST ITS MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. THE RESULT HAS BEEN AN INSTABILITY OF GOVERNMENTS IN TIMES OF CRISIS. IN THE LAST 89 YEARS THERE HAVE BEEN 109 FRENCH GOVERNMENTS.

THE FRENCH APPARENTLY ARE AIMING AT SOMETHING COMPARABLE TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM WHERE A PRESIDENT'S TENURE IN OFFICE DOES NOT DEPEND ON CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF HIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

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THE DECISION TO CALL THE ELECTION WAS REACHED BY GEN.DE GAULLE'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS YESTERDAY AT A SIX-HOUR MEETING AND PLACED A DEFINITE LIMIT ON THE TENURE OF THE PRESENT PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

UNDER THE ELECTION PROCEDURE LAID DOWN BY THE COUNCIL, THE VOTERS WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ELECT A NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN ADDITION TO DECIDING WHETHER THEY WISH TO RETURN TO THE CONSTITUTION OF 1875.

IF THE OLD CONSTITUTION IS VOTED DOWN, THE ASSEMBLY WILL UNDERTAKE THE TASK OF FRAMING A NEW CONSTITUTION. IF THE VOTERS UPHOLD THE OLD CONSTITUTION, THE ASSEMBLY WILL BECOME THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND SENATE WILL BE ELECTED IN THE USUAL WAY.

(ELECTION OF THE FRENCH SENATE IS BY INDIRECT VOTE, BEING COMPOSED OF DELEGATES CHOSEN BY THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF EACH COMMUNE AND BY THE DEPUTIES, COUNCILLORS-GENERAL AND DISTRICT COUNCILLORS OF EACH DEPARTMENT.)

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ALSO WILL BE CHARGED WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF A PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT TO SERVE DURING ITS TENURE, WHICH IS LIMITED TO SEVEN MONTHS. THE PRESIDENT WILL NAME HIS OWN MINISTERS.

IN ADDITION THE ASSEMBLY WILL BE EMPOWERED TO PASS UPON THE NATIONAL BUDGET, CONCLUDE TREATIES WITH OTHER NATIONS AND REGULATE THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE COUNTRY.

A27

DETAILS CONCERNING THE PROCEDURE FOR ELECTING THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT IT WAS SAID VOTING WOULD BE ON THE BASIS OF "UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE." IT WAS PRESUMED DE GAULLE AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET WOULD BE CANDIDATES FOR THE ASSEMBLY, THUS MAKING THE ELECTION A TEST OF HIS POPULAR SUPPORT.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE WAS EXPECTED TO HINGE ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER FRANCE SHOULD RETAIN TWO LEGISLATIVE BODIES--COMPARABLE TO THE AMERICAN SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES--AS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTITUTION OF 1875.

A BITTER BEHIND-THE-SCENES STRUGGLE ON THIS ISSUE HAS DEVELOPED RECENTLY BETWEEN DE GAULLE AND THE EXTREME LEFTISTS, WHO HAVE ADVOCATED A UNI-CAMERAL SYSTEM. POLITICAL OBSERVERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THE LEFTISTS STAND WAS BASED ON A HOPE THEY COULD MORE EASILY CONTROL A SINGLE CHAMBER.

DE GAULLE HAS HELD OUT FOR A DOUBLE CHAMBER. BY ITS ACTION YESTERDAY, THE COUNCIL DECIDED TO PUT THE ISSUE SQUARELY UP TO THE PEOPLE.

AGITATION FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION AND UNI-CAMERAL LEGISLATURE WAS EXPECTED TO DEVELOP AT AN "ETATS GENEREAUX" (STATES GENERAL) CONVENTION SPONSORED BY THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE, WHICH OPENS HERE TODAY WITH 3,000 DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE. LOCAL CAUCUSES AMONG THE DELEGATES YESTERDAY INDICATED THERE WAS STRONG FEELING IN FAVOR OF THE REFORM.

THE IMMEDIATE PURPOSE OF THE CONVENTION IS TO UNIFY RESISTANCE LEADERS AND FIGHTERS, WHO GRADUALLY DRIFTED INTO OTHER PARTIES AND GROUPS AFTER FRANCE'S LIBERATION, INTO A POWERFUL LEFT-WING POLITICAL FACTION.

KK420AEW

30.24 28289

PARIS, JULY 11-(AP)-PAUL FERDONNET, WHO WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA BEFORE THE FALL OF FRANCE IN 1940, CAME TO TRIAL TODAY ON TREASON CHARGES BASED ON ALLEGATIONS THAT HE BROADCAST NAZI PROPAGANDA OVER THE STUTTGART RADIO.

THE ALLEGED "FRENCH LORD HAW HAW," CORRESPONDENT AND AUTHOR OF A PRO-GERMAN AND ANTI-SEMITIC BOOK, HAD LIVED IN GERMANY SINCE 1927 AND IS MARRIED TO THE DAUGHTER OF A BERLIN JOURNALIST.

HE WAS EQUIPPED WITH PAPERS IDENTIFYING HIM AS A BELGIAN REFUGEE, ON THE STRENGTH OF WHICH HE HAD OPENED A CANTEEN, WHEN FRENCH TROOPS ARRESTED HIM AT TUTTLINGEN JUNE 4. HIS ATTORNEY SAID HE WOULD DENY BROADCASTING FOR THE GERMANS.

MEANWHILE THE STATE PROSECUTOR INDICATED THE TREASON TRIAL OF MARSHAL PETAIN WAS EXPECTED TO OPEN BETWEEN JULY 19 AND 24 AND WOULD LAST ABOUT TWO WEEKS. MORE THAN 200 FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND 100 FRENCH NEWSPAPERMEN HAVE APPLIED FOR SEATS. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ISSUED A SUMMONS YESTERDAY FOR ALL WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL AND ORDERED LODGINGS IN THE COURTHOUSE FOR THE 89-YEAR-OLD FORMER VICHY CHIEF OF STATE.

M443AEW

JUL 11 1945

DUNKERQUE, JULY 10-(AP)-FOUR PERSONS WERE INJURED, TWO OF THEM SERIOUSLY, WHEN AN AMMUNITION DUMP EXPLODED HERE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, THE PREFECTURE OF POLICE ANNOUNCED IN A COMMUNIQUE.

JP701AEW

TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP HEADQUARTERS, GERMANY, JULY 10. --(AP) -- A 22-YEAR-OLD GERMAN SOLDIER WAS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IMPRISONMENT BY A MILITARY COURT IN FLENSBURG TODAY FOR SHEARING THE HAIR OFF TWO GERMAN WOMEN WHOM HE ACCUSED OF GIVING INFORMATION TO BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

THE COURT FOUND LT. HANS PINGEL, WHO HAS BEEN AWAITING DEMOBILIZATION, GUILTY OF LEADING A GANG OF A DOZEN GERMAN SOLDIERS IN A BOOBY HAIR-CROPPING SORTIE AGAINST TWO MARRIED WOMEN NAMED KUSCHE AND SCHIPPE, BOTH BETWEEN 35 AND 40 YEARS OF AGE.

THE WOMEN WERE PULLED ALONG A ROAD BY THEIR HAIR AND THE RINGLEADER OF THE GANG ORDERED THREE OF HIS MEN TO CUT OF THEIR HAIR WHICH THEN WAS STUFFED INTO THE WOMEN'S MOUTHS.

JUL 11 1945

SIX MEN BELIEVED TO BE MEMBERS OF THE GANG WERE DETAINED AND FIVE LATER WERE RELEASED WHEN THE WOMEN WERE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THEM. PINGEL WAS IDENTIFIED BY THE WOMEN.

THE COURT ALSO SENTENCED GERMAN NAVY LT. HANS CONSTABEL TO FIVE YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR EVADING SURRENDER AND ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE BY SEA IN A SMALL SHIP HE COMMANDED.

CHAMBERLAINS 1720 SERIES DR 439PEW

DACHAU, GERMANY, JULY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE AMERICAN COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF "CLEANING UP" THE NOTORIOUS NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP IN DACHAU SAID TODAY THE ARMY HAD DONE A "MAGNIFICENT JOB," HAVING DISTRIBUTED ALL BUT 4,666 OF THE 38,000 PLAGUE-RIDDEN AND STARVED PRISONERS FOUND HERE ONLY 60 DAYS AGO.

COLONEL PAUL A.ROY, OF HILTON VILLAGE, VA., THE CAMP COMMANDER, DACHAU'S REMAINING POPULATION WILL BE SENT TO HOMES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

TA346PEW

JUL 11 1945

BY DANIEL DELUCE

BERLIN, JULY 10-(AP)-- A 15-YEAR-OLD CRIPPLED AMERICAN BOY, WHO LIVES AS A REFUGEE IN A UNITED STATES DISPLACED PERSONS CAMP HERE, DECLARED TODAY THAT A VAST MIGRATION OF GERMANS IS TAKING PLACE UNDER RUSSIAN AND POLISH DIRECTION FROM THE PROVINCES OF GERMANY EAST OF THE ODER RIVER.

BLOND, SLENDER NICHOLAS PETERSDORF, WHOSE FATHER, WILLIAM, WAS LAST REPORTED RESIDING (AT 233 EAST 77TH ST.) IN NEW YORK, WAS SENT TO BERLIN IN AN EVACUATION TRAIN FROM HIS GERMAN MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER'S HOME NEAR LANDSBERG, 30 MILES WEST OF THE PRE-WAR GERMAN-POLISH FRONTIER.

YOUNG PETERSDORF SAID HE PERSONALLY KNEW HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES WHICH WERE EXPELLED FROM BRANDENBURG AND POMERANIA THE WEEK BEFORE HE WAS REMOVED LAST FRIDAY.

HE ADMITTED HE COULD GIVE NO OVERALL PICTURE OF THE MIGRATION, BUT ASSERTED THAT IT AFFECTED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN NATIONALS.

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BECAUSE HE HAD PROOF OF HIS BIRTH IN NEW YORK, THE BOY WAS GIVEN PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT BY RUSSIAN AND POLISH AUTHORITIES. HE AND HIS MOTHER, MRS. MINNIE PETERSDORF, AND GRANDMOTHER WERE GIVEN TRAIN TICKETS INSTEAD OF HAVING TO MARCH ON FOOT, AS HE SAID WAS THE CASE WITH MANY OTHERS.

THE BOY EXPLAINED THAT HIS MOTHER BROUGHT HIM TO GERMANY SHORTLY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR IN 1939 ON A BRIEF VISIT, WHICH LENGTHENED INTO SIX YEARS. WHEN HE ACCIDENTALLY BROKE HIS ARM, AN OVERWORKED

PROVINCIAL SURGEON REMOVED A JAGGED PIECE OF BONE INSTEAD OF TRYING TO SET IT AND HE WAS PERMANENTLY CRIPPLED.

~~HE SAID THE RUSSO-POLISH EXPULSION MEASURES INCLUDE THE PRO~~

HE SAID THE RUSSIAN AND POLISH AUTHORITIES CARRYING OUT THE EXPULSION ALLOWED THE GERMANS TO ~~XXXXX~~ TAKE ONLY WHAT PERSONAL BELONGINGS THEY COULD CARRY BY HAND.

POLISH FAMILIES, HE SAID, WERE BEING BROUGHT INTO THE LANDSBERG AREA TO SETTLE VACATED GERMAN FARMS.

BOLESLAW BIERUT, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVISIONAL POLISH GOVERNMENT IN WARSAW, REPEATEDLY IN THE LAST YEAR CLAIMED ALL LANDS EAST OF THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS FOR POLAND. SOVIET ORGANS OF OPINION HAVE GIVEN SYMPATHETIC HEARINGS TO SUCH POLISH DEMANDS, ALTHOUGH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ATTITUDE ~~XXXX~~ AS EXPRESSED TO DATE HAS FAVORED DELAYING THE SHIFTING OF TERRITORIES UNTIL THE FORMAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

IF YOUNG PETERSDORF'S DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPULSION OF GERMANS IS BORNE OUT BY LATER INVESTIGATION, IT WOULD DUPLICATE IN REVERSE THE MEASURES USED BY HITLER IN 1939 TO RESETTLE GERMANS FROM THE

30.24 28291

JUL 11 1945

BALTIC STATES ON LANDS IN WESTERN P... POLAND.

DELUGES BOSS THROUGH FOURTH AVE. WE SWIM

MIDDLEMAN. ADD Ber Lin (Will-Te...
THE ULLSTEIN PLANT WAS REPUTED... THE LARGEST IN EUROPE. IT
PUBLISHED THE VOSSISCHE ZEITUNG, THE MORGENPOST, BERLINER ZEITUNG
AM MITTAG, VARIOUS TRADE PAPERS, GERMANY'S LARGEST PICTORAL WEEKLY,
THE ILLUSTRIRTE ZEITUNG, VARIOUS INEXPENSIVE BOOKS, PATTERNS AND MAPS
IT OPERATED A LARGE TRAVEL BUREAU.

ATTEMPLE OF SPORTSMANSHIP--PERMAPS, BUT BRITISH INTELLIGENCE
OFFICERS APPEAR CONVINCED THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE WAS DESIGNED FROM THE
OUTSET WITH A VIEW TO CONVERSION TO WAR USE. ITS UNDERGROUND
COMMUNICATIONS WERE FAR MORE ELABORATE, THEY SAY, THAN WERE REQUIRED
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF ATHLETES GETTING FROM THEIR QUARTERS TO THE
FIELD AND BACK AGAIN.
MJ1055AFW

MOSCOW, JULY 10-(AP)-THE SOVIET OFFICERS' NEWSPAPER RED STAR REPORTED TODAY COMPLETION OF A 10-DAY "METHODICAL MUSTER" OF THE RED ARMY OFFICERS' STAFF IN THE FAR EAST TO ACQUAINT IT WITH BATTLE EQUIPMENT AND DEMONSTRATE COMBAT TACTICS.

TANK OFFICERS EXPLAINED AND DEMONSTRATED TANK OPERATIONS IN BATTLE, THE NEWSPAPER SAID. WHILE ARTILLERY OF THE LATEST TYPES WERE SHOWN

JUL 11 1945

IN ACTION WITH LARGE LARGE SCALE PRACTICE ~~XXXX~~ FIRING FROM SELF-PROPELLED GUNS AND OTHER WEAPONS.

THE OFFICERS MUSTERED ALSO WERE TAKEN ON A VISIT TO MILITARY AIRDROMES.

PW GILMORE 0906/MM 745A

MOSCOW, JULY 10-(AP)-- THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET HAS ISSUED A DECREE GIVING ~~BERIACRBZ~~ GENERALS OF THE NKVD (STATE SECURITY POLICE) A RANKING EQUAL TO THAT OF GENERALS IN THE RED ARMY AND AUTHORIZED THEM TO WEAR THE SAME UNIFORMS.

JUL 11 1945

ALL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE RED ARMY WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE SECURITY OFFICERS.

PW GILMORES 00812--JA-- 447A

GSLS, JULY 10 - (AP) — AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SWEDEN PROBABLY WILL PERMIT THE ALLIES TO EVACUATE GERMANS FROM NORWAY THROUGH SWEDEN AT THE RATE OF 1,800 A DAY.

THE ROUTING THROUGH SWEDISH TERRITORY WOULD SPEED THE CLEARANCE OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS STILL SWARMING THROUGHOUT THE RURAL AREAS OF THIS COUNTRY.

MEANWHILE, 3,000 SELECTED GERMANS WILL BE SENT BY

BOAT TO THE 21ST ARMY GROUP ZONE IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY ON JULY 15.

AND EVACUATION BY WATER WILL BE STEPPED UP AFTER THAT TO A MAXIMUM RATE

OF 25,000 A WEEK.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT WILL INCLUDE FARM LABORERS, FOOD

WORKERS AND MEN WITH TRANSPORTATION EXPERIENCE, ALL OF WHOM ARE ~~XXXX~~

VITALLY NEEDED IN GERMANY.

JUL 11 1945

SHANKES 1745 NORDNESS GELS APR

WP 530PEW

(120) WARSAW JULY 10-(AP)-THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN WARSAW, WRECKED AND PARTLY BURNED BY THE GERMANS, CAN BE REPAIRED IN ABOUT THREE MONTHS, ACCORDING TO LT.WILLIAM J.TONESK (HOMETOWN NOT GIVEN) WHO ARRIVED HERE SATURDAY TO ARRANGE FOR QUARTERS FOR U.S.AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE AND HIS STAFF.

TONESK HAS FOUND LIVING QUARTERS FOR THE AMBASSADOR IN THE SUBURB OF CONSTANZC, 14 MILES SOUTH OF WARSAW ON THE VISTULA, AND PLANS TO SECURE TEMPORARY OFFICE FACILITIES IN DOWNTOWN WARSAW.

THE GERMANS HAD STABLED THEIR HORSES IN THE LARGE BALLROOM OF THE EMBASSY AND DRANK ALL THE WINE STORED IN THE CELLARS. A POLISH REFUGEE FAMILY NOW OCCUPIES THE CELLAR. THE GERMANS BLEW ALL SAFES IN THE EMBASSY AND OPENED AND SCATTERED ALL FILES. FLOORS ARE ANKLE DEEP IN PAPERS AND IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT IT WILL TAKE MONTHS TO REARRANGE AND CLASSIFY THOSE THAT REMAIN. ALL THE EMBASSY'S FINE FURNITURE WAS CHOPPED AND BURNED FOR FIREWOOD. KK423AEW

JUL 11 1945

30.74 28293

BEYROUTH, JULY 10-(AP)-SYRIAN GENDARMES AND CIVILIANS AND FRENCH GUARDS EXCHANGED FIRE FOR AN HOUR YESTERDAY IN ALEPPO IN A FRESH OUTBREAK OF SYRIAN TROUBLE, OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID BOTH SIDES IGNORED BRITISH ORDERS TO CEASE FIRE AND ONE BRITISH SOLDIER WASKILLED. OTHER CASUALTIES, IF ANY, ERE NOT REPORTED.

KK850AEW

JERUSALEM, JULY 10-(AP)-- THE FIRST DRILLING FOR OIL IN THE GAZA AREA OF SOUTHERN PALESTINE WILL BEGIN AS SOON AS EQUIPMENT ORDERED IN ENGLAND ARRIVES. JUL 11 1945

THE DRILLING WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT (PALESTINE) LTD., A SUBSIDIARY OF THE IRAN PETROL CO., WITH THE SHAREHOLDERS BEING ANGLO-IRANIAN, SHELL, SOCONY VACUUM, STANDARD OIL (NJ) AND THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE DE PETROLE.

ASSOCIATED 02041 AFL WP 722PEW

CAIRO, JULY 10-(AP)-MAHMOUD EL ISSAWI, 26-YEAR-OLD EGYPTIAN LAWYER, WENT ON TRIAL IN THE SUPREME MILITARY COURT TODAY ON A CHARGE OF ASSASSINATING PREMIER AHMED MAHER PASHA. THE PREMIER WAS SHOT TO DEATH AS HE LEFT THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AFTER ANNOUNCING EGYPT'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS LAST FEBRUARY.

MJ1016AEW

UNDATED--1ST ADD LEHMAN (TOP AYE) X X X YOUR HEARTS."

THE TEXT OF THE PONTIFF'S SPEECH, AS BROADCAST BY THE VATICAN RADIO IN ENGLISH AND REPORTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:

"YOU WILL UNDERSTAND, GENTLEMEN, WHAT A GREAT PLEASURE IT IS FOR US TO RECEIVE SUCH A DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATION OF THE UNRRA, LED BY ITS ESTEEMED AND WORTHY DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

"DURING THE PAST YEAR, THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, TENS OF THOUSANDS, HAVE VISITED THE HALLS OF THE VATICAN. EVERY DAY WITH VERY FEW EXCEPTIONS, WE HAVE MET THEM AND TALKED WITH SO MANY OF THEM OF ALL AGES, OF ALL CLASSES, OF MANY NATIONALITIES. JUL 11 1945

"BEHIND AND BEYOND THEM WE COULD SEE WITH THE MIND'S EYE MILLIONS OF OTHERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WHO, LIKE THEM, ARE LOOKING TO THE FUTURE WITH EAGER HOPE, YET NOT WITHOUT MISGIVING, EVEN FEAR, SOME PERHAPS WITH LITTLE, TOO LITTLE, HOPE. AND THEY ARE ASKING THEMSELVES THE QUESTION: HAS MAN CERTAIN GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS WHICH THE STATE IS OBLIGED TO PROTECT, NOT INFRINGE UPON? OR IS THE NATION TO PREVAIL WHICH ASSIGNS UNLIMITED POWER TO THE STATE, LEAVING TO THE INDIVIDUAL ONLY WHAT RIGHTS AND PREROGATIVES THE STATE MAY FIND IT USEFUL TO CONFER? WHO DOES NOT SEE THE FATAL CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH AN ERROR? IT LEADS INEVITABLY TO THE DESPOTIC RULE OF ONE OR OF A FEW WHO, WITHOUT PITY OR CONSCIENCE, HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SEIZE THE ASCENDANCY AND BLOCK OR POISON THE NATURAL CHANNELS OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL LIFE. TRUE FREEDOM STAGNATES THERE AND DIES. MOREOVER, SUCH CLAIM OF ABSOLUTE, IRRESPONSIBLE POWER FOR THE STATE LEAVES AT THE MERCY OF THE SAME CAPRICIOUS

D

SPOTISH THE STABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THE FOUNDATIONS OF ANY LASTING PEACE ARE SHATTERED. JUL 11 1945

"NO WONDER THEN THAT MANY RIGHT-MINDED MEN ARE ANXIOUS ABOUT THE FUTURE AND THE HIGH HOPES OF MANY PEOPLES OF THE WORLD BEGIN TO DROOP. IT IS FOR THE RESPONSIBLE LEADERS OF POLITICAL THOUGHT AND GOVERNMENT IN ALL NATIONS THAT TO SUSTAIN THESE PEOPLES, TO ENCOURAGE THEM IN THEIR EFFORTS TO RISE FROM THE RUINS OF THE UNHAPPY PAST TO A NEW,

BETTER AND MORE STABLE NATIONAL LIFE. ABOVE ALL, TO MAKE IT ABUNDANTLY CLEAR TO THEM, EVEN TO NATIONAL MINORITIES, THAT THEY WILL ENJOY COMPLETE AND GENUINE LIBERTY IN WHAT IS DEAREST TO THEM - THEIR CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE.

"YOUR SPLENDID ORGANIZATION, GENTLEMEN, IS MAKING A POWERFUL AND NCESSARY CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS JUST THIS END, AND EUROPE WILL NEVER CEASE TO BLESS YOU FOR IT. MAY GOD STRENGTHEN YOUR HANDS, GIVE LIGHT AND COURAGE TO THE PROMPTINGS OF YOUR HEART - GRANT YOU THE PRECIOUS CONSOLATION OF DOING UNTOLD GOOD TO YOUR FELLOWMEN IN THEIR PITEOUS NEED AND SUFFERINGS, A TRULY CHRISTLIKE WORK. FOR YOU, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF UNRRA, AND ALL YOUR COLLABORATORS, WE INVOKE GOD'S CHOICEST BLESSING AND MAY HE BLESS ALL HERE PRESENT AND THOSE WHO ARE NEAR AND DEAR TO YOU."

SM1043PEW

JUL 11 1945

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, JULY 11-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES HAVE RECAPTURED THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE OF SINCHENG IN KIANGSI PROVINCE AND ARE ADVANCING NORTHWARD TOWARD ANOTHER FORMER AIR BASE AT KANHSIEN, 210 MILES NORTHEAST OF CANTON, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

CHINESE TROOPS ALSO RECAPTURED NANKANG, ON THE KIANGSI-KWANGTUNG HIGHWAY 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KANHSIEN AND WERE HOTLY PURSUING JAPANESE FLEEING TOWARD THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE CITY, THE CHINESE SAID.

SINCHENG WAS THE FIFTH FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE TO BE RECOVERED IN THE NEW CHINESE DRIVE. IT WAS ABANDONED BY MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT ON JAN. 29. OTHER LIBERATED AIRBASES ARE THOSE AT SUICHWAN, YUNGNING (NANNING), LIUCHOW AND TANCHUNG.

AS

IN KWANGSI PROVINCE, MEANWHILE, CHINESE TROOPS DRIVING ON THE FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE AT KWEILIN HAVE CAPTURED CHUNGTU, 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUCHOW ON THE LIUCHOW-KWEILIN HIGHWAY, THE CHINESE SAID.

OTHER CHINESE FORCES 130 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST STRUCK EASTWARD FROM RECENTLY LIBERATED TENGYUN AND ADVANCED TOWARD THE IMPORTANT INLAND PORT OF WUCHOW, 40 MILES TO THE EAST ON THE KWANGTUNG-KWANGSI BORDER, THROUGH WHICH THE JAPANESE FUNNELLED THEIR INVASION FORCES FROM KWANGTUNG TO KWANGSI LAST YEAR.

THE ENEMY WAS CLEARED FROM CHUNGTU, THE CHINESE SAID, AND IN THE TENGYUN AREA THE JAPANESE WERE CARRYING OUT A STRATEGIC CONTRACTION OF THEIR LINES IN THE DIRECTION OF CANTON, A LITTLE MORE THAN 110 MILES SOUTHWEST OF WUCHOW.

COUNTERATTACKING JAPANESE TROOPS IN KIANGSI PROVINCE STRUCK NO. WESTWARD FROM A POINT 12 1/2 MILES NORTHWEST OF KANHSIEN, THE CHINESE SAID, WHILE ANOTHER ENEMY COLUMN PUSHED NORTHWARD FROM KANHSIEN ALONG THE HIGHWAY LEADING TO THE RECOVERED AIR BASE CITY OF SUICHWAN, AND WERE ENGAGED BY THE CHINESE.

KANHSIEN, WHICH USED TO BE THE SEAT OF THE MODEL SOUTHERN KIANGSI DISTRICT ADMINISTERED BY THE GENERALISSIMO'S ELDER SON, CHIANG CHING-KUO, WAS COMPLETELY CUT OFF BY CHINESE SEVERANCE OF COMMUNICATIONS WITH KUKONG, ON THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILROAD 125 MILES NORTH OF CANTON.

THE HIGH COMMAND BELATEDLY ANNOUNCED THAT CHINESE TROOPS ON JULY 1 CAPTURED A POINT FOUR AND ONE-HALF MILES WEST OF ANOTHER FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASE, PAOCHING, WHICH GUARDS THE WESTERN APPROACHES TO THE VITAL RAIL JUNCTION CITY OF HENGYANG.

KK431AEW

CHUNGKING, JULY 10-(AP)--MAJ.GEN.HELIODOR ESCALANTE RAMIREZ, MEXICO'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO CHINA, PRESENTED HIS CREDENTIALS TODAY TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

ON BEHALF OF HIS GOVERNMENT THE AMBASSADOR CONFERRED ON CHIANG THE ORDER OF THE AZTEC EAGLE, MEXICO'S HIGHEST DECORATION.

JUL 11 1945

PW MOOSAS 01600--JA--442A

CHUNGKING, JULY 8 (DELAYED) -(AP)- [illegible]KUNG, FORMERLY MINISTER OF FINANCE AND VICE PREMIER, RETURNED TO CHUNGKING LAST NIGHT AFTER A PROLONGED ABSENCE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.

JUL 11 1945

PW MOOSAS 02355--JA--602A

BY PRESTON GROVER

NEW DELHI, JULY 10-(AP)-JAPANESE FORCES ARE WITHDRAWING SO RAPIDLY FROM THEIR SOUTHERN ASIA SPHERE THAT A SURVEY FROM THIS VANTAGE POINT SUGGESTS THAT A HARD-PRESSED ALLIED CAMPAIGN DURING THE COMING FALL AND WINTER WOULD RECOVER THE ENTIRE AREA.

ALREADYTHE JAPANESE APPEAR TO HAVE CONCEDED THE LOSS OF THIS AREA BY ALLOWING THE CLOSING OF THE HENGYANG CORRIDOR IN CHINA THROUGH WHICH GARRISONS IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA COULD HAVE ESCAPED. IN BURMA, SCATTERED JAPANESE ARE FIGHTING THEIR WAY EASTWARD, EVIDENTLY TRYING TO ESCAPE INTO THAILAND. BORNEO IS NOW HOTLY ATTACKED BY AUSTRALIANS AND AMERICANS. ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HAS BEEN ASSIGNED THE TASK OF RECONQUERING SUMATRA AND MALAYA AND SINGAPORE AT THE TIP OF THE PENINSULA.

THE JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL AT THE MOMENT IS EXTENDING OVER A FAR GREATER AREA THAN THE GERMAN RETREAT INTO THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN BASTION AND MEANS THAT PERHAPS WITHIN SIX MONTHS VAST AREAS LONG UNDER JAPANESE DOMINATION MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO BEGIN A RETURN TO NORMALCY."

JUL 11 1945

THE WHOLE AIM OF THE JAPANESE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN SEEMS DIRECTED TOWARD CONCENTRATING THEIR MAJOR FORCES IN THE AREA NORTH OF THE SHANGHAI-HANKOW LINE. BOTH THESE CITIES ARE CERTAINLY INCLUDED IN THE DEFENSE AREA, BUT SOUTHERN CHINA, SAVE FOR THE CANTON-HONGKONG AREA, EVIDENTLY ALREADY IS BEING EVACUATED.

WHILE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI REMAIN IN JAPANESE HANDS THEIR DEFENSIVE POSITIONS ARE STILL STRONG, SINCE THERE ARE NO MAJOR PORTS ALONG THE CHINA COAST IN BETWEEN. NORTH-SOUTH COMMUNICATION IN SOUTHERN CHINA IS SO LIMITED AS TO MAKE AN ALLIED INVASION OF THIS AREA ONE GREAT AGONY OF EXTENDED SUPPLY LINES. THE THREAT FROM THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, WHERE THE CHINESE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FORCES ARE CONCENTRATED, BECOMES LESS AS SUPPLY LINES FROM BURMA INTO CHINA BECOME LONGER AND LONGER WITH EACH JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN CHINA.

IT SEEMS CERTAIN THAT THE JAPANESE WILL FIGHT SUICIDE DELAYING ACTIONS IN EVERY MAJOR ZONE, INCLUDING SUMATRA, JAVA, BORNEO, SINGAPORE, MALAYA PENINSULA AND INDO-CHINA. EVIDENCE OF ENEMY DETERMINATION TO KEEP DELAYING FORCES IN PLACE IS GIVEN IN THE MOVEMENT OF ONE JAPANESE FORCE IN NORTHEASTERN INDO-CHINA. THIS FORCED MOVED IN THE DIRECTION OF CANTON ALONG THE COAST, AS IF TO ESCAPE, AND THEN ABRUPTLY REVERSED ITS MARCH AND RETURNED IN THE DIRECTION OF HANOI.

A72

IT IS ESTIMATD 60,000 JAPANESE SOLDIERS--OUT OF AN ORIGINAL TOUGH FORCE OF MORE THAN 200,000--REMAIN IN BURMA, BUT THEY ARE WITHDRAWING IN AS ORDERLY FASHION AS POSSIBLE IN THE DIRECTION OF THAILAND. THEIR CASUALTIES HAVE BEEN HEAVY. IN ONE POCKET IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 7,000 ENEMY TROOPS ARE BLOCKED IN BETWEEN THE IRRAWADDY AND SITTANG RIVERS.

MOST OF THE ENEMY TROOPS IN BURMA ARE CLASSED AS SERVICE TROOPS AND NOT AS FIRST QUALITY COMBAT TROOPS. THEY HAVE A THIN CHANCE OF GETTING BACK HOME. BOAT ROUTES THEY COULD HAVE USED SIX MONTHS AGO ARE NOW GONE BECAUSE AMERICAN AIRMEN FROM THE PHILIPPINES ARE PATROLLING THE INDO-CHINA AND SOUTHERN CHINA COAST LIKE TERRIERS WATCHING RAT HOLES. AS A RESULT MOST OF THE MOVEMENT NORTHWARD FROM MALAYA INTO INDO-CHINA IS ALMOST WHOLLYBY ROAD OR RAIL AND EVEN THAT MOVEMENT IS CONSTANTLY HARRIED.

JAPANESE FORCES THROUGHOUT, HOWEVER, ARE APPARENTLY WELL-SUPPLIED WITH EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION FROM STOCKPILES ACCUMULATED IN THREE YEARS OF OCCUPATION, DURING WHICH FOOD SUPPLIES WERE TAKEN FROM THE COUNTRY.

JP713AEW

30.24 78295

ADD Chngkng (Mopping up new gains

THE CHINESE HAD MOPPED UP ENEMY REMNANTS IN THE VICINITY OF THE RECAPTURED RAILROAD TOWN OF LOJUNG, 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, AND FORWARD ELEMENTS PASSED THROUGH LUCHAI, EIGHT MILES FARTHER UP THE RAILROAD.

UNITS STABBING ALONG THE HIGHWAY LAID SIEGE TO CHUNGTU, 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF LIUCHOW, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

CHINESE FORCES INFLICTED MORE THAN 200 CASUALTIES IN A FLANKING ATTACK ON JAPANESE LANDING PARTY TROOPS FROM AMOY, WHICH HAD CAPTURED CHIHHU, 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF AMOY, AFTER LANDINGS ON THE FUKIEN COAST. TWENTY-FIVE JAPANESE WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

CHINESE OBSERVERS SAID THE LANDINGS WERE EITHER INTENDED TO SAFEGUARD THAT JAPANESE POCKET OR TO DETERMINE IF THE CHINESE IN THE AREA WERE IN STRENGTH, SUGGESTING JAPANESE APPREHENSION OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF AN AMERICAN LANDING.

JUL 11 1945

A39

A CHINESE ARMY SPOKESMAN, MAJ. GEN. KUO CHI-CHIH, SAID TODAY THAT JAPANESE ABANDONMENT OF THE CORRIDOR TO INDO-CHINA, WHICH BEGAN WITH THE WITHDRAWAL FROM YUNGNING (NANNING), VIRTUALLY OPENED THE SOUTH CHINA COAST -- PARTICULARLY THE AREA BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND LIUCHOW PENINSULA, A STRETCH OF SOME 120 MILES -- TO THE CHINESE ARMIES.

THE JAPANESE HAD A HIGHWAY CONNECTION BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND CANTON, BUT THIS HAD BEEN VULNERABLE FOR SOME TIME AND WAS OF MORE THEORETICAL THAN ACTUAL VALUE. SO LONG AS IT EXISTED, HOWEVER, CHINESE PASSAGE TO THE GULF OF TONKING WEST OF LIUCHOW PENINSULA OR THE SOUTH CHINA SEA EAST OF THE PENINSULA HAD BEEN BARRED.

THIS ENEMY LINK HAS BEEN SEVERED AT TWO MAIN POINTS WITH THE CHINESE RECAPTURE OF YAMHSIEN, 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF YUNGNING, AND FAHSIEN, SOME 130 MILES FARTHER EAST IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NECK OF LIUCHOW PENINSULA

GENERAL KUO SAID THE JAPANESE COULD REOPEN THE LINK ONLY BY RETAKING AND HOLDING THE TWO POINTS, BUT THAT THEY WERE FIRMLY IN CHINESE HANDS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONSIDERABLE ENEMY FORCES WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR THE OPERATION.

HE SAID THE ONLY CONNECTION THE JAPANESE NOW HAVE BETWEEN CHINA AND INDO-CHINA IS JUNK TRANSPORT, WHICH IS FORCED TO CREEP IN AT NIGHT THROUGH HAINAN STRAIGHT AND HUG THE COAST TO AVOID ALLIED AIR ATTACK.

THERE HAD BEEN NO JAPANESE ATTEMPTS AT OVERLAND MOVEMENT BETWEEN INDO-CHINA AND CANTON EVEN BEFORE THE RECOVERY OF YAMHSIEN AND FAHSIEN, HE SAID, SINCE THIS ROUTE HAS ALWAYS, EVEN IN THE BEST CIRCUMSTANCES, BEEN EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

(EDS: SPELL IT LUICHOW THROUGHOUT)

MK507AEW

JUL 11 1945

ADD SE. HQ-command (Kelly)

NORTH OF NYAUNGKASHE, WHERE OTHER ENEMY TROOPS WERE TRYING TO MAKE THEIR WAY EASTWARD, BRITISH FORCES OCCUPIED THE VILLAGE OF HEHO, 19 MILES EAST-NORTHEAST OF KALAW ON THE THAZI-TAUNGGYI ROAD. Fast to Thailand

BRITISH PATROLS WERE ACTIVE OVER THE WHOLE AREA FROM PEGU, EASTWARD TO THE SITTANG RIVER. TEN MILES WEST OF WAW, 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF PEGU, 500 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE SEEN MOVING EASTWARD.

THE OFFICIAL BRITISH VIEW OF THE JAPANESE COUNTER-ACTIONS IN THE SITTANG RIVER BEND IS THAT THE ENEMY LAUNCHED THE ATTACKS TO KEEP THE BRITISH OCCUPIED AND AID THE EASTWARD ESCAPE OF THOUSANDS OF JAPANESE

TRAPPED FARTHER NORTH, APPARENTLY IN THE THAZI AREA.
THE JAPANESE THRUST ON THE SITTANG RIVER BEND TOOK THE FORM OF A SERIES OF SMALL SCALE BUT FEROCIOUS ATTACKS IN WHICH BAYONETS WERE USED FREELY IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT IN WAIST-DEEP MUD AND THICK, SHOULDER-HIGH ELEPHANT GRASS, WHICH ITSELF CUTS LIKE A KNIFE.
AIRCRAFT OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND HAVE MAINTAINED CONSTANT ATTACKS ON JAPANESE WHO HAVE TRIED TO CROSS TO THE EAST BANK OF THE SITTANT RIVER. IN THE 26 DAYS ENDED JUNE 6 SPITFIRES DESTROYED 75 RIVEGKJAFT AND RAKED 300 OTHERS LOADEDWITH TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT.
KK348AEW

JUL 11 1945

PMS NORTH PACIFIC (170)
BY OLEN CLEMENTS
ADAK, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, JULY 10-(AP)-FORCES OF THE NORTH PACIFIC COMMAND CELEBRATED THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR FIRST RAID ON THE JAPANESE KURILE ISLANDS TODAY WITH THE PLEDGE BY THEIR COMMANDER, VICE ADM.FRANK JACK FLETCHER, THAT UNCEASING WARFARE WOULD BE CARRIED OUT AGAINST THE NORTHERN DEFENSES OF THE EMPIRE.
THE FIRST RAID ON THE KURILES WAS MADE JULY 10, 1943, BY EIGHT ARMY MITCHELL BOMBERS FLYING FROM THE RECAPTURED BASE AT ATTU. SINCE THEN, NORTH PACIFIC COMMAND FLIERS IN MITCHELLS, LIBERATORS, CATALINAS, VENTURAS AND HARPOONS HAVE ATTACKED THE JAPANESE BACK DOOR FLYING ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST HAZARDOUS AIR ROUTES.
NAVAL SURFACE UNITS OF THE COMMAND HAVE PATROLLED THE FOG-SWEPT SEAS UNTIL JAPANESE SHIPPING, INCLUDING THE VITAL JAPANESE FISHING INDUSTRY, HAS BEEN SWEPT FROM THE AREA. TEN SURFACE BOMBARDMENTS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT AGAINST PARAMUSHIRO AND MATSUWA, THE STRONGEST OF THE JAPANESE BASES IN THE ISLAND CHAIN. IN THEIR LATEST SWEEP SURFACE UNITS BOLDLY STEAMED THROUGH THE CHAIN INTO THE OKHOTSK SEA TO CRIPPLE A SIX SHIP CONVOY.
NOW, PROMISES FLETCHER, THE ATTACKS WILL BE INTENSIFIED.
THE JAPANESE "ARE PRETTY WELL DUG IN BUT WE WILL GIVE THEM NO PEACE OR REST," HE PROMISED.
MM&HW1235APW

(200)

JUL 11 1945

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, JULY 11-(AP)-IWO-BASED MUSTANGS, ATTACKING THE INLAND SEA PORT OF KOBE WHILE CARRIER PLANES RAVAGED THE TOKYO AREA TUESDAY, STRUCK HEAVY BLOWS AT THE KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT PLANT AND AT SHIPPING, BUT FOUND FEW ENEMY PLANES READY TO FIGHT.

THREE SMALL SHIPS WERE SUNK AND 22 DAMAGED. THE KAWANISHI PLANT WAS LEFT AFLAME AND HANGARS ON TWO AIRFIELDS ALSO WERE FIRED. THIRTEEN VGROUNDED ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED, FIVE DAMAGED, AND ONE SHOT DOWN.

IN SIX STRIKES IN SEVEN DAYS AGAINST HONSHU AIRFIELDS, THE MUSTANGS HAVE DESTROYED 85 JAPANESE PLANES AND PROBABLY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 91 OTHERS.

THREE MUSTANGS WERE LOST IN THE KOBE SWEEP BUT TWO OF THE PILOTS WERE RESCUED.

THE SINGLE PLANE ENCOUNTERED IN THE AIR OVER KOBE WAS AN OLD-STYLE DIVEBOMBER, SHOT DOWN BY LT.ROBERT S.STARR, ROUTE 2, ANNISTON, ALA.

LT.SAMUEL S.JONES, WASHINGTON, D.C., HAD HIS FLYING HELMET CREASED BY MACHINEGUN BULLETS AS HE DIVED AT ENEMY SHIPPING. "WHEN I GOT BACK TO IVO JIMA I DUG THE BULLET OUT OF MY HEAD REST," HE SAID. "I GUESS IT ALMOST HAD MY NAME ON IT."

OTHER PILOTS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING PLANES AGROUND WERE LT.JULE C.MITCHELL, SEFALA, ;-)-.; FLIGHT OFFICER FRONNIE A.JONES, JR., NEWBERN, N.C.;

JUL 11 1945

C.MITCHELL, SEFALA, ALA.; FLIGHT OFFICER FRONNIE A.JONES, JR., NEWBERN, N.C.; LT.CHARLES C.DOUGHTY, EXMORE, VA.; FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES VACHTER, 635 MARTENS AVE., TEANECK, N.J.

1113PCW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY
WITH ADMIRAL HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET OFF TOKYO, JULY 10-(AP)-THE THIRD FLEET'S FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE STEAMED CONTEMPTUOUSLY CLOSE TO JAPAN'S MAIN ISLAND OF HONSHU TODAY AND SPRANG MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES OFF FLATTOP DECKS AGAINST TOKYO.
THE FIRST PLANES TOOK OFF ABOUT 4 A.M. IN THE CLEAR CRISP DAWN AND HOURS LATER THE STRIKE WAS STILL CONTINUING WITH INDICATIONS THERE WOULD BE NO RESPITE FOR THE ENEMY'S DEVASTATED CAPITAL UNTIL NIGHTFALL.
IT WAS THE FIRST CARRIER ASSAULT ON TOKYO SINCE LAST FEBRUARY. BUT THE CITY HAS TAKEN A MERCILESS POUNDING FROM SUPERFORTRESSES, THE LATEST LAST NIGHT. (DISPATCHES FROM GUAM TOLD OF STRIKES BY 550 SUPERFORTS ON FIVE OTHER JAPANESE CITIES TODAY BUT MADE NO MENTION OF TOKYO OR B-29 ATTACKS LAST NIGHT.)
BOMBING WEATHER OVER THE TARGET WAS REPORTED PERFECT WITH VISIBILITY UNLIMITED. THE CHIEF OBJECTIVES OF THE RAIDS WERE AIRFIELDS. THERE ARE BETWEEN 72 AND 80 AIRDROMES IN THE TOKYO AREA.
PILOTS ALSO WERE INSTRUCTED TO HUNT OUT ENEMY AIRCRAFT BUT PRELIMINARY REPORTS INDICATED NOT MANY WERE SEEN.
PILOTS RETURNING FROM EARLY STRIKES REPORTED NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND SAID THAT ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE WAS SCANTY AND CAUSED THEM LITTLE TROUBLE.
DESPITE THE FACT A HUGE ELEMENT OF THE FLEET WAS WITHIN SHORT CARRIER PLANE RANGE OF TOKYO WHEN THE STRIKES WERE LAUNCHED, NO ENEMY PLANES CAME OUT BY 10 A.M. TO CHALLENGE AMERICAN OWNERSHIP OF THIS OCEAN.

30.24 78297

THE CREWS WERE AT BATTLE STATIONS MOST OF THE TIME WITH GUNNERS ALERT AND READY FOR ACTION AFTER A LONG AND BORING CRUISE.

A THIRD FLEET SPOKESMAN SAID THE TARGET COMPRISED AN AREA OF ABOUT 40 BY 60 MILES NORTHEAST AND SOUTH OF TOKYO.

ADM.WILLIAM F. (BULL) HALSEY'S AIRMEN ARE TRYING TO PIN-POINT SMALL INDUSTRIES WITH WHICH JAPAN ABOUNDS AND WHICH THE SUPERFORTS IN THEIR BLUDGEONING BLOWS ARE UNABLE TO GIVE INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION.

THE STRIKES TODAY WERE DESCRIBED AS "PROBING"--PRESUMABLY AN EFFORT TO GET THE JAPANESE TO TROT OUT WHATEVER SEA AND AIR POWER THEY MAY HAVE LEFT FOR THE SHOWDOWN NEAR THEIR HOMELAND.

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PARTICIPATING IN THE ATTACK WERE FIGHTERS, FIGHTER-BOMBERS, TORPEDO PLANES AND DIVE BOMBERS CARRYING 500 POUND GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS. AFTER DROPPING THEIR LOAD, PILOTS STRAFED TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY.

AMONG INDUSTRIES WHICH THE TASK FORCE HOPED TO DESTROY WERE AN ELECTRIC COMPANY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TOKYO AND A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT ACCESSORY AND PRECISION PARTS PLANTS WHICH IT IS BELIEVED WERE NOT PUT OUT OF ACTION BY THE SUPERFORTS.

HW438APW

BY ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA,JULY 10-(AP)-FORTY-TWO LIBERATOR BOMBERS, ACCOMPANIED BY 84 THUNDERBOLT FIGHTERS WHICH SHOT DOWN 10 JAPANESE TRAINING PLANES, PUMMELED KYUSHU'S CHIEF AIRFIELD AT OMURA YESTERDAY WITH HUNDREDS OF TONS OF BOMBS.

THE ATTACK, ANNOUNCED TODAY IN ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE FROM GUAM, STARTED HUGE FIRES. COLUMNS OF SMOKE BILLOWED 6,000 TO 9,000 FEET SKYWARD AS THE BOMBERS LANDED 85 PER CENT OF THEIR BOMB LOADS IN THE TARGET AREAS.

ESCORTING THUNDERBOLTS SIGHTED THE ENEMY BIPLANE TRAINERS OFF THE SOUTHERN END OF KYUSHU ISLAND, AND PROMPTLY KNOCKED THEM OUT OF THE AIR.

ONE THUNDERBOLT FAILED TO RETURN AND 10 LIBERATORS WERE DAMAGED BY ACKACK.

THE RAIDERS FOUGHT THROUGH A STORM TO REACH THE TARGETS BUT THE PILOTS SAID THEY WERE ABLE TO OBSERVE THE RESULTS. THEY CALLED THE MISSION A SUCCESS.

AMONG THOSE CREDITED WITH BAGGING THE JAPANESE PLANES WERE FIGHTER PILOTS CAPT.F.S.WILSON, 17,104 N.TROY, ARLINGTON,VA., LTS.VINCENT PAYNE, CONEWANGO VALLEY,N.Y., AND FRANK C.GRYSKA, 140 S.NINTH ST., READING,PA.

JW1209PCW

OKINAWA, JULY 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE RECORD SHOWS THAT PLANES OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE HAVE DESTROYED 612 1/2 JAPANESE PLANES SINCE THE INVASION OF OKINAWA.

TODAY MARINE MAJ.GEN.LOUIS WOODS OFFERED "SOME SORT OF TWO BIT PRIZE" TO ANY NAVY PILOT WHO WILL TEAM UP WITH A TAF PILOT TO ROUND OUT THE FRACTION.

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THE HALF PLANE HAS BEEN CARRIED [illegible] JUNE WHEN LT.HAROLD H. HOPKINS, OF NEW BERN, N.C., AND AN UNIDENTIFIED NAVY PILOT BOTH WENT AFTER AN ENEMY FIGHTER 50 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA AND SENT IT DOWN IN FLAMES.

"I AM WILLING TO GIVE A PRIZE OF AN ABACUS CHINESE ADDING MACHINE OR SOME SIMILAR GADGET TO A NAVY MAN COOPERATING," SAID THE GENERAL WHO HAS EXPLAINED A DOZEN TIMES ADAY TO TAF VISITORS WHAT THE FRACTION MEANS.

JUL 11 1945

RA1138PCW

A92FX

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SOME 3,000 ARABS WILL MOVE TO TOWNS FARTHER NORTH ON THE MALAY PENINSULA IN AUGUST, SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

HW542APW

PMS ADMIRAL BARBEY (200)

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TROYED--IN THE OPINION OF VICE ADM.DANIEL E.BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SEVENTH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE.

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BARBEY'S WIFE LIVES AT 2810 N.E. 24TH AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.

MM1217APW

30.24 78297

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MM1217APW

VSAN FRANCISCO,JULY 10-(AP)-LT.CMDR.CLIFF MCDOWELL OF TURLOCK, CALIF., ONE OF THE FIRST AERIAL OBSERVERS TO RETURN FROM TODAY'S 1,000 CARRIER PLANE RAID ON TOKYO, DECLARED THE STRIKE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

RETURNING TO VICE ADM.JOHN S.MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP, MCDOWELL WAS INTERVIEWED BY JACK MANN OF MUTUAL BROADCASTING CO.

THE AERIAL OBSERVER, WHOSE WIFE MRS.MARTHA MCDOWELL LIVES AT (601 MARSHALL ST.) TURLOCK,CALIF., REACHED THE TARGET, AN AIRFIELD ABOUT 20 MILES NORTHEAST OF TOKYO, AT ABOUT 9 A.M.

"WHEN WE REACHED THE TARGET, SMOKE GENERATORS AT EACH END OF THE FIELD STARTED ROLLING OUT SMOKE BUT AN EAST WIND SPREAD IT OUT TOO THIN TO BE EFFECTIVE."

ANTIAIRCRAFT BEGAN AS SOON AS MCDOWELL'S AVENGER TORPEDO PLANE GOT OVER THE JAPANESE MAINLAND. IT WAS LIGHT, MEDIUM AND HEAVY BUT "INEFFECTIVE," HE SAID.

GROUP COMMANDER W.A. GERALD OF WEST NEWTON, MASS., LED A SECTION OF PLANES OVER THE TARGE BEFORE MCDOWELL'S AVENGER RELEASED.

NONE IN GERALD'S GROUP WAS HIT ALTHOUGH PLANES IN OTHER GROUPS WERE HIT, MCDOWELL REPORTED. HE SAW NONE OF THE U.S. PLANES SHOT OUT OF THE AIR.

ABOUT 50 TO 65 PLANES WERE ON THE GROUND AND THEY WERE STRAFED.

"THE TARGET WAS COVERED FROM END TO END AND MANY FIRES WERE STARTED," REPORTED MCDOWELL.

"BUILDINGS WERE HIT AND FIRED AND THERE WASN'T MUCH LEFT OF THE PLACE," HE SAID.

MCDOWELL SAID HE SAW NO ENEMY FIGHTERS IN THE AIR BUT HIS FIGHTER ESCORT DID. THE FIGHTERS HAD BEEN OVER THE FIELD FOR TWO HOURS.

RETIRING FROM THE ACTION, MCDOWELL SAID HE SAW FIRES BURNING ON ANOTHER AIRFIELD.

THE OBSERVER WAS OVER THE JAPANESE MAINLAND AN ESTIMATED 16 MINUTES.

HC800APW. NM

WITH JAPCASTS (180)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 10-(AP)-THE JAPANESE ARE "NOT DISTURBED" BY AMERICAN AIR ATTACKS AND ARE DETERMINED TO "STICK IT OUT TO THE END," RADIO TOKYO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST APPARENTLY REVIEWING REACTION TO THE RAIDS IN GENERAL AND NOT REFERRING TO THE BIG CARRIER STRIKE ON TOKYO.

BEAMED TO JAPANESE-OCCUPIED ASIA, AND PICKED UP BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, TOKYO QUOTED A CORRESPONDENT FOR DOMEI NEWS AGENCY WHO PRESUMABLY HAD RECENTLY ARRIVED IN SHIMONOSEKI FROM ABROAD AND HAD TRAVELED BY RAIL TO TOKYO.

MORALE OF THE PEOPLE, THE CORRESPONDENT CLAIMED, "HAD NOT FALLEN TO THE EXTENT WE HAD PICTURED ON THE OUTSIDE."

HE CLAIMED TO BE SURPRISED BY THE "SMOOTH OPERATION" OF TOKYO'S CITY TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM "DESPITE THE DAILY BOMBINGS."

"FROM A TRAIN WINDOW," HE WENT ON, "I HAVE SEEN KOBE, OSAKA AND NAGOYA AND OTHER CITIES IN THE TOKYO-YOKOHAMA DISTRICT. IT IS TRUE THESE CITIES ARE PITIFULLY STREWN WITH BURNED TREES AND HEAPS OF SCRAP IRON."

AIR-RAID VICTIMS HAVE REACHED A "HUGE FIGURE," BUT CONFUSION HAS BEEN "SURPRISINGLY LOW," AND THE REACTION USUALLY, HE SAID, IS TO "LAUGH IT OFF, SAYING, 'WELL, WE'VE FINALLY BEEN HIT.'"

JW1206PCW

JUL 11 1945

SAN DIEGO, CALIF., JULY 10-(AP)-NAMES OF THE FIVE CREW MEMBERS AND THREE PASSENGERS WHOSE BODIES WERE RECOVERED YESTERDAY FROM THE WRECKAGE OF A MARINE TRANSPORT PLANE ON THE SLOPE OF MT.WHITNEY WERE RELEASED BY THE 11TH NAVAL DISTRICT TODAY.

LISTED WITH NEXT OF KIN, THE CREW INCLUDED:

CAPT.W.F.ROGERS, PILOT; FATHER, F.ROGERS OF (RFD 4, BOX 51), HASTINGS, MICH.

STAFF SGT.J.C.GRABBE, JR., RADIO OPERATOR; WIFE MRS.J.C. GRABBE, OF (3663 PEACHTREE RD.) ATLANTA, GA.

PASSENGERS INCLUDED:

MASTER TECH.SGT.C.C.APRADE (CAP P); FATHER, A.O.LAPRADE, OF WIRTZ, VA.

PFC.W.J.MERRIOTT; MOTHER, MRS.IRENE C.MERRIOTT, OF (510 TENNESSEE AVE) ST.ELMO, TENN.

JUL 11 1945

THE TWO-MOTORED CURTISS COMMANDO HAD BEEN MISSING SINCE TAKING OFF FEB. 2 FROM THE MARINE CORPS AIR STATION AT EL CENTRO,CALIF., ON A FLIGHT TO CORVALLIS, ORE. THE WRECKAGE WAS SIGHTED JUNE 30 ON A RUGGED SLOPE AT 13,000 FEET ELEVATION, BUT AN EMERGENCY RESCUE PARTY DID NOT REACH IT UNTIL SATURDAY.

RA11PCW

JUL 11 1945

30.24 28299

RECIFE, BRAZIL, JULY 10-(AP)-UNITED STATES AND BRAZILIAN WARSHIPS TODAY PATROLLED THE MID-ATLANTIC SEEKING MORE SURVIVORS OF THE BRAZLIAN CRUISER BAHIA WHICH SANK AFTER APPARENTLY STRIKING A FLOATING MINE. OF THE 380 ABOARD, A FEW MORE THAN 100 HAVE BEEN SAVED BUT MANY WERE IN CRITICAL CONDITIONS.

THE NAVY MINISTRY ANNOUNCED IN RIO DE JANEIRO THAT "A LARGE GROUP OF SURVIVORS ARE EXPECTED TO REACH FERNANDO DE NORONHA ISLAND TODAY."

NUMEROUS U.S. PLANES ARE AIDING THE SEARCH. THE CRUISER RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SISTER SHIP OF THE BAHIA, WAS REPORTED [redacted] BRINGING IN SOME SURVIVORS.

JUL 11 1945

PW 01040 01240 EST 1238

(WX) MAR-DEL-PLATA--1ST ADD NIGHT LEAD SUBMARINE XXX DIRE HUNGER.

(IN WASHINGTON, NAVAL AUTHORITIES SAID THEY HAD NO OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE SURRENDER, AND LACKING IDENTIFICATION OF THE VESSEL BY NUMBER, THEY WERE UNABLE TO SAY WHETHER IT WAS ONE OF THE FEW UNACCOUNTED FOR AFTER GERMANY'S SURRENDER WHICH WERE PRESUMED SUNK OR SCUTTLED.

(THERE WERE ABOUT SIX U-BOATS LAST REPORTED AT SEA WHICH DID NOT COMPLY WITH SURRENDER INSTRUCTIONS, AND THE NAVY RECENTLY RECORDED THEY WERE PRESUMED SUNK, SUFFICIENT TIME HAVING ELAPSED SINCE GERMAN ADMIRALTY RECORDS SHOWED THEY LEFT PORT.

(AT THE SAME TIME, NAVY OFFICIALS DID NOT RULE OUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT A SUBMARINE COULD HAVE FOUND REFUGE IN SOME ISOLATED COVE WHERE IT COULD REMAIN INDEFINITELY. NONE OF THE FEW NOT DEFINITELY ACCOUNTED FOR, THEY SAID, WAS OF A TYPE LARGE ENOUGH TO PERMIT IT TO REACH JAPAN).

GW742PEW

AZ9

QUERETARO, MEXICO, JULY 11-(AP)-STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SAID TODAY THEY HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT A STRANGE CIGAR-SHAPED BALLOON EXPLODED LATE YESTERDAY SHORTLY AFTER PASSING OVER CADEREYTA DE MONTES, 55 MILES NORTHEAST OF HERE, AT A CONSIDERABLE HEIGHT.

QUERETARO MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAVE ORDERED AN INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE IF POSSIBLE WHETHER THE BALLOON WAS OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

KK432AEW

JUL 11 1945

(NOT FOR RADIO BROADCAST UNTIL 8 A.M.; EWT)

NARSARSSUAK, GREENLAND, JULY 10-(AP)-COL. EUGENE RICE, COMMANDER OF THE GREENLAND BASE COMMAND, SAID TODAY A COAST GUARD CUTTER WOULD ATTEMPT THIS MONTH TO RELIEVE AND EVACUATE 11 AMERICAN SOLDIERS TRAPPED IN A BLEAK WEATHER-RADIO OUTPOST.

THE MEN HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED BY AIR SINCE JAN. 8, WHEN A HUGE SNOWSLIDE BURIED THEIR STORES, EQUIPMENT AND ALL BUT ONE OF THEIR BUILDINGS IN SKJOLDUNGEN, TINY OUTPOST ON THE EAST COAST OF GREENLAND.

A STATEMENT FROM THE COMMAND SAID:

"IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE TREACHEROUS PACK ICE WILL HAVE BROKEN UP SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT THE STURDY COAST GUARD VESSEL TO CRASH THROUGH ABOUT THE MIDDLE OR END OF JULY."

TWO OTHER VESSELS ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE NARSARSSUAK THIS MONTH TO UNDERTAKE THREE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS--INCLUDING RELOCATION OF THE BARRACKS, WAREHOUSE AND POWERHOUSE AT SKJOLDUNGEN.

OF THE TWO SHIPS, THE ARMY TRANSPORT BELLE ISLE AND A COST GUARD CUTTER, "ARE EXPECTED TO REACH SKJOLDUNGEN ABOUT SEPT.1 WITH MORE SUPPLIES AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL," THE STATEMENT SAID.

MAJ. ROBERT B. SYKES OF (111 DEVOE AVE.) YONKERS, N.Y., COMMANDING THE GREENLAND DETACHMENT OF THE EIGHTH WEATHER SQUADRON, ARMY AIR FORCES WEATHER SERVICE, WILL BE IN CHARGE OF THIS PROJECT. EIGHT MEN, YET TO BE SELECTED, WILL REPLACE THOSE NOW STATIONED AT SKJOLDUNGEN.

JP718AEW

JUL 11 1945

(REED FIRST)

WASHINGTON, JULY 10-(AP)-WALTER REED HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES UPHELD TODAY A DECISION BY A HOSPITAL MEDICAL OFFICER AGAINST ADMITTING A FORMER MARINE FOR TREATMENT IN THE ARMY INSTITUTION.

THE HOSPITAL ACTION JULY 4 PROMPTED REP. GEARHART (R-CALIF) TO ASK THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE.

MAJOR GEN. SHELLEY U. MARIETTA, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, SAID AN INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED NO EVIDENCE OF NEGLECT OF DUTY OR INADEQUACY OF PRESENT POLICY IN THE CASE OF THE VETERAN, WHO WAS DESCRIBED BY FRIENDS AS SUFFERING FROM A SUDDEN RECURRENCE OF "COMBAT FATIGUE."

GENERAL MARITTA'S STATEMENT SAID THE MEDICAL OF

A103WX

GENERAL MARIETTA'S STATEMENT SAID THE MEDICAL OFFICER DID NOT CONSIDER THE MAN'S CONDITION SERIOUS ENOUGH TO BE AN EMERGENCY CASE, WHICH WAS THE ONLY WAY HE COULD BE RECEIVED UNDER GOVERNMENT POLICY. THE OFFICER SUGGESTED IT WOULD BE ADVANTAGEOUS TO TAKE HIM TO MT. ALTO VETERANS HOSPITAL, THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE STATEMENT ADDED THAT THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S PROFESSIONAL DECISION WAS VINDICATED BY THE FACT THAT THE VETERAN, WALLACE REID, WAS DISCHARGED FROM MT. ALTO THE FOLLOWING DAY AFTER A NIGHT'S REST AND RESUMED HIS SCHOOLWORK.

REID WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UPSET BY THE NOISE OF FOURTH OF JULY FIREWORKS.

SU1012PEW

FOLO WASHINGTON

JUL 11 1945

ROME, JULY 10-(AP)-ACTION BY THE U.S.HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE ASKING PRESIDENT TRUMAN TO "USE HIS GOOD OFFICES" TO HAVE ITALY ACCEPTED INTO THE UNITED NATIONS WAS WARMLY GREETED IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT QUARTERS TONIGHT.

PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI DECLARED IN A STATEMENT THAT HE HAD RECEIVED WORD OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE'S ACTION "WITH GREAT SATISFACTION."

FOREIGN MINISTER ALCIDE DE GASPERI SAID: "WE ARE VERY GRATEFUL TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROPOSAL."

FD1043PEW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 8 P.M. WEDNESDAY, JULY 11)

(ADVANCE)..WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD GATES X X X BEEN DONE."

GATES SAID MORE THAN 26,000 AIRCRAFT, OR NEARLY HALF OF ALL AIRCRAFT BUILT SINCE PEARL HARBOR, WERE DEPLOYED TO THE FLEET LAST YEAR. ACCELERATED DELIVERY IS CONTINUING THIS YEAR WITH NEW MODELS EITHER IN PRODUCTION OR UNDER WAY.

THE NAVY'S CARRIERS, NOW TOTALING ABOUT 100, GATES SAID, REPRESENT A TONNAGE OF APPROXIMATELY 1,250,000, THE LARGEST SINGLE PORTION OF TOTAL COMBAT TONNAGE. PERSONNEL NOW ASSIGNED TO NAVAL AVIATION, INCLUDING MARINES, TOTAL ABOUT 750,000, OF WHICH MORE THAN A HALF ARE ON CARRIERS, IN AIR GROUPS, SQUADRONS AND FLEET SERVICE UNITS.

"ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT YET SEE WITH CLARITY THE PATTERN OF THE WORLD FOLLOWING THE WAR," HE SAID, "IT IS NEVERTHELESS CLEAR FROM OUR PAST EXPERIENCE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL NEED AN EFFECTIVE MOBILE FORCE WITH POWERFUL AIR WEAPONS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THIS COUNTRY AND THE OTHER AMERICAS AND IN ORDER TO FURTHER THE EXECUTION OF SUCH PUNITIVE ACTION AS THE UNITED NATIONS MAY ORDER. IN THE POST WAR PERIOD, TOO, NAVAL AVIATION WILL BE PREPARED TO DO ITS PART."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.M. EWT WEDNESDAY, JULY 11)

AB452PEW

NEW YORK, JULY 10-(AP)-JAPANESE REAR ADM. TOSHINOSUKE ICHIMARU SAT IN A CAVE ON IWO JIMA DURING THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE BATTLE FOR THE ISLAND LAST MARCH AND WROTE A LETTER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE SAID TODAY IN A COPYRIGHTED DISPATCH FROM IWO JIMA.

THE DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN IN APRIL BY HERALD TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT EMMET CROZIER AND HAS JUST BEEN RELEASED BY NAVY CENSORS. CROZIER RECENTLY RETURNED TO NEW YORK.

THE LETTER SAID IN PART:

"THOUGH YOU MAY USE THE SURPRISE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR AS YOUR PRIMARY MATERIAL FOR PROPAGANDA, I BELIEVE YOU OF ALL PERSONS KNOW THAT YOU LEFT NIPPON NO OTHER METHOD IN ORDER TO SAVE HERSELF FROM SELF-DESTRUCTION. . ."

"JUDGING FROM YOUR ACTIONS, THE WHITE RACES, ESPECIALLY YOU ANGLO-SAXONS, AT THE SACRIFICE OF THE COLORED RACES ARE MONOPOLIZING THE FRUITS OF THE WORLD. IN ORDER TO ATTAIN THIS END COUNTLESS MACHINATIONS WERE USED TO CAJOLE THE YELLOW RACES AND TO FINALLY DEPRIVE THEM OF ANY STRENGTH. NIPPON, IN RETALIATION TO YOUR IMPERIALISM, TRIED TO FREE THE ORIENTAL NATIONS FROM YOUR PUNITIVE BONDS, ONLY TO BE FACED BY YOUR DOGGED OPPOSITION. YOU NOW CONSIDER OUR ONCE FRIENDLY NIPPON A HARMFUL EXISTENCE TO YOUR LUSCIOUS PLAN, A BUNCH OF BARBARIANS THAT MUST BE EXTERMINATED."

". . .WHY IS IT THAT YOU, AN ALREADY FLOURISHING NATION, NIP IN THE BUD THE MOVEMENT FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SURPRESSED NATIONS OF THE EAST? . . .THE EXISTENCE OF THE EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE DOES NOT IN ANY WAY ENCROACH UPON YOUR SAFETY AS A NATION. ON THE CONTRARY, IT WILL ACT AS A PILLAR OF WORLD PEACE INSURING THE HAPPINESS OF THE WORLD.

"HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S TRUE AIM IS NO OTHER THAN THE ATTAINMENT OF THIS EVERLASTING PEACE. . ."

". . .IT IS BEYOND MY IMAGINATION HOW YOU CAN SLANDER HITLER'S PROGRAM AND AT THE SAME TIME COOPERATE WITH STALIN'S 'SOVIET RUSSIA WHICH HAS AS ITS PRINCIPAL AIM THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE WORLD AT LARGE. IF ONLY BRUTE FORCE DECIDES THE RULERS OF THE WORLD, FIGHTING WILL EVERLASTINGLY BE REPEATED AND NEVER WILL THE WORLD KNOW PEACE NOR HAPPINES. . ."

"UPON THE ATTAINMENT OF YOUR BARBARIC WORLD MONOPOLY, NEVER FORGET TO RETAIN IN YOUR MIND THE FAILURE OF YOUR PREDECESSOR, PRESIDENT WILSON, AT HIS HEIGHTS."

CROZIER SAID THAT AFTER WRITING THE LETTER THE ADMIRAL COMMITTED SUICIDE, BUT THAT HIS BODY HAD NOT BEEN FOUND AT THE TIME THE DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN ON APRIL 4.

FD105PEW

UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUL 11 1945

(NY) THE FOLLOWING ARMY UNITS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM EUROPE TODAY (TUESDAY):

AT NEW YORK--FOURTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT AND 29TH, 42ND, 44TH AND 20TH ARTILLERY BATTALIONS; THIRD CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, MECHANIZED; 86TH CHEMICAL MORTAR BATTALION; 838TH ORDNANCE DEPOT COMPANY; 3463RD (CORRECT) ORDNANCE MEDIUM MAINTENANCE COMPANY; 77TH ORDNANCE BATTALION HEADQUARTERS; 6340TH QUARTERMASTER DRIVERS DETACHMENT.

AT BOSTON--809TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION; 32ND CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, MECHANIZED; 18TH CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, MECHANIZED; 394TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION; 1661ST ENGINEER UTILITY DETACHMENT; HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1055TH ENGINEER PORT (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.)

MJ1147AEW

A29 (190)
NIGHT LEAD UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
(NY)..THE FOLLOWING ARMY UNITS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM EUROPE YESTERDAY (TUESDAY):
AT NEW YORK--ENGINEERS OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION; FOURTH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT AND 29TH, 42ND, 44TH AND 20TH ARTILLERY BATTALIONS; THIRD CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, MECHANIZED; 86TH CHEMICAL MORTAR BATTALION; 833TH ORDNANCE DEPOT COMPANY, 3463RD (CORRECT) ORDNANCE MEDIUM MAINTENANCE COMPANY; 77TH ORDNANCE BATTALION HEADQUARTERS; 6340TH QUARTERMASTER DRIVERS DETACHMENT.
AT BOSTON--809TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION; 32ND CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, MECHANIZED; 394TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION; 18TH CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON, MECHANIZED; 1661ST ENGINEER UTILITY DETACHMENT; HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1055TH ENGINEER PORT (CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR).
SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TODAY (WEDNESDAY) ARE THE FOLLOWING UNITS:
AT NEW YORK--103RD GENERAL HOSPITAL; ADVANCE UNITS OF 10 OTHER GENERAL HOSPITALS; EIGHTH AIR FORCE UNITS; 345TH AND 347TH REGIMENTS, 87TH DIVISION; 414TH AND 415TH REGIMENTS, 104TH DIVISION.
AT HAMPTON ROADS, VA.--781ST AND 787TH TANK BATTALIONS; ELEMENTS OF 22ND INFANTRY REGIMENT, FOURTH ENGINEERS BATTALION, FOURTH MEDICAL BATTALION AND FOURTH SIGNAL COMPANY.
JS542PEW

JUL 11 1945

30.24 78301

British Carrier Planes Hit Sebang Off Sumatra; Japs Fear New Assaults

JUL 12 1945

ENEMY SHIPS HIT WITH ROCKETS BY MARINE FIGHTERS

Task Force Has 'Withdrawn for Fear of Our Special Attacks,' Japs Say.

RAIDERS HIT KYUSHU

Radio Silence Shrouds Next Move of Third Fleet Carrier Planes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11—(AP) Tokyo radio tonight broadcast an unconfirmed report that more than 200 planes from two carriers of a British task force attacked Sabang off the northern tip of Sumatra Island Wednesday morning at 10:30 a.m. Japanese time (9:30 p.m. Tuesday, Eastern War Time).

The report placed the blow a day after the acknowledged day-long assault by 1,000 carrier planes of the U. S. Third Fleet Tuesday on the Tokyo area.

Japanese broadcasters said the Third Fleet task force has "withdrawn for fear of our special attacks" but reported new air blows on Kyushu.

Erickson

Admit Tokyo Raid

GUAM, Thursday, July 12—(AP) While radio silence shrouded the next move of the big U. S. Carrier Task Force 38, a Japanese military commentator said over Tokyo radio today that "without being able to resist this (mounting air) challenge, we cannot annihilate the enemy on the home land."

Tokyo radio said about 1,200 carrier planes participated in Tuesday's assault, that it lasted 12 hours and that, in all, 1,940 American planes of all types were over Honshu island that day.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, disclosing night air attacks Tuesday night off Honshu, said no additional word had been received from the task force since when he reported [illegible] and destroyed or damaged 154 enemy air craft, all but two on the ground, up to noon Tuesday.

NIGHT

Tuesday night, Nimitz said, "a number" of enemy ships were hit with rockets by Marine aircraft south of Honshu.

Nimitz said "strong forces" of Corsair fighters and Avenger torpedo bombers followed up the Tuesday attacks by hitting enemy airfields on Kyushu and in the northern Ryukyus Wednesday. They blasted hangars, shops and buildings at Miyazaki airfield on Kyushu.

Previously it was reported from Okinawa that 200 American airmen hit the Kyushu coast, Korea and the China coast Tuesday.

Nimitz said yesterday's raiders bombed and rocketed Inujo airfield on Tanega island, south of Kyushu.

Additionally, he announced that search Privateers of Fleet Air Wing One set three cargo ships afire off the China coast that day and that enemy airfields in the northern Ryukyus were cratered Monday and Tuesday.

The enemy radio said that "due to our tactical opposition, practically no Japanese planes or warships were damaged."

What he meant by "our tactical opposition" was not clear unless it was withdrawing and hiding their planes and refusing to fight in the air.

Reports Another Force Near

Tokyo radio's discussion of the Third fleet attack made another ambiguous reference to a task force operating east of the Kanton plain area and also to the southeast.

The whereabouts of the armada of battleships and carriers has been a mystery since it unleashed 1,000 planes at Tokyo's airfields Tuesday, but the Japanese said it still was "in the vicinity of our homeland."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz promised the Japanese that navy and Marine aircraft would keep raining blows on their homeland in preparation for "further amphibious assaults."

The Tokyo radio reminded listeners that the last time carrier planes struck the Japanese capital Iwo Jima was invaded and said the same tactics might be expected now with landings somewhere else.

Maintained From Okinawa

Another enemy broadcast said the aerial assault on the home islands was maintained Wednesday by 150 fighters from Okinawa which struck airbases on the east and south coasts of Kyushu.

The whereabouts of the hoarded Japanese air force likewise was a mystery, for it refused to accept the challenge flung down by Admiral William F. Halsey's carriers cruising daringly close to Japan.

From that standpoint, Tuesday's heavy strike at Tokyo's ring of 70 airbases was a disappointment, for of 154 enemy planes destroyed or damaged, only two were caught in the air.

These were not interceptors, such as the Japanese are known to be saving against the day of invasion, but reconnaissance planes that got too close to the American fleet.

Contrast To Prior Raid

This was in contrast to the even larger carrier raid on Tokyo last February 16 and 17, when 332 enemy planes were shot from the skies, 177 destroyed aground and 150 probably destroyed.

That strike was also made in co-ordination with Superfortress raids and covered the landings on Iwo Jima by keeping the Japanese air force tied down at home.

Reports continuing to filter in ed toward 2,000 the number anes which were in action over Japan and Japanese-held territory Tuesday.

In addition to the 1,000 carrier planes raiding Tokyo, and the more than 500 Superfortresses that struck five Japanese cities, nearly 200 bombers and fighters attacked from bases on Okinawa.

JUL 12

Suicide Bases Hit

They hit two suicide bases on Kyushu and raided Korea and the Chinese coast, setting three medium freighters afire and attacking three destroyers.

An undisclosed number of Mustangs from Iwo Jima hammered unopposed at the port of Kobe on Japan's Inland Sea, shooting down 1 enemy plane, destroying 11 others on the ground and sinking or damaging 25 ships.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué told of fresh heavy bomber and fighting raids on Formosa, and sweeps along the Asiatic coast as far south as Indo-China in which a freighter was sunk or damaged.

Says Jap Ships Escaped

The enemy radio said that "due to our tactical opposition, practically no Japanese planes or warships were damaged."

What it meant by "our tactical opposition" was not clear unless it was withdrawing and hiding their planes and refusing to fight in the air.

Tokyo Radio's discussion of the 3d Fleet attack made another ambiguous reference to a task force erating east of the Kanto plain ea and also to the southeast.

Tokyo was followed promptly by landings on Iwo Jima.

Admiral Nimitz reported a regrouping of growing American air power in the Ryukyus giving Gen. Douglas MacArthur command of all Army planes there—and added that his own Marine and Navy aircraft will continue their strangling blockade of Japan "preparatory to further amphibious assaults."

Slim Pickings for Yanks.

Preliminary reports for the morning half of Tuesday's carrier plane assault showed that only two of the 154 Jap planes destroyed or damaged were airborne. Both were reconnaissance craft snooping too near the United States Third Fleet circling offshore. None of the warships including the biggest type carriers and battleships, was attacked, Nimitz said. With no indication of air opposition, the heavily armed Helldivers, Avengers, Hellcats and Corsairs evidently were free to spend the whole day battering Tokyo's once-great web of seventy-odd airports.

A simultaneous strike of Iwo Jima based Mustangs at Kobe, a major port of Honshu on the Inland Sea, found virtually no aerial opposition there either. One enemy plane was shot down; eighteeen knocked out on the ground. The raiding pilots turned to shipping and ground targets,

FLEET RAID ON TOKYO STIRS INVASION TALK

Erickson JUL 12 1945

Nimitz Speaks About Future Landings—Enemy Radio Also Speculates on Next Move—Task Force Under Blackout.

Guam, July 11 (A. P.).—Both Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz and the Tokyo radio spoke openly of future American invasion moves today, as a fragmentary assessment of Tuesday's 1,000-plane carrier assault on Tokyo accounted for only 154 enemy planes. The defending enemy air force clearly was absent—or reluctant.

DAY

Tokyo Radio speculated that the American carrier strike presaged an invasion, and recalled that the last carrier force blow at burning an aircraft plant, ravaging two airfields and sinking or damaging twenty-five vessels. Fleet aircraft and Southwest Pa-

cific planes hit sixteen other enemy ships.

Fleet Fades Into Blackout.

There was no indication today from Fleet headquarters whether Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's powerful Task Force was continuing its search for targets around Tokyo or had moved elsewhere in its search for the last of Japan's air power.

[Tokyo Radio said today that the Task Force has withdrawn in fear of suicide plane attacks. Tokyo reported there had been no raids by carrier-based aircraft today but expressed belief that the "enemy task force is still in the seas in the vicinity of our homeland." The enemy broadcast was monitored by the FCC.]

The enemy's remaining combat aircraft either were remaining hidden for invasion day use, or had been moved—for safety—too far from Tokyo to rally quickly to that city's defense.

The New Air Set-up.

The shift in American air commands in the Ryukyus will result in three powerful commands all operating within striking distance of the Japanese homeland:

1. Far Eastern Air Forces under MacArthur's air chief, Gen. George C. Kenney, now including the Okinawa-based Seventh Air Force as well as the Fifth and Thirteenth Air forces.

2. Fleet and Marine aircraft in both Okinawa and Iwo Jima, under Admiral Nimitz's command.

3. The newly designed strategic Air Force command of Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, which will include the strategic-bombing B-29s of the present Twentieth and future Eighth Air forces in the Pacific. Presumably it will also include the now-independent Seventh Fighter Commany on Iwo, whose Mustangs escort B-29s and frequently make their own strategic strikes at the empire.

Indicating the stranglehold of the American aerial blockade of Japan, Nimitz reported planes of Fleet Air Wing eighteen alone have sunk 50,000 tons of enemy shipping and damaged 57,000 tons, all in enemy waters, since April. Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing planes sank 5,000 tons and damaged 50,000.

Tokyo Reports No Damage.

San Francisco, July 11 (A. P.).—Tokyo said 1,200 carrier aircraft raided airdromes around the capital for twelve hours yesterday. Propagandists made the usual claim that there were almost no damages inflicted upon their airfields, airfield facilities, warships and ships. The radio claimed that twenty-six raiders were shot down and a considerable number of others damaged.

Tokyo said that 150 American fighters continued the steady pounding of airfields on the home island of Kyushu. It said that P-47 Thunderbolts and P-51 Mustangs from Okinawa raided fields in the Miyazaki plain on Kyushu's east coast, as well as the Osumi and Matsuma peninsulas in the south. The planes were over their target for two hours, the broadcast said.

TOKYO SAYS FLEET QUIT

Claims Fear Of Suicide Flyers Caused Withdrawal

San Francisco, July 11 (AP)—Japanese broadcasters today claimed the United States 3d Fleet task force which sent 1,000 planes to raid Tokyo airfields yesterday has "withdrawn for fear of our special attacks," but reported new air blows on Kyushu Island, southern Nippon.

Western and southern Kyushu airfields were hit by 150 Okinawa-based fighters following night scouting visits by a few Superfortresses and Liberators over Kyushu and the western coast of Honshu Island, said the Tokyo radio in broadcasts heard by the FCC.

Building Up Food Supply

The Tokyo radio also said the Japanese Government had taken new steps to build up the nation's food supply and strengthen its railroad system, preparatory to an expected invasion.

The broadcasts added that the raid on Tokyo airfields yesterday by Vice Admiral John S. McCain's air fleet had caused "extremely small" damage. While United States sources said 1,000 planes made the attacks, destroying or damaging 152 enemy aircraft, Tokyo raised the number of raiding planes to 1,200. The enemy said the raids lasted twelve hours, from 5 A.M. to 5 P.M., and claimed, without confirmation, that 26 American planes were downed.

Notes Absence Second Day

Noting the absence of Yank carrier aircraft over Tokyo today, one broadcaster concluded it was "apparent that the enemy task force has withdrawn after the raid for fear of our special attacks."

The New Delhi (India) radio said a Japanese broadcast heard in Melbourne, Australia, reported that Allied planes were attacking the "east coast of Honshu." This is where Tokyo and Yokohama are situated. FCC monitors heard no such report.

Self-Sufficiency Of Basis

The Japanese Cabinet's new food program, reported by the board of information, called for securing the nation's food supply by "speedily bolstering district self-sufficiency as a basic principle."

It urged the use of hitherto unused material for foodstuffs; dispersion of the population "according to supply conditions"; improvement of the soil, and greater production of fertilizers and farming tools.

Nippon's railways, already militarized, have been put under a state of emergency for two months on a Government order, to expedite the transportation of vital foods and "specified arms" required to meet an invasion.

Look To Camphor For Fuel

The Government also launched a "major drive" for a 600 per cent increase in the production of camphor, to bolster the nation's dwindling supply of aviation fuel. The Japanese claimed the camphor would provide a "high quality" fuel for their planes.

The Nipponese previously had announced plans to extract aircraft fuel from pine tree roots.

Domei reported that a "technicians task force" has been formed by the Japanese welfare ministry to repair bomb-damaged production facilities and reconstruct devastated factories, and to maintain the flow of military supplies.

SURVEY RUINS OF 3 JAP CITIES

Flyers Find Towns at Least 40 P. C. Destroyed.

Guam, July 11 (A. P.).—At least 40 per cent of three more Jap industrial cities was burned out or damaged by the Superfortress incendiary raid on July 7, the Twenty-first Bomber Command reported today. Reconnaissance photographs showed:

Kofu—64 per cent burned out.

Shimizu—50 per cent of the built up area in the port and industrial center damaged.

Chiba—43 per cent of the railroad terminus razed.

In addition, the photos show heavy damage to three industrial targets of the Chigusa factory in Nagoya arsenal district, the Tachikawa army arsenal and the Utsube River oil refinery. The Chigusa factory was already struck by several demolition and incendiary attacks and now has 77 per cent of its roof damaged. A producer of heavy ordnance equipment and other ordnance material, the factory has thirty-three of its buildings partially burned out. The Tachikawa army arsenal now appears 50 per cent destroyed.

The southern section of Kofu, one of Japan's largest inland cities, is almost completely destroyed and 50 per cent of the buildings in the railroad yard have been wiped out.

The entire urban section of Shimizu, about eighty-five miles southwest of Tokyo, has been wiped out with the exception of the extreme north and south sections and a small part of the waterside. Forty-three per cent of the dock area was destroyed.

The damage to Chiba, twenty miles east of Tokyo, was concentrated in the heart of the city.

AUSSIES HAMMER THREE MILE HOLE IN NIP DEFENSES

Searing Fire Bomb Strikes by U. S. Fliers Aid Borneo Advance.

FLEET SHELLS LINES

Enemy Fiercely Battles Along Sambodja Oil Field Approach.

MANILA, Thursday, July 12 (AP) Australian Seventh division troops, aided by searing fire bomb strikes of U. S. 13th air force Lightnings, Monday drove a three mile wedge into Japanese outer defense lines guarding smashed "stone Ridge," inland from Balikpapan, on east Borneo.

A headquarters communique today supported the gain which brought leading elements through densely forested hinterland north of Australian-occupied Balikpapan to within a half mile of enemy-held fortifications on a 200-foot rise called Mt. Batochampar by the Malayans.

Mines Slow Advance

The advance was impeded by mine fields and moderate resistance of the entrenched Nipponese.

Jellied gasoline bombs were dropped by low-flying P-38s, scorching a path for the advancing foot soldiers over a 12-mile radius.

At the same time, Seventh fleet warships and other 13th air force planes hammered the enemy line of resistance northeast of Manggar airdrome. They softened it sufficiently to enable the Aussies there to score a three-quarter mile breakthrough Monday. Fiercely fighting Japanese naval personnel is defending that approach to the Sambodja oil fields, and still replying with artillery and mortars to the combined sea-air-ground attacks.

The Japanese attempted their third counterattack in two days, with the latest thrust coming three miles inland from the Seppinggang Ketjil river in the center of the Aussie lines. The attack was repulsed, a spokesman said, with Seventh division infantrymen streaming through the broken enemy defenses.

Tokyo radio broadcast a front line report from a Domei correspondent in the Balikpapan area which declared Japanese special attack units (Kamikaze) on the ground have been particularly active since July 4 and claimed the destruction of three Matilda tanks. There was no Allied confirmation.

Infiltration Fails

Yesterday's communique reported smashing of two night infiltration attempts north of Aussie-held Manggar air field.

Gains were counted in yards along the coastal highway which swings inland through hilly forested country five miles beyond Manggar. The Aussies gained 1,000 yards in that sector. Six miles north of Balikpapan the Diggers were slugging it out with a strong Japanese resistance point on the slope of Mt. Batochampar.

Other Australian elements made an overwater hop and landed unopposed at Djinabora, on the west side of Balikpapan bay, giving the Allies complete control of the vast ship anchorage. Dutch colonials held the other side of the bay.

Die-hard Japanese remnants in Balikpapan's northern refinery sector were liquidated, giving the Allies complete control of the port. Capture of the war-wrecked city, however, has no immediate military significance.

Ground operations were closely supported by Allied airmen.

Patrols of the Ninth Australian division advanced south of the Miri oil field on Borneo's northwest coast, but met no opposition. To the south Allied fliers sank three freighters off Kuching, site of a big air field only 400 miles from Singapore.

Aussies Gain Near Balikpapan

Whole Broad Harbor Now Dominated by Allies—Troops Press On for Oil Fields.

Manila, July 11 (A. P.).—Australians, by a new shore-to-shore movement in southeast Borneo, have completed the capture of the Balikpapan Bay area, including terrain commanding all of the fine broad harbor and also have invested the fiercely defended Pandansari refinery area.

With the enemy still in control of all major fields which formerly supplied the port with pure bunker fuel and the refinery machinery wrecked, the capture of the port has no immediate military significance.

Beyond Balikpapan, once the greatest oil refining and shipping port of Borneo, other Australians of the Seventh Division attacked Jap resistance on the low slopes of Mount Batochampar, six miles to the north. Northeast of the bay on the road to the great salt marsh oilfields, Aussies advancing slowly beyond Manggar Airfield crushed two Jap infiltration attempts Saturday night.

The Aussies gained a thousand yards along Highway 5, which the enemy has attempted to block with drums of blazing oil. The highway swerves inland over rolling forested hills at Taritip, about five miles beyond Manggar, but the fighting thus far is still in the flatlands under native cultivation along the coast.

Final control of the area around the big Balikpapan anchorage, which will handle unlimited shipping, was affected by a small-boat landing of Australians at Djinabora, four miles north of previous positions at Cape Penadjam on the west shore of the bay. Just across the bay Dutch troops held Cape Teloktebang.

American Liberators and Mitchells continued to closely support ground operations by blasting enemy gun positions, transport and buildings. In northwest Borneo, Aussie Ninth Division patrols were active but failed to find any Japs south of the Miri oil-field area. Supporting aircraft sank three enemy freighters off Kuching, a major Borneo airfield which is slightly more than 400 miles east of Singapore.

Blamey Cites Aussies' Gains On New Guinea

San Francisco, July 11 (AP)—The Melbourne radio today quoted the Australian army commander in chief as declaring that the Aussies fighting on bypassed New Guinea "have already achieved more than half their objective."

The broadcast, reported by the FCC, quoted General Sir Thomas Blamey as telling newsmen in Adelaide of progress of the fight on New Guinea. He spoke of fierce Japanese opposition on Bougainville with the Nipponese attempting to outflank the Aussies on the Mibo River line.

The General said that while the Japanese as a whole were showing less "fight-to-the-death" spirit unless cornered "there was no evidence that enemy morale, especially in the homeland, has weakened."

3024-28303

FORMOSA POUNDED BY PLANES AGAIN

Jap Ground Defenses Slacken After Steady Battering from Air.

MANILA, Thursday, July 12—(AP) Slackening ground fire against planes daily hammering the Japanese fortress base of Formosa was reported by headquarters today.

More than 40 Fifth Air Force Liberators spilled fragmentation bombs Monday on three west coast airfields, without drawing the heavy ack ack encountered previously.

Simultaneously, A-26 attack bombers hit the enemy's east central coast base of Karenko, destroying buildings and starting fires.

On the coast of French Indo-China, where headquarters has reported communication networks virtually paralyzed by sabotage and air attacks, four Seventh Fleet Liberators damaged two locomotives and a string of box cars and bombed a hangar at Bien Hoa Monday.

Australian - manned Liberators and Catalinas worked over enemy air fields in eastern Java and Dutch Celebes. Other bombers and fighters swept the Banda Sea and Halmahera, where 30,000 Japanese have been isolated for more than a year.

Far East Air Force headquarters disclosed that Dutch-piloted Kittyhawks, based on Schouten island, also are hitting Halmahera and the Vogelkop peninsula of Dutch New Guinea while Australian Beauforts support ground actions near Wewak, British New Guinea.

TRUCE ALLOWS YANKS TO SWIM

Erickson

Jap Major Won't Surrender but Holds His Fire.

Okinawa, July 11 (A. P.).—A weird truce has been arranged with a Japanese major commanding a garrison on an island off Okinawa whereby he permits Americans to swim and hunt shells on the beach but refuses to surrender "as long as there are no orders from the Emperor or his representative."

The truce negotiations with the Japanese, who shall be known in this account as Major Watanabe, started June 13 when an LCI broadcast an appeal to the island garrison to surrender.

Giving the word to the Japanese were Lieut. (j. g.) Henry C. Norton and Lieut. (j. g.) Osborn, Japanese language officers, and two captured Japanese officers (known in this account as Lieut. Abe and Lieut. Nomura.)

Lieut. Osborn volunteered and swam ashore, planting three white flags with instructions that one flag was to be left standing if no negotiations were wanted and two left standing if a personal interview was desired.

Next day two flags were flying. The Japanese commander sent a sergeant to meet one of the captured Japanese officers on the beach.

The sergeant was told that one of Watanabe's Japanese military academy classmates was wounded and held as prisoner.

Sees Wounded Classmate.

Watanabe agreed to talk with his wounded classmate.

The Americans returned June 26 bearing the wounded officer, known in this account as Major Hirakatsu, on a stretcher.

Watanabe arrived in full dress uniform to meet Lieut.-Col. George A. Clark of Galeton, Pa., a Marine officer commanding a nearby island. Clark emphasized that Watanabe and his staff could help rebuild a peaceful Japan if they chose to live.

As a gesture of good faith, Osborn and Norton accompanied the Japanese commander to his headquarters unarmed.

Amiably enough, Watanabe signed their Short Snorter bills.

After lunch, the American returned to the beach.

Next day a messenger appeared at the beach to report that Watanabe had decided not to surrender without word from the Emperor.

A yellow memorandum signed by the Japanese commander told Clark:

"We will refrain from harming any parties engaged in non-military pursuits such as swimming, picnicking and shell gathering on the shores of the island."

JUL 12 1945

Heat Over Japan Hurls Bombs Back Into B-29

JUL 12 1945

Erickson

Tinian, Marianas Islands, July 11 (A. P.).—Thermal air currents generated by fires B-29s started in Wakayama yesterday were so strong that they shoved the incendiaries right back into one Superfort through its own bomb bay.

Major Robert H. Langdale of Houston, Tex., said today that just after his bombardier had released all incendiaries, fused and ready to burst into flame, the hot air sent them crashing upward into his B-29. They tore away a bomb bay door and hit the plane's horizontal stabilizer, but fell out again without doing any major damage to the plane.

Climaxing the eerie experience, powerful updrafts of scorching hot air flipped the Superfort over on its back in a half loop, heading the plane back over the burning targets.

The plane was flying belly up for several seconds until Langdale brought it under control and back on its course for a safe return to Tinian.

Like a Horror Film.

"Turmoil sure raged inside the plane," Lieut. Richard C. Baskett of Holton, Kan., said, "when the bombs bounced up into the bomb bay. Water flasks and loose equipment were floating around in the air and sometimes hit us when we weren't looking. It was just like actually being in the middle of one of those horror motion pictures."

But then the backflip turned the plane over so suddenly, said Lieut. Louis Avrami of Atlantic City, "that when I looked down through the bomb bay, expecting to see fires, I saw stars and the moon because I was actually looking up."

"Then," he said, "I turned my head and thought I was looking upward but I saw fires. For a brief moment I wondered if I were dead."

B-29 AIRMEN WIN MEDALS FOR RAIDS

Saipan (Delayed) (A. P.).—Many combat airmen of America's mighty Superfortresses based on Saipan Island have won the Air Medal for their part in numerous successful missions over the Japanese homeland. The decorated men, who serve with the wing commanded by Brig.-Gen. Emmett O'Donnell of Jamaica, N. Y., are members of the first Marianas-based B-29s to bomb Tokyo. Some were on the initial strike against that city in November, 1944—an attack led by Gen. O'Donnell in person. Those who won Air Medals include:

First Lieut. Herbert Eisenbert, 1741 Melville street, the Bronx.

First Lieut. Peter M. Lucas, 625 East Ninth street, New York city.

Second Lieut. Nathan B. Borenstein, 3824 21st avenue, Brooklyn.

Flight Officer Norman S. Horowitz, 131-67 223d street, Laurelton.

Corporal John W. Hallasey, Barley street, North Babylon.

Second Lieut. Horace Mann, 990 President street, Brooklyn.

Staff Sergt. Herbert Small, 2157 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

Second Lieut. George R. Amunds Jr., 1148 77th street, Brooklyn.

Staff Sergt. John J. Calamari, 335 East 8th street, New York city.

Staff Sergt. Jerome M. Plotkin, 1654 East 19th street, Brooklyn.

First Lieut. Henry P. Vesley, 14-18 146th Place, Whitestone.

Master Sergt. Frank P. D'Annunzio, 723 East 182d street, Bronx.

Tech. Sergt. Kurt J. Hermann 2d, 26 Wyandanch avenue, Babylon.

Sergt. James J. Galligan, 662 East 21st street, Brooklyn.

Tinian (A. P.) (Delayed).—The 313th Bombardment Wing, B-29 unit responsible for bottling up Japan's harbors with parachuted mines, announced the following awards for participating in combat missions:

Sergt. Joseph H. Eber, 37-19 94th street, Jackson Heights (radio operator), Air Medal.

Sergt. Edward M. Collins, 16 Metropolitan Oval, Parkchester, N. Y. (gunner), Air Medal.

Sergt. James E. McHugh, 67 Alexander Place, Rockville Center, L. I. (gunner), Purple Heart.

First Lieut. Alfred H. Treiber Jr., 63 Crescent Place, Yonkers (bombardier), Air Medal.

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Yamashita Said to Have Sneaked From Luzon

JUL 12 1945

With United States Forces on Northern Luzon, P. I., July 11 (A. P.).—The report that a lone Jap airplane sneaked into northern Luzon and rescued the No. 1 Jap in the islands—Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita—from the jaws of a closing American trap is repeatedly encountered here.

In a tour of all American fighting fronts on northern Luzon Island the story is the most repeated of any single rumor. It is based on a swelling number of reports from Filipino guerrillas and civilians and American Army officers themselves.

The story is that when Balete Pass, entrance to the Cagayan Valley, was taken and the key junction of Santa Fe fell thirteen days later, the way was open for a lightning dash through the broad valley. The veteran Thirty-seventh Division moved so fast the Japs were unable to organize an effective defense, and it became apparent the battle of northern Luzon was lost.

So, according to the story toward which a majority of American officers lean, a single Jap plane flew into the Cagayan Valley at night and landed on one of the new airstrips still remaining in Jap hands even as the Thirty-seventh drove down the Tuguegardo Road. Yamashita, nicknamed the Tiger and former commander of the vaunted Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchuria, climbed aboard and sneaked off home.

It was announced in Tokyo that Jose Laurel, head of the puppet government the Japs set up in the Philippines, arrived in Japan on June 29. It was known that Laurel had sought refuge at Baguio with the Jap commander in chief.

Yamashita was named commander of the Japanese in the islands just twenty days after American invasion forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed at Leyte last October.

ARMY SHOW ON SAIPAN

Saipan, July 11 (A. P.).—At home or on this Pacific Island it's still the strip tease that wows 'em, the Saipan opening of Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army" demonstrated.

Seven thousand appreciative soldiers, sailors and Marines sat in unsheltered seats through three light showers and a drenching downpour at last night's local premiere. Their cheers went to Sergt. Julie Oshins of New York city for his burlesque of stripper Gypsy Rose Lee.

The troupe is scheduled for three months in the Pacific Ocean areas. After three weeks in Saipan the company will go to Tinian and Guam before heading for Honolulu. Berlin left the show in Manila to return to the United States.

COURTS-MARTIAL UPHELD

Guam Commander Confirms the Convictions of 43

GUAM, July 11 (AP)—Court-martial convictions of forty-three soldiers attached to naval supply base companies as a result of shootings last Christmas night have been confirmed and are final, Maj. Gen. Henry Larsen, island commander, announced today.

The sentences against the defendants, all Negroes, varied from four months to four years. Another defendant confined to a hospital is still to be tried on one or more of the charges, which ranged from leaving an assigned area without permission to using Government property and riot and unlawful assembly.

In the disorders a white military policeman was wounded in the leg and stores of stolen weapons were recovered. Testimony established that early last Christmas night, twenty-five to thirty soldiers took two trucks without leave from the naval supply depot and drove toward Agana. Negro masters-at-arms and white military police assigned to the depot law enforcement detail apprehended them.

Geiger Given Gold Star For Taking Palau Islands

Pearl Harbor, July 11 (AP)—Marine Lieutenant General Roy S. Geiger was awarded the Gold Star today in lieu of a third Distinguished Service Medal for "brilliant leadership, gallantry and resolute tenacity" during the capture of the Southern Palau Islands last August through October.

The presentation was made by Vice Admiral John H. Towers, deputy commander in chief of the Pacific Fleet. Geiger was in command of the 3d Marine Amphibious Corps during the Palau operation. He was recently named commander of all Marine forces in the Pacific.

Blind Japs Get Invasion Task.

San Francisco, July 11 (A. P.).—Because of the "urgent national situation" blinded Japanese war veterans will load freight cars, push carts and transport ammunition in the event of an invasion, Radio Tokyo said today in a broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

Polish Commander Asks Loyalty to Exile Regime

Appeal to Troops Puts Support of Britain to Test

LONDON, July 11 (AP).—The Commander of the Polish 1st Armored Division in occupied Germany has appealed to his troops to remain loyal to the exiled Polish government, asserting that "we shall return to Poland—but only with arms in hands," Polish armed forces headquarters here reported today.

NIGHT

The 1st Armored Division is part of 250,000 Polish troops abroad serving under British operational command. The order raised the question whether the British could continue to support an armed force many of whose officers are antagonistic to the new Polish government in Warsaw, without straining Britain's relations with Warsaw and Moscow.

The headquarters made public an order of the day by the divisional commander, General Klemens Rudnicki, which declared: "We shall always remain faithful to our soldier's oath and continue obedience to the highest commander of our armed forces, President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz (of the exiled regime)."

A British Foreign Office spokesman declined to comment immediately on Rudnicki's order.

If a number of major officers continue loyal to the exiled regime, it appeared likely that Polish units would be withdrawn from the field and its members given the choice of returning home or becoming private citizens under the British flag.

Scene Of Big 3 Meeting, Shows Changes

JUL 12 1945

Potsdam, Since—

London, July 11 (AP)—The agenda of the Big Three's approaching talks at Potsdam, as reported in reliable diplomatic quarters, makes the meeting the most important diplomatic conference since Versailles.

More than a score of important issues, including reparations and relief, await the attention of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

Three officials with important roles in the conference figured in developments today. Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to Russia, arrived in London; the Russian Embassy disclosed that Ambassador Feodor Gusev left for Moscow to confer with Stalin; the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, talked with King George, believed to be a sign of Eden's imminent departure to join Churchill, now resting in southern France.

The Chief Issues

Diplomats rated these as chief issues for Big Three consideration:

1. Co-ordination of the occupation policy in Germany, involving fraternization, re-education of the Germans and the extent to which political parties and trade unions will be allowed to function.

2. Recognition of Italy as a member of the United Nations, preliminary to her consideration by the world security league.

3. The Anglo-American request to Stalin to reopen eastern Europe in order to remove misunderstanding and eliminate criticism here and in the United States.

4. Anticipated demand by Stalin for an Allied economic "squeeze play" to force the fall of Franco's Spanish Government.

5. Russia's request for participation in conferences on the return of Tangier to international status.

6. Counter-request from Britain to participate in any discussion on future control of the Dardanelles.

7. An attempt to agree on a tentative outline of the future map of Europe—a job involving more than 30 territorial changes affecting nearly every country.

8. Survey of progress in plans to try major war criminals this summer.

9. Possibility of establishing a unified police force to maintain peace in Europe.

10. Methods for hastening rehabilitation of Europe by giving UNRRA greater powers and responsibilities.

POLISH GENERAL BACKS EXILES

Tells Troops He Recognizes Only London Regime.

London, July 11 (A. P.).—Headquarters of the Polish armed forces abroad announced today that Gen. Klemens Rudnicki, commander of the First Polish Armored Division, had issued an order of the day to his troops declaring his continued allegiance to the Polish exile regime in London.

"We shall always remain faithful to our soldier's oath and continue obedience to the highest commander of our armed forces, President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz," Rudnicki was quoted as saying. "We shall return to Poland—but only with arms in hand."

Raczkiewicz is head of the exiled administration from which Britain and the United States withdrew recognition last week after placing their stamp of approval on the newly formed Provisional Government of National Unity in Warsaw, created in accordance with the Crimea charter. The First Armored Division now is serving with the British forces of occupation in Germany, and is part of the 250,000 Polish troops abroad whose disposition has been a matter of some speculation since withdrawal of recognition from the exile Government.

Will Carry Out Orders.

While voicing allegiance to Raczkiewicz, Rudnicki declared that he and his troops would continue to carry out the task assigned to in Germany.

"We shall long for our country," he said, "but we shall wait patiently. Our task as a division of occupation on German soil, which was trampled by us, has been assigned to us by our superior authorities, and we shall carry out this task loyally and honestly."

The British Foreign Office declined to comment immediately upon Rudnicki's order of the day, in which he informed his troops that Britain and the United States had withdrawn recognition from "the legal government of the Polish republic." Rudnicki's statements, however, underscored the potentially grave situation now confronting the British in determining the future of the Polish armed forces under their operational command.

Ticklish Question for Allies.

It raised the question of whether the British and American governments can continue to support on foreign soil an armed force directed by officers many of whom are outspokenly antagonistic to the new Warsaw Government without straining relations with Warsaw and Moscow.

Rudnicki was quoted as telling his men:

"We shall never give up the fight for the freedom of Poland and of other countries deprived of freedom in accordance with our traditional motto—for your freedom and ours. And in this fight we shall not remain alone. Soldiers, this is our attitude and our will.

"We shall return to the Poland which we longed for in our dreams during five years of continuous battle, to a free and truly independent Poland. We shall wipe the tears of our women and children and ultimately realize that right and not foreign might shall govern our country."

INDIA ISSUE SEEN GROWING BRIGHTER

London, July 11 (A. P.).—The All-India radio said today Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League, which declined to nominate representatives to the British-proposed new national government, would meet at Simla this afternoon with the Viceroy, Field Marshal Lord Wavell.

The broadcast said encouraging signs were seen in today's developments. It quoted Jinnah as saying he and other league delegates to the Indian-British conference on Wavell's proposals would be present when it reconvenes Saturday.

The league has demanded the right to name all Moslems in the proposed government as a condition of participation. Previously the Congress party, largely Hindu, demanded and obtained the inclusion of its Moslem president, Maulana Kalan Abul Azad, in the present Simla conference.

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Greece's Premier On Border Tour

London, July 11 (AP)—Yugoslavia tonight renewed assertions that Macedonians were fleeing from Greece "before an organized terror" as Greece's Prime Minister, Admiral Petros Voulgaris, rushed to Salonika for a personal investigation of danger-fraught border troubles.

Before leaving Athens, Voulgaris formally appealed to Britain and the United States to protect the Greek population in northern Epirus, along the Albanian border, until frontier disputes in that region could be settled at the international peace conference.

Tito's Speech

The Yugoslav Ministry of Information declared that Greeks from western Thrace, the Athens area and Salonika, as well as Macedonians, were fleeing from the alleged terror.

Premier Voulgaris's trip to Salonika apparently was inspired by Marshal Tito's assertion in a speech at Belgrade last week that "Greek reactionaries" were firing across the Yugoslav border in an attempt to provoke Yugoslavs to retaliation. Tito said at that time that Yugoslavia would not be provoked by the reported incidents, but would not demobilize her army as long as other nations remained armed.

The Yugoslav news agency declared last night that the total of refugees fleeing from Greece had passed the 20,000 mark.

Tanjug, Yugoslav press agency, quoted a Salonkia newspaper as declaring that more than 600 persons had been killed in Greece.

GREEKS ACCUSED ANEW BY SLAVS

London, July 11 (A. P.).—A Yugoslav Telegraph Agency dispatch from Belgrade said today the Yugoslav Ministry of Information had issued a statement charging that more than 20,000 refugees from Greek terrorism have sought protection in Yugoslavia.

The dispatch said the statement was issued in reply to a denial by the Greek press undersecretary of charges by Marshal Tito of a reign of terror against Slavs in Greek territory.

"The statement reaffirms the fact," said the telegraph agency, "that groups of refugees from the part of Macedonia under Greek sovereignty are escaping daily across the frontier into Yugoslavia, many of them beaten up and all fleeing from an organized terror and leaving behind their devastated homes."

Turks Dissociate Russ Pact, Straits

London, July 11 (AP)—The Turkish Foreign Minister, Hassan Saka, said today that revision of the Turko-Soviet friendship treaty and the future administration of the Dardanelles were questions which must be treated separately.

Although refusing to discuss proposals reportedly submitted to the Turkish Government by Russia for revision of the Russian pact, Saka told a press conference that questions of frontier revision and territorial concessions have not arisen.

Concerning the Dardanelles, he said that because the straits are now regulated by the Montreux Convention of 1936, any modification of their administration must be determined by international agreement, adding there was "no conceivable juridical basis for settlement by bilateral agreement between any two powers."

Territorial integrity and free and unconditional self-determination are the basic conditions for future relations between the U.S.S.R. and Turkey, said Saka, who conferred earlier in the day with the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden.

Berlin-Paris-London Air Route Planned

London, July 11 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the Air Transport Command disclosed today that the ATC is planning regular air service between Berlin, Paris and London.

Inauguration of the flights is awaiting completion of repairs to Tempelhof Airdrome, which has been taken over by the United States occupation troops in Berlin, the spokesman declared.

BRITISH DENY HARMONY ON AUSTRIA OCCUPATION

LONDON, July 11—(AP) A British Foreign Office spokesman described today as "entirely untrue" a published report that complete agreement had been reached among the Allies on the occupation of Austria.

The question is still before the European Advisory commission, he said.

The chief difficulty blocking final agreement, it was understood, is the question of sub-dividing Vienna.

JUL 12 1945

750,000 Britons For Jobs This Year

London, July 11 (A. P.).—A Ministry of Labor prediction that despite gradual demobilization not more than 750,000 new workers would become available to civilian industries this year drew expressions of alarm today from London newspapers.

LAST OF U.S. EIGHTH BOMBERS HEAD HOME

AIR TRANSPORT COMMANDER BASE, Wales, July 11. — (AP) The last of a once mighty fleet of Britain-based U. S. Eighth Airforce bombers stared homeward today at the rate of one every 20 minutes.

An official tabulation disclosed that 2,110 four-engined bombers carrying 41,500 Eighth AAF personnel had been re-deployed to the United States.

Altogether, more than 60,000 troops, or the equivalent of four infantry divisions, have flown home since the third week in May, with 20,000 more due to go this month.

EIRE CALLED A REPUBLIC

JUL 12 1945

De Valera Says So; British Term It Dominion

Dublin, July 11. (AP)—Premier Eamon de Valera today declared that Eire is a republic, but refused to elaborate on his assertion. The British Government takes the position that Eire is a dominion.

The opposition leader, James Dillon, a persistent critic of de Valera's policies, asked the Prime Minister at a session of the Dail whether the country was a republic or not, adding, "nobody seems to know."

"It's a republic," de Valera replied.

"This is a republic," Dillon commented, "that's the greatest news I've heard for a long time. Now we know where we are and the League of Nations at San Francisco knows. Can anybody tell me when did this happen?"

'You'll Hear . . . Later'

"You'll hear about it later," de Valera answered, closing the argument.

Eire itself by an act of the Dail has authorized the King of England to act for it in the international field 'so long as Eire is associated with . . . Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand and South Africa and so long as the King is recognized by those nations as a symbol of their co-operation and continues to act on behalf of each of those nations . . . for the purposes of appointment of diplomatic and consular representatives and the conclusion of international agreements."

No Constitutional Mention

Eire's Constitution of 1937 does not include the term "republic," although it provides all the machinery for one. Neither does the constitution mention the King in connection with internal affairs of state.

The constitution declares that Eire's national territory consists of the whole island of Ireland, its islands and territorial seas. The British position is that Eire does not include Northern Ireland but only the southern counties formerly known as the Irish Free State.

A Joke?

De Valera's statement created a sensation in Dublin. The newspapers gave it prominent display but appeared to be unable to assess its meaning.

The *Irish Independent*, under a headline "Mystery of the Republic," commented: "If de Valera were noted for a sense of humor the people naturally would take his statement for a joke . . . The thing could be very amusing if it did not makes the Irish people look so ridiculous."

It is generally expected that de Valera will provide further explanation when Parliament meets again Thursday.

Churchill And French To Confer, Report Says

St. Jean de Luz, France, July 11 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, vacationing at this picturesque little Basque seaport, is expected to have an informal diplomatic conference with French officials possibly tomorrow.

The Prime Minister took advantage today of the first excellent weather since he arrived to go sailing and spent most of the afternoon painting from the deck of the small sardine fishing vessel.

His daughter, Mary, spent the

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day beside the Bay of Biscay as usual in a red bathing suit.

Mrs. Churchill, although suffering from an infected toe and a broken tooth, both incurred during her vacation, spent the morning walking around the grounds of their chateau.

A Churchill aide said he probably would go directly to the Potsdam conference of the Big Three while his family returned to London.

How Allies Bridge Atlantic.

London, July 11 (A. P.).—The Allies have bridged the Atlantic with the greatest air-sea rescue system ever devised in dispatching planes and men home from Europe. Many of the men and machines are headed straight for

Half a Million U. S. Troops Have Left European Theater

JUL 12 1945

Paris, July 11 (A. P.).—Redeployment of American battle veterans of the European theater of operations passed the 500,000 mark today just sixty days after the program to get them home and to the Pacific started.

The 500,000th soldier to leave Europe was Pfc. John S. Pinney of Toledo, Ohio, a former member of Company K, Thirty-eighth Regiment, Second Infantry Division. He boarded the converted freighter, Marine Angel, at Le Havre.

disposition of American divisions in the process of redeployment is as follows:

2d Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30. The rest now shipping and all expected to clear port by July 12.

4th Infantry—On the high seas.

5th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30. The main body shipping today and tomorrow.

8th Infantry—On the high seas.

13th Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30; rest now there for July shipment.

20th Armored—Advance units in Le Havre; rest coming to port for shipment this month.

28th Infantry—Advance units to sail from Le Havre July 12. Main body at Reims assembly area.

30th Infantry—Advance body left for Le Havre today and remainder at Reims assembly area.

44th—Entire division still in United Kingdom awaiting reshipment.

87th Infantry—On the high seas.

104th Infantry—Bulk of division at home; the rest on the high seas.

the Pac

The U... States, Great Britain and Brazil have marked two direct paths across the ocean with chains of ships, stationed like beacons to guide planes along the way and help any which may be forced down.

Brig.-Gen. Earl S. Hoag, commander of the European division of the United States Air Transport Command, described the mass movement of men and machines today as the "greatest aerial elevator of all times." Of 4,157 Flying Fortresses, Liberators, two-engined bombers and transports starting across the Atlantic, only two have been lost without trace.

60,000 Flown Home Up to Now.

More than 60,000 troops have been flown home since April 20. Another 20,000 will fly home this month, most of them battle veterans with enough points for discharge, or specialists en route to the Pacific. In August 30,000 will fly home.

The Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth air forces are moving en masse. Many bombers which survived rough raids over Germany are headed for Japan. Although combat veterans, flying long water stretches usually is new to bomber pilots. They are given brief instructions in celestial navigation, and the chains of ships stand out as traffic signals along the way. Naval men say the ships have been important psychologically.

Much of the air-sea rescue system still is secret. The number of ships cannot be disclosed but a third are British, a seventh Brazilian and the rest are American. The Brazilian cruiser Bahia sank last week while on air-sea duty, presumably after hitting a floating mine. In mapping the routes and allowing them to be made public, officials displayed contempt for any attempt of Jap submarines to venture into the Atlantic.

The Two Air Routes.

Two evacuation routes have been marked. The northern passage begins at the British Isles and passes through Iceland or the Azores to Newfoundland. The southern route starts at Marseilles, carries to Casablanca across the hump of Africa over Ascension Island to Natal, Brazil. It swings through the Caribbean to the United States.

Ships standing watch have a tedious job, broken only by exchange signals and greetings to the homing air crews. Unlike the old anchored weather stations along the United States Atlantic Coast, naval ships in the trans-Atlantic chains move over a small area on patrol. They keep in constant touch with planes overhead, giving weather instruction or sounding alerts.

Long range land planes such as the American Catalinas and British Sunderlands stand ready on both sides of the Atlantic and on islands in between to speed to the scene of any crash.

Naval and Air Force officials said the idea of a "trans-Atlantic chain" of ships would not be very practical in peacetime because of expense. The safety element already is high in regular commercial ocean flights, they said. The present redeployment requires special precautions, however, because the majority of planes involved are fighting craft rather than transports, and the type of flying is strange to pilots whose training has been for combat.

FRENCH HONOR U.S. OFFICERS

Large Group Of High-Ranking Americans Decorated

Paris, July 11 (AP)—A large group of high-ranking American officers were decorated by the French today in the courtyard of the historic Invalides, built by Napoleon as a home for his disabled soldiers.

Amid the clash of cymbals and the roll of drums, the American officers lined up in three long rows facing a battalion of French infantry decked out in brilliant blue and red parade uniforms.

Among those presented with the Legion of Honor, grade of commander, were:

Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, of Junction City, Kan., United States Army communications zone commander in the European Theater of Operations.

Maj. Gen. John T. Lewis, of Rockford, Ill., chief of the supreme Allied headquarters mission to France.

The Legion of Honor, grade of officer, was presented to:

Maj. Gen. Emil Rheinhardt, of Detroit, commander of the 69th Infantry Division.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Smith, of Tucson, Ariz., military attaché of the American Embassy.

Maj. Gen. Ray W. Barker, of Rochester, N.Y., chief of staff G-1, supreme Allied headquarters.

Maj. Gen. William S. Rumbourh, of Lynchburg, Va., of the European theater of operations headquarters.

Maj. Gen. Henry B. Sayler, of Huntington, Ind., of the European theater of operations headquarters.

Maj. Gen. Frank S. Ross, of El Paso, Texas, of the European theater of operations headquarters.

Maj. Gen. Francis M. Lanahan, Jr., of Trenton, N.J., chief of the signal division of supreme Allied headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Harold F. Loomis, of Rockville, Conn., of supreme Allied headquarters.

Col. James N. Franey, of Philadelphia, of the European theater of operations headquarters.

Maj. Gen. C. I. Moore, of Harrisonburg, Va.

Maj. Gen. Royal B. Lord, of Washington.

Grade Of Cavalier

Those presented with the Legion of Honor, grade of cavalier, included:

Brig. Gen. Gordon C. Hollar, of Sioux City, Iowa.

Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, of Washington.

Brig. Gen. Carl R. Gray, of St. Paul.

Brig. Gen. Ralph B. Lovett, of Rockwell, Okla. (not in postal guide).

Brig. Gen. Frank A. Allen, of Washington.

Brig. Gen. Arthur S. Nevins, of Washington.

Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Davis, of Central, S.C.

Brig. Gen. Pleas B. Rogers, of Austin, Texas.

Brig. Gen. Crare H. Armstrong, of Albert Lea, Minn.

Brig. Gen. George A. Davis, of Boston.

Brig. Gen. Robert V. Maraist, of St. Martinville, La.

Brig. Gen. Harold Jackson, of Danville, Ill.

FRENCH HAW HAW SENTENCED TO DIE

Paris, July 11 (A. P.).—A four-man jury of the Paris Court of Justice tonight convicted Paul Ferdonnet of treason and sentenced him to death for having broadcast Nazi propaganda over the Stuttgart radio.

Defense counsel filed an appeal. If that is rejected Ferdonnet's only recourse would be to ask clemency from Gen. de Gaulle.

The alleged "French Lord Haw Haw," correspondent and author of a pro-German and anti-Semitic book, had lived in Germany since 1927 and is married to the daughter of a Berlin journalist.

He was equipped with papers identifying him as a Belgian refugee, on the strength of which he had opened a canteen, when French troops arrested him at Tuttlingen on June 4. His attorney said he would deny broadcasting for the Germans.

Meanwhile, the State prosecutor indicated the treason trial of Marshal Petain was expected to open between July 19 and 24 and would last about two weeks. More than 200 foreign correspondents and 100 French newspapermen have applied for seats. The Attorney-General issued a summons yesterday for all witnesses in the trial and ordered lodgings in the courthouse for the 89-year-old former Vichy Chief of State.

14-year-old Boy Hitch-hiked Through War

Paris, July 11 (A. P.).—Fourteen-year-old Freddie Pets, who thumbed his way across Europe through five years of war, is now trying to get back to the United States the same way—but wearing an American Army uniform which is his only suit of clothes.

The stocky little four-footer is togged out in a battlejacket and light field trousers and sports an airborne patch, glider pilot's wings and a European Theater ribbon with three battle stars. He has been mascot and general handyman for the First Armored Division in Italy, the Tenth Armored Division in Germany and the Sixty-fifth Infantry in Austria.

At Linz, according to Freddie, his claim to American citizenship was checked. The Red Cross brought him to Lyons and then to Paris, where he nas been adopted by the 436th Troop Carrier Group in hopes of a ride back home.

Freddie's father was a trapeze performer who traveled in a tent circuit in New York and Massachusetts and was killed in a fall during a performance in 1936. Freddie then went with his mother to her native Switzerland, where she died in an automobile accident when Freddie was 7 years old.

Since then he has "just traveled about." He has been in Spain, Germany, Italy, France, Austria and Hungary. Through most of the German occupation he was in Hungary and Austria.

"No one cared if I had a passport," Freddie explains. "I was just a little boy in dirty clothes. If they asked me questions I ran away."

He doesn't know of any relatives.

Petain Trial To Open July 23

Paris, July 11 (AP)—Attorney General Andre Mornet said tonight that July 23 had been accepted by both the prosecution and defense as the date for the opening of the trial of Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain.

JUL 12 1945

ALLIED GENERALS TAKE OVER TASK OF RULING BERLIN

Lochner

BERLIN, July 11—(AP) Four generals upon whom devolves the task of governing the defeated German Reich's bomb-cratered capital today constituted themselves Berlin's "Kommandantur" and announced they would take over the city at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Their names soon will be household words in Berlin—Col. Gen. Alexander V. Gorbatov of Russia, Maj. Gen. Gloyd L. Parks of the U. S., Maj. Gen. L. O. Lyne of Britain, and Maj. Gen. Geoffrey de Beauchesne of France.

In what Lyne, as spokesman for the "Kommandantur" or commandery, described as an "atmosphere of "great friendliness," the four met in Gorbatov's headquarters in Berlin's veterinary college only a short distance from Hitler's ruined chancellery. The Soviets had raised the banners of the four victorious nations in the huge building's courtyard, leaving a large red and gold star hammer and sickle atop the building to indicate this was Russian occupied territory.

The conferees sat at a T-formed table with Gorbatov at top. He will head the "Kommandantur" at first, after which other members will rotate on a 15-day basis.

Lyne admitted great difficulties lie ahead, but said 17 subcommittees of experts were working out details and added "I cannot believe there is any problem which cannot be solved."

For the present, each Allied occupied sector will be responsible for supplying its troops as well as civilians, but there will be interchange and possibly a pooling of commodities to insure unified supply and distribution. French officials and troops are continuing to live as guests in the British sector, meanwhile studying their occupation tasks.

Lyne said proclamations will be issued tomorrow to Berliners informing them that in broad outline the set-up hitherto designed by the Russians will be continued and advising them the "Kommandantur" now is the supreme governing body which will direct the Berlin mayor and the city council what to do.

ALLIES IN HARMONY IN BERLIN MEETING

Berlin, July 11 (A. P.).—The four-Power authority for governing Berlin agreed unanimously on all points discussed at its first meeting today "in an atmosphere of great friendliness," the British representative, Major-Gen. L. O. Lyne, said. Col.-Gen. Alexander V. Gorbatov, commandant of the Russian occupation zone, presided.

Meeting with Gorbatov were Major-Gen. Floyd L. Parks, commander of the American zone in Berlin, representing the United States; Gen. Lyne and the French representative, Major-Gen. Geoffrey de Beauchesen.

The session was held at the former Tieraerztliche Hochschule or veterinary college at 58 Luisenstrasse, northern extension of the Wilhelmstrasse, and located in the Russian zone of occupation.

HAS NO WORD OF GOERING KIN

Wife Thinks Husband Was Taken to Moscow.

Berlin, July 11 (A. P.).—Mrs. Herbert Goering said today she felt convinced that her husband, who is a cousin of Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering had been taken to Moscow as a specialist, but explained her information was based only on hearsay.

For many years Herbert Goering was the right hand man of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Minister of Economics, and later became a liaison man of the Vereingite Stahlwerke steel trust to the gigantic Hermann Goering Werke, Nazidom's principal heavy industry concern.

Mrs. Goering said her husband was arrested by the Russians on May 3 and was permitted to see her every second day. She said he told her that the Russians wanted him to co-operate in post-war reconstruction, but the final decision depended upon the arrival of some one from Moscow.

She said the Russians came to their home again on May 8 without her husband and that she had not seen him since.

Told of New Hearing.

Toward the end of May, she said, her husband sent word to her that he had been subjected to another hearing, as a result of which the Soviets were anxious to have him work for them in Moscow. Mrs. Goering said she later heard from a friend that "he had been flown to Vienna and thence to Moscow."

Herbert Goering and his wife were arrested by the Gestapo on August 30, 1944, for alleged defeatism as an aftermath of the attempt on Hitler's life.

They had separate cells in the Albrechtstrasse Gestapo headquarters, but after Mrs. Goering was released September 11, 1944, they were permitted to communicate by letter once a week and she was allowed to take food there for her husband. He was not released until April 4, 1945. She was rearrested last March 15 and held until April 21.

Alcohol Kills 3 G. Is

BERLIN, July 11 (AP).—Three American soldiers have died and two others suffered permanent impairment of vision after drinking alcohol obtained from unauthorized channels in Berlin, officials disclosed today. Troops of the United States 2d Armored Division were instructed not to buy alcoholic beverages from private vendors, but to wait until unit commanders obtained supplies from distilleries authorized by the Allied Military Government.

Reich Has Freedom Of Speech Even If Not Freedom Of Press

Munich, July 11 (AP)—Freedom o fthe press has not been restored to Germany, but the Germans certainly have been allowed freedom of expression.

The press department of the American Military Government in Bavaria has a staff of German newspaper men circulating among the population, gathering items of interest. Frequently they have written bold criticism of the Russians and even the Americans.

These releases have been passed on to Allied correspondents with the notation: "Attached was written by a German newspaperman working under supervision of the press, radio and public relations officer of Bavaria. It is not to be construed as an official release."

Movie Star Speaks Out

A recent sample was an interview in which the German movie star, Hans Albers, was quoted as saying:

"I am still a proud German and abhor those who crawl around the Americans tryying to get in their good graces. I hate National Socialism, but as it seems there never was a Nazi German, I don't want to be classed among those who run to the Americans professing their innocence.

"The Americans have disappointed me. They continually reiterated on teh radio and in the press that National Socialism must be wiped out. I would gladly have offered my services for this work, but one fears there are worse rascals still around and one just can't believe anything.

Not All Strong Enough

"If the Americans are not more friendly, we will all become Bolsheviks. One shouldn't keep on telling us that we are all to blame. Not every German was strong enough to end up as a corpse in a concentration camp. I don't think an American would have acted more heroic under the same circumstances."

Officers explained that the idea of such a release is to obtain a candid cross-section of German public opinion.

RUSSIA PLANNING CARS FOR PEOPLE

Moscow, July 11 (A. P.).—Pravda announced today that the Soviet Union is preparing to launch a grandiose program of automobile manufacture under which new factories will turn out cars and trucks, old factories will be rebuilt and every branch of the automotive industry will be expanded on a broad scale. New plants will be opened at Dniepropetrovsk, Kutais, Ulyanosk and other cities, the announcement said.

The big Stalin plant in Moscow is turning out cars and trucks which were described as the last word in contemporary automobile construction. Such expansion indicates that cars may be on their way to the Russian people for private use. Very few individuals own cars.

Red Flyers Train in Germany

MOSCOW, July 11 (AP).—A dispatch to the Soviet Army organ "Red Star" from "an airdrome in Germany" said today that Red Army flyers were undergoing combat training there under conditions approximately those of actual battle. Said to be part of a large-scale Red Army battle-training program, the practice was described as arousing great interest among Soviet airmen and "bringing them big benefits."

Balkan Air Force Disbands

Flyers From Seven Nations Made Spectacular Missions

ROME, July 11 (AP).—The Balkan Air Force, which accomplished some of the most spectacular missions of the war, has been disbanded, an order of the day from Air Marshal Sir Guy Garrod, the commander, disclosed today. The Balkan Air Force is composed of flyers from Great Britain, the United States, Russia, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia and Italy.

The flyers dropped arms and supplies to Partisans in Warsaw, central France and the Balkans and evacuated many hundreds of Allied wounded and civilians from Partisan territory. It battered enemy strongholds repeatedly in Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania.

VAL D'AOSTA AUTONOMY

Italian Cabinet Grants New Status to Border Area

ROME, July 11 (AP)—The Italian Cabinet today granted "local autonomy" to the Val d'Aosta region of northwestern Italy in the first step of a move apparently intended to meet French, Yugoslav and Austrian territorial demands at the peace conference.

The Val d'Aosta region along the French frontier was occupied briefly after V-E Day by French troops, who later withdrew.

The Cabinet announcement said all "foreign-origin" persons residing in Italian territory would have complete economic, commercial and educational equality.

Nisei Regiment Assigned

442d Infantry Outfit to Become Part of Strategic Reserve

ROME, July 11 (AP).—The United States 442d Infantry Regiment, composed of Americans and Japanese descent who fought with distinction in Italy and France, will become part of the strategic reserve when it returns to the United States, Army headquarters announced today.

The announcement was made to correct a previous report that the 442d, which will be one of the last American units to leave the Mediterranean theater, would become part of the tactical reserve for the Pacific war. (The tactical reserve is held in close support for combat duty.)

ROME, July 11 (AP)—Three United States Army divisions—the Thirty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Eighty-eighth—which fought in the United States Fifth Army in Italy have been cited by the French Government "in recognition of feats of arms by these great units during the Italian campaign." The citations, signed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, carry with them the award of the Croix de Guerre with palm.

DUCE'S WIFE CALLS HIM 'INTELLIGENT'

Says He Was One Of Brainiest Men Who Ever Lived

New York, July 11 (AP)—Donna Rachele Mussolini, widow of the late Italian dictator, was quoted in a broadcast from Rome tonight as declaring that her husband was "one of the most intelligent men who ever lived."

Clete Roberts, Rome correspondent of the American Broadcasting Company, said Signora Mussolini told him in an interview at an internment camp about 60 miles from Rome that Mussolini has been treated unjustly.

"They blame him for everything," Roberts quoted her as saying. "The blame should be placed on other people, from Badoglio to the King."

Has Started A Book

Signora Mussolini said she has started to write a book, the story of her life with Mussolini. "After living with him for 36 years I know him very well," Roberts said she told him. "Only I can write the book."

The correspondent said the dictator's widow, as she started to leave the room after the interview, turned back and shouted: "Mussolini was a very intelligent man. Some day you will realize it."

Roberts said Signora Mussolini's eyes flashed when he asked her about Claretta Petacci, Mussolini's mistress who was executed with him.

"They have done well to hang her," she shouted, pounding the table.

'I Was The Only One'

Still pounding the table, she told Roberts: "Mussolini never had anything to do with any woman. He never let them have any influence over him. All that propaganda they put out just to ruin him. . . . I was the only one he thought anything of and I was the only woman who thought something of him."

Signora Mussolini said she had been with her husband in northern Italy only eight days before he was captured by partisans. She said he talked with her by telephone only six or seven hours before he was shot in the back in Milan, telling her to try to get to Switzerland but if she had any trouble with the guards to give herself up to American military authorities.

She was picked up later in the same region where Mussolini was captured, near Lake Como, and was brought to an internment camp by British authorities. Roberts said the British do not regard her as a very important enemy. They are holding her only in protective custody, along with two of her children, 16-year-old Anna Maria and 17-year-old Romano.

Say Frank Stole Czech's Cash

Prague Papers Accuse Nazi Chief Now Held by Americans

PRAGUE, July 11 (AP).—Prague newspapers published documents today indicating that Karl Hermann Frank, rated by the Czechoslovaks as the No. 1 living war criminal, took personal possession of most of the Czech National Bank's free currency before he attempted to escape. The money has been recovered.

Frank, Hitler's minister for the protectorate, is in American custody, but may be extradited for trial here.

Frank was said to have mailed the bundle of money with a letter to an International Red Cross official then in Prague, asking him to safeguard it. Instead, the official returned the money to the government, the newspapers said.

14 Young Werewolves Arrested By Czechs

Prague, July 11 (AP)—Czech security police have arrested fourteen young Germans in the border towns of Broumov and Falknov, charging the young men boasted they were members of the Nazi Werewolves underground organization.

The police found light machine guns and other weapons in their possession.

Police said the youths testified at a hearing that they had been trained in sabotage methods in small groups in Germany and predicted the Werewolves would undertake widespread activity.

DENIES LEOPOLD SUMMONS REGENT

Brussels, July 11 (A. P.).—It was announced today on good authority and then denied that King Leopold had summoned his brother, Regent Prince Charles, to his Bavarian villa at Salzburg.

The denial was issued in the name of the Government by Adolphe van Glabbeke, Minister of the Interior, after Brussels newspapers had carried an official Belgian News Agency report of plans for Prince Charles to depart tomorrow. However, the belief prevailed in some well-posted quarters that Charles would go to see his brother and that the denial was issued because the Government did not want to publicize the fact.

The report that Charles and Robert Gillon, president of the Senate, and Franz van Caufelaert president of the Chamber of Deputies, would visit the King had created the impression that Leopold had reached a final decision on whether to abdicate.

Van Glabbeke's statement did not deny that the heads of the two parliamentary chambers had been summoned to the King's villa.

Plan to Rid Spain of Nazis.

Madrid, July 11 (A. P.).—Well informed sources said today Allied authorities were drafting a plan to send home most Germans now in Spain, before the end of summer if possible. The plan would affect about 10,000 Germans.

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NEW RULE IN JERUSALEM

British Appoint Temporary Body to Replace Council

JERUSALEM, July 11 (AP)—The appointment of a temporary commission of five British officials to head Jerusalem's administration in place of the Municipal Council, which has been reduced to less than a quorum through resignations, was announced today by the Palestine High Commission.

The commission also announced that as a result of the breakdown of Jerusalem's municipal administration Chief Justice Sir William Fitzgerald would study the situation and make recommendations for a new organization. The Government proposed last March 21 that the Municipal Councilors rotate the Mayoralty among Christians, Moslems and Jews, but none of the three groups accepted the proposal.

Former Postmaster General G. H. Webster was named chairman of the temporary commission.

British Report Two Slain in Levant

Beirut, July 11, (A. P.).—A British announcement today said that two civilians were killed and three were wounded Monday evening in a shooting affray at the town of Banias, on the Lebanon-Palestine border. The British said the French fired on the town for twenty minutes with rifles, machine guns and mortars, then stopped upon representations of the police commandant. British armored cars were sent to the scene.

Iran to Buy 815 U. S. Vehicles

Tehran, July 11 (A. P.).—The Iranian Cabinet has approved the purchase of 815 American trucks and motor cars now being used by the United States forces in Iran for a total of $800,000. The action was taken on July 7.

Some Broadcasters Banned In Australia

Melbourne, Australia, July 11 (AP)—Postmaster General Cameron said today that a number of persons had been banned from broadcasting for a period up to three months for being associated with selecting, passing and rendering objectionable matter on the radio.

This is the first time penalties have been imposed under the broadcasting act, which gives the minister powers to determine the standard of broadcasts.

Fifth Former U. S. Airfield Is Recaptured by Chinese

JUL 12 1945

Troops Push to Within 15 Miles of Another Abandoned Base.

Moose

CHUNGKING, July 11 — (AP) Chinese troops, driving 32 miles in three days, have recaptured a fifth abandoned U. S. air base and pushed to within less than 15 miles of Kahnsien, site of still another major American airfield lost to the enemy, the Chinese high command announced today.

This offensive, striking toward Kahnsien from the southwest, overran Sincheng—where the U. S. 14th air force abandoned a base last Jan. 29—and then drove on 17 miles and recaptured Nankang, 15 miles from Kahnsien, on Tuesday afternoon, the high command said.

Japanese in Flight

It declared the Japanese were fleeing toward Kahnsien, 240 miles north of Hong Kong, with the Chinese in pursuit.

Sincheng, fifth base to be liberated, is 32 miles from Kahnsien. It was retaken Monday. The Chinese on Saturday captured Tayu, 47 miles southwest of Kahnsien, and in three days have driven 32 miles up the Kwantung-Kiangsi highway toward Kahnsien, by Chinese account. The fall of Tayu had isolated the city.

Other Chinese troops are fighting six miles east of Kahnsien, headquarters here said, while the Japanese are sending two columns north and northwest of Kahnsien. One of these is 12 1-2 miles northwest of Kahnsien. The other struck out north of the city toward Suichwan, and was engaged by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces, the Chinese said.

The high command also belatedly announced that Chinese forces on July 3 captured a point only four and one-half miles west of Shaoyang (Paoking), site of a seventh air base given up by the Americans last year. Shaoyang is 225 miles northwest of Kahnsien, and guards the western approaches to the prime rail junction of Hengyang.

Besides Sincheng, the other recaptured American air bases are Suichwan, Yungning (Nanning), Liuchow and Tanchuk.

Other Chinese to the southwest in Kwangsi province captured Chungtu, 30 miles northeast of Liuchow, and about 60 miles southwest of Kweilin, where Maj.-Gen. Claire L. Chennault once had a bomber base. Chungtu was captured at 11 p.m. Monday, a Chinese communique said.

On the West (Si) river front southeast of Liuchow, Chinese troops pushing eastward along the river are advancing upon the once-thriving former river treaty port of Wuchow on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, the Chungking bulletin said.

Nip Contract Lines

It did not state how far the Chinese were from Wuchow, the funnel through which the Japanese invaded Kwangsi from Kwangtung last year. The Japanese in this area have been contracting their lines in the direction of Canton, 110 miles east of Wuchow.

An American communique announced that "for the first time in months, 14th air force fliers encountered air opposition when a mission of P-38s was attacked by four Japanese fighters at Linh Cam, southwest of Vinh in French Indo-China, yesterday. One enemy plane was damaged."

Fighter planes, supporting the Chinese push on Kahnsien, damaged 25 buildings and destroyed one in that city, the communique said. Other missions wrecked two warehouses near Wuchang on the Yangtze river, and destroyed 13 and damaged 10 more river craft in the Hengyang area. In Indo-China, B-25s hit railroad shops north of Hanoi. All the U. S. planes returned.

In Kunming, General Chennault declared in an interview that the Japanese "are in pretty bad shape and getting in worse shape daily. They are not in shape to fight a long continued war."

The 14th air force commander said "there is always the possibility the Japs will surrender, but in my opinion the chances are better than 50-50 that they will not." If the Allies exploit their advantages, he added, "I don't think it is necessary to fight two more years to lick the Japs."

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CHINESE RETAKE U. S. AIR BASE

Sincheng Is Fifth Field Recovered From Foe.

Moose

Chungking, July 11 (A. P.).—Chinese forces have recaptured the former American air base of Sincheng in Kiangsi province and are advancing northward toward another former air base at Kahnsien, 210 miles northeast of Canton, the Chinese High Command announced today.

Chinese troops also recaptured Nankang on the Kiangsi-Kwangtung highway, fifteen miles southwest of Kahnsien, and were pursuing Japs retreating toward the former American air base city, the Chinese said.

Sincheng was the fifth former American air base to be recovered in the new Chinese drive. It was abandoned by Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault on January 29. Other liberated air bases are those at Suichwan, Yungning (Nanning), Liuchow and Tanchung.

In Kwangsi province, meanwhile, Chinese troops, driving on the former American air base at Kweilin, have captured Chungtu, thirty miles northeast of Liuchow on the Liuchow-Kweilin highway, the Chinese said. Other Chinese forces 130 miles to the southeast struck eastward from recently liberated Tengyun and advanced toward the important inland port of Wuchow, forty miles to the east on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, through which the Japs funneled their invasion forces from Kwangtung to Kwangsi last year.

The enemy was cleared from Chungtu, the Chinese said, and in the Tengyun area the Japs were carrying out a strategic contraction of their lines in the direction of Canton, a little more than 110 miles southwest of Wuchow.

Counter-attacking Jap troops in Kiangsi province struck northwestward from a point twelve and one-half miles northwest of Kanhsien, the Chinese said, while another enemy column pushed northward from Kanhsien along the highway leading to the recovered air base city of Suichwan, and were engaged by the Chinese.

Kanhsien, which used to be the seat of the model southern Kiangsi district administered by the Generalissimo's elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo, was completely cut off by Chinese severance of communications with Kukong, on the Canton-Hankow railroad 125 miles north of Canton.

The High Command belatedly announced that Chinese troops on July 1 captured a point four and one-half miles west of another former American air base, Paoching, which guards the western approaches to the vital rail junction city of Hengyang.

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Jap Air Force Stirs In Indo-China

Chungking, July 11 (A. P.).—For the first time in months Japan's battered Southeast Asia air force has put up air opposition to American planes, Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters reported today. A mission of United States Fourteenth Air Force P-38 fighters was attacked by four Jap fighters yesterday at Linh Cam, southwest of Vinh in French Indo-China. One enemy plane was damaged, Wedemeyer's communique said.

CHENNAULT SEES JAPS FIGHTING ON

Kunming, China, July 11 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Claire L. Chennault told a press conference yesterday: "There is always the possibility the Japs will surrender, but in my opinion the chances are better than 50-50 they will not."

Asked for comment on a recently published remark by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell that the war might last another two years, the United States Fourteenth Air Force commander said that if the Allies exploited their advantages, "I don't think it is necessary to fight two more years to lick the Japs. They are in pretty bad shape and getting in worse shape daily. They are not in shape to fight a long continued war."

The Japanese have been moving planes from the home islands to Manchuria since the heavy American raids on Japan, Gen. Chennault said.

BRITISH WIPE OUT JAP STRONGPOINT ON SITTANG RIVER

Kelly

CALCUTTA, July 11—(AP) British troops have wiped out a Japanese strongpoint in the lower Sittang river area of Burma, and have repulsed two enemy attacks near Toungoo, 100 miles to the north, the Southeast Asia command announced today.

The Japanese still are moving troops westward toward the lower Sittang bend in apparent efforts to ease the plight of trapped enemy forces attempting to cross the river farther upstream and escape eastward toward Thailand, headquarters said.

The destroyed enemy stronghold was on the railway between Abya and Nyaungkashe, 25 miles northeast of Pegu. The British only yesterday announced their withdrawal from Nyaungkashe.

British mortars broke up the two enemy charges against positions on the Toungoo-Maachi road, and Japanese casualties were believed heavy, a communique said.

Some 120 miles fartehr north of Toungoo, British forces which captured Heho on the Thazi-Taunggyi road made contact with the enemy seven miles of Heho, the bulletin added.

Liberators of the air command yesterday bombed the Bankok railway stations in Thailand, headquarters said, gutting repair sheds and damaging many warehouses. Spitfires raked Japanese positions in the Sittang river bend, and other planes attacked Japanese troops northwest and southeast of Toungoo.

(In London, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Slim, commander of the British 14th army in Burma, declared at a homecoming celebration that his army had advanced 1,500 miles in six months, but he warned that victory in the Far East "requires an effort not less than that needed to defeat Germany."

JUL 12 1945

BRITISH ROUT JAPS IN 7-MILE DRIVE

Calcutta, July 11 (A. P.).—British forces pursuing Japanese fleeing eastward toward Thailand in the area about ninety miles southeast of Mandalay have advanced seven miles in the rough country between Thazi and Taunggyi and established contact with the enemy east of Heho, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters said today.

Some 120 miles to the south, Japanese troops attacked British mortar fire which caused heavy casualties.

Some 7,000 enemy troops are believed to be trying to make their way eastward in the region between the Heho and Toungoo combat areas.

Farther south, in the Sittang River Bend area seventy miles northeast of Rangoon, the Japanese continued to hold several villages, including Nyaungkashe, from which the British withdrawal under fire was reported yesterday, and Myitkyo. However, an enemy strongpoint of light machine guns in the Nyaungkashe area was destroyed.

SEEKS OPERATION IN U. S.

South African Asks Ship Space for Son With Throat Ailment

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Thursday, July 12 (AP)—The father of a dying 5-year-old boy appealed to the South African Minister of Transport today for space on a ship to take his son to America for a delicate throat operation.

A shipping jam has delayed the departure of little Weymouth Pedlar, son of a Kingwilliamstown planter, who is slowly wasting away in a hospital here.

The boy's only breath for months has come through tubes inserted in his windpipe after his larynx closed following operations to remove growths from his vocal cords. Doctors say that the operation to correct his condition cannot be performed here, and that Dr. Chevalier Jackson of Philadelphia is the only man in the world who can save him.

Sympathizers here and in Kingwilliamstown have raised most of the $4,000 needed to send Weymouth to America, but so far his father has not been able to obtain passage on a ship.

U-Boat Mystery Remains Unsolved

Buenos Aires, July 11 (AP)—The mystery of where the Nazi U-boat 530 spent her time cruising between V-E day and her surrender here yesterday remained unsolved tonight, but the Argentine Navy Ministry declared the submarine had nothing to do with the sinking of the Brazilian cruiser Bahia.

The Bahia sank in the South Atlantic five days ago, apparently after striking a mine. Navy authorities pointed out the submarine could not have navigated within that time the distance from the scene of the sinking to Mar-Del-Plata, where Nazi Commander Otto Wermoutt surrendered his craft and 54 crewmen.

Argentine inspectors said the U-boat was undamaged and carried no munitions. Her fuel supply was nearly exhausted and her crew had gone hungry during the weeks Wermoutt sought a refuge.

4 U. S. SAILORS LOST ON BRAZILIAN SHIP

Recife, Brazil, July 11 (A. P.).—Four United States Navy sound technicians were among the missing aboard the Brazilian cruiser Bahia, which went down a week ago today in a series of explosions near the middle of the south Atlantic.

The missing men of the United States Navy are Emmette Peter Bale, William Joseph Eustau, Andrew Jackson Pendelton and Frank Benjamin Sparks (home addresses unavailable).

The loss of the 3,150-ton cruiser was the greatest disaster in Brazilian naval history. Of its 366 officers and men, only thirty-one had been landed here. Thirteen rescued men died en route to Recife.

The ship, apparently the victim of a floating mine, sank within three minutes after the first explosion.

Buenos Aires, July 11 (A. P.).—The Navy Ministry asserted today that the German U-boat 530 which surrendered yesterday at Mar Del Plata carried no munitions, Nazi politicians or military officials and had landed no such individuals before entering the Argentine submarine base. The Ministry said also that it had established that the U-530 was not responsible for the sinking of the Bahia.

JUL 12 1945

Padilla Out As Mexico's Foreign Office Chief

Mexico City, July 11 (AP)—Ezequiel Padilla said tonight that he had resigned as Foreign Secretary of Mexico. He hold a press conference that he would remain home and rest for a period and that his future plans would be decided later.

Padilla indicated that recent criticisms of Mexico's foreign policy under his direction were the chief cause of his resignation and said he wished his supporters to cease conducting a presidential campaign in his favor.

Padilla held the Foreign Office portfolio for four years and seven months. Under Secretary Manuel Tello will be acting secretary pending appointment of a successor.

Padilla did not elaborate on the attacks against his foreign policy, but it has frequently been criticized as being too friendly to the United States.

PADILLA RESIGNS POST IN MEXICAN CABINET

MEXICO CITY, July 11—(AP) Ultimas Noticias says today that Ezequiel Padilla has resigned as Foreign Secretary, and that President Manuel Avila Camacho has accepted the resignation.

Padilla has said that he would decide soon whether or not he would be a candidate for president of Mexico.

It also has been suggested that he might become Mexico's representative in the United Nations Security league.

Balloon Explodes Over Mexico

QUERETARO, Mexico, July 11 (AP).—State government officials said today they had been advised that a strange cigar-shaped balloor. exploded late yesterday shortly after passing over Cadereyta de Montes, fifty-five miles northeast of here, at a considerable height. Queretaro military authorities have ordered an investigation to determine if possible whether the balloon was of Japanese origin.

TRUMAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON THE AUGUSTA

Works With Byrnes and Leahy on Documents for Several Hours.

NO PLAN FOR FRENCH VISIT

Trip to London After Meeting With Churchill and Stalin Is Still Tentative.

Aboard Cruiser Augusta, July 11, (A. P.).—President Truman began whipping into final form today a mass of data he will present to the Big Three meeting at Potsdam next week.

He called Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Admiral William D. Leahy into the Augusta's admiral's cabin, where former President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill held most of their Atlantic Charter conferences in the ominous days of 1941. There, for several hours, the three, assisted by diplomatic and military experts, worked over an accumulation of documents.

Plans for a visit to London after the meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill still are tentative. The President has no plans at all for visiting France.

Accompanying the Augusta, a battle-tested veteran, is the equally famous cruiser, the Philadelphia, which acted as Gen. George S. Patton's mobile artillery support when he moved from Palermo into Messina to end the Sicilian campaign. She shot up bridges, knocked down planes and even took out enemy tanks with her big guns. The Augusta served as the flagship of Rear Admiral Alan Kirk's Normandy task force on D day.

Meets Sailor Cousin.

Strolling around her decks yesterday, the President came across a third cousin, Lawrence Truman, Owensboro, Ky., fire control man, second class, who introduced himself and established their kinship. The President invited the sailor up to his cabin for another talk this afternoon.

It was disclosed today that several British men of war will form an escort for the American ships when they reach the British Isles and remain with them until the President arrives at a northern European port from which he will fly to the conference scene in the big C-54 plane which he likes to call "the Sacred Cow."

The Augusta, moving northward now, is running into steadily cooler weather. The President put on a fall suit for his 6 A. M. stroll and topped it with a salt-and-pepper hat.

He is going into the conference without prior consultation with Churchill, apparently with a view to assuring the Russians he has no intention of making any independent agreements, even of a tentative nature.

Landing Place Still Secret.

Correspondents aboard the Augusta still are not permitted to disclose the President's disembarkation port or the time of his likely arrival there.

In October, 1942, the Augusta set out for Casablanca carrying the flag of Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, who was in command of Moroccan invasion forces. When an armistice was arranged with the French, the Augusta was the first ship to enter Casablanca harbor. She had Gen. Omar N. Bradley aboard when she headed for the invasion beaches of Normandy.

The Augusta picked up President Roosevelt in Buzzard's Bay from the Mayflower when he journeyed to meet Prime Minister Churchill off Newfoundland for the start of the Atlantic Charter parleys.

After witnessing gunnery practice yesterday, the President visited the deck in the afternoon to watch shuffleboard play. Later he attended a movie.

JUL 12 1945

TRUMAN TO AVOID PRE-PARLEY TALKS

President Seeks to Assure Stalin No Independent Pacts Planned.

ABOARD CRUISER AUGUSTA WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, July 11—(AP) President Truman intends to go into the Big Three meeting in Berlin next week without talking before hand with Prime Minister Churchill.

The idea apparently is to assure Premier Stalin that the American President has no thought of making any independent agreements, even of a tentative nature.

(This word was in conflict with Spanish radio reports that Mr. Truman may arrive "at any moment" at the little French town of St. Jean de Luz, where Mr. Churchill is vacationing near the Spanish border.)

Landing Port Secret

It still is not permitted to say where or when Mr. Truman will disembark from the Augusta. But it was disclosed that British men of war will escort Mr. Truman's two-cruiser force from the British Isles to a northern European port.

From this port, it was said, Mr. Truman will be flown to the Potsdam meeting with Messrs. Churchill and Stalin. The plane in which he will make the journey is the big C-54 transport plane variously known as the "Flying White House" or "The Sacred Cow."

In preparation for that meeting, the President called in Secretary of State Byrnes, Admiral William D. Leahy and experts on Europe. They were gathered for hours today in the Augusta's admiral's cabin.

It was in this setting that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in 1941, when they formulated the Atlantic charter principles.

The Augusta, which left Newport News, Va., Saturday, is now running into cooler weather as it plows northward. Up early as usual this morning, Mr. Truman strolled about the ship at 6 o'clock, wearing a brown fall suit and jaunty gray cap.

Meets Third Cousin

Yesterday, fire controlman 2-c Lawrence Truman of Owensboro, Ky., introduced himself to the President and established their relationship as third cousins. Lawrence got an invitation to the President's cabin.

Mr. Truman is having the opportunity of learning at close range the history of some of the ships of the great fleet he commands as commander in chief of the Army and Navy.

The Augusta was the first ship to enter Casablanca harbor in the 1942 invasion of North Africa. She was the flagship of Rear Admiral Alan Kirk's Normandy task force on D-Day, carrying General Omar N. Bradley at the time.

Along with the Augusta on this journey is the cruiser Philadelphia, which shot up bridges, knocked down planes and even blasted enemy tanks when General George S. Patton made his drive up the northern coast of Sicily from Palermo to Messina.

JUL 12 1945

Truman Is Urged to Act On Palestine at Parley

Appeal Sent by Representative Before President Sailed

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—President Truman has been urged by Representative James C. Auchincloss, Republican, of New Jersey, to seek solution of the Palestine question at the forthcoming meeting of the Big Three.

Representative Auchincloss said he wrote the President, now en route to the meeting, but received no reply before Mr. Truman's departure.

Asking Mr. Truman to take up the Palestine problem with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, the Congressman wrote: "The San Francisco Conference has resulted in a long step toward establishing international peace and understanding, but as yet no workable and acceptable solution of the settlement of Palestine by the Jews has even been proposed."

He said the American people favor the establishment "of a Jewish home in Palestine," in accordance with the Balfour Declaration, and declared "it is high time" that their will be consummated.

A year or more ago many Congressmen urged this policy, said Representative Auchincloss, but they "were necessarily restrained because of the statement of the authorities that serious military and diplomatic questions were involved."

"A lot of water has passed over the dam since then and now is the time to grapple with the problem and solve it. Further delay would be too late."

CHARTER'S FOES AIR THEIR VIEWS IN SHORT TALKS

First Witness, a Woman, Is Led From Stand Shouting for Revolution.

CULBERTSON GIVES OWN PLAN

DuBois Calls Race Clause Weak —Several Protest Speed of Senate Hearings.

Washington, July 10 (A. P.).—Opponents of the United Nations Charter trooped before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today as Chairman Connally expressed confidence that any restrictive amendments would be beaten down.

The first opposition witness, Mrs. Agnes Waters of Washington, D. C., was escorted from the committee table by policemen when she attempted to continue after her allotted time had expired.

"What we need is a good old-fashioned American revolution," Mrs. Waters shouted as she left.

Mrs. Waters, a familiar figure at congressional committee hearings, said she represented the National Blue Star Mothers. She denounced the charter as an "international fraud."

Other opposition witnesses included Mrs. Cecil Broy of Arlington, Va., representing Americans United, Inc., who said the charter will lead to "empire rule," and the Rev. J. Paul Cotton of Cleveland, representing the World Peace Forum, who declared there was "something sinister" in the speed of Senate action on the

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pact.

Culbertson for Arms Cut.

Ely Culbertson, bridge expert, submitted a statement declaring that the only effective way to prevent aggrssion is to establish a worldwide limitation on heavy armament, and an international police force.

Connally held a watch on each witness to make sure every one got his fifteen minutes, but no more.

One of the opponents, David Darrin, was questioned by the chairman about his designation as representing the United Nations of Earth, Associated. Darrin said there wasn't any such organization, he simply used the name and it didn't have any members.

"That is a rather unique situation," commented Connally. "You are, for the purposes of this hearing, the whole United Nations of Earth Association."

Said Senator Barkley (D.-Ky.): "There is no reason why a man can't associate with himself."

Sees Perpetual War in Pact.

Darrin said the charter would lead to "perpetual war." He said he had bundles of exhibits pointing out what he thought was wrong with it but wouldn't submit them unless Connally guaranteed they'd go into the record. The chairman said they might be "too ponderous" so Darrin walked off with them. As he left the stand, Connally said:

"Thank you, Mr. Darrin. I hope you'll report to the association."

Mrs. Grace Keefe of Chicago, representing the Women's League for Political Education, said she wondered whether it was "decent" to "rush this charter through the Senate" in the absence from the country of many members of the armed forces. She said the charter in effect "is an instrument insuring our involvement in all future wars."

W. E. B. DuBois, an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the charter is "contradictory" in its pledges of race equality. He urged clarification through a Senate reservation. He contended that the United States delegation to the San Francisco conference "aligned itself repeatedly with the great colonial powers."

Libby Fears for Neutrals.

Frederick J. Libby, representing the National Council for the Prevention of War, testified that the San Francisco Charter "wipes out" the right of neutral nations "to stay out of other people's wars." He added: "The present charter seems to me to be an attempt to combine a military alliance of three rival imperialist Powers and an international organization that claims to be on the basis of the soverign equality of the member states. It is my conviction that these two ideas can no more mix than oil and water."

Mrs. C. P. Baldwin, who said she was a grandmother representing herself and the other women, told the committee that if the Senate ratifies the charter it will be "signing away America's sovereign rights."

"American women do not intend to send their sons to fight another war not of their making," she declared. "Under this charter we delegate to five men, not chosen by the people, not known to us and whom we may not trust, the power to take us into war."

Mrs. E. F. Johnson of New York city, who said she represented the public, questioned the constitutionality of the charter.

ARMY IS CRITICIZED ON SLOW RELEASE OF 7,000 DOCTORS

JUL 12 1945

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (AP) Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.) accused the Army today of taking "a leisurely attitude" toward releasing doctors who he said are urgently needed to minister to civilians.

Other members of a military affairs—sub-committee also complained that the Army has a surplus of doctors and that it should speed up their return to regular practice.

Brig. Gen. Robert W. Berry, representing the War department, disclosed plans to release 7,000 doctors by next May but he insisted, under committee prodding, that he was unable to guarantee earlier demobilization of all of them.

Some sort of priority might be worked out to hasten their return from Europe, he said, pledging to "do all we can to get them out as soon as possible."

He cautioned, however, that a tremendous logistics problem is involved in the transfer of troops to the Pacific and said the Army has "to keep the pressure on Japan."

Johnson, demanding the "prompt release of these 7,000 doctors," declared that "the leisurely attitude of the Army toward this problem is something that this committee ought not to accept lying down."

While Berry denied that the Army's approach was "leisurely," Johnson said that was "the right word" and complained that "nothing has happened" since V-E day to bring about the doctors' release.

Senator Downey (D.-Calif.), committee chairman and sponsor of the probe of comparative Army and civilian medical services, said testimony that "the Army is way overstaffed with doctors in Europe" will be presented later.

He asserted that medical service for civilians is "totally inadequate" that doctors in civilian practice are "suffering from fatigue and strain" and that people are dying because of inability to obtain doctors.

Testimony at the hearing brought out that the Army, Navy and Veterans Administration now have about 60,000 doctors compared to 74,000 in active civilian practice.

General Berry said that on June 27 the War department radioed the commanders in the European and Mediterranean theaters suggesting they could spare some doctors in view of the "reduced load" after V-E day.

The commander of the European theater, he said, replied in effect that he could see no "possibility of giving us these additional people immediately." Berry added, however, "we are not going to accept that as a final reply."

Transport Dickerson Lost

Had to Be Scuttled Off Okinawa After Blows by Jap Bombers.

JUL 12 1945

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—The Navy today told how three Japanese fighter-bombers damaged the transport Dickerson so badly off Okinawa on April 2 that she had to be sunk the next day.

Loss of the 25-year-old Dickerson, with fifty-one killed or missing and fifteen wounded, had been announced previously. The craft, a high-speed converted destroyer, carried a crew of approximately 150. Among the men lost were the Dickerson's captain, Lieut. Commander Ralph E. Lounsbury of Seattle, and the executive officer, Lieut. Alexander G. McEwen of Duluth, Minn.

The trio of two-engined Jap planes attacked at 6:30 P. M. and within two and one-half hours the Dickerson was a charred, useless hull. While one of the enemy planes loosed its bombs from overhead, another sped on from the stern, clipped the No. 1 stack, tore a gaping hole in the No. 2 stack and crashed into the bridge, killing all the men in the forecastle and knocking out the forward guns.

"The ship was ruptured in several places, the bridge was destroyed and serious fires spread," the Navy said. "Gas and flames quickly swept the bridge and well deck, causing explosions from the ready ammunition boxes."

Officer Blown to Deck.

Lieut. (j. g.) James D. Ebert, a gunnery officer on the flying bridge, was blown to the deck—a quirk that saved his life. Elbert, a resident of Charleroi, Pa., and two fire controlmen went over the side of the ship and were picked up later by a destroyer transport. Lieut. (j. g.) Lafayette G. Howard Jr., engineering officer of Gasconade, Mo., was below in an engine room at the time of the crash and to him "it felt like we had hit bottom."

While the Dickerson was still moving at a ten-knot speed, Fireman 1/C William F. King of Royal Oak, Mich., single-handedly launched a lifeboat from a broken davit, a task that ordinarily would require five or six men. When the Dickerson finally stopped dead in the water the order to abandon ship was given.

The Dickerson was towed to Kerama, where an inspection showed she was beyond salvage, the Navy said. The following morning guns of other ships sent her to the bottom.

The Dickerson was built at the New York Ship Building Company yards in Camden, N. J., and was commissioned September 3, 1919.

Stassen Doubts Japanese Will Be Beaten Soon

On Way to Rejoin Staff of Halsey, He Warns Home Front of Long, Hard Job

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11 (AP).—Navy Commander Harold E. Stassen, a veteran of war and of world efforts to prevent it, said today Japan probably would not be defeated without a long, bitter struggle, and asked the home front not to let up in backing the fighting men.

The thirty-eight-year-old former Republican Governor of Minnesota, on his way to rejoin the staff of Admiral William F. Halsey's Tokyo-smashing 3d Fleet, expressed confidence at a press conference that the "superb forces" battling Japan, augmented by man power from the European theater, would win final victory.

Warns Against Let-Down

"But any let-down on the home front costs lives on the fighting front," he said. "Any delay in ship repairs, in turning out supplies like rockets, in transport of new divisions—all this means that at a crucial time there will be deficiences."

Commander Stassen, a member of the United States delegation to the recent United Nations Conference here, saw a "definite possibility" of unanimous ratification of the world peace charter by the United States Senate.

He warned, however, that the war with Japan may not end as soon as some predict.

"I think we have to count on a long and bitter fight before the war is concluded," he said. "The only thing that would stop it would be unconditional surrender. That would be the wisest thing they (the Japanese) could do."

Japanese Outfoxed

Commander Stassen, who has seen the Japanese suicide pilots in action, feels certain Admiral Halsey's 3d Fleet will overcome the Kamikazes "with a minimum of casualties." After all, he added, American forces have been outfighting and outfoxing the Japanese for three years.

Admiral Halsey's "dirty trick department" probably cooked up some aspects of the latest 3d Fleet slap at Tokyo, Commander Stassen said. Commander Stassen is a member of the department.

As assistant chief of staff to Admiral Halsey, Commander Stassen is among the exclusive group of planners who delight in outguessing the Japanese—like steaming through a Pacific typhoon to deliver a surprise blow at the enemy.

FOOD SHORTAGES MAY LAST 2 YEARS

JUL 12 1945

'America Can't Feed World,' Anderson Says in Speech.

NEW YORK, July 11—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said today that food shortages in the United States "could easily last from one to two years after the end of the Japanese war."

"We would be short of some foods—such as sugar, fats and oils—even if the war ended tomorrow," he said at a press conference.

Anderson said earlier in a speech before the Advertising Federation of America that "America can't feed the world," and added:

"We've got to make that clear and positive from the outset, or we are inviting an awful lot of misunderstanding, trouble and ill-will. Even if we were to ship across the oceans every pound of food we produce, we couldn't feed the world."

END OF RATIONING OF CARS FORECAST

WPB Co-Ordinator Believes Step Likely By January

Washington, July 11 (AP)—The likelihood of increased passenger-car production quotas this year and an end of automobile rationing by January was held out by the War Production Board today.

Industry executives at a closed "working meeting" with governmental officials were told also that the WPB would decide "within a few weeks" whether to give automobile manufacturers permission to start a multi-million dollar factory-expansion program.

The automobile-industry advisory committee, made up of presidents and executives of the ten companies now re-entering production, requested that they be authorized immediately to expand and build new plants for full postwar output of 4,000,000 cars or more a year.

Need Of Early Action Seen

Henry P. Nelson, WPB co-ordinator of automotive reconversion, acknowledged that action must be taken "some time this summer" to insure full postwar employment.

He asked the industry to submit estimated cost and location of the proposed new plants and branch factories, but said no priority aid would be granted if approval is given. The industry now has priority help for "bottleneck" construction required to produce only two million cars a year, half the prewar rate of output.

By the first of next year, production should reach a level at which rationing to essential drivers can be eliminated, Nelson told a news conference, after the session with the industry committee.

Prospect For Materials

Although he prefaced the news conference with an apology that it might contain no news, Nelson reported these developments of prime interest to automotive centers.

1. That the WPB will relax its controls over all the materials—except five particularly critical ones—used in making passenger cars. The five excepted items, in order of importance, are tin, cadmium, antimony, burlap and chromic acid.

2. That the ceilings on passenger-car output—about 245,000 in the next six months and about 450,000 in the first quarter of 1946—will be increased as soon as materials loosen up. "We expect the next 60 days to make a great change in the materials picture," he added.

Question Of New-Car Prices

3. That the industry spokesmen declared it was "high time something is done" about fixing prices on new cars, and that James Brownlee, deputy OPA administrator, has made arrangements to see each management individually, starting next week, to arrive at new price levels.

4. That some companies are complaining of inability to get bottleneck machine tools and plant equipment for resumed production with their AA-3 priority rating. Nelson said the WPB would not raise the priority but would give individual help to any company which ran into a genuine equipment problem.

Elliott Roosevelt Loan Studied

Investigators of Internal Revenue Bureau Explore Its Angles, Doughton Says.

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—Representative Doughton (D.-N. C.) said today that "further angles" in the financial dealings of Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt and John Hartford are being "explored in several parts of the country."

The House Ways and Means Committee chairman issued a formal statement after the Bureau of Internal Revenue had given the committee, behind closed doors, a partial report on its investigations.

The committeemen declined to disclose any of the information in this preliminary statement by the bureau.

The investigation was ordered by Doughton on reports that Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, loaned Roosevelt, second son of the late President, $200,000 and reported $196,000 of it as a bad debt deduction in his 1942 income tax return.

In his formal statement Doughton said the bureau advised that "the Hartford-Roosevelt tax matter is still under intensive investigation."

Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), senior Republican on the Ways and Means Committee, said: "There is no disposition on the part of the Ways and Means Committee to act as a prosecutor. We just want to make sure that Government revenues are protected."

Doughton's statement said:

"Officials of the Bureau of Internal Revenue appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this forenoon, at the request of Chairman Doughton.

"They advised that the Hartford-Roosevelt tax matter is still under intensive investigation. It was pointed out that certain phases of this investigation have been completed, but that there are further angles yet to be explored in several parts of the country.

"Bureau officials further advised that statements are now in the process of being taken from the principals concerned in this matter, and that a complete report on the Hartford loan will be submitted as soon as possible.

"It will possibly be some days before the bureau is ready to submit its findings to the committee."

Senator Urges GlobalNetwork For U. S. News

JUL 12 1945

McFarland Says System Is Needed to Help Achieve World Press Freedom

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat, of Arizona, called today for an independent, world-wide American communications system as an implement toward achievement of world freedom of the press.

Such a system also is necessary if American commerce and business are not to operate at a disadvantage in the post-war world, the Senator said in a statement.

Senator McFarland, a member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, recently visited Europe with Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana, and Thomas E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana, to study communications. The survey, he said confirmed his opinion that "there can be no adequate freedom of news in the world without an effectively unified American communications system."

"I am a firm believer in the creed so ably expressed by Mr. Kent Cooper, of The Associated Press; Mr. Hugh Baillie, of The United Press, and numerous outstanding newspaper publishers that freedom of news—the right to send news everywhere and the right to pick up news everywhere without artificial restraints — would be one of the greatest deterrents to war," he stated.

"We shall not achieve that goal by declarations in peace treaties alone—it must be implemented by a vigorous and practical policy of establishment of a free, strong and independent American communications system operating all over the world."

Senator McFarland added that it appears clear that if such a system cannot be speedily established, other steps will have to be taken.

"It has been suggested, for example," he continued, "that the Army and Navy systems, now virtually world-girdling and unquestionably the finest in the world, be used at least temporarily as a basis for a world-wide system which would be under American control and operating for the best interests of American diplomatic, commercial and strategic needs. Advocates of such a proposal point out that it is an operating system now and that some means should be devised whereby it could be operated commercially in the post-war world."

Regarding the great networks of communications and transport systems which she has thrown up over the world, America should "exercise immediately a fair, equitable but hard-headed diplomatic policy for our own advantage," Senator McFarland argued.

"To lose all that, either by yielding our hard-won rights or giving it away or junking it, wouuld be a colossal blunder for our own interests and outrageously unfair to the taxpayers."

AIRCRAFT PLANT LAYOFFS ON GAIN

WASHINGTON, July 11.—(AP) Layoffs in the aircraft industry jumped from 14 workers per thousand in April to 51 in May, reflecting the end of the European war, the Labor department reported today.

The rate rose from 17 to 28 in the aircraft parts and engines industry.

A lay-off rate of 12 per one thousand was reported for all industries, the highest since June 1942.

Layoffs in munitions factories increased from 11 to 17 per one thousand. For the fifth consecutive month the highest rate was shown in the transportation equipment group, 36 per one thousand. Ship building which has been tapering off since January, still had a rate of 31.

The department said that for every 1,000 workers on factory payrolls in May, 47 quit, six were discharged, 12 laid off and four left to enter the armed services, for a rate of 69 per one thousand for all separations.

However, the department reported accession rate of 49 per one thousand for the month, which was slightly above April but almost 25 per cent below that of last year. The rise over April was ascribed as to increased employment in the non-munitions group.

"Workers laid off because of cutbacks in munitions production," the department said, "are creating a labor supply for civilian goods, industries which have suffered from a labor shortage since the war began.

BONUS IS STRIPPED FROM G.I. MEASURE

Liberalized Veterans' Bill of Rights Is Approved by House Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) The House Veterans committee approved a liberalized G. I. bill of rights today—but first stripped it of a bonus provision which would have given each veteran $1,040.

That proposal, sponsored by Committee Chairman Rankin (D-Miss) would have applied to every discharged veteran regardless of whether he has a job. Under the present bill unemployed veterans can get $20 a week assistance for one year.

Committee members offered no explanation for voting down the bonus plan. It can be brought up later as a separate measure.

Meanwhile, another committee-approved measure—to permit veterans to take jobs in "closed shops" without joining the union—prompted two controversies on the House floor.

Representative Green (D-Pa.) sharply criticized Rankin for "reporting the bill out without hearings or more consideration" and asked unanimous consent that it be sent back to the committee.

Rankin Blocks Move

Rankin blocked the move by objecting and told Green "any member present (at the committee meeting) could have demanded a roll call vote, but they didn't."

Green responded that "only 12 members were present, and I'm informed the vote was only four to three for the measure."

The other dispute occurred when Representative Celler (D-NY) declared that a veteran who sought to appear against the bill was "cuffed and taken into custody" in Rankin's office yesterday. Rankin shouted that the charge was a "deliberate attempt to smear me."

He denied the veteran was manhandled, but he did say an ex-serviceman caused such a commotion in his office that one of his stenographers called a policeman.

Today's bill broadening terms of the G. I. assistance act of last session would:

Liberalize loan provisions eliminating the present requirement that loan applications be approved by the Veterans Administration.

Permit veterans to take correspondence courses as well as regular college training.

Increase the subsistence allowance for schooling of veterans.

Rankin said he hopes to get the bill to the House floor next week.

CELLER AND RANKIN ROW OVER VETERAN

JUL 12 1945

Washington, July 11 (A. P.)—Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.), declared in the House today that an overseas veteran was mistreated yesterday when he sought a hearing before the House Veterans' Committee. Celler's accusation brought an immediate rejoinder from the committee's chairman, Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.), who jumped to his feet shouting that the statement was "false and slanderous . . . an attempt to smear and discredit me."

Celler, making a speech opposing a committee-approved bill to excuse veterans from union contracts in post-war jobs, identified the veteran as Reuben Schaefer of 4109 12th street, Long Island City, N. Y. He said that Schaefer, an honorably dscharged sergeant who served in North Africa, the Middle East and in Europe, went to the committee asking to be heard on the union bill. Instead, Celler declared, Schaefer was "cuffed around and taken into custody."

"No veteran was cuffed around in my office," shouted Rankin. He termed Celler's speech a "deliberate, false attack upon me." Rankin said that a veteran came to the committee room yesterday while the committee was in executive session. He said that the man demanded a hearing and after the committee meeting broke up: "He followed me into my office. He screamed and raised so much sand that one of the stenographers called a policeman and he was taken away."

JUL 12 1945

FEPC ACTION IS REVERSED

House Group Votes Funds For Agency Fought By South

Washington, July 11 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee about-faced today and recommended a $250,000 fund for continued and unrestricted operation of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

It did so at an afternoon session less than three hours after it had voted FEPC $250.000 to liquidate.

The latest action left both sides in the six-week fight over FEPC somewhat bewildered, and assured a record House vote tomorrow that may jar loose the $752,000,000 national war agencies supply bill that has been riding a parliamentary merry-go-round since June 1.

Funds Of 16 Agencies Tied Up

The deadlock has tied up funds for sixteen home-front war agencies, many of them facing payless pay days until it is broken. All are operating now under special legislation allowing them to incur obligations but spend no actual money.

The joy of Southern foes of FEPC over the committee's morning action quickly died down after the afternoon results were announced. Conversely, backers of FEPC who condemned the morning proceedings finished the day praising them.

"This is just what we wanted," commented Representative Marcantonio (Am. Lab., N.Y.) after the final session. "No amendment is necessary now. We have the votes to give effect to the committee's recommendation."

Burden Now On Opponents

Only a few hours earlier, Marcantonio assailed the committee action as "no compromise at all" and announced he would seek to amend it.

The burden of carrying an amendment now rests with FEPC's opponents. They indicated they would seek to eliminate the Appropriation Committee's final recommendation that the $250,000 fund be made available for normal FEPC functions until such time as Congress enacts specific legislation dealing with that agency. A measure to create a permanent FEPC is pending. Authorization for the present agency, created by executive order by President Roosevelt, expired June 30.

Wording Is Confusing

The wording of the recommendation approved this morning was confusing to some committee members, who sought a quick opinion from the Comptroller General. On the basis of that opinion the committee held a second meeting and made it clear that, although the fund was intended "for completely liquidating" the FEPC, it could be used for normal operations until the agency "is continued by an act of Congress."

The $250,000 recommended is the same amount voted by the Senate last month and is less than half the $599,000 in the FEPC's budget estimates for the fiscal year that started July 1. However, supporters of the agency said they were willing to accept the pared fund on the theory they later could obtain an additional allotment in a deficiency bill.

P.A.C. LISTS SIX ISSUES AS BASIS FOR LABOR FIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) The C. I. O. Political Action committee today chose six major legislative issues on which to wage a campaign in opposition to what it called the "forces of reaction."

It said these forces are sharpening their attacks against labor and the people generally.

C. I. O. President Philip Murray and C. I. O.-P. A. C. Chairman Sidney Hillman said after a meeting there is danger that these groups may try to prevent full implementation of the United Nations charter, oppose the Bretton Woods agreement and continue efforts to deprive the peoples of other nations "of their opportunity to enjoy economic and political democracy."

Emphasizing it will act as an "independent, non-partisan political force and never as an adjunct of any political party," the statement said the C. I. O.-P. A. C. will intensify its educational campaign to achieve:

1.—Wage adjustments to meet increased living costs.

2.—Amendment of the fair labor standards act to provide an immediate minimum wage of 65 cents an hour. This is now fixed at 40 cents.

3.—Legislation providing supplementary federal unemployment compensation benefits and extending such protection to federal and maritime workers and others not now covered.

4.—Adequate appropriation for the FEPC and making this agency per-

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manent.

5.—Enactment of the Murray-Patman full employment bill and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security measure.

6.—Prompt approval of the San Francisco charter and the Bretton Woods monetary agreement without reservations.

"The P. A. C. shall of course extend its full support to the efforts of President Truman and his administration to effectuate this program which was charted by President Roosevelt," said the Murray-Hillman statement.

DOOMED G. I.'S APPEAL FOR AID

Two Privates Sentenced in Chinese Woman's Death.

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—The War Department is investigating the case of two Army privates in China who have written home that they were condemned to die for the death of a Chinese woman.

The soldiers are Pvt. John V. Brennan, West Hartford, Conn., and Pvt. James Cooper, Norwood, Ohio. A letter from Brennan to an aunt telling of his court-martial was turned over to Senator McMahon (D.-Conn.), who asked Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson to investigate.

Cooper's case was turned over to the War Department June 16 and the department said Monday that "full information in reference to his court-martial is en route here by courier mail (carried by an officer) and should be received within the next few days." It was assumed that Brennan's report accompanied it.

McMahon said Brennan's letter related that he and Cooper mounted a water buffalo at a Chinese village "intending to take a ride and have a little fun." Chinese villagers tried to pull them from the animal's back and a 71-year-old woman succeeded in pulling Brennan off, McMahon said. Brennan fell on her and the woman died three hours later, the Senator said.

Brennan wrote that they were court-martialed late in May and sentenced to be shot. At their trial, McMahon quoted the soldier's letter as saying, two peasants testified that the soldiers beat and pummeled the villagers after they were pulled from the buffaloes. Cooper, it was learned, complained in two letters that he had no interpreter.

Since a review of court-martial death sentences in Washington is necessary, it was assumed here that the sentences have not been carried out.

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U. N. R. R. A. Plans to Buy 25,000 Trucks in U. S.

Vehicles Are To Be Used in Europe and China

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is trying to buy more than 25,000 motor trucks in this country before the end of the year.

The number probably will be increased by acquisitions from Army surpluses.

This was announced today by Roy F. Hendrickson, acting director of the U. N. R. R. A., who said most of the trucks will be used in the liberated nations of Europe which are receiving U. N. R. R. A. financial assistance—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania. Some will go to China where, he said, relief needs are increasingly urgent.

Mr. Hendrickson cited figures to show that the countries have lost most of their usual transport facilities, such as railways, coastal vessels and inland waterway craft.

The trucks, he said, are vital both to transport relief supplies inland from ports and to distribute to distressed areas food stocks being raised within the countries.

The U. N. R. R. A. "is hopeful," Mr. Hendrickson said, that an additional 3,700 trucks allocated to it in the United Kingdom actually may be acquired at an early date.

BAN RACE HORSES FROM RAILROADS

Transportation by Motor Carriers Also Prohibited by ODT.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—(AP) Horse racing suffered a new blow today as the government prohibited transportation of racing and show animals by railroad and common or contract truck carriers.

The effect is to confine the "sport of kings" to tracks now operating, except in cases where arrangements can be made to move the horses by means not falling under the ban.

The orders were issued by the Office of Defense Transportation and the Interstate Commerce Commission as a result of a wartime transportation crisis. The ban became effective at 6 p. m., eastern war time, today and will expire July 1, 1946, unless modified or lifted in the meantime.

Immediate reaction of racing officials was varied. Some felt that they could carry on without serious consequences while others said the orders would put them out of business.

The situation appeared to be that racing can continue indefinitely at tracks where horses are now quartered but that other tracks such as those in Florida and in New Orleans may be hit hard, if not shut down altogether.

May Use Own Trucks

The ODT explained that the ruling does not apply to privately-owned trucks, making it possible for owners to move horses from track to track in such vehicles.

Nor is there any provision prohibiting owners from attaching trailers to their automobiles and hauling their horses.

These conditions apparently will enable some shipment of horses, especially between tracks not too far apart, such as in New York state.

It was also explained that horses may be returned to home stables by rail or truck if the owners sign affidavits that they will not be raced or exhibited.

Col. J. Monroe Johnson, ODT director, said the restrictions prohibitions on the billion dollar sport which was completely shut down for four months, January through April, will make a considerable volume of equipment available for other transportation purposes.

ODT officials emphasized that "this is not a slap at racing," but merely a result of the mounting transportation emergency in which "every type of rolling stock in the country must be utilized."

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Brazil Moves A Mountain

WASHINGTON, (AP)—With American technical cooperation Brazil is moving a mountain of iron ore from the interior to the seacoast for shipment to the steel furnaces for Great Britain's war industry, says the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The scene of the effort is the Rio Doce Valley, a region with an incredibly rich and almost inexhaustible deposit of iron ore at one end, a small but adequate port at the other, and a 330-mile railroad connecting the two.

The ore is important to the United Nation's war effort for its amazingly high quality and its abundance. The highest possible yield of metallic iron from haematite ore is 70.4 per cent, and a considerable part of this Brazilian deposit has a content of 69.7 per cent. By comparision, the best-known U. S. ore—from the Lake Superior region—contains about 51 per cent. The Brazilian ore also has a phosphorous content averaging not more than one per cent—phenomenally low, says the OIA.

The source of this ore extends over an area five miles long and one mile wide. It includes four mountain peaks which are roughly estimated to contain a total of 300,000,000 tons of high grade, low phosphorous ore, plus almost limitless reserves of lower grades The part now being worked is Caue, about 4,600 feet high—surface mining which extends down the mountainside to about 3,500 feet.

The region, called Rio Doce (Sweet River) for its main stream, contains about 25,000 square miles. Other assets there in addition to iron are gold, manganese, bauxite, nickel, mica, rock crystal and semi-precious stones. Scores of waterfalls on the larger river have been surveyed to determine their adaptability for a development on the model of United States' TVA.

Itabira, the site of the mine, and Vitoria, the outlet on the coast, are on virtually the same latitude about 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro.

The job of harnessing this out-of-the-way component to the Allied war machine has devolved almost entirely on Brazilian and American officials and technicians, with the British furnishing the shipping and the market for the ore.

BOND DRIVE SET NEW HIGH MARK

JUL 12 1945

26 Billion Raised in Nation —Only E Loan Under Goal.

WASHINGTON, July 11 (A. P.).—The $26,313,000,000 Seventh War Loan has gone down in history as the biggest financing operation of any war. There will be another bond drive this year, starting perhaps in November.

Final figures were announced last night by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Although sales of E bonds fell $24,000,000 short of making the $4,000,000,000 quota, new records were set in each category. Here are the statistics:

Total sales, $26,313,000,000. Quota, $14,000,000,000. Previous record, $21,621,000,000 in the Sixth War Loan.

Individual sales, $8,681,000,000. Quota, $7,000,000,000. Previous record, $6,351,000,000 in the Fifth War Loan.

E bond sales, $3,976,000,000 (included in the individual total). Quota, $4,000,000,000. Previous record, $3,187,000,000 in the Fourth War Loan.

Corporate sales, $17,632,000,000. Quota, $7,000,000,000. Previous record $15,739,000,000.

The Wall Street Broker-Dealer Syndicate, composed of members of the Stock and Curb exchanges and other investment groups, sold bonds aggregating $1,192,627,328 in the Seventh War Loan drive, sufficient to purchase 1,988 Superfortresses. The syndicate had set as its quota one billion dollars, or enough to buy 1,600 B-29s. Leading the field of broker-dealers in the drive was Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, with 3,635 sales.

Heart Ills Rank First.

Heart diseases ranked first among the ten leading causes of death in Canada in 1940.

Raiser of Iwo Flag Gets Stamps Picturing Event

3c Issue Sets a Precedent by Portraying Living Persons

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—One of three survivors of the group of six men who raised the American flag on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, stood silently at brief ceremonies today which opened the sale of postage stamps depicting the event.

In a colorful ceremony, Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan presented the first sheet of the new green three-cent stamp, honoring th Marine Corps and bearing a reproduction of Associated Press photographer Joe Rosenthal's famous picture of the flag raising, to General A. A. Vandegrift, Marine Corps commandant.

Pharmacist's Mate First Class John Bradley, of Appleton, Wis., rose quietly from his seat as Mr. Hannegan lauded the courage of him and his five comrades.

Then, with only a "thank you," he stepped forward and accepted a sheet of the stamps.

Five Marine veterans of the Iwo Jima fighting, all now patients in the naval hospital here, were given first-day stamp covers.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, a former Assistant Postmaster General who first suggested that the Rosenthal picture be reproduced on a stamp, was given a sheet of the new stamps.

Mr. Hannegan said the stamp sets a precedent by portraying living persons. He added that "we honor the individuals here depicted, who by God's mercy still live among us. But they are not represented on this stamp as individuals. In the glorious tradition of the Marine Corps, they submerged their identities, giving themselves wholly to the United States of America."

The new stamp was sold only in Washington today. It will be placed on sale at other postoffices tomorrow.

BRIDES PROTEST P. W.'S' TRANSFER

San Francisco, July 11 (A. P.).—Three American girls, who secretly married Italian prisoners of war near here within the last month and a half, are indignant at the War Department over an abrupt separation from their husbands.

"It isn't fair," protested Mrs. Norma Scorza, 23, of San Francisco. "If the Army doesn't want the boys to get married, they shouldn't let them go out to dances and parties like they do. The fellows are young and good looking and of course they fall in love."

Their three Italian soldier husbands, who violated War Department regulations by marrying while they were stationed at Camp John Knight in Oakland, are en route to an Arizona prisoner of war camp.

They are Guiseppe Bertolotti, 24; Maurizio Scorza, 22, and Frederico Mazzonchini, 23. Antioch, Cal., Methodist Church records show that Bertolotti wed Mildred Circo, 26, of that city June 3, and that a double ceremony there June 17 united Scorza and Norma Romeo, 23, of San Francisco, and Mazzonchini and Virginia Panfili, 21, also of San Francisco. The three girls are cousins.

The brides said many Italians at Fort McDowell, Camp Knight and the Monterey camp had taken American wives. The trio's marital status was discovered when the men were picked up by Military Police for overstaying leaves.

3 PARATROOPERS DROWN IN GULF

Seven Others Missing After Test Jump Over Island Off Florida.

CAMP GORDON JOHNSTON, Fla., July 11—(AP) Three young paratroopers were drowned and seven are missing after a simulated combat jump today at Dog island in the Gulf of Mexico.

Five-mile-long Dog island is four miles off Carrabelle, Fla.

Names of the soldiers will be announced later by the public relations office at Fort Benning, Ga.

Paratroopers, students in advanced specialist training, were part of a group of 116 who flew from Fort Benning today to jump over the island. More than 1,000 paratroopers previously made the jump at Dog island as part of their preparatory training.

Eyewitnesses said several of the men, who jumped at 800 feet from troop carrier planes, landed in the water neighboring the island. Crash boats rescued several who missed the jump field.

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EIGHT STATES RECEIVE APOLOGIES FROM OWI

WASHINGTON, July 11 — (AP) The Office of War Information went into large scale distribution of regrets today, covering eight states with individual apologies for giving a false picture of them to Russia.

Director Elmer Davis wrote letters to each senator and representative from the Prairie and Mountain states concerned.

The letter said that the OWI publication "America Illustrated," distributed in Russia, erred regrettably in an article which stated that "industry is almost non-existent" in the region described.

The apology belt includes Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado and Utah.

IMPROVED FIRE BOMBS ROUT JAP COLUMNS

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) Improvised "bellytank" fire bombs dropped by 13th Air Force fighter planes helped drive the Japanese from the beaches during the landings on Borneo, a fighter group leader reported today.

Colonel Leo F. Dusard, Jr., 29, commander of the "Sunbusters" fighter group of the 13th, told a news conference the Japanese "just couldn't take it" from the fire bombs. In his opinion, the bombs will be "tremendously valuable" in any invasion of the Japanese homeland.

The bombs are made, he related, by filling a fighter plane's spare gasoline tank with a jellied gasoline mixture which on hitting the ground throws out a huge ball of fire covering an area 100 by 125 feet.

$25,000,000,000 in Treasury

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—For the first time in history, the cash balance of the Treasury is over $25,000,000,000. The daily Treasury statement issued today shows that on July 9 the balance on hand was $25,010,512,191. The high figure was caused by the Seventh War Loan drive. Only a month ago the balance was less than $10,000,000,000.

E. C. Moran Gets Labor Post.

Washington, July 11 (A. P.).—President Truman has appointed Edward C. Moran, former Representative from Maine, to be second assistant Secretary of Labor, the White House announced today.

NLRB ORDERS ELECTION

WASHINGTON, July 11—(AP) An election to determine a bargaining agent for employes at eight mills represented by the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers association was ordered today by the National Labor Relations board.

The balloting was ordered within 30 days from July 10 by employes of Gosnold Mills corporation, Hathaway Manufacturing company, Nashawena Mills, Naushon Mills, Inc., Nonquitt Mills, Pierce Brothers Limited, Soule Mill, Wamsutta Mill and Kilburn Mills.

The employes will vote to determine whether they wish to be represented by the United Textile Workers of America (A.F.L.), the Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.) or neither.

Destroyer to Honor Basilone

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—A destroyer named for Marine Sergeant John Basilone, of Raritan, N. J., Congressional Medal of Honor winner later killed on Iwo Jima, is scheduled to be launched late in the fall, and will be sponsored by the hero's widow, Sergeant Lena Mae Basilone, of the Marine Corps Women's Reserve.

U. S. Refuses to Clear Spain Steel Rail Order

Country Is Last on List for Hard-to-Get Supplies

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP).—Foreign Economic Administration officials said today Spain is at the end of the list of countries which may buy hard-to-get supplies in the United States.

The comment was made in partial explanation of an F. E. A. refusal to approve a 100,000-ton shipment of steel rails to Spain.

A United States exporter of steel inquired informally whether a formal request for approval of such a shipment had any chance of acceptance.

That was on June 15, officials said, and the steel company was told there was "not a chance" for approval. The explanation given is that the supply of rails is below the demand both in this country and abroad, and that American and Allied military and civilian requirements must be filled before those of neutrals.

This principle governs all exporting of short supply materials, it was said. Among the neutrals, officials added, Spain stands at the end of the list.

This policy does not hold on commodities which are in ample supply in this counthy, F. E. A. officials said, and Spain may purchase such supplies in the open market without special permission and ship them in its own vessels.

President Reveals His Favorite Songs

HOLLYWOOD, July 11 (AP).—Before departing on a United Service Organizations tour, Kay Kyser, band leader, asked the White House for President Truman's favorite songs with the view of playing them for troops overseas.

The President's favorites, as reported by William D. Hassett, Presidential secretary, are "Over There," "Pack Up Your Troubles," the Toreador song from "Carmen," the sextets from "Lucia" and "Floradora" and Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words."

De Gaulle's Son at Chapel Hill

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 11 (AP).—Thirty French Naval officers, including Lieutenant (j.g.) Philippe H. X. de Gaulle, twenty-three-year-old son of the French leader, General Charles de Gaulle, have reported to the Navy preflight school here for a four-weeks course of instruction in the preflight phase of the United States Naval Aviation Program. This is the second group of French officers to undergo training here, although French cadets have been receiving instruction at this pre-flight school since May, 1944. The first contingent of twenty-nine officers has just completed their training at Chapel Hill and has proceeded to the Naval Air Station, Memphis.

THEY SPOT MITSCHER

Hillsboro, Wis., July 11 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, the Navy's Task Force commander, had planned to slip into the town of his birth for an overnight visit with his mother and leave without any fanfare, but it appeared today that for once his strategy had failed.

Nearly every one knew Mitscher and his wife were due to arrive by automobile some time tomorrow, including a citizens' committee which was going ahead with plans to present the town's famous son with a gift. But the Admiral's mother, Mrs. Oscar A. Mitscher, insisted quietly but firmly that everything be kept as informal as her son intended his visit to be.

The committee was willing to go along with Mrs. Mitscher's request for no public demonstration, but members said they they thought the city would be remiss if it did not show its esteem by presenting the gift. They wouldn't say what it was to be.

Disabled Soldier Drivers To Get Ford Devices Free

By The Associated Press.

DETROIT, July 11—Henry Ford announced today that his company would provide free of cost special equipment to enable disabled soldiers to drive Ford-built automobiles.

"No man who lost a limb in the armed services of our country in this war," Mr. Ford said, "is going to have to pay anything extra to drive a Ford automobile. The least we can do for these men is to be sure that they get an even break with men who come back without major disabilities, and we do not want any profit incentive to enter into this picture."

The auto industry, through the Society of Automotive Engineers, recently developed appliances making it possible for men with amputations to drive automobiles. The work was undertaken at the request of the Surgeon General's office. Variations were developed to compensate for every known combination of amputations. The equipment can be installed in new or pre-war model cars.

Slain Hero's Mother Gets Medal of HonorPrivately

Mrs. Rose Agerholm 'Couldn't Stand Thought of Publicity'

RACINE, Wis., July 11 (AP).—The widowed mother of a marine hero killed in the battle of Saipan disclosed today that she had received the Congressional Medal of Honor over a week ago in the privacy of her own home because she couldn't bear the thought of a public presentation.

"I have had such a sorrow I just couldn't stand the thought of publicity, ceremonies or pictures," Mrs. Rose Agerholm, mother of Private First Class Harold Agerholm, told reporters.

"The admiral (Vice-Admiral Arthur S. Carpenter, commandant of the 9th Naval District, Great Lakes, Ill.) read the paper to me and handed me the star. It was very nice. If Harold had been here it would be different, we miss him so much."

34,000 SOLDIERS REACH NEW YORK ON 8 TRANSPORTS

NEW YORK, July 11 — (AP) More than 34,000 war-hardened troops — the largest number to return here in a single day—arrived today aboard eight transports.

Leading the flotilla were the former luxury liner Queen Mary with 14,747 passengers, and the West Point, the Navy's largest transport which carried 7,607 soldiers.

Navy planes, a blimp and a helicopter met the ships in the lower bay. A New York City fireboat sent up sprays of water in salute. Whistles and horn sounded a continuous din.

Aboard the West Point, in addition to the troops, were 33 Japanese diplomats taken into custody in Europe. In the group was Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese ambassador to Germany. They will be placed in quarantine and then interned.

Hanging over the starboard side of the vessel were banners of the 87th division, carrying the legend, "On to Tokyo,' and of the 347th infantry and the Fifth corps.

The Queen Mary carried 8,452 American troops, 88 American nurses, 11 Navy personnel, 10 American Red Cross officials, two American civilians and 33 British shipping officials in addition to 6,086 soldiers of the famed Canadian First army, 49 Canadian nurses and 16 women members of the Canadian army.

Approximately 4,000 of the Canadian troops have volunteered for Pacific duty. After 30-day furloughs they will return to the United States to form a new Canadian Sixth army which will serve under American leadership in the war against Japan.

Other ships arriving were the James Parker, carrying 3,011 members of the 22nd regiment of the Fourth division and the John Ericsson with 7,493 soldiers of the 414th and 415th infantry regiments.

Also the Andrew Hamilton with 359 men aboard; John Stevens, 368; Thomas Page, 363, and the Alfred Moore, 412.

Seven Transports Are Due Today

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP) Seven transports, bearing 5,360 U. S. troops, including the 12th Infantry regiment of the Fourth (Ivy) division, will arrive in New York tomorrow.

The 12th regiment will arrive on the transport Sea Bass, which is carrying 3,376 troops.

The other transports arriving are: A. P. Hill, carrying 359 reassignment troops; Jonathan Grout, bearing 361 casual troops, George W. Campbell, with 378 troops, including 53 liberated American war prisoners; Thomas Cresap, with 408 troops; William Cushing, with 361 troops of the Eighth Air Force, and Henry Middleton, with 387 rotational troops and liberated prisoners.

LATEST TROOP ARRIVALS

List of Army Units Which Returned to American Ports

By The Associated Press.

The following Army units arrived in the United States yesterday from Europe:

At New York

103d General Hospital.
Advance units of ten other general hospitals.
Eighth Air Force units
345th and 347th Regiments, 87th Division.
414th and 415th Regiments, 104th Division.
462d Ordnance Tire Repair Company.
440th, 446th, 458th, 466th, 467th and 491st Bombardment Groups.
Advance Detachment 624th Ordnance Base Automobile Battalion.
Headquarters and Headquarters Company of 1199th Engineer Base Depot.
374th, 379th, 376th, 377th, 378th and 379th Air Service Groups.
394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 417th, 418th, 419th 420th, 421st, 422d and 423d M. P. Gate Detachments.
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 87th Division Artillery, 87th CIC Detachment.
Headquarters and Headquarters Company and Headquarters Special Troops of 87th Division.
Headquarters and Headquarters Company 5th Corps with M. P. Platoon.
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery 5th Corps Artillery.
5th Engineer Special Brigade Headquarters.
205th CIC Detachment.
55th and 56th Order of Battle Teams.
169th, 170th and 171st Photo Interpreting Teams.
329th Medical Battalion.
804th Ordnance Light Maintenance Company.
104th Quartermaster Company.
104th Signal Company.
M. P. Platoon of 104th Division.
787th Tank Battalion.
47th Bomb Group.
84th and 86th Bomb Squadrons.
794th Air Materiel Squadron.
Part of 101st Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized.
781st Tank Battalion.
Headquarters and Headquarters Company 12th Armored Group.
22d Infantry Regiment, Fourth Division.

At Hampton Roads, Va.

781st and 787th Tank Battalions.
Elements of 22d Infantry Regiment.
Fourth Engineers Battalion.
Fourth Medical Battalion.
Fourth Signal Company.

At Newport News, Va.

Part of 8th Infantry Division.
13th Infantry Regiment.
373d Engineers Service Unit.

At Boston

121st Infantry Regiment, Eighth Infantry Division.
Elements of Headquarters and Headquarters Company, XVIII Corps (Airborne) and XVIII Airborne Corps Artillery.
Small Detachments of 95th General Service Regiment.
537th Field Artillery Battalion, 772d Tank Destroyer Battalion.
807th Tank Destroyer Battalion.
87th Chemical Mortar Battalion.
92d Chemical Mortar Battalion.
121st Evacuation Hospital.

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CHURCHILL
LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-NO. 10 DOWNING STREET ISSUED A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, TODAY TO SQUELCH RUMORS THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OR ONE OF HIS EMISSARIES INTENDED TO VISIT SPAIN AND SEE GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO.
THE COMMUNIQUE SAID: "A STATEMENT HAS APPEARED IN THE PRESS THAT MRS. CHURCHILL CROSSED THE SPANISH FRONTIER TO SAN SEBASTIAN ACCOMPANIED BY COL. (JULIO) ORTEGA (SPANISH COMMANDER). SUCH REPORTS ARE TOTALLY UNTRUE. NEITHER THE PRIME MINISTER NOR ANY OF THOSE WITH HIM HAS CROSSED THE SPANISH FRONTIER. TO DO SO.
THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. CHURCHILL ARE ON VACATION AT THE FRENCH TOWN OF ST. JEAN DE LUZ, NEAR THE SPANISH FRONTIER.
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LONDON JULY 11-(AP)-THE MADRID RADIO TODAY QUOTED REPORTS FROM HENDAYE, WHERE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL IS VACATIONING NEAR THE SPANISH BORDER, AS SAYING PRESIDENT TRUMAN MAY ARRIVE "AT ANY MOMENT."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID "A NUMBER OF MAGNIFICENT AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES" HAD RECENTLY MADE THEIR APPEARANCE AT HENDAYE.

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BY HELEN CAMP

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-ON SUNDAY--~~BASTILLE DAY IN FRANCE~~--"THE MOUSE" AND "THE CHICKEN" WILL RECEIVE RESISTANCE MEDALS FROM GEN. DE GAULLE FOR WORK AS WOMEN LEADERS IN THE UNDERGROUND.

BUT TODAY "THE MOUSE"--JACQUELINE LA FLEUR, WHOSE UNDERGROUND ACTIVITIES WHILE SECRETARY TO THE FRENCH POLICE CHIEF IN PARIS INCLUDED SENDING PLANS FOR V-1 BOMBS TO ENGLAND--WAS MORE EXCITED ABOUT HER FIRST VISIT TO ENGLAND IN MORE THAN FIVE YEARS.

THE LITTLE, DARK-HAIRED, 33-YEAR-OLD FRENCHWOMAN PROUDLY DISPLAYED ENGLISH ARMY BUTTONS WHICH SHE WORE ON HER COAT THROUGH THE OCCUPATION AND SAID SHE ALSO HAD CARRIED A HANDKERCHIEF WITH A UNION JACK MONOGRAM, A BRITISH SOLDIER GAVE HER THE BUTTONS IN 1939.

"I DROPPED THE HANDKERCHIEF IN FRONT OF A GERMAN OFFICER ONCE," SHE SAID, "BUT HE WAS SO SURPRISED I GOT AWAY BEFORE HE HAD TIME TO SAY ANYTHING."

SHE AND "THE CHICKEN"--LOUISE TEYSSANDIER, 55, MADE IMPRESSIONS OF AN OFFICIAL PASSPORT STAMP WITH DENTAL WAX AND SENT IT TO ENGLAND FOR FORGING IDENTITY PAPERS.

"THE MOUSE" GOT HER NICKNAME BECAUSE OF HER UNDERGROUND SIGNAL--SCRATCHING AT A DOOR OR WINDOW. "THE CHICKEN" WAS SO CALLED BECAUSE HER ANGORA SWEATER GAVE HER A FEATHERY APPEARANCE. BOTH REPORTED THEY HAD SOME CLOSE ESCAPES WHILE WORKING IN PARIS.

RQ1102AEW

JUL 12 1945

A114

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-RESPONSIBLE DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID DEFINITELY TODAY THAT THE FUTURE STATUS OF ITALY WOULD BE PLACED BEFORE THE BIG THREE FOR DETERMINATION.

THE DISCLOSURE FOLLOWED THE ACTION OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IN URGING THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN ADVOCATE THE ADMISSION OF ITALY INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.

A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE COMMENTATOR SIDESTEPPED PRESS CONFERENCE QUESTIONS AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WITHHOLDING OF PUBLICATION OF THE ITALIAN ARMISTICE TERMS.

N938AEW

A93

LONDON JULY 11-(AP)-A FLEET OF MORE THAN 200 BELGIAN FISHING CRAFT WHICH FLED THE GERMAN INVASION FIVE YEARS AGO FOR EXILE IN BRITAIN IS SAILING FOR HOME THIS WEEK, THE LONDON DAILY HERALD SAID TODAY.

KK820AEW

LONDON, JULY 11--(AP)--A POLISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS EXPERT, JAN DROHOJOWSKI, WHO HAS BEEN TAKING PART IN PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE TRANSFER OF POLISH STATE PROPERTY IN BRITAIN FROM THE LONDON ~~EMBRE~~ exile GOVERNMENT TO THE NEW POLISH ~~UNITY~~ ADMINISTRATION, HAS LEFT FOR WARSAW TO CONFER WITH MEMBERS OF THE NEW REGIME, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DROHOJOWSKI SERVED AS ADVISOR TO STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZK, FORMER PREMIER OF THE POLISH LONDON GOVERNMENT AND NOW A MEMBER OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION, DURING THE MOSCOW CONFERENCES WHICH ESTABLISHED THE PRESENT RECOGNIZED POLISH GOVERNMENT.

SINGLETON 01112 J0541A

LONDON, JULY 11-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT RUSSIA WILL BUILD THE WORLD'S LARGEST ARTIFICIAL LAKE ON THE ~~NEW~~ KURA RIVER IN THE SOVIET REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN WITH A DAM 248 FEET HIGH AND NEARLY A MILE LONG.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE LAKE WOULD ~~[illegible]~~ BE TWICE ~~[illegible]~~ AS LARGE AS THE WATER IMPOUNDED BEHIND BOULDER DAM, WHICH CONTAINS 32,359,000 ACRE FEET.

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"PREPARATORY WORK FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION WAS INTERRUPTED BY THE

WAR AND IS BEING RESUMED," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

JUL 12 1945

APL DOANES 0022S JB 1040PEW

EDITORS:
LONDON, INSERT POLISH AFTER FIFTH GRAPH X X EXILE GOVERNMENT.
IF A NUMBER OF MAJOR OFFICERS REMAIN LOYAL TO RACKIEWICZ, IT APPEARED LIKELY THAT POLISH UNITS WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM THE FIELD SOON. TROOPS THEN WOULD BE GIVEN THE CHOICE OF RETURNING HOME OR BECOMING PRIVATE CITIZENS UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG. A THIRD POSSIBILITY WAS THAT THE POLES MIGHT BE ALLOWED TO SERVE IN BRITISH FORCES, SUBJECT TO BRITISH DISCIPLINE, AS A SORT OF FOREIGN LEGION.
WHILE VOICING X X X ETC SIXTH GRAPH.
N936AEW

ADD LDN (King) redeployment xxx for Combdt

IN ONE OF THE FIRST RESCUES, COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AIR FORCE AND NAVY WAS EXCELLENT. FOUR AIRMEN WERE PICKED UP WITHIN 14 HOURS AFTER THEIR FORTRESS WENT DOWN AT NIGHT APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES WEST OF THE AZORES ON JULY 5. THE PLANE SOUNDED AN SOS TWO HOURS AFTER LEAVING THE AZORES. A FEW MINUTES LATER, THE
PILOT REPORTED HE WAS LOSING ALTITUDE BECAUSE OF A FAILING ENGINE, AND WAS PREPARING TO DITCH.

CATALINAS AND SUNDERLANDS WITHIN A SHORT TIME SIGHTED THE FOUR SURVIVORS WHO WERE SAVED THE NEXT AFTERNOON BY AN U.S. NAVY PC SUBMARINE CHASER. THE PILOT AND 13 CREWMEN AND PASSENGERS WERE KILLED IN THE CRASH.

ESCAPING WITHOUT SERIOUS INJURY WERE THE CO-PILOT LEO H.HARSH, ST. 30, MAPLEWOOD, OHIO; SGT.ERNEST B.RILEY, 3607 EUCALPTUS AVE., RIVERSIDE, CALIF.; CORP.ROBERT S.LUEDDERS, 323 YARD AVE., BELLEVUE, KY.; AND SGT.JOHN V.SWARTZ, 1447 DEWEY BLVD., BUTTE, MONT.

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B73
AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND BASE, WALES--1ST ADD 8TH AIRFORCE (TOP AVE)
X X X THIS MONTH.
THE LAST OF THE BIG BOMBERS LEAVING THIS BASE ON THE IRISH SEA WAS A B24 LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.GENE WILLIAMS, OF 1156 MONTGOMERY AVE., SAN BRUNO, CALIF. IT CARRIED FOUR OF HIS ORIGINAL CREW MEMBERS WHO FLEW TOGETHER OVER GERMANY. THE CO-PILOT WAS LT.MARVIN W.VICK, OF WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.
LT.HAROLD A.DODGE, JR., OF 71 WINSLOW ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., WAS THE ONE CREWMAN ABOARD WHO WASN'T TOO HAPPY ABOUT LEAVING. HE RECENTLY MARRIED AN ENGLISH GIRL.
OTHERS ABOARD INCLUDED SGTS. JAMES KAVANAUGH, 7809 NINTH AVE., OZONE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., A RADIO-GUNNER WHO HAS 102 DISCHARGE POINTS; NAMON W.LOVIL, 502 COLORADO AVE., SANTA MONICA, CALIF.; ALEX E.JAERCKI, 10 MARKET ST., PASSAIC, N.J.; WILLIAM A.BASINGER, KONAWA, OKLA.; EDGAR A.MCDUFF, MILAN, MO., AND JOSEPH A.ROMANO, 4832 FOURTH ST., MARRERO, LA.
THEY RODE THE LAST PLANE IN THE FINAL FLIGHT OF 35 BOMBERS COMMANDED BY COL.JAMES C.COCHRANE, 3709 BEACHWOOD PLACE, RIVERSIDE, CALIF.
SN1052PEW

3024-28315

PARIS, JULY 11-(AP)-THE CITY OF NANCY SAID TODAY IT WOULD PRESENT KEYS OF THE CITY TO THE 134TH INFANTRY REGIMENT OF THE 35TH (SANTA FE TRAIL) DIVISION, WHICH LIBERATED IT FROM THE GERMANS LAST YEAR.

THE REGIMENT IS COMMANDED BY COL.A.W.BOATSMAN OF BEATRICE, NEB., AND MOST OF ITS MEN ARE FROM NEBRASKA.

THE 35TH DIVISION HAS BEEN NOTIFIED TO MOVE INTO A REDEPLOYMENT AREA FOR SHIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES LATE THIS SUMMER. IT HAS BEEN STATIONED AT MAYEN, GERMANY, ASSIGNED TO SHAEF.

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SN1058PEW

ADD Paris Honors xx Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, ILL.; BRIG.GEN.EDWARD C.BETTS OF HUNTSVILLE, LA.; BRIG. GEN.WILLIAM H.MIDDLESWARD OF BLUE FIELD, W.VA.; BRIG.GEN.GEORGE S. KYSTER OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; BRIG.GEN.WAYNE R.ALLEN, LOS ANGELES (COUNTY MANAGER); BRIG.GEN.JOHN A.APPLETON OF NEW YORK CITY; BRIG.GEN.C.BRYAN CONRAD ON WINCHESTER, VA., AND BRIG.GEN.ROBERT Q.BROWN OF BERMOTT, ARK.

ALSO, COL.FRANK M.ALBRECHT OF TRYON, N.C., COL.WALLACE M.BRUCKER OF MERIDIAN, MISS., COL.G.R.BROSSOUS OF DENVER, COLO.; COL.BERNARD BERNSTEIN OF NEW YORK CITY; COL.WALKER L.CISLER OF SUMMERVILLE, N.J. (NOT IN POSTAL GUIDE); COL.ROBERT W.COLGLAZIER OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; COL.HUGH EVERETT, JR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C., COL.HOMER P.FORD OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., COL.FRANK E.FRASER OF PHOENIX, ARIZ., COL.EARLE M.JONES OF FRESNO, CALIF., COL.HOMER W.JONES OF TAYLOR, PA., COL.RANDALL LARSON OF THE MILLS BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO; COL.A.D.MARSTON OF AMES, IOWA; COL.HENRY G.SHEEN OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; COL.GEORGE M.SHIRK OF OKLAHOMA CITY; COL.ALDEN K.SIBLEY OF RENO, NEV.; COL.HAMILTON A.

TWITCHELL OF STAUNTON, VA.; LT.COL.AUGUSTAS H.CORLEY OF AUGUSTA, GA.; LT.COL.ROBERT J.LEVY OF 1185 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, AND LT. COL.LEWIS H.WEINSTEIN OF BOSTON.

LEGION OF HONOR, GRADE OF ARMY; COL.CONRAD L.CHRISTENSEN OF OLIVERIDGE, N.Y., COL.WILSON GORDON SAVILLE OF HOUSTON, TEX., COL.ELMER FRANK STRAUB OF INDIANAPOLIS, AND COL.JAMES K.WILSON, JR., OF ATLANTA.

LEGION OF HONOR, ORDER OF CORPS OF THE ARMY; COL.HUGH DOUGLAS WISE OF PRINCETON, N.J.; LT.COL.EDMUND L.ANGELL OF COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS; LT.COL.ROBERT E.BAKER OF WASHINGTON, D.C.; LT.COL.FELIX S.BAMBACE OF SPOKANE, WASH.; LT.COL.KARL S.CATE OF BOSTON; LT.COL.ERNEST P.WITTE OF SEATTLE; MAJ.DUNCAN D.M.EMRICH OF DENVER, COLO., AND VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.; MAJ.ERVIN N.GRAHAM OF JACKSON, MISS.; MAJ.FRED W.JONES OF STOCKTON, TEXAS, AND LT.COL.THOMAS H.MCGRAIL OF SAN FRANCISCO.

JUL 12 1945

PARIS--SECOND AND REDEPLOYMENT (AIRED) X X X high seas

PINNEY, A 10-POINT POTENTIAL DISCHARGE, WAS HIT GREATLY

INCREASED BY BEING NUMBER 500,000.

"AS LONG AS I GET THERE," HE SAID, "I DON'T MIND THE

Precede LDN

JUL 12 1945

499,999 WHO BEAT ME."

PINNEY HAS A WIFE, VIRGINIA, AND A 12-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, JACQUELINE WAITING FOR HIM AT 423 SPRING ST., TOLEDO. HE HAS BEEN OVERSEAS 23 MONTHS. HE LANDED AT OMAHA BEACH ON D-DAY PLUS 1 AND WEARS THE PURPLE HEART, THE BRONZE STAR, THE COMBAT INFANTRYMAN'S BADGE AND FIVE CAMPAIGN STARS.

"THERE WERE TIMES," HE RELATED, "WHN I NEVER EXPECTED TO MAKE IT. MY JEEP WAS THE LAST VEHICLE TO LEAVE KRINKEL, BELGIUM, WHEN THE GERMANS PUSHED US OUT DURING THE BULGE, AND I COULD FEEL THEIR BREATHS ON MY NECK. THEN AGAIN IN APRIL AFTER WE CROSSED THE RHINE MY JEEP HIT A MINE, BUT I GOT OUT WITH ONLY A LIGHT HEAD WOUND.

"IT WILL BE GOOD GETTING BACK HOME AGAIN AT MY OLD JOB OF DRIVING A BUS WHERE THE WORST TRAFFIC HAZARDS ARE WOMEN DRIVERS."

JRJ10PEM

JUL 12 1945

BY LOUIS NEVIN

ST.JEAN DE LUZ, JULY 11-(AP)-WITH A SOFT GRAY FELT HAT ON HIS HEAD AND A CIGAR CLENCHED BETWEEN HIS TEETH, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WORKS DAILY WITH CANVAS AND BRUSHES, PAINTING THIS PICTURESQUE LITTLE BASQUE SEAPORT WITH THE PYRENEES RANGE TOWERING IN THE BACKGROUND.

"I WANTED TO PAINT THIS SCENE EVER SINCE I FIRST SAW IT 20 YEARS AGO," EXPLAINED CHURCHILL, WHO IS RESTING HERE BETWEEN HIS STRENUOUS GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND THE POTSDAM MEETING OF THE BIG THREE.

CHURCHILL IS AT HIS EASEL EVERY AFTERNOON, GUARDED BY SIX HUSKY PLAINCLOTHESMEN FROM SCOTLAND YARD WHILE 500 OR MORE CURIOUS FRENCHMEN WATCH FROM 50 FEET AWAY.

IT IS THE FIRST TIME HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO INDULGE IN HIS FAVORITE HOBBY SINCE HE WENT TO MARRAKECH, FRENCH MOROCCO, IN 1943 TO RECUPERATE FROM ILLNESS.

MEANWHILE HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER SPEND THEIR AFTERNOONS ON THE BEACH.

THE PRIME MINISTER HAS BEEN SLEEPING UNTIL 9 A.M. INSTEAD OF RISING AT 6 AS HE DID IN LONDON. HE SPENDS MOST OF THE MORNING READING LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND MAIL FLOWN BY FAST NEW MODEL SPITFIRES FROM ENGLAND TO BORDEAUX AND RELAYED HERE BY A SMALLER PLANE AND THEN BY AUTOMOBILE.

HE HAS RECEIVED NO VISITS FROM INTERNATIONAL GUESTS OR PROMINENT FRENCH FIGURES. BRIG.GEN.W.W.TORR, MILITARY ATTACHE TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT MADRID, PAID A CALL YESTERDAY.

THE TOWN IS STAGING A BASQUE FESTIVAL THURSDAY IN CHURCHILL'S HONOR. HE ALSO HAS BEEN ASKED TO TAKE PART IN THE UNVEILING OF A STATUE TO QUEEN VICTORIA BUT NO DATE HAS BEEN SET.

KK711AEW

JUL 12 1945

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN, JULY 11-(AP)-THREE MONTHS AGO THEY WERE PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATES FOR HITLER'S "UNION OF GERMAN GIRLS."

THANKS TO SOVIET SPEED IN REORGANIZING BERLIN THEY SAT AT THEIR SCHOOL DESKS NOW AND SANG A NUMBER OF SONGS IN ENGLISH WHILE A GERMAN ARRESTED BY THE NAZIS AS "POLITICALLY UNRELIABLE" SMILED PROUDLY FROM THE ROSTRUM.

THIS CLASS FOR 10-YEAR-OLD GIRLS IN BOMB-DAMAGED RUECKERT IS IN A SECONDARY SCHOOL A LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE FROM THE REICH CHANCELLERY.

IT IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE SOVIET POLICY OF REOPENING SCHOOLS URGENTLY TO GET CHILDREN OFF THE STREETS -- REGARDLESS OF WHETHER PURGED TEXTBOOKS

30.24-28317

ARE READY -- WHICH HAS HELPED FAMILY LIFE BACK TOWARD NORMALCY IN THE WRECKAGE SHAMBLES OF THIS METROPOLITAN BATTLEFIELD.

DR.OSKAR SCHAEFER, 59-YEAR-OLD EDUCATOR WITH A JEWISH WIFE, WHOSE DAUGHTER ESCAPED TO GUATEMALA IN 1939, APOLOGIZED TO VISITING AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE LACK OF FACILITIES IN THE SCHOOL.

"BUT OUR CHILDREN ARE LEARNING USEFUL THINGS AGAIN, YOU CAN SEE THAT," HE ADDED.

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THE RUECKERT SCHOOL, LIKE THE OTHERS, OPENED JUNE 1, WITHIN ONE MONTH OF BERLIN'S CAPTURE.

DR.FRITZ HUHNE, ELDERLY INSTRUCTOR, WAS PROMOTED TO DIRECTOR, REPLACING A NAZI PARTY MEMBER.

SOVIET INVESTIGATORS APPEALED TO LONG-PENSIONED TEACHERS TO RETURN TO DUTY AND FILL THE GAPS LEFT OPEN BY THE PURGE OF NAZIS, BUT WHERE STILL ARE

VACANCIES. NONE HAVE RECEIVED ANY SALARY YET FROM THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

RUECKERT HAS 12 TEACHERS AND 200 PUPILS RANGING IN AGE FROM 10 TO 18.

WITH SUBJECTS EMBRACING LITERATURE, MATHEMATICS, FOREIGN LANGUAGES, ART AND MUSIC. ENGLISH IS COMPULSORY FOR STUDENTS UP TO 15. HIGHER CLASSES TAKE FRENCH WITH RUSSIAN AS AN ELECTIVE.

JUL 12 1945

SCHAEFER -- WHOSE UNCLE, W.P.DOERR, LIVES AT 5487 SIDE PARK BOULEVARD, C

(A COMMENTATOR FOR THE BRITISH RADIO SAID "CORDIALITY PREVAILED")
RQ1005AEW

(BRITISH AND AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENTS WILL BEGIN TO GOVERN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES IN BERLIN AT 9 P.M. BERLIN TIME TONIGHT, THE BBC BROADCASTER SAID.)
RQ103PEW

WUERZBURG, GERMANY, JULY 11-(AP)-HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. 99TH DIVISION SAID TODAY THAT 100 SS TROOPERS HAVE BEEN DETAILED TO REMOVE MINES AROUND THE SITE OF A GERMAN AMMUNITION DUMP NORTH OF WUERZBURG AND THAT TWO OF THE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN KILLED IN THE TASK.
THE PRISONERS ARE WORKING UNDER SUPERVISION OF LT. H. GRAS OF YORKTOWN, TEXAS, AND A GERMAN ORDNANCE OFFICER.
RP1015PEW

HDD Berlin (Lochner) xxx What To do.

LONE SAID "THE POINT IN OUR STAZING THAT ORDINANVES HITHERTO ENACTED BY THE RUSSIANS SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE IS THAT THERE MUST BE NO BREAK IN CONTINUITY. IF EXPERTS LATER DECIDE THIS OR THAT SHOULD BE CHANGED, OF COURSE ALTERATIONS WILL BE EFFECTED." HE MADE CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT UNANIMITY OF DECISIONS MUST BE ACHIEVED IN THE "KOMMANDANTUR."

THE FOOD PROBLEM STILL LOOMS AS THE BIGGEST IMMEDIATE ONE IN BERLIN. QUESTIONED WHETHER THE PRINCIPLE OF EACH SECTOR PROVIDING ITS OWN FOOD DID NOT MEAN THAT OTHER SECTIONS OF GERMANY WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF GERMAN FOOD RESERVES TO FEED THE CAPITAL, LYNE SAID THAT WAS A MATTER FOR THE EXPERTS TO DECIDE.

A6
LYNE SAID THE "KOMMANDANTUR" HAD NOT DISCUSSED THE QUESTION OF PERMITTING POLITICAL PARTIES TO CONTINUE OPERATION IN BERLIN.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE SAID HE THOUGHT THE "KOMMANDANTUR" WOULD MEET ONCE WEEKLY AND THE RESPECTIVE MILITARY GOVERNORS FREQUENTLY. HE ADDED THERE WOULD BE NO RESTRICTION ON MOVEMENT FROM ONE SECTION OF THE CITY TO ANOTHER.

RQ431PEW

JUL 12 1945

BY ALVIN STEINKOPF (230)

PRAGUE, JULY 11-(AP)-SIX FORMER CABINET MEMBERS IN THE PROTECTORATE GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION DECLARED TODAY THAT HITLER ONCE THREATENED TO EXECUTE EVERY TENTH CZECH AND SEND THE REST TO SIBERIA.

THE SIX FORMER MINISTERS, TESTIFYING AT A HEARING PRELIMINARY TO THEIR TRIAL ON CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON, SAID HITLER MADE HIS THREAT TO THEM AFTER THE "PROTECTOR" OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA, HANGMAN REINHARD HEYDRICH, HAD BEEN KILLED BY CZECH PATRIOTS IN 1942.

THEY SAID HITLER TOLD THEM AFTER VISITING AT HEYDRICH'S BEDSIDE THAT HE WAS CONSIDERING DEPORTING ALL CZECHS NOT EXECUTED TO THE UKRAINE, AND THAT SIBERIA WOULD BE THEIR NEXT DESTINATION AFTER THE DEFEAT OF RUSSIA.

THE SIX MINISTERS MADE WHAT APPEARED TO BE A PRE-ARRANGED EFFORT TO SHIFT ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZIS ON TO HITLER'S PUPPET PRESIDENT OF THE PROTECTORATE, EMIL HACHA, AND HIS PROPAGANDA MINISTER, BOTH OF WHOM ARE NOW DEAD.

THE SIX MINISTERS INCLUDE RICHARD BIENERT, WHO BECAME PREMIER OF THE GERMAN-SPONSORED GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA LAST JANUARY, AND DR. YAROSLAV KREIJCI, WHO RESIGNED AS PREMIER IN JANUARY BUT REMAINED IN THE CABINET. OTHERS ARE FORMER MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE HRUBY, KAMENICKY OF TRANSPORT, KALFUS OF FINANCE AND KLIMENT OF JUSTICE, WHO ALSO HEADED THE PROTECTORATE SUPREME COURT.

THE PEOPLES COURT WHICH WILL TRY THEM MAY IMPOSE DEATH SENTENCES OF TREASON CHARGES, BUT THE DATE OF THE TRIALS HAS NOT YET BEEN SET.

TA1221AEW

STOCKHOLM, JULY 11-(AP)-SWEDISH CELLULOSE MANUFACTURERS HAVE RESERVED 900,000 TONS OF WOOD PULP FOR AMERICAN BUYERS BUT DELIVERY TO THE UNITED STATES IS UNCERTAIN BECAUSE NO AGREEMENT ON PRICES HAS YET BEEN REACHED.

THE PRICE CEILING ON CELLULOSE SET BY THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION IS SOMEWHAT LESS THAN WHAT SWEDISH MANUFACTURERS CAN COMMAND IN THE WORLD MARKET. AGAINST THIS IS THE FACT THAT IN PRE-WAR YEARS 45 PERCENT OF SWEDEN'S CELLULOSE EXPORT WENT TO THE UNITED STATES AND MANUFACTURERS NATURALLY WISH TO PRESERVE THE MARKET.

FOR THE PRESENT, SAYS THE INDUSTRY'S TRADE MAGAZINE, NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS HOLD LITTLE PROSPECT FOR BETTER PRICES. THEREFORE, THE MAGAZINE CONTINUES, IT IS UP TO PRIVATE MANUFACTURERS TO DECIDE TO WHAT EXTENT THEY WISH TO ACCEPT AMERICAN PRICES. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE PRICE OFFERED FOR KRAFT PULP IS RELATIVELY THE LEAST UNFAVORABLE.

UNTIL THE END OF MAY FOREIGN COUNTRIES HAD CONTRACTED FOR 550,000 STANDARDS OF SWEDISH LUMBER FOR DELIVERY DURING THE PERIOD TO MARCH, 1946. WHETHER THIS IS POSSIBLE DEPENDS ON THE AMOUNT OF SHIPPING WHICH THE ALLIED SHIPPING POOL WILL RELEASE TO SWEDEN FOR THIS PURPOSE. THE POOL ALREADY HAS MADE AVAILABLE SUFFICIENT SWEDISH TONNAGE TO PERMIT SHIPMENT OF 50,000 STANDARDS OF LUMBER OR WOOD PRODUCTS TO ENGLAND DURING JUNE.

BRITAIN'S PAPER CONTROL BOARD HAS BOUGHT 50,000 TONS OF CHEMICAL PULP AND AROUND 125,000 TONS OF MECHANICAL PULP BUT THE YEAR'S FINAL CONTRACT HAS NOT YET BEEN CONCLUDED. HOLLAND HAS PURCHASED SMALL QUANTITIES OF PULP FOR DELIVERY AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE AND THE NEWS SWEDISH-BELGIAN TRADE TREATY CALLS FOR DELIVERY OF 23,000,000 KRONOR WORTH OF CHEMICAL PULP AND 7,000,000 KRONOR OF MECHANICAL. SWEDISH PAPER EXPORT DEPENDS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON THE FUEL SITUATION. MANY ORDERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN TURNED DOWN BECAUSE OF THE THREATENED CRITICAL FUEL SITUATION AND NO IMPROVEMENT CAN BE EXPECTED UNTIL COAL IMPORTS ARE ASSURED.

KA4QQ225PEW

JUL 12 1945

BERN, JULY 11-(AP)-THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD APPROVED THE MOVEMENT OF BRITISH FIFTH ARMY TROOPS FROM ITALY THROUGH SWITZERLAND PROVIDED THESE FORCES ARE NOT BEING REDEPLOYED FOR USE IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID MOVEMENT OF TROOPS WITHOUT ARMS FOR DEMOBILIZATION OR FURLOUGH WOULD BE PERMITTED.

RW657AEW

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30.24-28319

BRUSSELS, JULY 11-(AP)-KING LEOPOLD SUMMONED HIS BROTHER, REGENT PRINCE CHARLES, AND BELGIAN LEGISLATIVE LEADERS TO HIS BAVARIAN VILLA TODAY, CREATING THE IMPRESSION HERE THAT HE MAY HAVE REACHED A FINAL DECISION ON WHETHER TO ABDICATE.

DEPARTURE OF THE PAARTY WAS DELAYED BY BAD WEATHER, HOWEVER, AND IT APPEARED UNLIKELY IT WOULD TAKE OFF BEFORE TOMORROW. ROBERT GILLON, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, AND FRANZ VAN CAUFELAERT, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, WERE IN THE GROUP.

MADRID, JULY 11--(AP)--MORE THAN 1,000,000 CASES OF CHAMPAGNE AND FRENCH [redacted] LIQUEURS WHICH THE GERMANS SEIZED IN FRANCE AND [redacted] TRIED TO SELL FROM BARCELONA HAVE BEEN FORMALLY CLAIMED BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

JUL 12 1945

ECONOMIC WARFARE
ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES BLOCKED [redacted] EVERY ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALS BY GERMAN AGENTS TO SELL THE ALCOHOLIC LOOT FOR CREDITS WHICH THE NAZIS NEEDED ABROAD.

THE VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF VINTAGE WINES AND FINEST LIQUEURS WAS TAKEN FROM THE BEST KNOWN FRENCH [redacted] MANUFACTURERS.

FOLTZ 10245 J0150A

ATHENS, JULY 11-(AP)-PREMIER ADM. PETROS VOULGARIS HAS APPEALED TO THE ALLIES TO INTERVENE TO PROTECT THE GREEK POPULATION IN NORTHERN EPIRUS BORDERING ALBANIA UNTIL THE STATUS OF THAT AREA IS DISCUSSED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ACCUSATIONS HAVE BEEN EXCHANGED BETWEEN GREEKS AND ALBANIANS ON THE TREATMENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONALS.

VOULGARIS MADE THE APPEAL IN A NOTE HANDED TO U.S. AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MACVEAGH AND THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES. RUSSIA IS NOT REPRESENTED IN ATHENS.

RQ110PEW

VATICAN CITY, JULY 11--(AP)--POPE PIUS XII GRANTED AN AUDIENCE TODAY TO MONSIGNOR LOUIS LA RAVIORE MORROW OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

APRB 127 BRIAS 01530 JRT 206PEW

CAIRO, JULY 11-(AP)-WAC SGT. FEYK, BOX 1027, LEWISTON, MONT., WAS MARRIED TODAY TO STAFF SGT. STERLING V. HERVEY, RT. 1, CLOVERDALE, IND. MISS FEYK HAS BEEN OVERSEAS 14 MONTHS AND HERVEY HAS BEEN ABROAD 27 MONTHS. THEY MET IN EGYPT WHERE THE BRIDE IS ATTACHED TO QUARTERMASTER HEADQUARTERS. HERVEY IS WITH A QUARTERMASTER COMPANY.

SGT. MARK HILLYAR, 1103 S. SEVENTH ST., CLINTON, IND., WAS BEST MAN. T/4 SARAH F. BRADHAM, DENMARK, S.C., WAS MAID OF HONOR. THE REV. WILLIS A. McGILL, FORMERLY OF PITTSBURGH AND NOW OF THE AMERICAN MISSION IN CAIRO, OFFICIATED. THE COUPLE WENT ON A SEVEN-DAY HONEYMOON TO CYPRUS.

EJTETPEW

JUL 12 1945

LISBON, JULY 11--(AP)--ANTONIO FERRO, DI[redacted] F THE SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL PROPAGANDA, SAID TODAY THAT CENSORSHIP OF DISPATCHES FILED BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO PORTUGAL WILL BE LIFTED BEGINNING TOMORROW.

WOULD

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APR/LUPIS11615/THO/155P

A80
CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, JULY 12-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER, U.S. COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE CHINA THEATER, SAID TODAY THAT LT. GEN. GEORGE E.STRATEMEYER WOULD ARRIVE IN CHUNGKING SOON TO TAKE OVER THE POST OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES IN CHINA.

HE SAID LT. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT WOULD CONTINUE IN COMMAND OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE.

STRATEMEYER, A PIONEER IN MILITARY AVIATION, WAS UNTIL RECENTLY CHIEF OF THE EASTERN AIR COMMAND AND COMMANDING GENERAL OF U.S. AIR FORCES IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER.

TA932PEW

JUL 12 1945

NEW DELHI, JULY 11-THE IMPASSE BY PARTISTAN OPPOVER, THAT THE CONFERENCE OF INDIAN LEADERS AT SIMLA WILL FAIL TO WORK OUT A COLLABORATIVE GOVERNMENT HAS CAST GLOOM OVER SOME SECTORS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND IN MANY INDIAN QUARTERS.

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT NEARLY A MONTH AGO OF THE PLAN TO DRAW REPRESENTATIVES OF MOHANDAS K.GANDHI'S CONGRESS PARTY AND MAHOMED ALI JINNAH'S MOSLEM LEAGUE INTO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, COUPLED WITH THE RELEASE OF IMPRISONED CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS, BROUGHT AN UPSURGE OF OPTIMISM.

AT LAST, IT SEEMED TO MANY INDIANS, A REAL EFFORT WAS TO BE MADE TO END THE LONG DEADLOCK. IT HAD BEEN APPARENT TO OBSERVERS IN INDIA FOR MANY MONTHS THAT THERE WAS A REAL PUBLIC DEMAND FOR THE TWO MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES TO PUT THEIR POINTS OF DISAGREEMENT ASIDE AND COOPERATE IN FORMING A GOVERNMENT OF WIDE POPULAR APPEAL.

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE CONFERENCE TO DATE, HOWEVER, INDICATE THAT THE CONFLICTS WHICH SEPARATED THE TWO GROUPS IN TIMES PAST REMAIN AS STRONG AS EVER, IF THEY HAVE NOT ACTUALLY GROWN STRONGER.

JINNAH AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE HAVE PERSISTED IN THE CONTENTION THAT THEY ARE ENTITLED TO NAME ALL MOSLEM MEMBERS ON THE PROPOSED NEW VICEROY'S COUNCIL BECAUSE THEY ARE BY FAR THE LARGEST MOSLEM ORGANIZATION.

THE CONGRESS PARTY HAS REFUSED TO CONCEDE THIS POINT, EVEN ON A TEMPORARY BASIS WHILE A NEW GOVERNMENT IS BEING FORMED. ITS CONTENTION IS THAT SUCH A CONCESSION WOULD BE AN ADMISSION THAT THE CONGRESS NO LONGER IS THE TRUE ALL-INDIA PARTY, BUT SIMPLY A PARTY PREDOMINANTLY OF HINDUS AND WITHOUT A MOSLEM FOLLOWING.

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THE PRESENT GLOOMY ATMOSPHERE IS ACCENTUATED ON THE INDIAN SIDE BY REALIZATION THAT WORLD OPINION MIGHT BEGIN TO ACCEPT THE BRITISH VIEWPOINT THAT THE INDIANS ARE UNABLE TO GOVERN THEMSELVES BECAUSE THEY ARE UNABLE TO BURY THEIR RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES.

IF THE PRESENT ATTEMPT OF VICEROY LORD WAVELL TO BRING ABOUT AN AGREEMENT FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT FAILS, IT WILL MARK THE FOURTH SUCH FAILURE WITHIN THREE YEARS.

SHOULD TOTAL FAILURE RESULT FROM THE SIMLA CONFERENCES, MANY OBSERVERS LOOK FOR A RAPID RISE OF SOME THIRD PARTY TO TAKE OVER THE INDIAN LEADERSHIP.

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THERE IS MUCH TALK THAT THIS MAY BE THE COMMUNIST PARTY, WHICH MIGHT COUPLE WITH THE SOCIALIST WING OF THE CONGRESS PARTY.

TA1131PEW

30.24-28321

CAPETOWN, JULY 11-(AP)-COORDINATION OF BRITISH COMMONWEALTH IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO COMPETE WITH AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN PRODUCERS WAS SUGGESTED TODAY BY MAJOR R.R.MILES, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF WRIGHTMAN & CO., ENGLAND.

MILES, WHO IS VISITING SOUTH AFRICA TO INVESTIGATE HOW BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS CAN HELP SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES, SAID HE BELIEVED COORDINATION COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED BEST BY A CENTRAL BODY SIMILAR TO THE COMMONWEALTH AIR COUNCIL.

QQ1117AEW

BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA,JULY 11-(AP)-VETERAN DUTCH AIRMEN WHO HAVE BOMBED AND STRAFED TIMOR AND DUTCH EAST INDIES FOR ALMOST TWO YEARS NOW HAVE A SQUADRON OF P-40 (KITTY HAWK) FIGHTER BOMBERS FOR HARASSING BY-PASSED ENEMY FORCES IN DUTCH NEW GUINEA, FAR EAST AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE DUTCH KITTYHAWK PILOTS WERE TRAINED IN THE U.S. AND AUSTRALIA.

THEY HAVE MADE FREQUENT SWEEPS OVER VOGELKOP PENINSULA, NEW GUINEA, WHERE ISOLATED ENEMY GARRISONS HAVE LONG SINCE BEEN LEFT BEHIND IN THE FORWARD SWEEP OF THE WAR.

AS SOON AS NEW STRIPS ARE COMPLETED NEAR BALIKPAPAN, DUTCH-FLOWN MITCHELL BOMBERS WILL OPERATE FROM THEM, HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED.

AUSTRALIAN ENGINEERS WORKING ON THESE FIELDS EXPECT THEM TO BE IN USE WITHIN A FORTNIGHT.

DUTCH AIR LIAISON OFFICER F.VAN BREEMEN, FORMER DUTCH AIR LINE PILOT, WHO HAS FLOWN MORE THAN 15,000 HOURS OVER THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, HAS BEEN ADVISER TO AIR VICE MARSHALL W.BOSTOCK OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE ON THE BORNEO OPERATIONS INVOLVING AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION AT TARAKAN, BRUNEI BAY AND BALIKPAPAN.

FJ645ACW

JUL 12 1945

IWO JIMA,JULY 11 (AP)-THERE IS AT LEAST ONE AIR CORPS SERGEANT JUST BACK FROM A FIRE BOMB RAID ON JAPAN WHO IS GRATEFUL TO THE MARINES FOR THE CAPTURE OF IWO JIMA.

HE IS SGT.HUGH C.POLSON OF (2119 SECOND AVE.) COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., WHO WAS IN ONE OF 30 SUPERFORTRESSES THAT MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING ON IWO YESTERDAY AFTER INCENDIARY RAIDS ON FOUR JAPANESE CITIES.

"IF IWO HADN'T BEEN HERE WE WOULD HAVE HAD TO SWIM HOME," SAID POLSON TODAY. "WE DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH GASOLINE TO GET BACK TO OUR BASE. I SURE AM GRATEFUL TO THOSE MARINES FOR TAKING THIS PLACE AWAY FROM THE JAPS."

"IWO ALWAYS LOOK GOOD--ALMOST AS GOOD AS BILOXI," DECLARED MAJ.JAMES F.SAPP, WHOSE WIFE RESIDES AT (737 EAST BEACH ST.) BILOXI, MISS. "IWO'S IN THE RIGHT PLACE AS WE FLY OVER GOING EITHER WAY."

LT.W.J.CHRISTIE OF (422 EAST MAPLE ST.) OTTUMWA, IOWA, JUL 12 1945 MADE HIS THIRD EMERGENCY LANDING ON IWO. "IT LOOKS LIKE A NEW ISLAND EVERY TIME WE COME IN. THE ONLY THING NOT CHANGED ABOUT THE PLACE AS ITS POSITION IN THE OCEAN."

6@ 34ACW NH

WITH THE FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION ON LUZON,JULY 11-(AP)-ONE OF THE PRIZED HONORS OF THE WAR--THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION--HAS BEEN AWARDED TO 150 OFFICERS AND MEN OF A SINGLE RIFLE TROOP OF THE FIRST CAVALRY (DISMOUNTED) DIVISION.

THESE MEN COMPRISING TROOP G OF THE 12TH REGIMENT, GRABBED A CHUNK OF THE ADMIRALTIES ISLAND MARCH 7, 1944, AND HELD ON TO IT AGAINST VICIOUS, REPEATED ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS.

DURING LESS THAN SEVEN HOURS FIGHTING, THE TROOP SUFFERED 35 PER CENT CASUALTIES BUT MAINTAINED ITS HOLD ON THE BEACHHEAD. ONLY 48 OF THE ORIGINAL 150 ARE STILL SERVING WITH THE REGIMENT. HALF OF THESE 48 ARE FROM TEXAS. ALL OTHERS WHO SHARE IN THE UNIT CITATION HAVE BEEN KILLED IN ACTION, DIED OF WOUNDS OR WERE TRANSFERRED.

FJ631ACW

FOURTEEN .45 CALIBER PISTOLS, A .38 CALIBER REVOLVER AND 18 LOADED CLIPS OF .45 CALIBER BULLETS WERE FOUND IN THE TRUCKS.

LATER THAT NIGHT MPS PATROLLING IN JEEPS NEAR THE NAVAL BASE CAMP AREA WERE FIRED ON. ONE WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEG.

RESULTANT SEARCH OF THE CAMP AREA UNCOVERED A STORE OF WEAPONS STOLEN THREE DAYS EARLIER FROM A NAVAL WAREHOUSE.

WALTER WHITE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, WAS IN GUAM AS AN ACCREDITED WAR CORRESPONDENT AND REPRESENTED SOME OF THE ACCUSED MEN AT A PRELIMINARY COURT INQUIRY. WHITE TESTIFIED HE HAD BEEN TOLD OF SEVERAL UNREPORTED PRIOR INCIDENTS. HE SAID THEY INVOLVED VERBAL AND PHYSICAL ATTACKS UPON NEGRO PERSONNEL THAT AROUSED THEIRRESENTMENT.

HW6APW

ADD Guam Court-martial) xxx apprehended them

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ADD Saipan

THOSE WHO WON AIR MEDALS INCLUDE:

xxx Galician - Bklyn.

TECHNICAL SGT. ROGER E.FRANZ, 121 HILL ST. BUFFALO.

CPL.ROBERT J.PAUL, 25 HIGH ST. GREEN ISLAND.

STAFF SGT. JOSEPH H.PENHALLURICH, 25 KNOX AVE., BUFFALO.

TECH SGT. JOHN T.NOVAK, 6 ARCH ST. GLEN LYON.

STAFF SGT. JOHN J.CALAMARI, 335 EAST 8TH STREET.

TECH SGT. ROBERT I.VAN ETTEN, HIGHLAND. NEW YORK CITY.

TECH SGT. EDWARD F.GAURON, 7 CATHERINE STREET, AMSTERDAM.

2ND LT.ROBERT G.MELENBACKER, 116 LACKAWANNA AVE. WAYLAND.

TECH SGT. LESLIE N.SHERWOOD, ALMOND.

STAFF SGT. LINCOLN L.MACLEOD, 409 HAZEL AVE. ENDICOTT.

ADD Brazil xxx first explosion

THE CAUSE OF THE BLAST STILL WAS UNEXPLAINED, BUT A BRAZILIAN NAVAL OFFICER HERE SPECULATED THAT THE CRUISER MIGHT HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-530, WHICH SURRENDERED YESTERDAY TO THE COMMANDANT OF THE ARGENTINE NAVAL BASE AT MAR DEL PLATA.

THE OFFICER SAID HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT AN ALLIED DESTROYER ATTACKED A SUBMARINE ON JULY 4 IN THE VICINITY OF THE BAHIA, BUT LOST CONTACT WITH THE UNDERSEA VESSEL.

(THE ARGENTINE NAVAL MINISTRY IN BUENOS AIRES ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE EARLY TODAY SAYING INVESTIGATION HAD ESTABLISHED THAT THE U-530 HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE SINKING OF THE BAHIA. THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT THE SUBMARINE CARRIED ONLY ITS REGULAR CREW AND NO GERMAN STATE OR NAZI PARTY OFFICIALS.)

KK323AEW

JUL 12 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 11-(AP)-TWO FAMED MARINE CORSAIR FIGHTER SQUADRONS, THE WOLFPACK AND THE EIGHTBALLS, (PLURAL) LANDED HERE TODAY AFTER A FOUR AND ONE HALF MONTHS TOUR OF COMBAT DUTY IN AND AROUND TOKYO, DURING WHICH THEY DOWNED 313 JAPANESE PLANES AND SUNK 80,000 TONS OF SHIPPING.

FORTY THREE OF THE 57 LEATHERNECK PILOTS HAVE DOWNED ENEMY PLANES TO THEIR CREDIT. AS A PART OF VICE-ADMIRAL MARC A.MITSCHER'S CARRIER TASK FORCE THEY BECAME THE FIRST MARINE AVIATORS TO SUPPORT THEIR FELLOW MARINES IN LANDING OPERATIONS AT IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA.

MAJ.THOMAS E.MOBLEY, OPA LOCKA, FLA., COMMANDS THE EIGHTBALLS, MAJ.HERMAN HANSEN, JR., KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO CELEBRATED HIS 25TH BIRTHDAY BY SHOOTING DOWN THREE PLANES, COMMANDS THE WOLFPACK.

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ONE ENLISTED MAN SAID TALES OF HEROISM WERE "A DIME A DOZEN" AMONG THE TWO SQUADRONS. ON MAJ.HANSEN'S BIRTHDAY, HE AND 11 MEMBERS OF HIS SQUADRON INTERCEPTED 27 ENEMY PLANES AT AMAMI, 190 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA AND GOT 20 OF THEM.

LAST MARCH 19 OVER KURE NAVAL BASE, MAJ.MOBLEY AND 14 OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS SQUADRON WERE JUMPED BY 40 JAPANESE PLANES. THEY GOT NINE FOR A LOSS OF TWO OF THEIR OWN.

THE SQUADRON ROSTERS INCLUDE: 2ND LIEUT.EDWARD MILHELM, 3676 CONCORD ST., DETROIT, MICH.; 1ST LT. GEORGE H. SPIERRING, LAGRANGE, KY.; MAJ.DAVID C.ANDRE, 426 ALHAMBRA CIRCLE, CORAL GABLES, FLA.; 2ND LT.LAWRENCE H.SOWLES, 3405 EAST 54TH ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; NAVY LIEUT.JOSEPH D.SCOTT, BETHLEHEM, PA., INTELLIGENCE OFFICER; 2ND LT.

BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID,JULY 11-(AP)-WELL INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY THE ALLIED CONTRO[L] COMMISSION WAS DRAFTING A PLAN TO SEND HOME MOST GERMANS NOW IN SPAIN, IF PRACTICABLE BEFORE THE END OF SUMMER, IF POSSIBLE.

THE PLAN WOULD AFFECT ABOUT 10,000 GERMANS LEADING THE LIVES OF IDLE RICH, INCLUDING FORMER EMBASSY STAFF MEMBERS, AS WELL AS SEVERAL THOUSAND MORE INTERNED OR LIVING LESS OPENLY, AMONG THEM 1,500 GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO ESCAPED FROM FRANCE IN 1944 AND NOW ARE IN CONCENTRATION CAMP.

THE SPANIARDS HAVE MADE NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THEIR POSITION ON REPATRIATING THE GERMANS, BUT THESE INFORMANTS SAID ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES EXPECTED NO GREAT DIFFICULTIES IN REACHING A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION FOR THE MAJORITY OF CASES.

MOST OF THE DIFFICULTIES PROBABLY WOULD CONCERN GERMANS LATELY NATURALIZED AS SPANISH UNDER VARIOUS LAWS, ONE OF WHICH EXTENDED THE RIGHT OF CITIZENSHIP TO THOSE WHO PERFORMED SIGNAL SERVICES TO THE REGIME DURING THE CIVIL WAR, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE CONDOR LEGION OF GERMANS WHO FOUGHT ON GEN.FRANCISCO FRANCO'S SIDE.

APR 0202/MM 125 A

A95
NEW YORK, JULY 11-(AP)-MAYOR F.H. LA GUARDIA SAID TODAY HE WOULD SIGN A LOCAL LAW, PASSED RECENTLY BY THE CITY COUNCIL, CHANGING THE NAME OF EAST RIVER DRIVE TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DRIVE.
RP1014PEW

GEORGE MURRAY, 229 ROWLAND AVE., MANSFIELD, OHIO; 2ND LT. HOWARD "BONES" SANKEY, KANSAS CITY, MO.; 2ND LT.EUGENE M.DENNIS, 776 WEST WAGONER, DECATUR, ILL., AND 1ST LIEUT. JOHN CALLAHAN, 3141 HOMEWOOD AVE., BALTIMORE, MD.

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30-24-28323

C67NY-855

NEW YORK, JULY 11-(AP)-WAC CORPORAL MARGARET HASTINGS OF OWEGO, N.Y., ONE OF THREE SURVIVORS OF THE CRASH OF A C-47 AIR TRANSPORT IN A "SHANGRI-LA" VALLEY OF NEW GUINEA, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY EN ROUTE TO HER HOME.

CORP.HASTINGS AND TWO OTHER SOLDIERS, SURVIVING A CRASH WHICH KILLED 21 MEN ABOARD THE C-54, SPENT 47-DAYS AMONG NATIVES OF THE VALLEY BEFORE THEY WERE RESCUED.

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AS SHE STEPPED FROM A PLANE AT LA GUARDIA AIRPORT, CORP. HASTINGS CARRIED A NATIVE NEW GUINEA BOW, ARROWS AND HATCHETS AS SOUVENIRS OF HER JUNGLE EXILE. SHE ANNOUNCED SHE WOULD DO SOME SHOPPING IN NEW YORK, THEN DRAW SOME NEW ARMY CLOTHING "WITH A MORE FEMININE UNIFORM, PARTICULARLY A SKIRT," TO REPLACE THE BLOUSE, TROUSERS AND HEAVY SHOES WHICH ARE REGULATION FOR THE WAC IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

MAJ.GEORGE GARDNER OF THE FAR EAST SERVICE COMMAND WAS DELEGATED TO ACCOMPANY HER FROM NEW GUINEA TO HER HOME AT (106 MC MASTER STREET) OWEGO. THEY MADE THE 180,000 MILE TRIP TO NEW YORK IN ONE WEEK.

MAJ.GARDNER SAID CORP. HASTINGS NOW WEIGHS 96 POUNDS, "CONSIDERABLY LESS" THAN SHE DID BEFORE SHE WAS RESCUED, AND THAT HER SALLOW COMPLEXION WAS THE RESULT OF TREATMENT FOR MALARIA.

PS912PEW

NEW YORK--ADD NIGHT LEAD TROOPSHIPS X XX X ALFRED MOORE, 412.

IN COMMAND OF THE 87TH DIVISION UNITS WAS MAJ.GEN.FRANK L.CULIN, JR., OF TUCSON, ARIZ., THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE DIVISION; ALSO ON BOARD WERE HIS SON AND AIDE, LT.FRANK L.CULIN, 3RD, AND BRIG.GEN.JAY W.MACHELVIE, ALSO OF THE 87TH.

INTERVIEWED IN HIS STATEROOM, GEN.CULIN REPORTED THE MORALE OF HIS DIVISION AS "TOPS."

"THEY WILL GO TO THE PACIFIC AND DO A TOP FLIGHT JOB," HE SAID.

AMONG RETURNEES WERE: PFC HARRY D.WILCOX OF (5533 LABODIE AVE.), ST.LOUIS, MO.; CORP.HJALMER HANSON OF (1314 THIRD ST., NORTH) FARGO, N.D.; CORP.KENNETH L.SMITH OF DANVILLE, ILL.; COL.W.REED ALLEN OF FAIRFIELD, MICH., WHOSE WIFE IS AT (197 KASS AVENUE), MT.CLEMENS, MICH. LT.COL.ROBERT T.ALLISON, JR., OF (69 NORTH HIGHLAND AVE.) AKRON, OHIO; AND MAJ.LE ROY SMITH, (1385 SOUTH ST.PAUL STREET) DENVER.

SN1036PEW

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B105 WASH - (AP) July 11/1945

S/SGT KENNETH S. KILPATRICK, 24, OF (212 NORTH FIRST ST.), ABERDEEN, S.D., SAID HE WON THE SILVER STAR FOR HIS ACTION LAST FEB. 23.

HIS GROUP WAS AT THE RUHR RIVER CARRYING SMALL BOATS. ALL BUT ONE WERE ACROSS WHEN THE GERMANS OPENED FIRE. HE MADE HIS WAY ACROSS IN A BOAT HE HAD LEFT ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER, AND THOUGH HIS BAZOOKA GUN OPERATOR WAS WOUNDED, HE TOOK THE GUN AND BLASTED AWAY. AFTER 15 MINUTES, 40 GERMANS EMERGED FROM A FACTORY, HIS TARGET, AND SURRENDERED.

T/4 JESS T. RENTERIA, 23, OF (825 CURRY ST.), PUEBLO, COLO., SAID HE WON THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS WHEN,

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30.24-28325

BETWEEN NOV. 18 AND 23, 1944, HE MADE SIX TRIPS THROUGH TERRAIN HEAVILY SWEPT BY GUNFIRE AND ON EVERY OCCASION CARRIED WOUNDED MEN MORE THAN 50 YARDS TO SAFETY. HE ALSO RECEIVED THE PURPLE HEART.

SGT. DONALD F. MOSER, 25, OF (508 SOUTH FOURTH ST.), MANCHESTER, IOWA, SAID HE WIPED OUT A MACHINE GUN NEST IN LUCHERBURG, GERMANY LAST DEC. 3. HE SUFFERED A SLIGHT NOSE WOUND. HE RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR AND THE PURPLE HEART.

SGT CLIFFORD P. HINKEL, 24, OF (2446 CLYBOURNE AVE.), CHICAGO, A MACHINE GUNNER, SAID HE RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR KNOCKING OUT A MACHINE GUN NEST IN HOLLAND.

JR30PEN

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(400) (ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY JULY 12)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 11-(AP)-SUGAR-SHORT AMERICANS ARE ASKING WHETHER THEY AREN'T GETTING A RAW DEAL UNDER A "SHARE-THE-SUGAR" ARRANGEMENT WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

THE QUESTION WAS PROMPTED BY NEWS THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS BOUGHT THE BIG CUBAN SUGAR CROP AND IS TURNING A GOODLY PORTION OF IT OVER TO OTHERS.

THE ANSWER GIVEN BY FOOD OFFICIALS IS A DETAILED AND EMPHATIC "NO."

IN AN EFFORT TO MEET MILITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE VARIOUS FIGHTING ALLIES AND MINIMUM NEEDS OF THEIR CIVILIANS, THIS COUNTRY, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA HAVE MAINTAINED WHAT MIGHT BE CALLED A POOLING ARRANGEMENT ON SUGAR SINCE THE WAR STARTED.

UNDER THIS PLAN, ALL SUGAR AVAILABLE TO THESE COUNTRIES WERE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIVISION, THROWN TOGETHER. THEN FROM THIS TOTAL SUPPLY, MILITARY AND CIVILIAN NEEDS OF THESE COUNTRIES WERE MET, AND SOME WAS SENT TO RUSSIA.

THIS POOLING ARRANGEMENT WAS PROMPTED LARGELY BY THE FACTS THAT SOME IMPORTANT PEACETIME SOURCES OF SUPPLY--PARTICULARLY THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES--WERE LOST TO JAPAN, AND BY THE MILITARY NECESSITY OF KEEPING ALL ALLIED COU TRIES SUPPLIED.

WITHOUT SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT, OFFICIALS EXPLAIN, THE ALLIED COUNTRIES WOULD HAVE BEEN FORCED TO ENGAGE IN PERHAPS SERIOUS "CUT-THROAT" COMPETITION.

1945

BRIEFLY, THIS IS HOW THE POOLING ARRANGEMENT OPERATES:

FOOD AUTHORITIES OF THE THREE COUNTRIES GOT TOGETHER HERE EARLY THIS YEAR AND ESTIMATED THAT SURPLUS SUGAR-PRODUCING AREAS WITHIN ALLIED REACH WOULD BE ABLE TO PLACE ABOUT 10,600,000 TONS OF SUGAR IN THIS POOL. THIS QUANTITY IS EQUIVALENT TO ABOUT 30 PER CENT OF A NORMAL YEAR'S PRODUCTION FOR THE WORLD.

THIS SUGAR WAS THEN ALLOCATED AMONG VARIOUS COUNTRIES NEEDING SUPPLIES FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PURPOSES AND OTHERS NORMALLY DEPENDENT UPON THESE PRODUCING AREAS FOR SUGAR.

OFFICIALS DETERMINED THAT ABOUT 1,900,000 TONS WERE NEEDED TO MEET THE "MOST CONSERVATIVE" NEEDS OF LIBERATED AREAS, RUSSIA, THE NEUTRAL NATIONS (WHICH INCLUDES SPAIN) AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

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THIS LEFT ABOUT 8,700,000 TONS FOR DIVISION AMONG THIS COUNTRY,

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CANADA.

THE ALLIED FOOD AUTHORITIES AGREED UPON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLE THAT THE CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION OF THE THREE COUNTRIES DURING THE LAST NINE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR SHOULD BE AT THE SAME AVERAGE RATE--THAT OF 70.8 POUNDS. IN MAKING THIS DECISION, THEY WERE INFLUENCED BY THE FACT THAT PRE-WAR CONSUMPTION WAS ABOUT THE SAME FOR ALL THREE. THE PRE-WAR PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION WAS SAID TO BE ABOUT 97 POUNDS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 104 FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND 95.5 FOR CANADA.

IF THIS PRINCIPLE IS TO BE CARRIED OUT, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THIS COUNTRY TO MAKE A PART OF THE CUBAN CROP AVAILABLE TO CANADA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(END ADVANCE FOR AVS OF THURSDAY, JULY 12)

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VH122AEW

B-29'S STRIKE FIRST BLOWS AT 4 MORE JAPANESE CITIES; BIG 3 MEETING DUE MONDAY

B-29S FOLLOW UP HEAVY ATTACK BY MARINE CORSAIRS

Superforts Rain Demolition, Fire Bombs on Nip Industries.

NAVAL STATION HIT

Four Japanese Industrial Cities Attacked for First Time.

GUAM, Friday, July 13—(AP) More than 500 B-29s spilled 3,000 tons of fire and demolition bombs before dawn today on a Tokyo bay oil center and four Japanese cities after Marine and Navy planes had battered a big air station, factories and rail lines at the south end of the daily-pounded enemy homeland.

Shortly after the 21st Bomber command disclosed the Sixth Superfortress strike in 13 days at Nippon, Fleet headquarters reported a "strong flight" of Marine Corsairs tore into the Kanoya naval air station on Kyushu the day before. On the same day, Navy search planes destroyed a factory, damaged another and wrecked rail traffic on eastern Kyushu.

Truman in Touch with Fleet

A dispatch from the Cruiser Augusta taking President Truman to the big three conference said the chief executive was in touch hourly with the powerful U. S. Third fleet off Japan. This hinted at possible new blows, for the fleet has been under a security blackout since its big strike at Tokyo Tuesday.

Along a 180-mile strip from the southern island of Shikoku northward to an industrial city 60 miles north of Tokyo, the sky giants dumped their cargoes of destruction, bringing to nearly 18,000 tons the weight of bombs they have unloaded on Japan since July 1.

The big Kawasaki oil center on a reclaimed island in Tokyo bay, previously hit in an April raid, was the target of demolition bombs.

Raid Cities First Time

The four industrial cities, all raided for the first time, were showered with incendiary bombs in the same sort of saturation attack that has been erasing Japan's war industries one by one.

They were:

Utsonomiya, industrial city of 80,000 population 60 miles north of Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, west of Tokyo and nine miles northwest of the often-bombed munitions city of Nagoya.

Tsuruga, 55 miles northwest of Nagoya on the coast of the main home island of Honshu.

Uwajima, on the west-central coast of the southern home island of Shikoku.

The blows on the home islands coincided with new successes by U. S. air blockaders in the Yellow sea and came close to the heels of heavy strokes at the empire climaxed by a 1,000 carrier plane raid on Tokyo's air fields.

Convoys Flee Back to Post

Two heavily-gunned enemy convoys trying to run Nipponese troops from China to invasion-menaced Japan were driven back into port by the U. S. air blockade that is steadily throttling the island empire.

This operation, announced yesterday, underscored the words of a Japanese military commentator who declared that unless the aerial challenge to Japan could be met it would be impossible to repel the expected invasion.

Rear Adm. John Dale Price, retiring commander of the Fleet Air Wing One, said the troop-laden convoys put out from Shanghai into the Yellow sea, once the main link between Japan and its conquests in China.

They were jumped by bombers and rockey-firing fighters. The convoys threw up a curtain of anti-aircraft fire that prevented effective bombing attacks but not a ship reached Korea.

Presumably, the convoys, which turned back, put into the former German port of Tsingtao, more than 300 miles north of Shanghai.

(Late enemy broadcasts heard in San Francisco by the Federal Communications Commission said 180 fighters and bombers from Okinawa raided air fields on the southern home island of Kyushu Thursday and 18 Superfortresses flew over the main island of Honshu.)

The aerial blockade of the Yellow Sea and the straits between Korea and Japan has been extended to northern Korea itself, where an important supply railway line has been cut by bombers.

With the Yellow Sea unsafe, the Japanese have been trying to route men and supplies up through northern Korea and thence across the Sea of Japan, which also now is being swept by American air power

Coast Cruise Alternative

The alternative has been to run small vessels around Korea's coast, hiding by day in the thousands of small islands that dot the coastal waters and slipping across to Japan by night.

But even this is becoming hazardous, and American crews skimming low in attacks on such shipping have seen Koreans applauding them, waving and throwing their caps into the air, Price reported.

Price is retiring to take command of Okinawa as an operating base. He will be succeeded by Rear Admiral John Perry, of Greenville, South Carolina.

The course charted by Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet since its attack on Tokyo's guardian airfields Tuesday remained a mystery.

Pound Kyushu And Islands

Without mentioning the fleet, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that "strong forces of Corsair fighters and Avenger torpedo bombers" from land bases Wednesday pounded Kyushu and the strategic northern Ryukyu Islands.

Today's communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported a score of Liberator and Mitchell bombers pounded factory and warehouse targets at Bokushi, on Formosa's west coast. Three grounded planes were destroyed at Tainan.

A small freighter laden with oil was sunk and three other freighters were damaged in attacks on Suo Bay on the northeast coast of Formosa.

Incendiaries Fire Mako Base

Fires visible for 30 miles were started by a single bomber that dropped incendiaries on Mako naval base, in the Pescadores west of Formosa.

Other sweeps were made from Indo-China to Malaya in the Dutch East Indies and eastward to the northern Celebes.

The fleet communiqué today said the search planes attacking eastern Kyushu yesterday blew up a railroad bridge and burned a passenger train and two locomotives.

Other search planes of the same Fleet Air Wing 1 destroyed a small coastal cargo ship near the China coast.

The night before, a search Mariner of that wing made four low-level attacks on shipping in the Whangpoo River near Shanghai but could not observe the results. The raiders drew no ground fire.

200 Miles North Of Tokyo

Fleet Air Wing 18 search planes, flying nearly 200 miles north of Tokyo to the area of Sendai, a recent B-29 target, damaged two picket craft off Honshu Wednesday and strafed fishing craft off Yokosuka.

The communiqué did not elaborate on the powerful attack by the Marine Corsairs on the Kanoya area.

On the approaches to Japan, Avenger torpedo planes damanged airstrips and bombed storage areas on Kikai Island in the Amami group of the Ryukyus, north of Okinawa, Wednesday.

3000 Tons of Fire and Explosive Bombs Are Dropped in Widespread Attack—Oil Target Blasted in Tokyo Bay.

Guam, Friday, July 13 (A. P.).—An air fleet of from 500 to 550 Superfortresses poured more than 3,000 tons of flaming and explosive bombs before dawn today on four Japanese cities and one important oil storage center in Tokyo Bay. The cities were spread over 480 miles of the home islands of Honshu and Shikoku.

The raiders struck from Uwajima, on the west central coast of Shikoku, to as far east as Utsunomiya, a city of 80,000 lying sixty miles north of Tokyo on the north Tokyo Plain.

Other cities hit along the way were the munitions center of Ichinomiya, nine miles northwest of Nagoya on a main double track mail line between Nagoya and Gifu, and Tsuruga, which lies on the west central part of the main home island of Honshu. They showered incendiaries on the cities and demolition bombs on Kawasaki, a petroleum center on a reclaimed island in Tokyo Bay.

Site of Great Oil Plants.

Kawasaki was bombed before, on April 16, but today's was the first raid for all the other places. The reclaimed island in Tokyo Bay is the site of facilities of the Nippon Oil Company the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, the Rising Sun Petroleum Company and the Mitsui Storage Depot.

It was the forty-ninth fire raid carried out by the Superfortresses, and brought to thirty-eight the number of Japanese cities they have attacked.

The blow was struck today after lighter bombers and fighters had carried the air war to the Japanese homeland in quick succession to Tuesday's great 1,000 carrier plane raid on Tokyo airfields.

Prior Devastation Estimated.

Meanwhile, today headquarters of the Twenty-first Bomber Command announced that 43.5 per cent of the industrial city of Akashi and 95 per cent of the Maruzen oil refinery have been knocked out. Only five large tanks and a few smaller structures remain intact at the refinery, which is thirty-five miles from Osaka.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today that "strong forces of Corsair fighters and avenger torpedo bombers" raided Kyushu and the northern Ryukyus Wednesday. They bombed, rocketed and strafed hangars, shops and buildings at Miyazaki airfield on southeast Kyushu, the Inujo airfield on Tanega Island to the south and installations in the Amami Group, northern Ryukyus.

Nimitz, however, had nothing further to report on the powerful blast Tuesday by more than 1,000 carrier planes of Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's Task Force 38 at a network of more than seventy airfields in the Tokyo area.

[In Washington, Undersecretary of the Navy Artemus L. Gates said Navy and Marine planes alone already have destroyed more than 17,000 Jap planes since the outbreak of the war.]

Tokyo radio said the carrier assault continued for a 12-hour period during which augmenting land-based planes, including more than 500 Superfortresses, pushed to beyond 1,900 the number of American raiders over Honshu that day.

Foresees Decisive Battle.

"Enemy propoganda on the intensifying air assault cannot be ignored," a Japanese military commentator said over Tokyo radio to his people. "Future attacks from the air undoubtedly will be the prelude to the decisive battle on the homeland. Without being able to resist (this air) challenge, we cannot annihilate the enemy on the homeland.

[Previous enemy broadcasts had emphasized to the Japanese that American air mastery did not necessarily assure a successful invasion.]

Nimitz said Marine aircraft scored rocket hits Tuesday night on "a number" of enemy ships of unidentified category off the south coast of Honshu. During the day, Navy search planes set afire enemy small cargo ships off the China coast.

In Manila, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's spokesman disclosed that Jap anti-aircraft fire on the fortress island of Formosa is diminishing under the daily pounding given it by Fifth Air Force bombers. Crewmen of more than forty Liberators which dropped fragmentation bombs Monday on three Formosa west coast airfields said the light ack ack was in sharp contrast with recent heavy ground fire.

Other MacArthur theater planes further paralyzed rail traffic along the French Indo-China coast and shot up airfields on Dutch Celebes and Java.

JAP HOMELAND HIT BY 500 SUPERFORTS

Truman Nears Europe; Long Parley Expected

Aboard the Cruiser Augusta, July 12 (AP)—President Truman neared Europe tonight for a conference which will cover so many problems that it may last longer than any previous Big-Three session.

It was revealed aboard this warship that the conversations with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin in conquered Potsdam will get under way next Monday or Tuesday.

The President was reported convinced that the meeting on Berlin's outskirts will outlast those of Quebec, Tehran and Yalta. The Yalta meeting lasted eight days.

Talks With Byrnes, Leahy

Except for the date of the meeting itself, Mr. Truman's schedule still was kept secret for security reasons.

Mr. Truman, in thickening weather, stuck today to the admiral's cabin aboard the Augusta, immersed in discussions on the great issues to come up for decision at Potsdam.

Participating in the talks were James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's personal chief of staff.

Such matters as territorial adjustment, occupation policies, the feeding of freed and occupied areas, are only a few of the many subjects expected to be discussed. They are all bound up with the future course of world history.

May Visit London

Opinion aboard the presidential warship was that some of the big questions lend themselves to speedy settlement, but nobody in Mr. Truman's party showed any interest in fixing a time limit on the discussions of the heads of state.

Another indicator of possible long talks at Potsdam was the information that the President has declined to commit himself to any positive engagements in Europe afterward.

A "tentative" label was put on a reported visit to London, and there was no indication that Mr. Truman would see Gen. Charles de Gaulle in France on this trip.

Hears Of 3d Fleet's Strikes

Through the powerful communication facilities linking the presidential cruiser with the home Government, as well as with the American advance party at Potsdam, the Chief Executive kept in constant touch with latest developments in the war against Japan.

News of the 3d Fleet strikes, fitting so well into his consuming interest in early victory at a minimum cost in lives, was kept constantly up to date for him, on charts duplicating in reduced scale the White House maps of the Orient.

Commander John A. Tyree, assistant naval aide, brought the maps along and revised them hourly.

The first rain and rough weather since the Augusta sailed from Newport News last Saturday forced postponement of a routine launching of the Augusta's observation planes for Mr. Truman's inspection. It also threatened a smoker planned by the crew in the Augusta's well-deck tonight.

TRUMAN HAS OLD OUTFIT AS GUARD

Brussels, July 12 (A. P.).—President Truman, whose arrival in Europe is expected shortly, will have an honor guard from the Thirty-fifth Infantry Division in which he served as an artillery officer in the first world war.

The 137th Regiment of the Thirty-fifth Division arrived in Belgium today from France to meet the President when the cruiser Augusta puts in, probably at Antwerp or Amsterdam.

It was at the President's request that doughboys from the Thirty-fifth were tapped for the honor guard. The tr[illegible] with brightly polished h[illegible] and in spick uniforms, [illegible] from Reims.

Potsdam Parley Expected To Outlast Previous Talks

Truman Prepares for Long Conference With Stalin and Churchill—Keeps in Hourly Touch With Successes of Third Fleet

By the Associated Press.

ABOARD THE CRUISER AUGUSTA, July 12—The Big Three's meeting will begin next Monday or Tuesday, it was learned today amid indications that it would be prolonged. President Truman prepared for the possibility of a long conference while keeping in hourly touch with the Third Fleet's successes off Japan.

As this veteran warship edged closer to the British Isles and its ultimate destination in North Europe, it ran into low-hanging clouds and scattered showers for the first time since it left Newport News on Saturday morning.

Remaining in the Admiral's cabin, the President went over with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy agenda covering a worldwide range suggested for discussion by the United States, Britain and Russia at the Potsdam meeting opening next Monday or Tuesday.

A review of the suggested topics, including proposed territorial adjustments, feeding, occupation and scores of others, was said to have convinced the President that his first major power conference might outlast those of Yalta, Teheran and Quebec. The Yalta meeting took eight days.

Elated Over Pacific News.

The President's major concern for the moment is speedy victory over Japan in the interest of saving thousands of American lives.

Opinions here are that there is hope that some of the Big Three questions can be adjusted speedily, but no one is interested in attempting to fix a deadline on the deliberations.

Elated over reports that the Third Fleet air forces now dominates the sea as well as the air over Japan, Mr. Truman followed the new and most powerful Pacific operations through detailed sea charts covering all the waters of the Pacific, kept constantly up to date by Commander John A. Tyree, assistant naval aid.

Tyree brought along smaller editions of all the White House maps and new developments are posted hourly.

The President is in constant and instantaneous communication by powerful radio with the White House, State, War and Navy departments as well as advance units of the American delegation to Potsdam, now at the site of the conference, with SHAEF headquarters and with European embassies.

The presumption is that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will join other members of the joint chiefs of staff at the Potsdam meeting.

Other Trips Uncertain.

Because of the uncertainty over the length of the conference, the President has not finally committed himself to any side trips following its conclusion. Even a reported visit to London is classed as tentative and there is no prospect that the President will visit France to talk with Gen. Charles de Gaulle on this trip.

A chief steward, who fought two years in the Philippines as captain of a guerrilla band without harm, suffered his first injury since then today. Benjamin Le Licodo, emptying waste baskets in quaters assignad to a member of the party, cut his finger on a razor blade inadvertently thrown into the basket.

Le Licodo, who serves on the presidential yacht Potomac and has been in the Navy for sixteen years, left Corregidor with Gen. Douglas MacArthur shortly before its fall in a P-T boat, but remained at Mindanao when the general and his family flew on to Australia. He was one of the men who served under Commander John D. Bulkley and helped evacuate the late Filipino President Manuel Quezon.

Weather Is Rough.

The rough weather forced a postponement of plans for a routine launching of observation planes for the President's inspection and there was a possibility that a smoker arranged by the crew for the well of the ship tonight also would have to be delayed.

The President talked again today with Lawrence Truman, his third cousin, a fire control man from Owensboro, Ky.

He was disclosed to have started preparations for his first meeting with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Church immediately upon succeeding to the presidency.

An escort of British men-of-war will meet the party as it nears the British Isles.

TRUMAN'S FORMER UNIT WILL GREET HIM IN ANTWERP

President May Arrive in Belgium During Government Crisis.

REACHES PORT SUNDAY

Entire 137th Regiment of Midwesterners Reach Arrival Port.

By EDWARD D. BALL

ANTWERP, Belgium, July 12—(AP) President Harry S. Truman, who is scheduled to reach Antwerp Sunday on his way to the Big Three meeting, will be greeted by present-day soldiers of the outfit he fought with in the first World War.

The honor guard when the President steps ashore from the Cruiser Augusta will be the entire 137th Infantry Regiment [illegible] 35th Infantry Division, which includes many men from his native midwest. The regiment reached Antwerp today after a 317-mile journey by truck from Neustadt, near Mannheim in western Germany.

The possibility that the President's arrival may coincide with a crisis in Belgium's long-drawn-out governmental controversy also arose today, when Regent Prince Charles flew from Brussels to King Leopold's villa near Salzburg, Austria. The King is reported by the anti-Leopold press in Belgium to be working out the last details of his abdication.

Edge Worn Off

However, there was no indication that anything unusual might happen if the President should arrive simultaneously with an abdication announcement. The edge has worn off the controversy in progress for weeks and Belgians were going about their business. Big transports coming to take doughboys home from the war were nosing into the docks of Antwerp's great harbor, where sweating stevedores were laboring.

When Mr. Truman steps onto one of those docks, he will see the familiar Santa Fe shoulder patch of his old outfit, with which he served as a captain in the 128th Artillery regiment in the last war, but there won't be a single familiar face.

The only old-timer who served with the 35th Division when he was in it—Mess Sgt. Paul "Chung" Hill of Holton, Kansas—left for home recently for treatment for ulcers. Sgt. Hill had been a member of the Division since 1917.

Cousin in Command

The 35th Division once was commanded by the President's cousin, Maj. Gen. Ralph Truman, but he left it for another assignment in September, 1941. The honor guard 137th Regiment is commanded by Col. William S. Murray of Nogales, Ariz. It is the only regiment of the 35th which served with the division in the last war, the others having all been parcelled out to other divisions.

A close friend of the President, Maj. George Hogg, Jr., of Springfield, Mo., the regimental surgeon, left for home three days ago. But there will be a lot of Kansans and Missourians on hand in the honor guard.

One from close to home will be Pvt. Willard T. Smith, who lives six miles from Mr. Truman's home town of Independence, Mo., and who voted for him the last time he ran for senator. Also among those present will be Lt. Frank A. Bratkovic of Kansas City, Kans., who used to see Mr. Truman around Kansas City. "I think he's swell," said Bratkovic. "In fact, I think all Kansans and Missourians ought to be president."

AUSSIES ADVANCE IN VIOLENT FIGHT

Dutch Help in Attempt to Encircle Nip Positions Near Balikpapan.

MANILA, Friday, July 13—(AP) A violent battle beyond Balikpapan was reported today with Australian and Dutch troops wielding flamethrowers in an attempt to encircle formidable Japanese [illegible] positions north of the captured Borneo oil port.

At the same time, a one-mile advance [illegible] Balikpapan was scored by Australian troops fighting along Borneo's east coast toward the rich Sambodja oil fields.

Infantrymen of the Australian Seventh division, supported by Dutch Colonial troops, were closing in on the core of enemy resistance north of Balikpapan, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique announced.

Paced by tanks and flamethrowers, they blasted their way through tough resistance in a two-mile advance and closed in on "Smashed Stone Ridge," keystone of the enemy's positions.

Aussies, Dutch Join

Meanwhile Dutch forces farther east, pushing along Kariango peninsula, joined another Australian column and swung northeast, attempting to encircle the ridge.

The Australian forces driving along Borneo's east coast sent back word that Japanese resistance had begun to slacken as they advanced two and a half miles beyond Manggar airdrome, 13 miles east of Balikpapan.

The gain was ground out only after a week of heavy fighting, during which a number of enemy guns, mortars and light machine-guns were captured.

The advance placed the Australians about a dozen miles from Sambodja, pipeline control point and administrative center in the oil field.

A dispatch broadcast by Tokyo claimed without Allied confirmation that at least 1,500 Allied troops had been killed or wounded in the fighting around Balikpapan.

Across the big island along the northwest coast, Australian troops in a 10-mile advance drew within 30 miles of Jesselton in an unopposed march up the Jesselton-Beaufort railroad. An enemy strongpoint in the rubber plantation forests east of Beaufort was destroyed.

Another Australian force in one of its amphibious leaps along Borneo's west coast also reached a point 30 road miles from Jesselton, arriving at the village of Andus.

Kenney Moves To Okinawa, Base Of Enlarged Air Force

Manila, *Friday*, July 13 (AP)—Gen. George C. Kenney, whose then-slender aerial resources stopped a Japanese invasion convoy in the Bismarck Sea in March, 1943, became top tactical army air commander today in the 'round-the-clock bombing campaign against the Japanese homeland, with his advanced headquarters on Okinawa.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander in chief of army forces in the Pacific, announced that the United States Army 7th Air Force had been made an integral part of Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces, which already included the 5th and 13th Air forces.

Deployed To Forward Bases

In announcing the new command two days after Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had disclosed that control of the 7th Air Force was passing to the Army, MacArthur said the central Pacific force of Liberators and Mitchells was "in the process of deployment to forward bases to participate in the air saturation of Japan."

The 7th Air Force includes the 7th Fighter Command, whose Iwo Jima-based Mustangs have been steadily striking Japan for weeks past and providing escorts for Superfortresses.

The Superfortresses of the 20th Air Force and the 8th Air Force of European fame already have been designated as the strategic air forces under Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

Kenney, whose 5th and 13th Air forces were the spearhead of MacArthur's advance from New

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Guinea to Luzon after beating off the Japanese New Guinea reinforcement attempt in the Bismarck Sea, said:

"As soon as we are in position, we will attack Japan from 10,000 feet and from ten feet, with fire and explosives, with bombers and fighters—and we will do it 24 hours a day.

"The 7th has come from the east, the 5th from the south and the 13th from the southeast.

Learned With Every Move

"Okinawa is a long way from Hawaii, from Port Moresby and the Solomons, but we have learned something with every move.

"We have pulled the long-range 'snooper' out of our hats, and the long-range fighter; we have developed the attack bomber, the para-frag bomb, the fire bomb, and we have got still more tricks up our sleeve."

Kenney, who will be 56 on August 6, has been MacArthur's air commander since the earliest days of the long fight back from Australia and New Guinea. He has been a flyer since World War I, when he served in Europe with the old 91st Aero Squadron.

Already Represented

The 7th Air Force now under his command is led by Brig. Gen. Thomas D. White, of Springfield, Ill. It already is represented on Okinawa with a force of Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell mediums.

White, who recently took command of the 7th from Maj. Gen. Willis D. Hale, previously served as deputy commander of Kenney's 13th Air Force, the so-called "jungle air force," under Maj. Gen. Paul B. Wurtsmith.

NAVY PLANES ROUT ENEMY TROOPSHIPS

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2 Convoys Trying to Reinforce Japs on Borneo Are Destroyed

The forward digger elements, in driving a three-mile wedge into the Jap positions, moved to within a half-mile of the ridge, Mount Batochamoar, a 200-foot hill feature on which the Nipponese are well fortified.

On the central sector, other Aussies repulsed Jap counter-attacks three miles inland from the mouth of the Sepinggang Ketjil River, where the perimeter guards the Sepinggang airfield. Associated Press War Correspondent Russell Brines reported the captured Sepinggang field within ten days of completion and its Japanese built asphalt runways capable of extension to 1,200 feet. Dutch airmen, piloting Mitchell medium bombers are ready to go into operation from the field as soon as it is completed.

On the right flank, the Australians fighting along the highway five and a half miles northeast of captured Manggar Airfield received both naval and aerial support to smash Jap artillery and mortar fire. Melbourne radio reported they had reached the Adjeranden River.

Aussies Gain Slowly in Borneo

Jungle Fighters Battling Jap Rear Guard in Drive Toward Rich Oil Fields.

DAVIS

Manila, July 12 (A. P.).—Australian Seventh Infantry and Dutch colonial troops advanced slowly today on Borneo's rich Sambodja oil fields despite the tough delaying action being fought by beached Jap naval personnel in the steaming, rained-soaked equatorial forests.

Some six miles north of Balikpapan, the Aussies, their path cleared by Lightning fighters which sprayed a twelve-mile area with jellied gasoline, breached the outer lines of the Jap hinterland defense in an advance on "Smashed Stone" Ridge.

Homeland From Shanghai, Says Admiral John Price

ERICKSON

By The Associated Press.

GUAM, July 12—Japanese attempts to run two troop-laden convoys of soldiers from Shanghai to bolster homeland defenses against an American invasion were apparently broken up by blockading United States naval aircraft, Rear Admiral John Dale Price reported today.

One of the ships in the second convoy looked like the former Italian liner Contessa de Savoia, 28,000-ton pre-war luxury ship.

[Lloyd's shipping register does not list a Contessa de Savoia. The Conte di Savoia was reported under German control at Venice in November, 1943.

[Admiral Price is relinquishing command of Fleet Air Wing I to become commander of the advanced naval operating base on Okinawa.]

Admiral Price said none of the transports in the two troop convoys was sunk in the combined attack by Fleet Air Wing 1 Mariners and Privateers and strafing Thunderbolt fighters, but none of the transports got across the Yellow Sea to Korea or through the Korean Straits to the Sea of Japan.

The convoys were presumably driven into the former German port of Tsingtao, churning yellow mud in the shallow water.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire from the convoy prevented effective bombing attacks, but rockets from Thunderbolt fighters started fires lasting about twenty minutes on one ship.

The plain-spoken, Arkansas-born Admiral, who is 53 years old, is relinquishing command of Fleet Air Wing One to become commander of the Okinawa operating base. In this assignment Price will direct the development of Okinawa as an advance naval operating base. The best potential harbor on Okinawa is Buckner Bay, which the Japs used as a fleet anchorage when it was known as Nakagusuku Wan.

Price is being succeeded as Fleet Air Wing One commander by Rear Admiral John Perry of Greenville, S. C.

Price's new assignment was announced simultaneously with the award to him of the Navy Cross by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for directing the Fleet Air Wing's operations from Okinawa in which 159 seagoing ships, aggregating 145,000 tons, were sunk, and 194 other vessels, totaling 138,000 tons were damaged.

Price said Fleet Air Wing One is able to maintain a patrol over Korea and Tsushima Strait more than sixteen hours daily. The Japs can't get started on a run across from the continent to Japan without being detected and are forced to use small 80-ton "sugar dog" freighters almost exclusively.

Blockade Stops Traffic.

The aerial blockade of the Yellow Sea and Korea Strait has virtually stopped what used to be a fast and safe three-day ship run between Shanghai and the homeland, Price said. Presumably the Japs are trying now to make the transshipment over a three-week route—by rail into northern Korea and then across the Sea of Japan. Planes of the air wing have broken the rail line. Shipping is getting scarcer to find, and Jap anti-aircraft fire more accurate.

Privateer crews making water-skimming runs on ships in Korea's maze of inlets have seen Koreans applauding their work, tossing their caps in the air and waving their arms.

"That's right in front of the Japs, too, you know," Price said.

JAPANESE PLATOON FIGHTS ON OKINAWA

GEISER

OKINAWA, July 12 (AP)—A heavily armed Japanese platoon was wiped out in a two-hour battle with alert American troops today after it had sneaked within 200 yards of American Twenty-fourth Corps headquarters in the first organized attack since the Okinawa campaign officially ended.

The Japanese were moving toward the headquarters of Gen. John R. Hodges when surprised by a patrol led by Sgt. Lynn Bullen of Mason, Mich. In the two-hour fight twenty-four of the enemy were killed. It was not known if any escaped.

Sergeant Bullen discovered two Japanese machine-gun positions as he was taking the patrol through heavily wooded, hilly country near Nakagusuku Castle, former headquarters of a portion of the enemy's Okinawa forces.

Both machine-gun positions were manned and Sergeant Bullen ordered his men to open fire.

Lieut. Anthony J. Bogaards of 625 Front Street, Long Beach, L. I., who was at near-by headquarters, assembled the remainder of the patrol's platoon and rushed to the scene of action. There were only twelve men in the original patrol and six were wounded.

The Japanese used machine guns and knee mortars from behind rocks and trees. Lieutenant Bogaards' inspection of equipment carried by the dead showed it to be of both American and Japanese manufacture, with American carbines and food apparently stolen from stores. Six sabers indicated the presence of officers.

A number of other Japanese had been killed near by recently, one after he ran through the American camp tossing grenades.

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NATURE WITHDRAWING JAP WEATHER DEFENSES

GEISER

OKINAWA, July 12.—(AP) Nature is withdrawing Japan's weather defenses, observers reported today, and during the next couple of months American airmen may expect generally clear skies for bombing and strafing missions.

This is true, the weather men explained, despite the fact the period will also be one of increasing typhoons and electrical storms. These violent disturbances occur only occasionally, three or four a month at the most.

Okinawa is the only weather observation post the United States ever had near the center of the oriental weather "cradle." It will greatly augment observations at Saipan, Guam and other stations.

S/Sgt. Floyd C. Smith of Long Beach, Calif., an aerologist, said the oriental cradle extends on a line roughly from Shanghai, China, several hundred miles northeastward through the Japanese cities of Kobe, Sasebo and Tokyo.

Along this line the warm air from the tropical Pacific strikes the cold mass from northern Asia. This produces fogs and rains over Japan from February to July.

PREMIER SUZUKI CALLS CABINET TO DISCUSS FOOD

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12—(AP) Premier Kantaro Suzuki—confronted with a tightening U. S. air blockade and a rising clamor of home front criticism—convened his cabinet and a phalanx of "elder statesmen" today to consider the home islands' "worsening food situation."

Suzuki first called on Emperor Hirohito, then went into conference with his cabinet and such former premiers as Gen. Hideki Tojo, architect of the Pearl harbor attack, and Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who was sidetracked to private life when Japan took its fateful decision to war on the United States.

They listened to an explanation of the food situation—which has prompted recent cuts in rations—from Motoi Yukawa, agriculture and commerce vice-minister, said a Tokyo home front broadcast picked up by the Federal Communications Commission.

Shakeup Cabinet Posts

Suzuki later announced a wholesale shakeup of 27 lesser cabinet positions. He also called a conference for Monday of all regional administrators, recently empowered to act independently in event of an invasion.

The so-called dean of the Japanese press declared the cabinet should do better than hold routine meetings and accused it of doing nothing "while the empire is confronted by its most serious crisis."

This critic is 82-year-old Ichiro Tokstomi, who recently has been quoted in enemy broadcasts as demanding that the government tell the people about the seriousness of repeated military reverses in the Pacific.

A Domei dispatch questioned the adequacy of the defenses in middle and small cities now under "increasingly fierce bombing attacks every day."

It reported that in such bombed cities as Yamagata in north central Honshu, civilian "deserters from the defense front" were trying to flee instead of digging badly-needed bomb shelters.

Domei claimed that Japanese aircraft factories had been moved underground and were working night and day "utterly oblivious of the air raid alarms above" to turn out planes to meet American air power.

Describes Hidden Plant

Domei described one hidden airplane factory as a 572-acre area "towered by a deep mountain fastness on its surface" where "thousands of workers silently produce planes."

Other Japanese broadcasts showed growing concern over what was about to happen to Nippon's now largely-isolated conquests far to the south.

One said 210 planes from two British aircraft carriers raided Sabank off the northern end of the Dutch East Indies island of Sumatra yesterday.

The Japanese speculated that the British soon might land on Bar Nicobar island, 450 miles north of Sumatra, a logical stepping stone to the Malay peninsula and Singapore.

Domei said that last month "enemy secret agents" landed on Tanahmasa island, off Sumatra's south coast, set up two bases, but both were wiped out.

SUZUKI ASSAILED BY TOKYO EDITOR

San Francisco, July 12 (A. P.).—As the constant blasting of Allied bombs tore at Japan's home soil today, a leading Nipponese journalist accused the Suzuki Cabinet of doing nothing "while the empire is confronted by its most serious crisis," Radio Tokyo reported.

DAY

Eighty-two-year-old Ichiro (Soho) Tokutomi, dean of the Japanese press, exhorted the Cabinet to do better than hold routine meetings in the Premier's residence, said the enemy broadcast heard by the FCC. Earlier Tokutomi severely criticized the Government for not telling the people the truth about the seriousness of military setbacks in the Pacific.

Tokyo radio's broadcasts today brimmed over with fear for the future. They included:

Worry that Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet was still on the prowl and soon would launch another huge carrier plane attack.

Disclosure that Jap civilian "deserters from the defense front" are attempting to flee bombed cities such as Yamagata in north central Honshu instead of "digging-in."

A report that 210 planes from British aircraft carriers struck Sabang off the northern end of distant Sumatra yesterday.

Speculation that the British intend to land on Nicobar Island, 450 miles north of Sumatra, west of the Malay Peninsula.

The Sumatra area reports are linked with the earlier Jap decision to evacuate unnecessary civilians from Singapore at the tip of the Malay Peninsula, where the Nipponese expect an invasion in the next few months.

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NIGHT

Tokyo Admits Fires Started by Bombers

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12—(AP) A Tokyo broadcast acknowledged tonight the announcement from Guam of a new Superfort strike on Japan before dawn Friday (Tokyo time), saying the raid "continued for about three hours." The FCC monitored the broadcast.

"As a result of the enemy raid, fires broke out in and around Utsunomiya (60 miles north of Tokyo) and also parts of the Keihin (Tokyo-Yokohama district," a Domei news agency dispatch said.

It claimed most of the fires "have been brought under control by dawn."

JAPANESE FISHING HIT

Industry Shattered by Bombers, Commerce Department Says

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Allies' advance has "shattered" the Japanese fishing industry, which led the world before the war, the Commerce Department said today.

"As the far-flung fisheries of the Japanese fade," the department said, "opportunities for other peoples may mount."

A press release said:

"United States and Allied aircraft have destroyed untold numbers of these fishing vessels in Japanese waters and, as the tempo of the Pacific war increases and operations expand from Okinawa and other captured islands to supplement the constant bombing by our B-29's, fishing will become a more and more hazardous operation for the Japanese."

Guam Priest Who Aided Yank Beheaded By Japs

Chicago, July 12 (AP)—A native priest who helped George Ray Tweed, 43-year-old navy radio man, evade the Japs on Guam for 31 months, was beheaded for his actions, a navy lieutenant said today in a letter to the Chicago *Times*.

Lieut. (jg) B. F. Muirheid, serving aboard the U.S.S. Luzon in the Pacific, wrote to the newspaper that the priest was one of three Chamorros beheaded by the Japs on Guam "because they loved the United States too much."

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EXILES TRYING TO KEEP ARMY

London Poles Open Campaign To Hold Forces Out Of Poland

Singleton

London, July 12 (AP)—An apparently organized campaign by the high command of Poland's armies on foreign soil to block the repatriation of Polish troops was indicated today in an order of the day by Lieut. Gen. Wladislaw Anders protesting Allied recognition of the new Warsaw Polish Government.

Anders recently was appointed by the exiled Polish Government as commander-in-chief of all Poland's land, sea and air forces abroad. His order was made public by Polish forces headquarters here just one day after Maj. Gen. Kemlens Rudnicki, commander of the Polish 1st Armored Division in occupied Germany, asked his men in a similar order to remain loyal to the London group of Poles.

The Fait Accompli

Anders, now in Italy, declared Allied recognition of the Warsaw Government was a "heavy blow," and asserted "the powers of the world trample over our constitution, over our rightful authorities. For the temporary sake of convenience, they accept the *fait accompli* which was imposed on Poland by foreign might.

"All of us will be the object of attack, of insidious agitation. They will call on us for a so-called free return to our country—a return which we know is cloaked with uncertain consequence.

A Favorable Change

"They will search among Polish soldiers for men of feeble will and nerves. This work will be facilitated by the fact that our legal Polish authoritics have been deprived of all means of public relations serving the Polish cause, even in the form of broadcasts from London."

The order declared "return is impossible for the time being. We must remain in disciplined and closed ranks, awaiting a favorable change of conditions."

Anders did not say what would constitute a "favorable change of conditions."

Britain Frees P. W. Of Murder Charge

London, July 12 (A. P.).—One of seven German prisoners of war accused of killing another prisoner was acquitted and discharged today. Findings regarding the others will be announced later.

The court of six British officers discharged Herbert Wunderlich. He had testified that he signed a statement under coercion asserting that he helped drag the body of the murdered man, Sergt. Major Wolfgang Rosterg, to a lavatory where it was hanged. The accused men are said to have killed Rosterg on December 23 because he was anti-Nazi.

BRADLEY CHIDES OFFICERS

Warns Against Monopolizing Time of USO Performers

LONDON, Friday, July 13 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper, said today that Gen. Omar N. Bradley had directed Army officers to cease monopolizing the time of USO performers and permit them to entertain the GI's as they are supposed to do.

The paper said the directive was issued while General Bradley was acting Commander in Chief of the European Theatre in the absence of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In the directive, the paper said, General Bradley pointed out that the USO shows "are intended primarily for enlisted soldiers" and suggested that entertainment of the performers by officers often resulted "in monopolizing all free time of th eartists."

"Instead of entertaining the performers personally, the commanders might well encourage them to visit the clubs, messes, dances and other assembly points of enlisted personnel to a maximum extent," the directive was quoted as saying.

More Liquor Is Reserved For Non-Coms in Europe

LONDON, July 12—(AP)—Part of the liquor supplies in the European theater of operations are being reserved for non-commissioned officers under a new policy prescribed by Gen. Eisenhower, the Army publication Stars and Stripes reported in a Paris dispatch today.

Heretofore liquor has been reserved only for officers. As a result of the new policy, the dispatch said, officers are finding their July ration smaller than usual.

No provision was made for privates or Pfcs, however the dispatch said. Neither does the order apply to the United Kingdom, since no supplies are available for any ration, although officers clubs are receiving a limited amount from British sources.

CIRCULATION REACHES NEW PEAK IN BRITAIN

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—Note circulation reached a new high record of £1,297,985,000, an increase of £3,914,000 over the previous week, as reported today by the Bank of England in its statement of condition for the week ended yesterday.

Public deposits decreased £297,000, private deposits were £37,670,000 lower and Government securities were down £34,035,000.

The detailed statement follows:

Notes in circulation	£1,297,285,000
Gold bullion	1,379,000
Reserve in Banking Dept.	53,394,000
Public deposits	8,771,000
Private deposits	271,715,000
Government securities	227,932,000
Other securities	17,944,000
Ratio of reserve to liabilities	19.0%
Bank rate	2%

De Valera Moves To Quell IRA, 14 'Terrorists' Taken

Dublin, July 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera invoked emergency powers today to quell what he termed plans for a terrorist campaign and his order was followed by the arrest of fourteen men whom the Government described as leaders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"They formed the hard core of the IRA," a government spokesman said, "and were perparing to carry on acts of terrorism again."

[The *Daily Sketch* in London reported that leaders of the Irish Republican Army had voted death sentences for de Valera and other top government officials and had sent to each a foolscap order for a summary execution.

[Each order, promulgated by "courts-martial" which sat in secret hideouts, carried a priority number for execution, the newspaper said, with the Prime Minister marked as No. 1 on the death list.

[The newspaper said that it was "considered possible" in Dublin that de Valera's statement yesterday that Eire is a republic was made to placate the IRA.]

The Dail (Parliament) adjourned at midnight without de Valera having an opportunity to make his expected explanation of his statement that Eire is a "republic."

With the gallery packed with visitors awaiting de Valera's explanation, the opposition kept the house busy discussing minor matters throughout Thursday's session.

14 Irishmen Arrested As Illegal Army Leaders

De Valera Says Action Ordered to Quell Terrorist Plans

DUBLIN, July 12 (AP).—Fourteen men whom the government described as leaders of the illegal Irish Republican Army were arrested today after Prime Minister Eamon de Valera invoked emergency powers to quell what he called plans for a terrorist campaign.

The arrested men were among 300 Irishmen released recently from internment. They had been in custody during the war, under emergency powers to protect Eire's neutrality.

"They formed the hard core of the I. R. A.," a government spokesman said, "and were preparing to carry on acts of terrorism again."

The seized men were taken to "the Curragh," where 262 Germans still are interned. All Allied service men interned during the war have been released.

GEN EISENHOWER BACK IN FRANCE

Paris, July 12 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower returned by plane last night to the continent his leadership helped free from the Nazi grasp, and today began the last steps leading to final dissolution of his supreme command.

[Only day before yesterday Eisenhower was in the United States. On that day he placed a wreath on President Roosevelt's grave at Hyde Park.]

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force will be dissolved at 12:01 A. M. on July 14, it was announced today soon after Gen. Eisenhower's return. The American, British and French forces which served under the Supreme Commander will then revert to national control.

The SHAEF announcement of its imminent dissolution contained no details.

The mighty Allied forces will revert to their own national control and Eisenhower will step over to the command of the Americans and to his place on the Interallied Control Council for defeated Germany.

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FRENCH TO DECIDE GOVERNMENT FORM

De Gaulle Says Issue Is Up To People Only

Paris, July 12 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle said in a broadcast tonight that the issue of the kind of government France is to have must be decided by the French people alone.

He said that the future of France depends to a great extent upon what the voters do on October 14, when the country's first general election since before the war is scheduled to be held.

The election will combine balloting for seats in a national assembly and a referendum on whether France is to go back to the constitution of 1875, which was ditched by the Vichy government during the German occupation, or draft a new constitution.

'This Hellish Cycle'

De Gaulle expressed confidence that the proposed interim government while framing a new constitution, would have sufficient stability to rule "during the difficult conditions of next winter and the following spring." He also expressed his own opposition to a single legislative house, favored by Leftist parties, saying it would "absorb all power without any limit to its prerogatives."

De Gaulle declared that he feels the constitution of 1875 needs at least revision "to correspond to the exigencies of this difficult era." He reminded his listeners that France has had thirteen different constitutions in the last 150 years, plus innumerable governments and political disorders, and more than one *coup d'etat*.

"This hellish cycle," he said, "has given our pubic life the character of interruption, disturbance and improvisation which was disastrous in the sum total. . . . The manner wherein we rebuild our institutions will decide in large measure the future of France."

35TH DIVISION STARTS REDEPLOYMENT TREK

PARIS, July 12 (AP)—Advance units of the Thirty-fifth Division reached the Reims assembly area today and the main body of this latest group to be redeployed will arrive by July 18 on its way west for embarkation in August, Supreme Headquarters announced today.

The order to return home reached the Thirty-fifth Division exactly one year after it had started combat in France. It fought at St. Lô, helped to break the German counter-attack at Avranches, captured Nancy, breached the Roer River line, crossed the Rhine, wiped out a German pocket at Wesel and drove into the Ruhr to Dortmund. When Germany surrendered, it was occupying Hanover.

The redeployment status of other divisions follows:

104th—Mostly in the United States, the rest at sea.

Fourth, Eighth and Eighty-seventh—All at sea.

Forty-fourth—In the United Kingdom awaiting reshipment home.

Second—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on June 30, rest clearing port today.

Fifth—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on June 30; main body expected to sail today.

Thirteenth Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on June 30, the rest at port for shipment July 13-19.

Twentieth Armored—Advance units will sail from Le Havre tomorrow; main body now en route to port for embarkation.

Twenty-eighth—Advance units expected to sail from Le Havre today; main body still at assembly area.

Thirtieth—Advance party left assembly area yesterday for Le Havre.

Thirty-fifth—Advance party arrived at assembly area today, rest due there July 18.

U. S. Army Lends 500 Trucks

LYON, France, July 12 (AP)—Approximately 500 United States Army trucks were turned over to French military authorities today for the transportation of food from agricultural areas to the civil population of Lyon and environs. The French news agency said that similar action would be taken in Montpellier and Marseille to help break a transportation deadlock that is causing food shortages.

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3024-28331

Western Allies Destroyed 161 Nazi Divisions

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Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, Germany (A. P.).—The Allied juggernaut that destroyed German power in western Europe destroyed at least 161 enemy divisions or similar major units between D Day, June 6, 1944, and May 9, 1945.

Many were annihilated on their first contact with American or British arms. Others were mauled beyond recognition and their elements absorbed into other divisions. Some, like the famed Panzerlehr division, were wiped out time and again, only to reform and fight on until finally crushed in the Ruhr. A few fought all the way across France into Germany and still were on their feet when the remnants of the Wehrmacht surrendered unconditionally. But the over-all picture is one of destruction never before equalled by English-speaking armies.

The 353d German Infantry Division was the first to be destroyed. It was hit by the American First Infantry Division and 116th Infantry Regiment of the Twenty-ninth Division on Omaha Beach on D Day in one of the most terrific fights in the Normandy campaign.

353d Destroyed Twice.

The 353d had moved into position only the day before the invasion and for six hours after the landings the beach was in such peril that some correspondents thought the invasion had failed. Later developments showed, however, that in this fight the 353d was all but wiped out and had to be reformed. It reappeared later at Aachen, where it received another beating. Its remnants finally were absorbed by the 175th Infantry Division, which in turn was destroyed in the Ruhr.

"Destroyed in the Ruhr" is the tagline that ended the career of more than twenty German divisions. No single pocket yielded a greater bag of prisoners to the Allied armies. A First Army spokesman originally estimated that the pocket held 125,000 enemy front-line combat troops. This figure later was contested by SHAEF, which suggested there were no more than 35,000 trapped there. But the final count showed 327,000 Germans in the bag. The Hartz pocket and the Black Forest were other windfalls that contributed tens of thousands of prisoners to Allied cages.

Nazis Defeated West of Rhine.

The real core of the German army, however, was destroyed west of the Rhine. From Normandy straight across France on one side and from the Riviera up through the Vosges Mountains on the other, Allied armies supported by overwhelming air superiority broke the back of the Wehrmacht so that when it tried to make a stand east of the Rhine it had nothing left with which to fight.

The graves of its crack divisions are to be seen along almost every road in France from Bordeaux to Strasbourg, and the record of their demise reads like an official mortician's report—"Seventy-seventh Infantry Division destroyed in Normandy"; "226th Infantry Division destroyed in Brest and on Crozon Peninsula;" "331st Infantry Division destroyed west of Seine"; "462d Infantry Division destroyed south of Seine."

In the final weeks of the campaign the Allied armies were taking prisoners in excess of 100,000 daily. The high mark came April 16, when 180,000 surrendered to the Twelfth Army Group.

20 BERLIN AREAS SHIFT

U.S., Britain Take Over, Begin Examining Appointees

Berlin, July 12 (AP)—The United States and Britain took over control of twelve of Berlin's twenty boroughs from the Russians today and American counterintelligence officers immediately began examining Soviet-appointed German administrators and policemen to weed out possible Nazis.

The American officers indicated that effiecient Russian-named civil servants would be retained regardless of whether they were Communists or Social Democrats or had other non-Nazi affiliations.

United States units which had been waiting since midnight of July 4 to take over moved into their occupation zone at 9 A.M., and British officers assumed control at noon. American truck convoys were organized to feed 750,000 Berliners, while the British accepted responsibility for 900,000 in their zone.

Zhukov Decorated

The inter-Allied *commandatur* for Berlin announced that all existing Soviet orders and regulations would be continued until "special notice."

In the British sector, Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, who led the Soviet armies to Berlin, received Britain's high Order of Grand Commander of the Bath from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery at a formal military ceremony in front of the Brandenburg Gate.

Montgomery also bestowed the Order of Knight Commander of the Bath upon Polish-born Russian Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, and the Order of Knight of the British Empire upon Gen. Vassily Sokolovsky and Col. Gen. Mikhail Malinin.

Guard Of Honor

One hundred grenadier guardsmen, 24 tanks of the 8th Hussars and a squadron of the 11th Hussars' armored cars formed an honor guard for the Soviet commanders.

Anglo-Soviet military police blocked off Unter Den Linden and Charlottenburger Chaussee, so the only Germans who witnessed the presentation were five policemen. Montgomery flew to Berlin especially to make the presentations.

Soviet Orders Govern Berlin

Inter-Allied Chief Announces All Existing Rules Stay in Force Pro Tem.

Berlin, July 12 (A. P.).—The Inter-Allied Kommandatur of Berlin announced today that all existing Soviet regulations and orders would be continued in force until special notice.

The announcement came a few hours after the Red Army authorities had formally relinquished control of twelve of Berlin's twenty boroughs to the Americans and British. There was no observable change in the Russian pattern of rule.

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ing facilities and were surprised to find nearly everything except a linotype machine. They rounded up enough men to start the paper by hand.

The result was presented proudly today by Capt. D. C. Wallace of Minneapolis.

Wallace and Corporal Patrick Brogan of Buffalo got out the first Hell on Wheels with a duplicating machine early in 1943. They decided Berlin would be a cinch compared to that.

There are no reports yet of any English-language competitors preparing to appear soon.

Life Goes on Undisturbed.

United States detachments which had been waiting since midnight of July 4 took over authority in the American zone at 9 A. M. The British began legal occupation at noon.

American truck convoys were being organized to feed 750,000 Berliners in the United States sector, from western Germany, and the British also assumed responsibility for 900,000 city dwellers.

Berlin's outward life went on undisturbed. Soviet-authorized schools were open, Communist party district headquarters were as active as ever, bucket brigades of civilians were still picking up rubble stone by stone, and "fraternization" cafes were ready for the midafternoon rush of Allied and German patrons.

In American run boroughs military government officers frankly said they would "not change any previous important Soviet directive" unless the multi-Allied command for Berlin so decided. British officers also were expected to follow this general policy.

So, temporarily at least, the British and American governments in Berlin differed radically from those in western Germany.

American counter-intelligence officers are now screening Soviet appointed German administrators and policemen for possible Nazis, but it was indicated that none have turned up yet. It was also indicated that if these civil servants are regarded as efficient they will be retained in office regardless of whether they are communists, Social Democrats or any other non-Nazis.

G. I.'s Initiate Paper.

Berlin's first American newspaper rolled from shrapnel-scarred presses today in a journalistic triumph for five G. I.'s and twenty-five German craftsmen. It was the latest weekly edition of the Second Armored Division's Hell on Wheels, four pages, tabloid size.

Eight days ago, after the division entered the capital, the staff set about scouring uptown Berlin for printing and engrav-

KALTENBACH WHIM LED HIM TO NAZIS

Wife Blames Versailles Studies For His Broadcasts

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Berlin, July 12 (AP)—American-born Frederick Kaltenbach became a tool of Nazi propaganda through a whim that led him to study Germany's alleged sufferings under the Versailles peace, his wife said today.

Kaltenbach, from Dubuque, Iowa, was indicted in Washington in 1943 on treason charges accusing him of making broadcasts over the Nazi radio.

His wife said he was arrested by Russian officers June 14 and that she had not heard of him since. The former Dorothea Peters, of Koeslin, Pomerania, she married Kaltenbach in 1939 when she was a secretary in the office of a German aviation magazine.

Book Is The Key

"I think you will understand why Fred did what he did if you read this book," she said, taking from the library shelf in the Kaltenbach's uptown Berlin apartment a paper-wrapped volume entitled, "Self-Determination 1919, a Study in Frontier-making between Germany and Poland."

Kaltenbach, 50-year-old historian-author who held a master of arts degree from the University of Chicago and a doctorate of philosophy from the University of Berlin, specialized on affairs of Germany where both his parents were born.

"Fred was pro-German but he never joined the National Socialist party," Mrs. Kaltenbach declared. "Nor was I a Nazi, although American newspapers have called me that.

50 Or 60 Marks A Program

"Before the war, Fred did things like reading scripts for film travelogues of the Reich railway system as well as studying and working at the Berlin radio. As the war progressed, he relied principally on radio work to support us, but he never had a contract and was free-lancing all the time.

"I think he got 50 or 60 marks for a broadcast—perhaps more—depending on the length. He stayed on in Germany, I believe, because of me. I could not have legally gone with him when he was repatriated—I didn't have American citizenship."

The wife said Kaltenbach grew increasingly unhappy in the half world in which they lived suspiciously with other aliens. She said once at a club in Berlin they met William (Lord Haw Haw) Joyce, and that Kaltenbach had called him a "Fascist." She asserted they barely knew Robert Best and Hilary Day, two former American newspaper men who also broadcast on Goebbels's programs.

She presented no substantiation that her husband had sometimes bitterly opposed the Nazis during the last two years of the war, but said she felt he could prove it if given the opportunity. She also claimed Kaltenbach had worked secretly on biographical material of the anti-Nazi pastor, Martin Niemoeller, and had befriended anti-Nazi religious elements associated with Niemoeller.

RED [illegible] GIRLS, G.I.'S DANCE AT BERLIN BALL

BERLIN, July 12—(AP) Red Army girls and GI's danced happily together tonight in an old mansion on Berlin's Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse.

Tall, blue-eyed Lt. Alexandra Mikhailovna Matitsina and Brig. Gen. S. Rmhinds of Nashville, Tenn., led off the Russo-American ball while the band of the Second Armored division's combat team "B" got in the groove.

Cpl. Jack A. Melnik of Chelsea, Mass., was in charge of linguistic liasion, when he wasn't cutting a rug with petite, dimpled Sgt. Valentina Semenova Bespalova, whose home is somewhere on the Volga.

Pfc. Paul Zofchak of Trenton, N. J., who was born in the Carpatho-Ukraine which recently became part of the Soviet Union, also acted as an interpreter.

Twelve Soviet girls, all in neat blue berets, tan blouses and high black boots, came to the American tankers' party.

Permission was granted by Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, military governor of Berlin.

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LOCHNER INJURED

BERLIN, July 12—(AP) Louis P. Lochner, veteran Associated Press correspondent, was slightly injured today when a jeep in which he was riding collided with a Russian-operated truck. He suffered a slight flesh wound in the leg and a gash over an eye.

GEN. EISENHOWER BACK ON THE JOB

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, Germany, July 12—(AP) General Ike was back at work today—and associates said they had never seen the general "in higher spirits or looking so well."

There was no fanfare for General Eisenhower's return from the United States, which gave him such a resounding hero's welcome. He greeted his friends, chatted with them for a while and then plunged into the work which had piled up during his absence.

"I've known the general ever since he came to England to take over the supreme command of Allied forces," one British officer said. "And I don't believe I ever saw him in better health."

The general and his party left the United States shortly after he stopped at Hyde Park to lay a wreath on the grave of President Roosevelt. His plane stopped in Newfoundland to refuel and then flew direct to Frankfurt, where he was greeted at 4:40 p. m. yesterday by a small group headed by his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith.

"The trip was entirely without incident," said the general's aide, Col. Tex Lee. "We just got in the plane in Newfoundland and 15 hours later we were in Frankfurt."

Tomorrow night will be a historic moment in General Eisenhower's career—for at the stroke of midnight the organization through which he directed Allied

forces to the defeat of Germany, SHAEF will be dissolved.

No official ceremonies are planned for the event and SHAEF will slide into history with as little fanfare as accompanied the general's return to his desk.

DANZIG JOINED WITH GDYNIA

Poles Create Single Harbor District 14 Miles Long.

Danzig, July 12 (A. P.).—The Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia have been joined into a single harbor district fourteen miles long, and ship traffic moved haltingly today among the wrecks, including those of the German battleships Gneisenau and Schleswig-Holstein, sunk in the channel entrance.

Both cities are in ruins. The Poles, who expect to win Danzig at the peace conference, have renamed the former free city Gdansk, as it was known in medieval times. The Russians still exercise authority in these regions, from which 500,000 Germans are gradually moving.

The harbor, which is destined, the Poles say, to become one of the greatest in Europe, had its first business since the war last Sunday when coal arrived from Silesia and the Russian service ship Vishera steamed into the Vistula which meets the sea at Danzig. Swedish ships are outside the roads.

Months of Work Ahead.

It will be many months before the port is back in peacetime working order. The Germans wrecked the Polish-hewn Gdynia harbor facilities—its ten great basins behind a massive sea wall, its modern wharves and cranes and quays. Great gaps are blown in the sea wall every 100 feet.

Besides the warships, five transports and many small ships were sunk as channel blocks. At Danzig, several scuttled German submarines protrude partly from the water, their wreckage topped by the Russian flag. The greatest hazard, however, is mines. Some sixty-four magnetic mines are known to be in the waters

but no ranking German officers were taken among the prisoners in this area and no one knows their precise location.

The center of Danzig is as thoroughly destroyed as Warsaw. Gangs of Hitler Youth burned the city during its last days under Nazi rule. The Poles estimated that it would require 10,000,000 truck days just to carry away the debris. Their main efforts now are concentrated on reopening two port basins in Danzig and two in Gdynia.

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Typhus Epidemic Hits Royal Family

Berne, July 11 (A. P.).—The Swiss newspaper Der Bund said today that eighty persons, including two children of Italian Crown Princess Maria Jose, had been stricken by typhus at Glion. Three deaths were reported. The epidemic was attributed by the newspaper to sewage pollution of part of the Glion water supply.

SOONG SEES HARRIMAN

Moscow, July 12 (A. P.).—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong conferred with United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman today following Soong's fifth conversation with Premier Stalin last night.

Diplomatic circles said the Chinese-Russian discussions were reported in an advanced stage.

Harriman postponed his departure for the Big Three meeting in Potsdam for a short period.

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia said that lasting peace could be achieved by preserving "complete unity between five great Powers—Russia, the United States, England, France and China."

This inclusion of China among the "great Powers" was interpreted in diplomatic quarters as a good augury for the conversations between Stalin and Soong.

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ASSISTANCE TO CAPTIVES

Red Cross Officials on Way to Manchuria for Talks

MOSCOW, July 12 (AP)—Two Swiss officials of the International Red Cross left Moscow today for the Manchurian frontier to arrange with the Japanese the details of shipping packages to Allied prisoners.

The officials are Dr. Maurice Marcell-Junod and Marguerite Straehler. Dr. Marcell-Junod hopes to see Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, whom he believes to be in a Manchurian camp.

The Russians, he said, have agreed to transport to the Manchurian border a large tonnage of prisoner supplies now at Vladivostok.

Belgians Go to Austria

Leaders Fly to Attend Discussion of King Leopold's Plans

BRUSSELS, July 12 (AP). — Regent Prince Charles and high leaders in the Belgian government left by plane today for St. Wolfgang, Austria, where the question whether King Leopold III will abdicate is being discussed. The government had denied yesterday that Prince Charles planned such a trip.

[A Brussels broadcast recorded at London said a bill proposing that a popular vote be held on the question of whether King Leopold should abdicate was presented yesterday in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives.]

Allies End Psychological Work In Italy Sunday

Rome, July 12 (AP)—Allied headquarters announced today that its psychological warfare branch for North African, Sicilian and Italian campaigns—would cease operations in Italy Sunday.

Simultaneously Italia and Allied news agencies, including the Associated Press, were scheduled to begin serving newspapers in Milan, Turin and other northern Italian cities. The agencies already are distributing news to the Italian press in Rome and other central Italian cities.

Franco Regime Jails Five Spanish Masons

Madrid, July 12 (A. P.).—The official State bulletin said today that two Spaniards had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisment and three other men to twelve-year terms for membership in Masonic lodges.

Displaced Yugoslavs Are Going Home

Belgrade, July 12 (A. P.).—Repatriated Yugoslavs from central European territory occupied by British and Americans are reported arriving at Jesenice, near the Austrian border, at the rate of 6,000 daily. Details for the return of 250,000 Yugoslavs in SHAEF territory, were worked out at a conference in Belgrade last week.

Of a total of 26,500 Yugoslavs cared for in Middle East camps, 19,400 will have been returned by July 31, according to Jack Fastau of Newark, N. J., chief of the displaced persons division in Belgrade.

Jailed as Palestine Terrorist

JERUSALEM, July 12 (AP).—Haim Brenner, twenty-six, of Tel Aviv, a suspected Jewish terrorist, was sentenced today to fifteen years in prison by a Jewish military court for illegal possession of four bombs, hand grenades, a submachine gun, pistols, revolvers and 1,800 rounds of ammunition. Brenner, known also as Gershon Gradowsky, was arrested in Jerusalem in January of 1944 and later was deported to the Sudan.

CHIFLEY GETS CURTIN POST

Becomes Prime Minister By Choice As Labor Head

Canberra, Australia, July 12 (AP). Joseph Benedict Chifley, a former locomotive engineer, today became Prime Minister of Australia with his election to leadership of the dominant Labor party.

Chifley, son of a blacksmith, progressed to the highest office in his country on a platform of social reform for the little man. He had been Acting Prime Minister in recent months during the illness of Prime Minister John Curtin, who died July 5.

Head In Forde Absence

The new Prime Minister, who will be 60 September 22, gained impressive political stature while serving as acting head of the Government during the absence of Francis E. Forde, Deputy Prime Minister, at the United Nations conference in San Francisco.

Chifley, ardent advocate of Australian-American peacetime co-operation in the Pacific, easily won the Labor party leadership in party caucus balloting which chose Forde as deputy leader. The other candidate for the post was Norman John Oswald Makin, minister of navy and munitions.

The Duke of Gloucester, Governor General of Australia, will commission Chifley to form a new ministry. It was authoritatively reported that there was little likelihood of change in the Government, except that a place will be made for Herbert Victor Johnson, president of the Australia Workers' Union.

To Fill Vacancy

The Labor party chose Johnson to fill the vacancy in the ministry created by Curtin's death.

Chifley has been treasurer of the Labor government and was the closest friend and confidante of Curtin.

Six-foot, pipe-smoking, ruddy Chifley is little known to the average Australian. However, he did impress the rank and file of all parties as a leader in recent months.

In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press just before his election was established, Chifley spoke feelingly of his plans for improving the standards of living of the "little man" of Australia.

To Keep Pacific Peace

He pointed to a large wall map as he answered a question about the future of American-Australian relations.

"You'll find the answer in that map," Chifley said. "America is the dominating Pacific power bound to keeping the peace in this vast area. Australia is a Pacific power. The people of the two countries will and must work side by side."

He remarked that circumstances, aided by wireless and air communication, had brought Australia as close to the United States as is Canada.

Chifley speaks with a harsh Australian accent that worries his advisers because it doesn't favor him at the microphone. However, his folksy humor is bound to make him one of Australia's most popular Prime Ministers, political leaders declared.

He is a sincere left-wing leader with concrete plans for social reform. When debate becomes bitter he neutralizes the opposition by the Lincolnian method of telling a story.

"How far left am I?" Chifley drawled. "Well, opponents to the right call me Communist and on the extreme left they call me conservative. The truth lies somewhere in between."

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Chifley Is Premier of Australia

Elected Leader by Labor Party to Succeed Curtin—Defeats Forde in Caucus.

Canberra, Australia, July 12 (A. P.).—J. B. Chifley, Treasurer and Minister of Post-War Reconstruction, today was elected Prime Minister of Australia, succeeding the late John Curtin.

Chifley defeated acting premier Francis M. Forde by winning leadership of the Labor party, formerly held by Curtin. Selection as Prime Minister followed automatically.

The former locomotive engineer and son of a blacksmith will be 60 years old in September. He has been treasurer of the Labor government and was Curtin's closest friend and confidant.

He won a commanding lead in caucus balloting over Forde and Norman John Oswald Makin, Minister of Navy and Munitions. The Labor party chose Forde as deputy leader.

The vacancy in the ministry created by Curtin's death was filled by election of Herbert Victor Johnson, president of the Australia Workers Union. It was learned authoritatively that present portfolios are not likely to be changed except to give Johnson a post.

His Popularity Grows.

Six-foot, pipe-smoking, ruddy Chifley is little known to the average Australian. However, he did impress the rank and file of all parties as a leader in recent months when he served as acting Prime Minister. He acted when Curtin was ill and Deputy Prime Minister Forde was attending the United Nations conference in San Francisco. It was during this period that Chifley's popularity grew in labor circles.

In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press just before his election was established, Chifley spoke feelingly of his plans for improving the living standards of living of the "little man" of Australia.

He pointed to a large wall map as he answered a question about the future of American-Australian relations.

"You'll find the answer in that map," Chifley said. "America is the dominating Pacific Power bound to keeping the peace in this vast area. Australia is a Pacific Power. The people of the two countries will and must work side by side."

Sees Australia Close to U. S.

He remarked that circumstances, aided by wireless and air communication, had brought Australia as close to the United States as is Canada.

Chifley speaks with a harsh Australian accent that worries his advisers because it doesn't favor him at the microphone. However, his folksy humor is bound to make him one of Australia's most popular Prime Ministers, political leaders declared.

He is a sincere left-wing leader with concete plans for social reform. When debate becomes bitter he neutralizes the opposition by the Lincolnian method of telling a story. Private banker and small capitalist to him are just "ordinary blokes" who will in due course embrace socialism and like it.

"How far left am I?" Chifley drawled. "Well, opponents to the right call me communist and on the extreme left they call me conservative. The truth lies somewhere in between."

When the depression brought ruin, starvation and unemployment to many of his fellow workers "Chif" dedicated his life to improving the workers' lot. His greatest monument thus far is liberalization of banking laws.

Chifley works from early morning to midnight. He once told critics of the Government's wartime austerity program that he and his wife lived on $8 a week. As Prime Minister his salary will be about $70 a week after taxation.

3.024-28333

GAIN IN NEW GUINEA

Melbourne, Australia, July 12. (A. P.).—Sixth Division Australian troops Tuesday accounted for their 6,000th Jap actually counted dead in the New Guinea campaign, the Army Department announced today.

One formation operating along the rugged peaks and spurs of the range behind Wewak killed 1,300 Japs in the last four weeks. It also has thrown the enemy from most of the high positions dominating the inland tracks and the coastal area.

On southern Bougainville Island counter-attacks launched by the Japs on the west side of the Mivo River early this week have lost momentum.

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Stanton Griffis Gets Award

HONOLULU, July 12 (AP).—Stanton Griffis, of New York, today received an award for meritorious service as commissioner for the American Red Cross in the Pacific Ocean area. He relinquishes his post July 15 to Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews. The presentation was made by Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, who instituted the award to honor civilians who have contributed outstandingly to the war effort in this theater.

CHINESE TROOPS PASS LIUCHOW IN DRIVE FOR YUNGFU

MOOSA

CHUNGKING, July 12 — (AP) Chinese troops pushing beyond Liuchow—recovered U. S. bomber base which was turned into a mammoth booby trap by the retreating Japanese — are driving toward Yungfu, 30 miles from Kweilin, site of another abandoned air field, the Chinese command said today.

"The "most elaborate mining and booby trapping of the whole eight years of war in China" was found at Liuchow's airfield, indicating that "the further the Japanese retreat toward their chosen major battle position, the rougher the pursuit will become," an Associated Press dispatch from Liuchow declared.

NIGHT

Japs Take Tinpak

Chinese headquarters meanwhile announced a setback on the south China coast where the Japanese captured Tinpak, 170 miles southwest of Canton. The Chinese also said enemy forces at Dong Dang just inside the Indo-China border had made repeated attacks against Chinese frontier positions 75 miles northeast of Hanoi, but asserted these thrusts were repulsed.

The high command said its troops moving up the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad from Liuchow had scored further gains toward Kweilin, and had struck out for Yungfu after recapturing Luchai, 28 miles northeast of Liuchow. The extent of advances toward Yungfu, 60 miles northeast of Liuchow and 30 southwest of Kweilin, was not announced.

The Kweilin field was abandoned by the U. S. 14th Air force last October. Five other of the bases given up last year now have been recovered.

Today's announcements made no mention of any progress toward two other former American bases still in enemy hands. At Kanhsien 240 miles north of Hong Hong, and Shaoyang (Paoking), 225 miles northwest of Kanhsien. The Chinese yesterday reported columns of their troops were within six and 15 miles of Kanhsien and 4 1-2 of Shaoyang.

Airfield Mined

The Liuchow air base, rewon on June 29, was transformed by the retreating Japanese into "one emormous minefield," said AP Correspondent Clyde Farnsworth, who witnessed the evacuation of the base by Americans last October.

Several Americans have been among those killed while removing mines, Farnsworth said. American experts alone, he added, have removed or blown up 20 to 30 mines daily since July 2 in the area of the former base just outside Liuchow.

The Chinese high command said Tinpak on the south China coast was captured by the enemy July 3. A Japanese column, it said, struck eastward along the highway from Muiluk in the northeastern corner of Liuchow peninsula north of Hainan island.

The Japanese pressed beyond Tinpak along the coastal highway, but were checked by Chinese regulars and local militia, the high command added. This move might be either an attempt by the enemy to fight his way to the Canton area from the Liuchow peninsula, or to strengthen the tenuous overland communications between Canton and Hainan island.

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To the southwest along the Indo-China border, enemy forces struck across the frontier from Dong Dang repeatedly on July 8 against Chinese positions at Chennankwan (South Guard) pass, but all were beaten back, the Chinese command said. Dong Dang is 11 miles south of Pingsiang, in Kwantung province, whose recapture the Chinese announced last Friday.

Plane Shot Down

P-51 Mustangs of the U. S. 14th Air force destroyed one Japanese fighter and damaged another in an air battle over Vinh in Indo-China yesterday when they were attacked by four enemy aircraft, an American communique announced.

The day before, the 14th Air force was opposed in the air for the first time in months when P-38s were attacked by four Japanese planes, one of which was damaged.

American planes also destroyed two double-decked junks and damaged 10 others at Shuitung near the eastern base of Luichow peninsula, the bulletin said, and ripped enemy shipping west of Canton.

B-25 Mitchells Tuesday night and early Wednesday twice hit two large Japanese river convoys moving northward in the Changsha-Hengshan area of central Hunan south of Tung Ting lake, and caused heavy damage, the communique said. The river front at Siangyin, just south of Tung Ting lake, also was bombed, and Siangtan, south of Changsha, was hit. All American planes returned from these and other missions.

CHINESE FIGHT WAY NORTH FOR YUNGFU

MOOSA

Chungking, July 12 (A. P.).—Chinese forces advancing northward along the Hunan-Kwangsi railway were reported today to be battling their way toward Yungfu, sixty miles northeast of Liuchow and thirty-two miles southwest of the former American air base at Kweilin. The Chinese High Command said that this column had recaptured Luchai, twenty-eight miles northeast of Liuchow, and had driven on beyond. The exact extent of the advance was not disclosed.

Offsetting the Chinese gains in Kwangsi province, the High Command disclosed that the Japanese had captured Tinpak, on the South China coast, 107 miles southwest of Canton. Tinpak fell to enemy troops which struck eastward along the highway from Muiluk in the northeast corner of the Luichow peninsula.

LIUCHOW MINED AS DEATH TRAP

FARMS SOUTH

Retreating Japs Set Many Explosives as Snares.

Liuchow, China, July 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—War has passed Liuchow, following the Japanese retreat from southeastern China, yet the former American airbase here is a place of sudden, explosive death. Chinese soldiers and Americans working with them have found here the most elaborate mining and booby-trapping of the whole eight years' war in China.

Since July 2, American experts have removed, deadened or blown up from twenty to thirty miles daily near the former Fourteenth Air Force base just outside the city. One American captain, showing a group of Chinese soldiers how to disarm a mine, was killed and two American soldiers with him were wounded mortally. The Chinese suffered several casualties.

Even as this is being written, the occasional thump of explosions is heard. Columns of smoke arise where mines are set off by design or accident.

The whole airfield was one enormous minefield. Special emphasis was placed on runways, taxiways and stands before the Japanese finally retreated. Every road into town was booby-trapped and blocked.

Souvenirs are Loaded.

The elaborate mining of Liuchow itself suggested that the Japanese retreat toward their chosen battle positions will become rougher. The enemy buried old American fragmentation bombs in the hope that hit or miss denotations would result.

Suspected mine positions had been marked off carefully on the airfield and other areas. The returning Americans have been warned to keep away from such attractive souvenir possibilities as wrecked Japanese planes. It is likely that the Japanese laid explosives everywhere they felt the Americans and Chinese might be attracted. No buildings are left in the area, so booby traps could not be applied to them.

One of the most fascinating discoveries was that the Japanese had painted Rising Suns on abandoned or wrecked American fighter planes they found after the Fourteenth Air Force evacuated the field on July 11, 1944. The planes obviously never were put to use, but the Japanese evidently attempted to disguise them as their own to confuse Air Force intelligence and to lure American fighters into ack-ack range.

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JAPS INTRENCHING IN BURMESE BEND

Calcutta, July 12 (A. P.).—Despite a heavy rain, the Japanese are digging in at several points in the Sittang River Bend area in Burma between Nyaungkashe, twenty-five miles northeast of Pegu, and Myitkyo, terminus of the Pegu-Sittang canal, a communique announced here today. The Japanese have occupied Nyaungkashe, abandoned by the British two days ago.

Enemy positions in the river bend area were bombed and strafed yesterday by Spitfires, killing enemy troops and destroying and damaging jungle huts, the communique said. Farther north, British artillery engaged concentrations of Japanese sixteen miles southwest of Toungoo. West of the river bend area, nine villages were reported to have been cleared of the enemy.

Stassen Starts Back to Pacific

San Francisco, July 12 (A. P.).—Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, is en route today to the Pacific war zones to rejoin Admiral Halsey.

Stassen, Halsey's assistant chief of staff, was granted special leave to help shape the charter as a member of the American delegation at San Francisco.

RTER APPROVED BY SAN SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, July 12.—(AP) The constituent national assembly approved today the United Nations charter, making El Salvador the second country to act. Nicaragua was the first.

MANY INDORSE WORLD CHARTER AS SUBMITTED

Quick Ratification Urged by Speakers for Score of Organizations.

HEARING APPROACHES END

Senator Barkley Declares It Is Likely That Vote Will Be Unanimous.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—A veteran of this war told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that the United Nations charter holds the key to future peace. Such an organization, he said, would have prevented the current conflict.

Lieut.-Commander Livingston Hartley of Washington, D. C., was the first world war II participant to appear before the committee in its consideration of the past-wa peace organization treaty. Senator Johnson (R.-Cal.), one-time implacable foe of the League of Nations, questioned Hartley closely about how many men he thought the United States would have to provide to quell a breach of the charter.

"A few thousand," Hartley said. "Relatively few."

"I don't follow you," Johnson insisted. "I don't see your reasoning."

Hartley contended that the number had to be a guess, it depended on where the breach would occur.

Hearings Nearing Close.

Representatives of a score of organizations urged ratification of the charter without change as the committee brought its hearing toward a close.

Dr. Helen Dwight Reid spoke for a dozen major groups in behalf of the Charter, but she declared that its usefulness "depends on the quality of our participation."

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Dr. Reid was listed as spokesman for the American Association of University Women, the Association for Childhood Education, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Girls' Friendly Society of the United States of America, the National Board of the Y. W. C. A, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Council of Jewish Women, National Education Association, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Service Star Legion, National Women's Trade Union League, United Council of Church Women

Urges Quick Ratification.

Ulric Bell of Washington submitted for Americans United for World Organization a statement pleading for quick ratification, asserting that "this country has been unable to escape involvement in wars—it should try involvement in peace."

The National Education Association's views were presented by William G. Carr, secretary, in a statement which noted that the group is proud of its indorsement of the League of Nations covenant in 1919 and extends the same support to the new treaty.

The Committee for World Peace through a People's Parliament contributed a qualified indorsement. Nora Stanton Barney of Greenwich, Conn., urged the inclusion of reservations requiring popular election of the delegates to the Security Council and establishment of an international policing force.

The hearings opened with what the committee expected to be the last opponent on the list, Thomas J. Reardon of Hartford, Conn., asserting that the charter compels "a fundamental change in the Constitution of the United States" and therefore is "improperly before the committee."

Senator Barkley, (Ky.), Democratic leader, told a reporter it now appears to him there may be no negative votes on ratification.

Bishop Oxnam Approves.

As the hearing progressed, Dr. Morris L. Cook, an engineer, called for speedy ratification of the charter. He spoke for the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions.

Senator Connally then read a statement urging favorable Senate action on the treaty from Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, president of the Federal Council of

Churches of Christ in America. Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.) observed that Bishop Oxnam speaks for 20,000,000 churchmen.

The following witnesses spoke briefly in favor of the charter:

Mrs. Brice Clagett, daughter of the late Senator William Gibbs McAdoo. She spoke for the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Ewing Cockrell, president of the United States Federation of Justice, who pointed out that the United States will have the power to veto any enforcement action by the organization.

Mrs. T. W. Johnson, National Non-partisan Council on Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha Society, who said that while the charter is not perfect, it can get up an atmosphere which could eliminate the causes of war.

Connally put two six inch stacks of telegrams in the record, all supporting the charter.

COL. OVETA HOBBY QUITS WAC POST

WASHINGTON, July 12—(AP) Col. Oveta Culp Hobby today resigned as Women's Army Corps director, then watched her own eagles pinned on her deputy and successor, Col. Westray Battle Boyce.

Colonel Hobby, selected more than three years ago to help organize and direct the Women's unit of the U. S. Army, told a news conference and a large group of WAC officers that she considered her "mission completed."

Asked why she was resigning, Colonel Hobby replied that she is returning to her family and her work as executive editor of the Houston (Texas) Post.

Col. Boyce Takes Over

Colonel Boyce, whose home is Rocky Mount, N. C., takes over immediately as WAC director, while Colonel Hobby goes on terminal leave before assuming inactive status September 3.

Formal announcement of Colonel Hobby's resignation and departure, and Colonel Boyce's promotion, was made by Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson.

Patterson praised the retiring WAC director for "notable service rendered to the Army and to the nation" and for her contribution to the morale of the women's army unit and the entire army.

"She has had to fight many obstacles in promoting a program unique in the history of the army," Patterson added. "And she did it with great distinction."

Reads Statement

Trim in her WAC summer uniform with service ribbons including the Distinguished Service Medal Ribbon, with her hair carefully brushed in pompadour, Colonel Hobby then read a farewell statement.

She said that she considered her "life greatly enriched" by her work in organizing and directing the Women's army unit which has reached a strength of nearly 100,000 and is serving in every theater of war.

Her message read. Colonel Hobby rose to give her place to her successor, but fumbled as she tried to gather her notes.

"I'm a little butter-fingered today," she remarked.

She retired to a chair in the background for the remainder of the meeting.

Colonel Boyce said she accepted the responsibilities of WAC director with "great humility."

She asserted that "the hearts of 100,000 women under her will also record the image of Colonel Hobby as the symbol of the corps."

Colonel Hobby declined to give her opinion on whether the WAC should be made a permanent unit of the United States Army, saying that that was a matter for Congress to decide.

Asked whether she thought service in the WAC would especially aid its members when they return to civilian life, the retiring director said that if she were managing a great industry she would "have a long look at officers in the Women's Army Corps, for their executive capacity."

Queried further, she admitted she might have certain WAC officers "in mind" for the Houston *Post*.

NAVY'S LOSSES SHOW BIG RISE

Total U. S. Casualties Are Now 1,049,104.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—A heavy increase in casualties reported by the Navy today raised losses of the armed forces since the beginning of the war to 1,049,104. This was 12,167 more than reported a week ago.

The Navy, listing total casualties of 133,386, accounted for 7,846 of the week's increase. The Army total on the basis of names received here through July 7, was 915,718—a rise of 4,321.

A breakdown of Army casualties reported and similar figures for the preceding week showed: Killed, 193,508 and 191,684; wounded, 567,674 and 566,117; missing, 37,323 and 38,343; prisoners, 117,213 and 115,253.

Under-Secretary Patterson said that 346,171 of the wounded are back on duty and 94,020 of the prisoners have been listed as exchanged or returned to military control. The decline in the number of missing in the past week apparently reflected shifts to other categories.

The Navy breakdown showed: Killed, 49,657 and 47,849; wounded, 68,165 and 62,236; missing, 11,454 and 11,237; prisoners, 4,110 and 4,218.

Patterson also reported that Allied casualties in the Borneo campaign amounted to 214 killed, 42 wounded and 22 missing as of July 7. On the same date, there were 3,031 Japanese dead and 274 prisoners.

He also disclosed that since the first of the year 1,900 Japs have been counted dead in by-passed sections of New Guinea, Bougainville and New Britain. In addition, 253 prisoners have been taken in those areas.

YANK CASUALTIES REACH 1,049,104

WASHINGTON, July 12. — (AP) Combat casualties reported by the armed forces during the war rose to 1,049,104 today with the Navy turning in its heaviest weekly increase in months.

The total was 12,167 higher than last week. The Navy chalked up 7,846 of the rise—nearly double the Army increase of 4,321.

While no dates were given for the period in which the Navy casualties occurred, the figures apparently reflected the bitter sea-air battles off Okinawa.

The aggregate—915,718 for the Army and 133,386 for the Navy—included 243,165 killed, 635,839 wounded, 47,777 missing and 121,323 prisoners.

TAFT DENOUNCES BRETTON ACCORD'S BANKING PROJECT

Ohioan Asks That Senate Postpone Action, but Barkley Disagrees.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) today denounced as "profligate lending" the international bank proposed under the Bretton Woods agreements and asked that Senate consideration of the measure be postponed.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) has insisted that the House-approved monetary pact be taken up Monday and pushed through ahead of the United Nations charter. Barkley said he thought the Bretton Woods debate would require about three days and that the charter, still before the Foreign Relations Committee, should wait even if it is ready for Senate discussion before then.

In a speech prepared for floor delivery, Taft concentrated his fire on the International Bank half of the Bretton Woods proposals. They call for an $8,800,000,000 international fund to stabilize world currencies and the $9,100,000,000 bank to support loans for reconstruction and industrial development.

Taft described the bank as a "device for draining our savings out of the United States for the benefit of the rest of the world."

Suggesting that this Government make direct loans of five or six billion dollars during the next few years to help war-torn countries back on their feet, the Senator proposed that the pending legislation be tabled.

Will Support Charter.

Denying administration contentions that Bretton Woods is the economic counterpart of the United Nations charter, the Ohioan added:

"I am strongly in favor of international co-operation in the political field, and I intend to support the charter.

"But the parallel between political and economic co-operation is utterly fallacious. It is not true that wars, or at any rate modern wars, have been brought about by economic causes."

"Except for the immediate post-war period," Taft said, "I see no reason why we should make improvident loans or scatter our assets recklessly throughout the world."

Drafting of 'Job Jumpers' Over 26 Is Discontinued

WASHINGTON, July 12—(AP) Selective Service tonight discontinued the drafting of "job jumpers" over 26 who fail to meet the regular Army physical standards.

It announced immediate cancellation of so-called secondary calls which had put these men in special groups that did not qualify for regular duty.

Provisions for the induction of other job-jumpers are being retained. This means that registrants over 26 who are physically fit will continue to be inducted if they change jobs without permission of their draft board.

In a memorandum to local boards, Selective Service said:

"No registrant who has been placed in class 1-A, class 1-A-O or class 4-E because he left employment for which he was deferred without a determination from his local board favorable to such leaving shall be forwarded for induction or for assignment to work of national importance, unless:

"1—Upon pre-induction physical examination he has been found qualified for general military service; or

"2—He is under the age of 26 and has been found physically fit

acceptable for military service under the provisions'" of relaxed army standards. These men will be forwarded for induction on a separate call."

The job-jumper penalties were put into effect late last year to halt a shift of war workers to peacetime employment. The relaxation of that policy was ordered by War Mobilization Director Fred M. Vinson at the request of the War department.

While the selective service announcement made no mention of it, the Army is understood to have asked the change because it wanted as few men as possible who do not measure up to regular physical standards. About 52,000 job-jumpers have been drafted since the penalties were put into effect.

Vinson, in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson released by Selective Service, said:

"Your proposal would merely discontinue the induction into the Army of men who are not physically qualified according to existing standards.

"In my judgment, the developments in both the civilian and military manpower fields since V-E day warrant the change you propose and it is therefore approved."

FEPC FIGHT ENDS ON HILL

Agency Gets $250,000 Under House-Senate Agreement

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The congressional fight over continuing the Fair Employment Practice Committee ended tonight with House and Senate agreement on a $250,000 appropriation to run it in the twelve months beginning July 1.

The legislators got together when the Senate accepted by voice vote House language which nullified a previous stipulation that the agency must use the funds to liquidate.

The $250,000 is just half what FEPC had asked.

Morse In Last-Ditch Fight

Senator Morse (R., Ore.) made a futile effort to defer a decision until Monday. He said he hoped that if this were done the people at home would make their sentiments known and a larger appropriation would be given the agency.

He launched into what he termed "extended discussion"—sometimes another name for filibuster—in an effort to force delay, but gave up the floor after an hour and a half.

During his speech Morse stressed the theme that democracy is on trial in the world and that it will be judged in part on the way it treats minorities.

By the time the FEPC fight was ended, the hour was so late that leaders delayed final action until tomorrow on a $750,000,000 war agencies appropriation bill which contains the FEPC item.

The House had been standing by, waiting for the Senate to act on FEPC, with expectation that the entire bill could be finally acted on. House leaders decided to let it go until tomorrow.

Bilbo Yields On Quorum Call

When Morse gave up the floor, Senator Bilbo (D., Miss.), bitter foe of FEPC, threw a scare into Senate leaders by demanding a quorum call. There were sixteen senators on the floor at the time and no chance that a quorum could be mustered.

Bilbo, who recently filibustered against FEPC, said he thought a quorum should be present "because this is far-reaching legislation."

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky.) and Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), handling the bill, rushed at Bilbo, arguing vehemently. The Mississippian then withdrew his request.

Controversy Over OWI Item

The principal item remaining in controversy in the big bill is the amount to be given the Office of War Information. The House voted to allow it only $18,000,000. The Senate boosted this to $39,000,000.

A conference committee from the two chambers agreed to compromise at $35,000,000. Their conference report will be submitted to the House tomorrow and if approved there will then go to the Senate.

Earlier in the day, the House had approved $250,000 for FEPC, the same amount the Senate agreed to when Senator Bilbo dropped his recent filibuster.

The Senate did so, however, in language directing that FEPC must use the fund for liquidation. The House today changed this language in a manner which Senator Chavez (D., N.M.), a champion of FEPC, interpreted as meaning the agency does not have to liquidate.

GOVERNORS PUSH FIGHT FOR MEAT

Improvement in Food Situation Expected Soon, Anderson Tells Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 12 — (AP) Northeastern states may expect more meat, a committee of the northeastern Governors' conference predicted today.

Governors Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland and J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island and Henry

3024-28335

E. Mosle, Connecticut Food Administrator representing Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut, conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, ODT Director Col. J. Monroe Johnson, and James Rogers, Deputy OPA administrator.

In a statement issued by the three man committee after the meeting with Anderson, the committee said it expected improvement in the "acute food situation" because:

Meat To Be Moved East

1. Recent regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture which will be supplemented by "additional orders and directives." These regulations, the committee said, are designed to move more meat into the east and far west.

2. A re-appraisal of military needs and inventory may result in a further reduction of military requirements.

3. The government has reduced its requirements for poultry in the Delaware-Maryland-Virginia peninsula and further reductions are hoped for.

Upcoming seasonal improvements in livestock marketing are expected to increase the overall meat supply.

Of Anderson's orders and directives, the group said, "we feel this will bring about a better distribution of further supply of our meat resources."

The committeemen said OPA officials assured them the agency is studying a recommendation of the northeastern governors' conference that separate meat rationing, as distinguished from other red-point commodities, be put into effect.

"However," the statement said, "they are reluctant at this state of the war to complicate the rationing system unless the need cannot otherwise be met."

"They are hopeful that the regulations on slaughtering plus decreased government demands might result in a better supply and distribution," the statement added.

J. Monroe Johnson, director of ODT, told reporters that further travel restrictions were contemplated "in all categories, not aimed particularly at sports."

This disclosure was made after a conference with Harry A. Parr 3d, president of the Thoroughbred Racing Association, and other racing officials. The conference dealt with ODT's order yesterday prohibiting shipment of racing and show animals by rail or other public carriers.

Associates said that Mr. Johnson, in mentioning further travel restrictions, apparently referred specifically to the prospect of additional reductions in sleeping cars available for civilian use.

In announcing last week an order withdrawing from service by noon next Sunday all sleeping cars operating between points 450 miles or fewer apart, Mr. Johnson predicted that it might be necessary to withdraw still more sleeping cars for use in carrying troops across the country. ODT officials said there was also the possibility of shifting some additional day coaches to the military pool.

Actual rationing of travel for civilians is not being considered actively and the ODT still hopes to avoid it.

Tells of Private Car Trips

In the House Representative de Lacy, Democrat, of Washington, demanded that use of private cars be discontinued by the railroads until war transportation needs were satisfied. He said he had learned that members of the Weyerhauser lumber family, officials of the Great Northern Railway and others were using private cars for vacation trips, while returning veterans were crowded into day coaches.

"If we are to provide luxury, let us provide it to those who deserve it most, the returning, battle-weary GI's," Representative de Lacy insisted.

He said he was told by an official of the railroad brotherhoods that, about four months ago, special car A28 of the Great Northern brought the Weyerhauser family into Everett, Wash., vacation-bound.

An engine was sent from Seattle to Everett to warm the car while it was on a siding overnight, he added. He also said he was told that the same car was sent, without passengers, from St. Paul to Tacoma, Wash., about June 29, to pick up the Weyerhauser party for return to St. Paul.

The Washington Representative asserted that private cars A28 and A30, together with six empty Pullman sleepers as "bumpers," carried directors of the Great Northern from St. Paul into Seattle, remained there two days and headed out for California.

Northern Pacific's private car No. 4, with the chief engineer's family on board, arrived in Seattle early in July, Mr. de Lacy said. He also said Northern Pacific private car No. 14 arrived in Seattle some time late in April and remained for a week. He did not know who was using it.

in a letter to the Office of Defense Transportation, said that more than 700,000 service men and women were being carried each month in sleeping cars. After Sunday more than two-thirds of all Pullman space will be available for military travel.

Prior to the ODT order for more than half the Pullman fleet was devoted to military use, but the military got an ever larger proportion because military reservation bureaus controlled space in equipment which served the public. More than 29,000,000 troops have traveled in Pullmans in mass movements since Pearl Harbor, about two-thirds of all organized movements.

Mr. Carry said the company had in service, exclusive of the 1,237 troop sleepers provided by the Defense Plant Corporation, 500 more sleeping cars than it had in service in the first World War.

ODT Considers New Travel Curbs In 'All Categories,' Says Director

Ban on Use of Private Cars Is Urged in House—Pullman Says Sunday Shift of Sleepers Will Give Military 20,000 Berths

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation disclosed today that it was considering new travel curbs on civilians, while the House heard a demand for a ban on the use of private railroad cars by wealthy families and railroad executives.

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OPA BLANK CALLED A FALSIFICATION

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—The Republican Congressional Food Committee said today that "four out of five" statements made by the Office of Price Administration in application forms for home-canning sugar are "false or misleading." The committee said the OPA was seeking to divert attention "from itself and its political purposes by making accusations against the housewife." The OPA's explanation of the sugar shortage in statements accompanying application blanks for additional sugar contained these assertions:

"Ships which otherwise might be bringing sugar into the United States are hauling supplies to the battle fronts."

"Man power is scarce at sugar refineries and shipping ports."

"Beet sugar production last year was 500,000 tons short, making the stock smaller for this year."

"Last year many people overapplied for canning sugar. We used so much sugar that stocks at the beginning of this year were abnormally low."

The last statement, the committee said, "is the worst misrepresentation of all."

He made this pledge in a statement in which he also said:

"Any person who engages in activities detrimental to the government of the United States or subversive to the principles upon which it is founded is an enemy to the American people and should be dealt with as such.

"On the other hand, every American is entitled to be secure in his reputation and good name against all unwarranted attacks."

Wood, Georgia, Heads Former Dies Committee

Compromise Chairman Says He Will Act Fearlessly and Bar Witch-Hunting

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WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—The House elected today a little-known Georgia Democrat, Representative John S. Wood, to one of its most controversial positions—chairman of the committee on un-American activities.

Representative Wood, who served in the House from 1931 to 1935 and then dropped out until last year, succeeds Representative Edward J. Hart, Democrat, of New Jersey, who announced recently that he was resigning because of ill health.

The Georgian was recommended for the post by the Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee as a compromise after members could not agree on either Representative Henry M. Jackson, Democrat, of Washington, or Representative John S. Gibson, of Georgia. Representative Jackson had backing of Administration leaders, while the acting committee chairman, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, was sponsoring Representative Gibson.

Representative Wood, who is sixty years old and served in the World War as a flyer, immediately promised he would conduct the chairmanship "fearlessly and fairly and with no attempt at whitewashing or witch hunting."

BACKS CAPITAL RISE FOR EXPORT BANK

Banking Committee of House Approves Measure Designed to Further Foreign Trade

13 1945

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Legislation making the Export-Import Bank an independent, permanent agency of Government, with borrowing powers increased from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000, was approved 18 to 2 today by the House Banking Committee.

The bill revises the bank's administrative set-up, dropping the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Treasury, among others, from the board of directors.

Representative Wolcott of Michigan, senior Republican on the Banking Committee, sponsored the administrative change.

A new five-man board of directors would be headed by the Foreign Economic Administrator, Leo T. Crowley, as chairman, with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, and three members to be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The three public members would be paid $12,000 a year. No more than three of the five could be of one political party.

Increase in the capitalization and borrowing power of the bank, operating since 1934 by executive order of the President, was recommended by the American Bankers Association.

W. Randolph Burgess, president of ABA, told the committee today the expansion is needed immediately to finance trade prior to the setting up of the $9,100,000,000 World Bank under the Bretton Woods agreements.

The bill repeals the so-called Johnson act as far as loans by the Export-Import Bank are concerned. This act prohibits loans to Governments in default on old debts to the United States.

The Export-Import Bank now operates under Mr. Crowley's direction, with a board of eleven members.

Administration leaders planned to press the legislation through Congress before a summer recess is taken.

SHOE JOBBERS FACE OPA CURB

U.S. Agency Acts To Cut Back Inflated Retail Price Ceilings

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The OPA moved today to cut back any retail shoe-price ceilings inflated by "unwarranted jobber charges."

It announced a new order, effective immediately, which requires all shoe wholesalers to submit information from which the agency will determine whether they are "performing legitimate wholesale functions."

Jobbers who do not measure up to OPA standards will not be permitted to take a markup over manufacturers' ceilings. Since retail maximum prices also are fixed on a markup basis, this would reduce prices the public pays for shoes handled by such dealers.

Order To Be Expanded

Under the order, "OPA shoe wholesale numbers" will be issued to jobbers who during the five years prior to last April 1 were operating regularly as wholesalers in the distribution of shoes. Any jobbers who entered the field after last April will not be eligible for a markup.

Also the applications of jobbers who started business after April 8, 1943, will be screened and eliminated if OPA finds they do not perform normal distributive functions.

The purpose of the order, which will be expanded soon to cover other commodities, is to "freeze out" jobbers who entered business during the shoe shortage because they were "influenced by the chance for quick profits," OPA explained.

Aimed At "Dummy Jobbers"

The measure is directed particularly against so-called "dummy jobbers" who purchase from an "affiliated supplier" or sell to an "affiliated purchaser," with the intention of pyramiding markups.

OPA said that in normal times about 80 per cent of retail shoe stocks were bought directly from manufacturers. Since the war, the agency explained, wholesalers "have found that in a tight market charges can be multiplied over and over again." It added:

"As a result, unprecedented numbers of jobbers have gone into the business of selling shoes. . . .

A Dangerous Pressure

"All over the country this unusual jobber activity has exerted a dangerous pressure on consumer prices."

OPA said the April, 1943, date was selected because the "hold the line" order was issued then and because it was about that time that the wartime shortage of shoes became serious.

Jobbers handling shoes prior to that time, OPA said, "were generally operating established businesses and would not have risked losing customers by introducing irregular practices."

More Rationed Shoes Forecast For August

New York, July 12 (AP)—Armed forces terminations, cutbacks and reduced schedules will mean an increase of more than 15 per cent in monthly output of rationed footwear beginning with August, the National Shoe Retailers Association said today.

The organization said in its publication, *National Footwear News*, that lowered requirements in round figures involved some 7,800,000 feet of cattlehide upper leather a month as well as a large quantity of insoles and outsoles.

"Assuming that the total production of leather remains unchanged," said the N.S.R.A. "these materials will become available for civilian use beginning with August and the effect upon shoe production, particularly men's and boys' shoes, should be considerable.

"Based upon average cutting ratios, for example, the upper leather now released by the Army would be equal to more than 3,000,000 pairs of civilian shoes per month or at the rate of 36,000,000 pairs a year."

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JUDGE ACCUSED OF SEEKING FEE

Lawyer Testifies In Probe Of Johnson, Retired Jurist

Washington, July 12 (AP)—A Scranton (Pa.) lawyer testified today that former Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson asked for payoffs on a receivership fee.

John Memolo, a surprise witness in the House Judiciary subcommittee's investigation of the conduct of the Middle Pennsylvania District Court judge, said Johnson made the request in 1938, asking two thirds of a big fee Memolo expected.

"I was noncommittal," Memolo added.

The judge, sitting twelve feet from the witness and watching him intently through a long account of alleged out-of-court dealings, had been expected to take the stand himself but was not reached today.

Judge Present First Time

Accompanied by three Luzerne county lawyers, Johnson was present for the first time since open hearings began Tuesday into his handling of the Williamsport (Pa.) Wire Rope Company receivership.

Johnson, 72, and a veteran of twenty years as a Federal judge, resigned early this month, citing his age. He draws a $10,000 full-pay pension.

Memolo, who was associate counsel for the Williamsport company receivers, told of arranging with Bethlehem Steel Company for payment of $240,000 to receivership officers appointed by Johnson. Bethlehem subsequently bought the Williamsport firm in a court-ordered sale, and paid the fees, Memolo said.

Split Fees With Salesman

Up to the time of Judge Johnson's request, Memolo said, he had been splitting the interim fees allowed by the court with Jacob Greenes, Scranton beer salesman, whom he described as "able to do things and get things done" in Johnson's court.

Greenes has testified he turned this money over to Johnson's son, Donald M. Johnson.

Memolo testified that in 1938 when the big Bethlehem Steel fees were due "the judge called me in and asked how much I had paid Jake (Jacob Greenes) and the boys. I said I'd find out.

"Later, I brought in adding machine slips showing $34,000. The judge was surprised. He didn't think it was so much.

Paid Him 50 Per Cent

"He said 'when you get it (the money from Bethlehem Steel), don't pay it to Greenes. See me.' He asked me what division I had been making with Greenes and I told him 50 per cent.

"He said 'you ought to kick back 66 2-3 per cent.' "

Under questioning by committee members, Memolo repeated:

"The judge said not to pay it to Jake anymore—to give it to him—to the judge."

"Did you tell him that's what you would do?" Memolo was asked.

"I was noncommittal," the witness replied. "I did not intend to give him so much."

Memolo then said that he had had the money from Bethlehem Steel at the time and did not tell the judge so.

Sentenced On Income Tax

Memolo had been in the committee room since the hearing began, but had not been expected to testify. He is free on appeal to the Circuit Court from a three-year jail sentence on income-tax charges. He was convicted recently in Scranton in connection with fee splits from other receivership cases in Judge Johnson's court district.

However, after a long recess this afternoon, committee counsel M. H. Goldschein called Memolo as a witness.

Memolo said that Greenes camped in his office on the first and fifteenth of every month waiting for Memolo to cash his court allowance, which varied from $500 to $1,500 a month, so that Greenes could get his 50 per cent.

Wanted $6,000 To Help Judge

He said that on the day Bethlehem Steel sent a check for $25,000 for Memolo's brother (the late Martin Memolo who had been named "agent of the court" by Johnson in the Williamsport case), the following occurred:

"Greenes asked for $6,000. He said he had to help make good an obligation the judge had. He said the judge was buying a summer home and needed $6,000.

"I gave it to him.

"He may not have told me then that it was for the judge's summer home, but if he didn't I subsequently learned it was."

Son Took Out $500

Goldschein asked: "Did you learn what took place afterward?"

"Greenes told me," said Memolo, "that he and Donald took the $6,000 to the judge but that on the way Donald took $500 out of the envelope. When they got to the judge and he counted it and found it was $5,500 instead of $6,000 he complained to Greenes and Greenes said that was all he could get.

"Subsequently, Donald told his father he had taken the $500. This is the way Greenes told it to me."

Goldschein had told the committee Tuesday that Judge Johnson had testified before a grand jury in Scranton about the summer home purchase at Cherry Run, Pa.

Paid $250, Got Deed To Home

At that time, Golschein said, Johnson had testified he paid $250 deposit on the home.

"He denied," Goldschein said, "paying the balance of the purchase price and declared that without further action on his part the deed for the property arrived by mail. He never inquired into or established who might be responsible for the anonymous generosity."

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Curtiss Official Denies Faults In Plane Bolts at Senate Inquiry

BUFFALO, July 12 (AP).—A Curtiss-Wright Corporation official told the Senate war investigating committee's aviation subcommittee today that bolts on the emergency gasoline cut-off pulleys of a C-46 Commando could not have been installed in the faulty manner noted by the Senators Monday at the plant.

The subcommittee is investigating criticism by Senator William Langer, Republican, of North Dakota, of aircraft inspection methods in various plants, including Curtiss-Wright's Buffalo plant. They revealed at yesterday's hearings that they had seen the bolts installed without nuts during a visit to the plant.

Earlier today Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, instructed Major Sidney W. Robinson, chief of the civilian personnel division at Army Air Forces headquarters in New York City, to produce reports about removal of inefficient inspectors "forthwith, and that means immediately." Major Robinson had suggested it might take "two or three months."

Inspection Chief Denies Charge

Testimony about the faulty bolt installation came from Earl H. Kaeselau, Curtiss-Wright's general superintendent of inspection in charge of Division B, the first rebuttal witness called by the company.

Senator Ferguson asked him, "Let us take those two nuts that were missed by four or five inspectors. Who missed them?"

"I don't claim any inspector missed them," Mr. Kaeselau replied.

"Look here," said Senator Ferguson, 'do you say that these nuts were taken off in a deliberate attempt to deceive this committee?"

"I don't say that," Mr. Kaeselau answered, "I say that it was impossible for a man to make the installation without the nuts. The bolts are inserted in the nacelle (a part of the plane into which the wheels disappear) in a vertical position. They would have fallen out."

Senator Ferguson asked Mr. Kaeselau if he was "telling this committee . . . about something you didn't see," and Mr. Kaeselau replied that he had obtained his information from men who had made tests after the missing-nut testimony had been given.

Before Mr. Kaeselau took the stand, Burdette S. Wright, Curtiss - Wright vice - president in charge of the airplane division, asked the subcommittee's permission for the company "to supplement the oral testimony given today after it has had opportunity to read and examine the record."

Won't Wait for Records

The subcommittee's demand that Major Robinson produce the records on discharged inspectors came at the end of the officer's testimony, when he asked if the Senators wanted such a report.

"It will take two or three months to get it from the discontinued projects branch in Omaha, Neb.," he added.

"Do we understand the system is such that it will take two or three months to get this information out of your Nebraska office?" asked Senator Ferguson. "Well, let me tell you that the committee is not going to wait. If we must, we will go out there and get them."

In subsequent testimony James F. Knudson, Curtiss-Wright quality manager, admitted that Frank R. Hirsch, a discharged inspector and a chief critic of the company, was "within his rights" in insisting upon certain inspection standards.

An affidavit by Mr. Hirsch, claiming he was discharged because he demanded that the inspection rules be observed, was cited by Senator Langer in his demand for the Senate investigation.

Mr. Hirsch had testified yesterday that he had insisted that hydraulic tubes be sealed until their installation was completed to prevent foreign substances from entering them.

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LIVING COST INDEX IS STUDIED ANEW

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach has started a fresh inquiry to determine whether the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is based on accurate and adequate information.

John Carson, special assistant to the Secretary, said today that Schwellenbach has asked labor leaders who have been critical of the BLS monthly index to confer with Carl Moran, Assistant Secretary and A. F. Hinrichs, BLS chief, on the question.

"The Secretary," said Carson, "has told the labor leaders he realizes there has been criticism of the index. But he has not reached any conclusion about it himself. He has asked all concerned to see if anything is wrong and if it is, what can be worked out."

The index was the subject of a study by a special committee of the American Statistical Association in the Roosevelt administration. This group found in October, 1943:

"First, that within the limitations established for it, the cost of living index provides a trustworthy measure of changes in the prices paid by consumers for goods and services.

"Second, that many of the difficulties and doubts which have arisen concerning the index have their origins in attempts to use it uncritically for purposes to which it is not adapted."

New Shoe Coupon Airplane Stamp No. 4

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—The new shoe stamp which becomes valid on August 1, will be airplane stamp No. 4, in ration book No. 3, the Office of Price Administration announced today. All plane stamps Nos. 1, 2 and 3 remain valid indefinitely.

The new stamp is the first for shoes to become valid since November 1, last.

TIN SHORTAGE HOLDS UP CARS

WPB Tells Motor Industry to Find Substitute.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—The tin shortage stood out today as the automobile industry's highest reconversion hurdle.

Other material shortages face the automobile makers, but they either are less drastic or can be overcome at least in part by substitutions. But no tin is available for body solder.

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After meeting with the industry advisory committee yesterday, Henry P. Nelson of the War Production Board told reporters:

"We challenged the industry to find some substitute for tin. That looks like a serious problem."

Nelson said there are the other shortages, in order of their importance:

Cadmium for plating. Zinc, however, may be used as a substitute.

Antimony, a substitute for tin, which can be checked off if a substitute for tin is found.

Luster May Be Lacking.

Burlap and cotton linters.

Chromic acid, used chiefly for plating or "bright work." Chromic acid may be used for functional parts, but not for decorative purposes, and this may mean, lacking a suitable substitute, that the new cars will lack some of the luster of the pre-war models.

The outlook for other materials, including sheet steel and chemicals, Nelson described as "pretty good." While sheet steel still is "tight," he predicted improvement within sixty days.

Nelson said present quotas assigned to the ten passenger car manufacturers for the last half of 1945 and the first quarter of 1946 would be increased as soon as the materials situation warranted. Admittedly "trying to guess into the future," Nelson said he thought rationing of new cars might end next January.

The job of pricing the new cars will begin next week when OPA officials go to the Detroit area.

RAILROAD AID STRUCK FROM NEW TAX BILL

But Senate Finance Group Boosts Excess Profits Exemptions.

REFUNDS TO BE HASTENED

Aim Is to Improve Firms' Cash Positions to Hasten Work of Reconversion.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—The Senate Finance Committee today struck from pending business tax legislation a provision designed to aid railroads which have undergone receivership and reorganization.

With this change, the House bill was reported to the Senate for action. It boosts from $10,000 to $25,000 the exemption from the excess profits tax and provides for speeding up tax refunds.

Senator George (D.-Ga.), chairman of the Finance Committee announced the vote on the railroad provision as nine to eight but did not disclose the votes of individuals. The motion to strike it out came from Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.).

George, chairman of the committee, said that while the bill in general was approved there would have to be a poll of absent members on the question of retaining one provision.

This would authorize a railroad, when reorganized as a new corporation under receivership proceedings, to use when figuring its tax any unused excess profits credits or previous net losses of its predecessor corporation.

Earlier, Colin F. Stamm, chief of the joint committee on taxation, told the committee that speed is essential if the measure is to have the desired effect of facilitating reconversion.

"Business men are now planning for reconversion and readjustment to peacetime operation," he said. "The immediate enact

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ment of this bill would facilitate this planning."

Bill's Provisions.

The measure, passed by the House last week, would:

1. Increase the excess-profits exemption from $10,000 to $25,000 effective with the 1946 tax year.
2. Allow corporations to take currently the postwar credit of 10 per cent of the excess profits tax.
3. Advance to January 1, 1946, the maturity date of outstanding post-war refund bonds.
4. Provide for speed-up of refunds due as a result of previous operating losses or unused excess-profits credits.

Answering a question from George, Stamm estimated the change in the excess profits tax would result in a net loss to the Government of about $160,000,000.

George said that committee members attending the session were about evenly divided on whether the provision affecting railroads should be retained. Consequently, he added, it was decided to take a poll of the full committee.

Murdered German Prisoners Buried

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 12 (AP)—Nearly two score of German prisoners of war watched stoically today as the bodies of eight comrades machine-gunned by a United States Army private were lowered into graves clase to oak brush foothills of the Wasatch Mountains.

Burial services were in the southeastern corner of the Fort Douglas Military Cemetery. Some of the prisoners squinted in the hot sun, but otherwise were expressionless. No tears were shed. No German flag of any sort was displayed.

A prisoners' choir from the Ogden camp sang three songs—Beethoven's song from The Monks, "Good Comrad" and a folk song.

Bertucci Being Examined

Five United States Army riflemen fired three volleys over the graves and a bugler blew taps.

Each coffin was decorated with flowers purchased through a collection taken up by prisoners at the Ogden camp.

After it was over, prisoners who had sung three songs of requiem peeled off their jackets and shoveled the sandy earth into the graves.

Private Clarence V. Bertucci, 23, of New Orleans, who fired three bursts from a machine gun at the Salina camp 150 miles south of Salt Lake City Sunday, is confined to Bushnell General Hospital for an extended examination.

Twenty other prisoners were wounded as 250 bullets whizzed through and between their tents as they slept. Some are still in serious condition.

Death Sentence Opposed For 2 Soldiers in China

Army Reveals Commutation Has Been Recommended by Officer.

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—An Army official said today a recommendation for commutation of the death sentences of two soldiers charged with killing a seventy-one-year-old Chinese woman had been made by an officer of the China-Burma-India theater.

A court martial sentenced the two men—Privates John V. Brennan, of West Hartford, Conn., and James F. Cooper, of Norwood, Ohio—to be shot in connection with the death of the woman last May.

The Army official said he did not know what sentences had been recommended by the C. B. I. officer. He emphasized to reporters that no final action has been taken and a full report on the case now is en route to Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The woman died during an altercation when Brennan and Cooper rode a water buffalo in a Chinese village.

Representative Herman P. Kopplemann, Democrat, of Connecticut, said he sought clemency for Brennan more than a month ago in a cable to the commanding general in the area.

No U. S. Sugar for Spain

Grew Asserts 30,000 Tons Came from British Sources

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew said today that the United States currently is shipping no sugar to Spain.

In response to questions, Mr. Grew said there was a joint British-American supply agreement to send 30,000 tons to Spain during the first half of 1945. The sugar, however, was supplied from British sources in the Caribbean, he said, and was transported on Spanish ships. In return, Spain agreed not to enter the world market for any other sugar, Mr. Grew added.

The Acting Secretary said he understood the 30,000-ton total was not only below Spanish requirements, but was 40 per cent less than Spain received under a similar arrangement in the last six months of 1944.

Swedes Store Wood Pulp

Hold 900,000 Tons for U. S. but Await Price Agreement

STOCKHOLM, July 11 (AP).—Swedish cellulose manufacturers have reserved 900,000 tons of wood pulp for American buyers but delivery to the United States is uncertain because no agreement on prices has been reached.

The price ceiling on cellulose set by the Office of Price Administration is somewhat less than what Swedish manufacturers can command in the world market. Against this is the fact that in pre-war years 45 per cent of Sweden's cellulose export went to the United States and manufacturers naturally wish to preserve the market. For the present, says the industry's trade magazine, negotiations with American officials hold little prospect for better prices.

Capehart Urges Allies To Tell Terms to Japan

Says if Foe's People Knew It Would Hasten Surrender

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—A plea that the Allies spell out now the terms of surrender for Japan was voiced in the Senate today by Senator Homer E. Capehart, Republican, of Indiana.

He expressed belief that if the Japanese people knew just what was in store for them they would be encouraged to surrender.

The Senate majority leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democrat, of Kentucky, disagreed. "It seems to me," Senator Barkley told Senator Capehart, "that would do more to stiffen and strengthen the morale of the Japanese people than anything else that could happen. Certainly it would encourage them to think they could secure an easier peace than Germany did."

Admiral Gets French Honor.

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, formerly of Hackensack, N. J., now a member of the Navy General Board, received the Legion of Honor, rank of grand officer, which carries with it the Croix de Guerre with Palms, yesterday from Vice-Admiral Raymond Fernand, chief of the French Naval Mission to the United States.

Nominations by Truman

Ooms for Patent Commissioner Altmeyer to Security Board

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—President Truman today nominated Casper Ooms, of Illinois, as Patent Commissioner. Mr. Ooms a Chicago patent attorney, will succeed Conway P. Coe, of Chevy Chase, Md., who resigned June 13.

Mr. Truman today also nominated Arthur J. Altmeyer, of Wisconsin, for reappointment as a member of the Social Security Board. Mr. Altmeyer is chairman of the board.

Dr. Paul H. Nystron, of New York, was nominated for re-appointment as a member of the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

The Senate confirmed today the nomination of William H. Wills, former Governor of Vermont, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved the nomination of General Omar N. Bradley to be Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Glenn Martin Faces Charge Of Violating Rye Trading Law

WASHINGTON, July 12 — (AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson signed a complaint charging Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore, Md., with violation of government trading limits in buying rye futures on the Chicago board of trade.

Named with Martin as his agent was Henry L. T. Ullrich, Wilmington, Del.

Walter L. Miller, executive officer of the department's office of investigatory services, indentified Martin to reporters as the airplane manufacturer.

The complaint said that on June 9, Martin and his agent bought 3,300,000 bushels of rye futures on the Chicago market.

This figure, the complaint added, exceeded a 2,000,000-bushel daily trading limit on speculative transactions established by the department under authority of the commodity exchange act.

The complaint gave Martin and Ullrich 20 days within which to file an answer showing why an order should not be issued directing that, until further notice, all commodity contract markets refuse them trading privileges.

Loss of such privileges is the only penalty provided by law for exceeding trading limits on grain futures. Hearing on the complaint before an Agriculture department referee was set for August 9.

This is the second complaint issued by the government in recent weeks charging Chicago market traders with violation of the commodity exchange act.

RECORD LIQUOR TAXES

Washington, July 12 (A. P.).—The Distilled Spirits Institute said today public revenue from alcoholic beverages last year hit a record total of $2,703,500,000.

This was $708,000,000 higher than the 1943 figure, the institute said, and largely reflected the $6 to $9 a gallon liquor tax increase which went into effect April 1, 1944.

Of the total $2,168,000,000 went into the Federal Treasury, a gain of 42.8 per cent over the previous year. State revenues totaled $495,706,000, an increase of 13 per cent, while local revenues remained virtually constant at $39,859,000.

DEFENDS NEGRO GI'S

Wagner Says Eastland's Views Are Not Those of General Staff

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)Senator Wagner of New York came to the defense of the Negro soldiers today.

Attributing to Senator Eastland of Mississippi a statement that "Negro soldiers are no good," Wagner suggested in a Senate speech that Mr. Eastland should have consulted the War Department.

Mr. Wagner said that the Under-Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, told him Mr. Eastland's statement did not represent the views of the General Staff. He quoted General Eisenhower as saying that the Negro soldier had "made a valuable contribution," in the European area and quoted General Ira Eaker as saying that the Negro fighter pilots "have done well."

ARMY TO STOP SENDING FOOD TO EUROPE SEPT. 1

WASHINGTON, July 12 — (AP) The Army will stop supplying food to civilians in Italy and in the liberated countries of Europe on September 1, the War department said today.

The only liberated countries currently being supplied by the Army are Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark. Army shipments of food to the Balkans were halted in May and to France in April.

A department spokesman estimated that the Army had supplied upwards of $700,000,000 worth of food to Europe during the last two years.

Maker of Boxes for Purple Heart Medals Held Out on Income Tax

WASHINGTON, July 12—(AP) Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today a manufacturer making jewelry boxes for purple heart medals has concealed sales amounting to at least $80,000 in filing income tax returns.

Morgenthau called this a "particularly distressing case of attempted tax evasion" and said early indications are that criminal prosecution will be recommended. He did not name the jewelry box manufacturer.

In a news conference the Secretary said the Treasury's drive against alleged tax evaders is "growing in size all the time. There seems to be no end to the amount of evasion. The further we get into it the more shocking it becomes."

He said another important case involving a firm of war contractors in Wisconsin is expected to be presented to a grand jury within the next three or four weeks. He indicated this case involves several million dollars in unreported income.

"When Treasury representatives were called to Washington recently for conferences," Morgenthau said, "the files they had accumulated were so bulky (200 to 300 pounds) that they could not get them in their valises and had to ship them by railroad express."

Bulkeley Wins 2 New Honors

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—Commander John D. Bulkeley, PT-squadron skipper who transported General Douglas MacArthur from Corregidor, has received two additional awards, the Legion of Merit and a Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star medal. The Navy said today the Legion of Merit was awarded for his service as commanding officer of Motor Torpedo Boat Squadron 2, which participated in operations in the Bay of the Seine during the Normandy invasion. The Gold Star in lieu of a second Silver Star medal was awarded for services as commanding officer of the destroyer Endicott during the amphibious invasion of southern France. His previous awards included the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Army's Distinguished Service Cross, the Army's Oak Leaf Cluster in lieu of a second Distinguished Service Cross, the Army Silver Star, the Army Distinguished Unit Badge and the Distinguished Conduct Star awarded by the Philippine government.

JOHN S. WOOD HEADS HOUSE PROBE GROUP

WASHINGTON, July 12 — (AP) The House today elected a little-known Georgia Democrat, Rep. John S. Wood, to one of its most controversial positions — chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Wood, who served in the House from 1931 to 1935 and then dropped out until last year, succeeds Rep. Edward J. Hart (D-NJ), who announced recently that he was resigning because of ill health.

The Georgian was recommended for the post by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means committee as a compromise after members could not agree on either Rep. Jackson (D-Wash) or Rep. Gibson (D-Ga). Jackson had backing of administration leaders.

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3-Pound Shell Is Hurled 2 Miles by Kickless Gun

Army Says New Cannon Has Recoil of .22-Caliber Rifle

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP).—The Army disclosed today performance details on its new kickless cannon, which fire artillery shells with no more recoil than a .22-caliber rifle.

The two guns, a 57 and a 75-millimeter, were battle-tested in Europe and now are being turned against the Japanese "with much success," the Army said.

The 57-millimeter rifle, which can be fired from the shoulder or from a small tripod, weighs only forty-five pounds, yet can toss a regular shell weighing about three pounds for two miles.

The 75-millimeter rifle, weighing 110 pounds (a regular field artillery piece weighs more than one ton) throws a fourteen-pound shell more than four miles.

General Courtney Hodges, 1st Army commander, hit a three-foot square target at 800 yards the first time he fired the 57-millimeter gun, shoulder style, the Army reported to illustrate the weapon's simplicity.

Although the guns resemble rocket weapons, they differ substantially from the bazooka. They are rifled, increasing accuracy. They fire standard artillery ammunition rather than rocket projectiles.

The recoil is absorbed by allowing a counter-balancing portion of the propellant gases to escape through openings in the breech.

Labor Statistics Unit Shows Price Index Drop

Washington, July 12 (AP)—The wholesale commodity price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics declined 0.1 per cent during the week ended July 7 as the result of lower quotations for farm products.

The Labor Department reported today the index, at 105.8 of the 1926 level, was 0.2 per cent below a month ago but 1.8 per cent above the first part of July, 1944.

It was 20.6 per cent above the same week in 1937 and 9.6 per cent over the corresponding week in 1929.

N. A. M. Tells of Plans For Handicapped G. I.s

Official Says Industry Has Jobs for Wounded Veterans

READING, Pa., July 12 (AP).—Michael J. Kane, industrial relations director of the National Association of Manufacturers, said today war-time man-power shortages have taught industry "it can train the handicapped to produce efficiently," and such training will help make jobs for returning veterans.

In an address prepared for delivery at an N. A. M. veteran's job clinic jointly sponsored by the N. A. M. and the Manufactures' Association of Berks County, Mr. Kane said: "Hundreds of plants are readily hiring the crippled, the nervous and other handicapped."

"War teaches bitter lessons," Mr. Kane said. "But it has also taught American industry that handicapped persons, when properly placed, do a better job, or at least as good a job as the normal."

Mr. Kane said that industry, which is hiring increasing thousands of returning veterans each month, "is seeking to solve the veterans' problems peculiar to it in a manner that recognizes social responsibility."

"On its own, a large portion of industry is surveying all its jobs and classifying them by their physical requirements," he said. "It is giving the returning vets free pre-employment physical examinations to determine the right job."

He said that foremen and subforemen are being trained to "handle the veteran intelligently without coddling him, and with friendliness without being maudlin."

Mr. Kane described the veteran as "the cream of the man-power market" and said that "every man who has served deserves, and will get, certain preferences and economic opportunities."

He said manufacturing industry, from which only one in five men entered military service, could not be expected to absorb all veterans, "but industry has pledged itself to provide three million jobs for the returning veterans—the disabled and handicapped as well as the able-bodied."

JUL 13 1945

MITSCHER'S MOTHER DOESN'T WANT ANY FUSS

HILLSBORO, Wis., July 12—(AP) Because his mother didn't want "any fuss", Hillsboro made its official welcome to Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher short and sweet this afternoon.

Returning to the town of his birth for the first visit with his mother, Mrs. Myrta Mitscher, in 11 years, the commander of the Navy's famous Task Force 58, spent most of the day chatting with cousins, aunts and uncles—with time out for fried chicken and such.

In mid-afternoon the family reunion was interrupted for an hour when most of the community's 1,100 inhabitants gathered on his aunt's front lawn to pay their respects. There were no lengthy speeches. The citizen's committee tendered Admiral Mitscher a gold wrist watch and a book containing the autographs of virtually every citizen, and Brig. Gen. Scott Cairy, representing Gov. Walter S. Goodland, presented him with an official state flag.

There were gifts also for Mitscher's wife and his mother. The elder Mrs. Mitscher received a carved cameo brooch, the Admiral's wife a compact.

Airport Now Doolittle Field

Los Angeles, July 12 (AP)—The City Council by resolution today designated the Los Angeles municipal airport as Doolittle Field, in honor of Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle of the Army Air Forces.

Newsprint Production Up, Deliveries Down

New York, July 12 (AP)—The Newsprint Service Bureau reported today that total North American newsprint production was 355,120 tons in June against 330,005 in the same month of 1944 while shipments amounted to 355,015 compared with 359,885 in June, last year.

Total production in Canada, the United States and in Newfoundland for the first six months of 1945 increased 116,155 tons over the same period of last year, a rise of 5.9 per cent.

Stocks of newsprint at the end of June in North America totaled 163,876 tons compared with 163,771 on May 31 and 130,956 at the end of June, 1944.

ARMY TRANSPORTS DOCK IN NEW YORK

CAMP SHANKS, N. Y., July 12—(AP) More than 5,000 troops arrived today from Europe aboard seven transports.

The largest contingent included 3,000 officers and men of the Fourth (Ivy) division, who received the unit citation tonight at ceremonies in the Camp Shanks amphitheater.

The citation was for "outstanding performance of duty against the enemy" in the Hurtgen forest and Sauer river areas. The men arrived on the Sea Bass.

Other transports arriving were the A. P. Hill with 359 troops; Jonathan Grout, 361; George W Campbell, 376; Thomas Cresap, 408, William Cushing, 361, and Henry Middleton, 387.

More than 2,000 servicemen, including 1,634 soldiers and 399 sailors, are scheduled to arrive tomorrow from Europe.

The Santa Paula will bring 399 Navy men and 1,247 Army personnel, including the 816th Air Engineers squadron, 640th Air Material squadron, six WACS and 743 patients bound for Halloran General hospital.

Aboard the John Howland will be 887 Army men, among them the 824th Tank Destroyer battalion and an over-age soldier group.

JUL 13 1945

30.24-28339

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-LT.GEN.WLADYSLAW ANDERS, WHO WAS APPOINTED BY THE POLISH EXILE GOVERNMENT IN LONDON LAST FEBRUARY AS COMMANDER OF ALL POLISH LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES ABROAD, ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TODAY PROTESTING ALLIED RECOGNITION OF THE NEW WARSAW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

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ANDERS' ACTION FOLLOWED BY 24 HOURS A SIMILAR ORDER OF THE DAY ISSUED BY MAJ.GEN.KLEMENS RUDNICKI, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST POLISH ARMORED DIVISION IN GERMANY, DECLARING HIS CONTINUED ALLEGIANCE TO PRESIDENT WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ OF THE EXILE REGIME.

THE STATEMENT BY ANDERS, WHO IS NOW IN ITALY, AS RELEASED THROUGH HEADQUARTERS OF THE POLISH FORCES IN LONDON. DESCRIBING RECOGNITION OF THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT AS "A HEAVY BLOW", ANDERS DECLARED:

"THE POWERS OF THE WORLD TRAMPLE OVER OUR CONSTITUTION, OVER OUR RIGHTFUL AUTHORITIES. FOR THE TEMPORARY SAKE OF CONVENIENCE THEY ACCEPT A FAIT ACCOMPLI WHICH WAS IMPOSED UPON POLAND BY FOREIGN MIGHT."

"ALL OF US," ANDERS TOLD HIS TROOPS, "WILL BE THE OBJECT OF ATTACKS OF INSIDIOUS AGITATION. THEY WILL CALL ON US FOR A SO-CALLED FREE RETURN TO OUR COUNTRY -- A RETURN WHICH WE KNOW IS CLOAKED WITH UNCERTAIN CONSEQUENCE.

"THEY WILL SEARCH AMONG POLISH SOLDIERS FOR MEN OF FEEBLE WILL AND NERVES. THIS WORK WILL BE FACILITATED BY THE FACT THAT OUR LEGAL POLISH AUTHORITIES HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF ALL MEANS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVING THE POLISH CAUSE, EVEN IN THE FORM OF BROADCASTS FROM LONDON."

HE ASSERTED THAT THE POLISH PEOPLE WOULD "LIKE US BACK ON OUR OWN HOME SOIL," BUT ADDED:

"BUT THEY DO NOT WISH TO SEE US RETURN AS SLAVES OF A FOREIGN POWER. THEY WISH TO SEE US MARCH BACK WITH FLAGS FLYING, AS THE STANDARD BEARERS AND ADVANCE GUARD OF TRUE FREEDOM.

"AS SUCH A RETURN IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE TIME BEING, WE MUST REMAIN IN DISCIPLINED AND CLOSED RANKS, AWAITING A FAVORABLE CHANGE OF CONDITIONS."

MK619AEW

(120)

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-TWENTY-THREE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WILL BE CHOSEN TODAY IN BELATED VOTING WHICH MAY DECIDE THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE NEXT PARLIAMENT, IF THE BALLOTING ELSEWHERE IN ENGLAND JULY 5 WAS AS CLOSE AS SOME OBSERVERS BELIEVE.

TODAY'S CONTESTS--ALL IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND--WERE POSTPONED TO AVOID CONFLICT WITH LOCAL HOLIDAYS. TWO ADDITIONAL SEATS WILL BE FILLED JULY 19.

COUNTING OF THE SOLDIER VOTE WILL DELAY ANNOUNCEMENT OF RESULTS UNTIL JULY 26.

TWO MEMBERS OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S "CARETAKER" CABINET ARE ANVOLVED IN TODAY'S VOTING. SIR.DONALD SOMERVELL, CONSERVATIVE HOME SECRETARY, AND ERNEST BROWN, LIBERAL NATIONAL MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, ARE RUNNING FOR RE-ELECTION.

JP819AEW

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE LAST U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE BOMBER TOOK OFF FROM ENGLAND YESTERDAY -- NOT FOR GERMANY WHICH COLLECTED MOST OF ITS DAYLIGHT POUNDINGS FROM THE EIGHTH, BUT FOR HOME.

THE TAKEOFF OF THE B-24 LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LT.GENE WILLIAMS OF SAN BRUNO, CALIF., COMPLETED 51 DAYS OF DEPARTURES BY 2,118 BOMBERS AT THE RATE OF ONE EVERY 20 MINUTES, REDEPLOYING A TOTAL OF 41,500 AMERICAN AIR FORCE PERSONNEL TO THE UNITED STATES.

THEY WERE PART OF MORE THAN 60,000 TROOPS FLOWN HOME SINCE THE THIRD WEEK OF MAY, WITH 20,000 MORE SCHEDULED TO FLY THIS MONTH, BUT THE EIGHTH'S PART IN THE EUROPEAN JOB IS DONE.

JUL 13 1945

MK411AEW

BY BARBARA WACE

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE HOUSING SITUATION IN PARIS HAS PREVENTED AMERICAN-BORN MRS. LAURA CORRIGAN FROM SETTING UP ANOTHER "WINGS" CLUB IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL SIMILAR TO THE TREMENDOUSLY POPULAR ALLIED AIR FORCES CLUB HERE, HER FRIENDS IN PARIS SAY.

MRS. CORRIGAN, WIDOW OF THE AMERICAN STEEL KING" JAMES CORRIGAN, IS AVERSE TO PUBLICITY. SHE WILL NOT LET MEMBERS OF HER STAFF GIVE INTERVIEWS--BUT SHE ATTRACTS PUBLICITY JUST THE SAME BY THE SUCCESS OF HER VENTURES.

A WELL-KNOWN FIGURE IN LONDON AND PARIS IN THE PRE-WAR EXPATRIATE AMERICAN SET, MRS. CORRIGAN HAS BEEN LIVING SINCE THE FALL OF FRANCE AT THE CLARIDGE HOTEL IN LONDON AND RUNNING THE "WINGS" CLUB FOR JUNIOR ALLIED AIR FORCE OFFICERS IN LORD MOYNE'S FABULOUS MANSION NEAR BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

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AT THE CLUB FLYING PERSONNEL ONLY MAY SPEND THE NIGHT FOR A DOLLAR IN SUMPTUOUS SURROUNDINGS, BUT ALL ALLIED AIR OFFICERS MAY USE THE SPACIOUS CARPETED CLUBROOMS, HUNG WITH OIL PAINTINGS, AND TAKE PAT IN THE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CLUB.

RECENTLY MRS. CORRIGAN VISITED PARIS WITH A VIEW TO STARTING A SIMILAR CLUB THERE. BUT SUPREME HEADQUARTERS HAD FIRST CALL AND NO ACCOMODATIONS WERE AVAILABLE.

SHE ALSO RECENTLY VISITED THE UNITED STATES, BUT IS NOW BACK IN LONDON. THE FUTURE OF THE LONDON "WINGS" CLUB IS UNCERTAIN. HOW LONG IT WILL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION, MRS. CORRIGAN WILL NOT SAY. BUT IT IS STILL RUNNING TO FULL CAPACITY, FILLED WITH FLIERS OF ALLIED NATIONS.

THE CLUB WAS FOUNDED IN 1943 BY M.J. CORRIGAN. SHE FOOTS MOST OF THE BILLS FOR, WITH ITS PAID PERSONNEL, LUXURIOUS MENUS AND EXCELLENT FACILITIES, IT DEFINITELY IS NOT SELF-SUPPORTING.

IN SPITE OF BEING BOMBED A COUPLE OF TIMES, THE CLUB CONTINUED TO OPERATE THROUGHOUT THE "V" ASSAULTS.

WHEN PARIS WAS THREATENED BY THE GERMANS IN 1940, MRS. CORRIGAN, WHOSE LAVISH PRE-WAR PARTIES WERE NOTED FOR THEIR LENGTHY GUEST LISTS AND EXPENSIVE GIFTS FOR THOSE INVITED, WORKED DAY AND NIGHT IN CANTEENS FOR TROOPS. SHE ALSO AIDED HUNDREDS OF NEEDY AMERICAN CITIZENS. LONG AFTER MOST AMERICANS HAD LEFT THE CITY MRS. CORRIGAN, DRESSED IN A UNIFORM OF HER OWN DESIGN, WAS A FAMILIAR SIGHT TO THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES STREAMING OUT OF THE CITY. SHE ESCAPED TO ENGLAND LATER FROM VICHY.

JUL 13 1945

M330AEW

BY HENRY JAMESON

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED TONIGHT THAT OUT OF MORE THAN 75,000 ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPS THAT CROSSED THE ATLANTIC UNDER ESCORT DURING NEARLY SIX YEARS OF WAR THE AVERAGE LOSS WAS ONLY ONE SHIP OUT OF EVERY 131 THAT SAILED.

AN OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF NAVAL WARFARE SHOWED AT LEAST 525 GERMAN AND ITALIAN SUBMARINES SUNK IN ALL THEATERS OF WAR BY THE ROYAL NAVY, CANADIAN NAVY AND OTHER DOMINION NAVIES AND AIRFORCES UNDER BRITISH CONTROL. THE SUMMARY ADDED:

"THE SHIPS THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE GRIM BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC SAILED MORE THAN 200,000,000 MLES IN 2,200 OCEAN CONVOYS, THE LARGEST OF WHICH TOTALLED 167 SHIPS. TOTAL LOSSES WERE 574 MERCHANTMEN.

"THERE WERE DAYS DURING THE HEIGHT OF BATTLE IN 1942-43 WHEN THERE WERE AS MANY AS 700 CARGO SHIPS FIGHTING THEIR WAY EAST OR WEST ACROSS THE SUBMARINE INFESTED NORTH ATLANTIC AT THE SAME TIME, WITH MORE THAN 100 WARSHIPS PROTECTING THEM. THESE FIGURES INCLUDE HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN MERCHANTMEN."

THE ADMIRALTY REPORTED 1,500 MERCHANTMEN WERE ESCORTED IN75 CONVOYS TO AND FROM RUSSIA AND MORE THAN 173,000 IN 7,700 BRITISH COASTAL CONVOYS, INCLUDING THE MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN OCEAN.

ALTOGETHER IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC ESCORT VESSELS MADE SOME 13,200 SEPARATE VOYAGES. THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND AND THE RCAF TOGETHER FLEW MORE THAN 100,000,000 MILES ON ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROLS.

SN1125PEW

JUL 13 1945

BY HENRY JAMESON

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE WAR COST THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE 1,427,634 CASUALTIES UP TO JUNE 1 OF THIS YEAR, INCLUDING 532,233 KILLED OR BELIEVED DEAD, IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID THE TOTAL INCLUDES THE ARMED FORCES, MERCHANT SEAMEN, THE HOME GUARD AND CIVILIANS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. BRITISH EMPIRE LOSSES IN THE LAST WAR WERE 1,089,919 DEAD AND 2,400,988 WOUNDED.

(A WASHINGTON DISPATCH THURSDAY SAID AMERICAN CASUALTIES NOW TOTALED 1,049,104).

CIVILIANS KILLED, MISSING OR INJURED DUE TO ENEMY ACTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM TOTALED 146,760, WITH 60,585 BELIEVED KILLED.

THE DEATH LIST (EXCLUDING CIVILIANS, MERCHANT SEAMEN AND THE HOME GUARD) FOLLOWS:

30.24-28341

UNITED KINGDOM: 233,042; CANADA, 36,018; AUSTRALIA, 21,415; NEW ZEALAND, 9,844; SOUTH AFRICA, 6,417; INDIA, 23,295; COLONIES 6,741--TOTAL 366,772.

MISSING--UNITED KINGDOM, 57,472; CANADA, 2,866; AUSTRALIA, 6,519; NEW ZEALAND, 2,201; SOUTH AFRICA, 1,980; INDIA, 12,264; COLONIES, 14,811--TOTAL 98,113.

WOUNDED--UNITED KINGDOM, 275,975; CANADA, 53,073; AUSTRALIA, 37,477; NEW ZEALAND, 19,253; SOUTH AFRICA, 13,773; INDIA, 62,064; COLONIES, 6,773--TOTAL 468,388.

PRISONERS OF WAR--UNITED KINGDOM, 183,849; CANADA, 9,051; AUSTRALIA, 26,800; NEW ZEALAND, 8,485; SOUTH AFRICA, 14,595; INDIA, 79,692; COLONIES, 8,051--TOTAL 330,523.

THE FIGURES FOR MISSING (EXCEPT FOR CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND INDIA) INCLUDE THOSE WHO HAVE REJOINED. THE PRISONERS OF WAR INCLUDE THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED, LIBERATED, OR HAVE ESCAPED.

CASUALTIES AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN WERE 30,867 KILLED, 4,690 MISSING, 4,252 WOUNDED, AND 5,506 INTERNED, A TOTAL OF 45,315.

CASUALTIES IN ALL RANKS OF THE HOME GUARD WERE 1,206 KILLED, 557 WOUNDED, TOTAL 1,763.

JUL 13 1945

SN1113PEW

LONDON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE EAM, LEFTIST NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF GREECE, CHARGED TODAY THAT THE PEOPLE OF GREECE HAVE BEEN LIVING UNDER "A REGIME OF TERROR" SINCE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT ENDED LAST WINTER'S CIVIL WAR, AND APPEALED FOR INTERNATIONAL POPULAR SUPPORT OF ITS RESISTANCE MOVEMENT.

THE APPEAL WAS ISSUED IN LONDON BY THE EAM CENTRAL COMMITTEE THROUGH MARITPRESS, THE GREEK NEWS AGENCY. IT FOLLOWED YUGOSLAV ASSERTIONS THAT GREEKS WERE FLEEING THE NORTHERN REGIONS OF THEIR COUNTRY BY THOUSANDS TO ESCAPE ATTACKS OF SO CALLED "GREEK REACTIONARIES AND PROVOCATEURS."

JUL 13 1945

EANOR, ENGLAND, JULY 12-(AP)-STAFF SGT.WILLIAM (RED) THOMPSON OF PITTSBURGH, PA., HAS ADVISED NORA CARPENTER, UNMARRIED MOTHER OF THREE RED-HAIRED SURVIVORS OF QUADRUPLETS, NOT TO ANSWER ANY TELEPHONE OR MAIL INQUIRIES, A NEIGHBOR SAID TODAY.

THE NEIGHBOR, WHO LIVES ACROSS THE STREET FROM MISS CARPENTER AND WHOSE PHONE THE ENGLISH GIRL USES, SAID MISS CARPENTER RECEIVED A LETTER TODAY FROM THE PITTSBURGH SOLDIER GIVING THAT ADVICE.

THE SERGEANT ARRIVED HOME LAST WEEK AND IMMEDIATELY CABLED "ALL MY LOVE."

INFORMED OF HIS SAFE ARRIVAL AT PITTSBURGH BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, MISS CARPENTER ASSERTED THAT SHE COULD NOT "SAY ANYTHING ABOUT PLANS TO GO TO AMERICA UNTIL I GET A LETTER."

"BUT I KNOW HE STILL LOVES ME," SHE SAID.

THE ENGLISH GIRL BORE THE BLUE-EYED QUADRUPLETS FEB.26, 1944, AND THE SERGEANT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT HE WAS THE FATHER. ONE BABY DIED. TWO GIRLS AND A BOY SURVIVE.

JUL 13 1945

THE SERGEANT'S AMERICAN WIFE HAS REFUSED TO DISCUSS A DIVORCE, ALTHOUGH THOMPSON HAS ANNOUNCED A DESIRE TO SUPPORT THE CHILDREN.

MEANWHILE THE THREE BABIES ARE THRIVING IN THIS DRAB LITTLE MINING TOWN IN DERBYSHIRE, IGNORANT OF THE STIR THEY STILL ARE CAUSING AND OF THE FACT THAT THEY HELPED THEIR FATHER ACHIEVE ENOUGH POINTS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

B1226PEW

(ADVANCE)..CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, JULY 12-(AP)-SIR HAROLD MACKINT
CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE, SAID TODAY BRITAIN WOULD
HAVE TO FOLLOW RUSSIA'S EXAMPLE IN INCREASED EXPENDITURES FOR CAPITAL
EQUIPMENT.

JUL 13 1945

URGING PEOPLE TO COOPERATE BY CONTINUING WARTIME SAVINGS INSTEAD OF RUSHING TO BUY FOR TEMPORARY WANTS, SIR HAROLD SAID THAT BEFORE THE WAR "BRITAIN WAS SPENDING ONLY ABOUT THREE PER CENT OF THE NATIONAL INCOME FOR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT WHILE RUSSIA WAS SPENDING 25 PER CENT."

"THAT MEANT THE RUSSIANS WERE GOING SHORT OF MANY THINGS TO BUILD THE GREAT FACTORIES WHICH SAVED THEM FROM DISASTER," HE ADDED. "ECONOMISTS ARE AGREED THAT IN THE NEXT FEW [illegible] IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR US TO SPEND SOME 15 TO 20 PER CENT OF OUR NATIONAL INCOME ON CAPITAL EQUIPMENT."

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 7 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, THURSDAY, JULY 21)

MK655AEW

PARIS, JULY 12-(AP)-SEVEN AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND 31 OTHER PERSONS WHO WERE CIVILIANS OR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR WERE KILLED COLLECTING OR DESTROYING ENEMY AMMUNITION AND INSTALLATIONS BETWEEN MAY 1 AND JULY 10, THE U.S. 15TH ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TWO AMERICANS AND NINE OTHER PERSONS WERE INJURED. ALL THE CASUALTIES OCCURRED IN THE 15TH ARMY OCCUPATION AREA. ALREADY 57,151 TONS OF ENEMY AMMUNITION HAVE BEEN COLECTED OR DESTROYED, EXCLUSIVE OF MINEFIELDS AND BOOBY TRAPS WHICH TRAINED TEAMS OF GERMANS ARE CLEARING.

G1113AEW

ADD PARIS (IKe) xxx defeated Germany

AN ANNOUNCEMENT SEVERAL DAYS AGO SAID DISSOLUTION OF EISENHOWER'S SUPREME COMMAND WAS BEING DELAYED ONLY UNTIL HE COULD RETURN FROM THE UNITED STATES, SAY GOODBYE TO HIS STAFF AND DIRECT THE FINAL CEREMONIES.

AT THAT TIME DISSOLUTION OF SUPREME HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WAS EXPECTED ABOUT JULY 13. EISENHOWER'S RETURN LAST NIGHT SEEMED TO INDICATE IT MIGHT TAKE PLACE ON EXACTLY THAT DATE.

MK616AEW

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, FRANCE, JULY 12-(AP)-MAJ. ALFRED DUFF COOPER, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, ARRIVED TODAY BY PLANE AT THE BIARRITZ AIRPORT AND WAS IMMEDIATELY WHISKED TO BORDEBERRY CHATEAU FOR A CONFERENCE WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

OBSERVERS THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE HE MIGHT HAVE BROUGHT WORD OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CONFERENCE BETWEEN CHURCHILL AND GEN. DE GAULLE, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

JUL 13 1945

THERE HAVE BEEN PREDICTIONS THAT CHURCHILL AND DE GAULLE WOULD MEET, EITHER HERE OR IN PARIS, BEFORE THE END OF THIS WEEK.

AFL NEVINS 11000 JB 5PTHRU

ADD TRUMAN (DAY) xxx 1B; I.T. Isles

THE BRITISH ESCORT WILL TAKE THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S TWO-CRUISER TASK FORCE FROM THE BRITISH ISLES TO A NORTHERN EUROPEAN PORT, WHENCE MR. TRUMAN WILL FLY TO BERLIN FOR HIS TALKS NEXT WEEK WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN.

REPORTERS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY ARE NOT PERMITTED TO DISCLOSE THE PORT OF DEPARKATION.

MR. TRUMAN, WHO CHANGED TO FALL ATTIRE AS THE ATLANTIC COURSE TOOK IT INTO COOLER SECTIONS OF THE ATLANTIC, CONTINUED HIS ROUND OF CONFERENCES IN PREPARATION FOR THE HISTORY-LADEN MEETING.

JUL 13 1945

30.24-28343

HE SPENT HOURS YESTERDAY CLOSETED IN THE ADMIRAL'S CABIN WITH SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, HIS PERSONAL CHIEF OF STAFF, ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY, AND OTHER ADVISERS.

MR. TRUMAN, INCIDENTALLY, PLANS TO PROCEED TO BERLIN WITHOUT A PREVIOUS CONFERENCE WITH CHURCHILL, NOW VACATIONING IN FRANCE NEAR THE SPANISH BORDER. THIS EVIDENTLY IS INTENDED TO ASSURE STALIN THAT THERE WILL BE NO INDEPENDENT ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENTS PRIOR TO THE FULL-DRESS BIG THREE TALKS.

SU440AEW

ANTWERP--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD TRUMAN XXX BE PRESIDENT."

A SPECIAL PERSONAL HONOR GUARD OF 400 WAS PICKED FROM AMONG THE 3,900 MEN OF THE 137TH. AND LT.PAUL A.FALL OF (1125 RICHMOND ST.) KANSAS CITY, KANS., WHO GOT A BATTLEFRONT COMMISSION IN ALUACE, SAID, "EVERY MAN IN THE OUTFIT WAS BUCKING FOR THIS SPECIAL HONOR."

AMONG THE "LUCKY 400" WERE CPL.CARL J.NURSKI OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., AND PVT.RICHARD V.LANDON OF PARKSVILLE, MO., WHO BOTH SAID THEY'D NEVER SEEN A PRESIDENT IN THE FLESH BEFORE, "BUT WE SHORE GONNA SEE ONE THIS TIME."

JUL 13 1945

THE MEN OF THE 137TH WEREN'T WORRIED BY THE FACT THAT THE REST OF THE DIVISION WAS BEING PROCESSED AT REIMS IN FRANCE TO GO HOME. THEY ARE SLATED TO BOARD HOMEWARD-BOUND TRANSPORTS IN ANTWERP AFTER SEEING THE PRESIDENT SAFELY ASHORE, AND PROBABLY WILL GET HOME BEFORE THE REST OF THE DIVISION.

COMMANDING ONE COMPANY OF THE HONOR GUARD WILL BE CAPT.CLYDE R.MILLS OF KANSAS CITY, KANS., WHO WAS TWICE WOUNDED AND IS THE ONLY RIFLE COMPANY COMMANDER LEFT IN THE SECOND BATTALION FROM THIS WAR.

ANOTHER VETERAN MEMBER OF THE 35TH DIVISION PRESENT WILL BE LT. COL.GEORGE T.O'CONNELL OF EMPORIA, KANS.--"I READ THE EMPORIA GAZETTE AS REGULARLY AS THE BIBLE" -- WHO USED TO BE A TRACK INSPECTOR FOR THE SANTA FE RAILROAD.

O'CONNELL HAS BEEN WITH THE 35TH FOR 18 YEARS, BUT IS TOPPED IN SENIORITY BY MAJ.REGINALD FRIZZELLE OF WICHITA, KANS., WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE OUTFIT 21 YEARS. O'CONNELL'S TWIN BROTHER, CAPT.GERALD E.O'CONNELL, HAS BEEN WITH THE DIVISION 17 YEARS AND IN HIS OWN WORDS, "AIN'T A BIT JEALOUS BECAUSE GEORGE IS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND I'M A CAPTAIN."

CAPT.JACK HAWK OF LAWRENCE, KANS., IS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE REGIMENT'S 2ND BATTALION AND SAID HE IS DELIGHTED TO BE AMONG THOSE WELCOMING MR.TRUMAN. "JUST SO," HE ADDED, "I'M NOT ON HAND TO WELCOME HIM WHEN THAT FRACAS IN THE PACIFIC IS OVER."

JUL 13 1945

MA725PEN

BERLIN, JULY 12-(AP)-MARSHAL GEORGI K.ZHUKOV RECEIVED BRITAIN'S HIGH ORDER, GRAND COMMANDER OF THE BATH, FROM FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY AT MILITARY CEREMONIES IN FRONT OF THE BRANDENBURG GATE TODAY.

ZHUKOV, WHO LED THE SOVIET ARMIES TO BERLIN, PREVIOUSLY HAD PRESENTED TO MONTGOMERY THE SOVIET ORDER OF VICTORY.

POLISH-BORN MARSHAL KONSTANTIN K.ROKOSSOVSKY RECEIVED THE ORDER OF KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH. THE ORDER OF KNIGHT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS TENDERED TO GENERAL OF THE ARMY VASSILY SOKOLOVSKY AND COL.GEN.MIKHAIL MALININ.

G1034AEW

BERLIN--~~SUNDAY~~ AND FIRST LEAD BERLIN TOP AYE XXX OF RULE.

INSERT after 2nd #

THE TEXT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT:

JUL 13 1945

"THE INTER-ALLIED KOMMANDATUR HAS ASSUMED CONTROL OVER THE CITY OF BERLIN JULY 11. UNTIL SPECIAL NOTICE, ALL EXISTING REGULATIONS AND ORDERS ISSUED BY THE COMMANDER OF THE SOVIET ARMY GARRISON AND THE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF THE CITY OF BERLIN AND BY THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION UNDER ALLIED CONTROL ON THE REGULATION, ORDER AND CONDUCT OF THE POPULATION OF BERLIN AND ALSO THE LIABILITY OF THE POPULATION FOR THE VIOLATION OF SUCH REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES OR FOR UNLAWFUL ACTS

AGAINST ALLIED OCCUPATION TROOPS SHALL REMAIN IN FORCE." (END TEXT)

U.S.DETACHMENTS, ETC., ARE SECOND DRAFT AS BEFORE.

TROOPS

A90 (400)
EY DON WHITEHEAD
FRANKFURT, JULY 12-(AP)-ALLIED ACCORD ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE JOINT MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF BERLIN WAS REACHED IN SUCH A SPIRIT THAT RESPONSIBLE SOURCES HERE ARE HIGHLY OPTIMISTIC OVER FUTURE MEETINGS OF THE POWERFUL CONTROL COUNCIL WHOSE TASK WILL BE TO DIRECT THE GOVERNING OF ALL GERMANY.

IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THAT SPEEDY AND AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF MAJOR PROBLEMS WAS ACHIEVED AT THE BERLIN MEETINGS BY MARSHAL GEORGI K.ZHUKOV, LT.GEN.LUCIUS D.CLAY, OF MARIETTA, GA., AND LT.GEN.SIR RONALD WEEKS, OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IN EFFECT, THEIR MEETINGS TO SOLVE INITIAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING BERLIN CONSTITUTED A GATHERING OF THE CONTROL COUNCIL, SINCE ZHUKOV IS THE RUSSIAN COUNCIL MEMBER, CLAY IS GEN.EISENHOWER'S DEPUTY, AND WEEKS REPRESENTS SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY.

THERE IS A FEELING HERE THAT THE FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIPS ACHIEVED IN BERLIN SET A PATTERN FOR FUTURE ALLIED MEETINGS TO SET UP THE COMPLICATED STRUCTURE FOR THE JOINT GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY.

THE FRICTION THAT DEVELOPED WHEN BRITISH AND AMERICANS TOOK OVER THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES OF OCCUPATION, IT WAS LEARNED, WAS CONFINED TO LOWER LEVELS AND DID NOT ENTER THE DISCUSSIONS OF THE POLICY-MAKING GROUP WHO WERE "IN COMPLETE HARMONY."

WHAT MISUNDERSTANDINGS DEVELOPED, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, RESULTED FROM LANGUAGE DIFFICULTIES, SLOWNESS OF COMMUNICATIONS, OR NORMAL DIFFERENCES IN PROCEDURE.

ONE OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS WAS REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON THE METHOD OF FEEDING THE PEOPLE OF BERLIN. THE AMERICANS TOOK THE VIEW THAT SINCE THE RUSSIAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY INCLUDED THE GREAT WHEAT AND POTATO GROWING REGIONS OF EASTERN GERMANY, MOST OF THE FOOD SHOULD COME FROM THAT AREA AS IT DID IN NORMAL TIMES.

HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN AND THE BRITISH ATTITUDE ALTERED, AUTHORITIES, WHO ASKED NOT TO BE QUOTED BY NAME SAID, WHEN THE RUSSIANS EXPLAINED THAT EASTERN GERMANY THIS SUMMER WAS BATTLE SCARRED FROM THE FIERCE FIGHTING AND MANY OF THE FIELDS WERE BARREN.

THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT WHEN THE RED ARMY APPROACHED MANY FARMERS FLED. THE CHAOTIC STATE OF THE GERMAN RAILROADS ADDED TO THE PROBLEM OF MOVING ANY AVAILABLE FOOD, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

AD 1

THE AMERICANS ALSO HELD THE VIEW, IT WAS EXPLAINED, THAT SINCE EASTERN GERMANY WAS A GREAT FARMING REGION THE RUSSIANS SHOULD AGREE TO A PLAN WHEREBY SURPLUS LABOR IN WESTERN GERMANY COULD BE EXCHANGED FOR FOOD TO FEED PEOPLE IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS, THUS TREATING THE COUNTRY AS AN ECONOMIC WHOLE.

BUT THE RUSSIAN PICTURE OF RAVAGED EASTERN GERMANY ELIMINATED THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH AN EXCHANGE.

WHEN THESE FACTS WERE PLACED BEFORE THE ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES THEY REACHED AN AGREEMENT THAT EACH GOVERNMENT SHOULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE FEEDING OF THE PEOPLE IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ZONES.

SN1002PEW

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NEW YORK, JULY 12--THE AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED FROM ROME TODAY THAT MRS. HEINRICH ~~HIMMLER~~ HIMMLER WAS TOLD FOR THE FIRST TIME OF HER HUSBANDS ARREST AND SUICIDE AND MERELY SHRUGGED HER SHOULDERS AND ASKED "CAN IT BE TRUE?"

THE PALE, STIFF WIDOW WAS SAID TO HAVE SHOWN NO EMOTION OVER THE GERMAN GESTAPO CHIEF'S DEATH OF THE CRIMES OF WHICH HE WAS ACCUSED.

THE BROADCASTER SAID MRS. HIMMLER SAID "ABSOLUETLY YES" THAT SHE WAS A NAZI PARTY MEMBER AND THAT SHE KNEW THE NAZIS HAD A CONCENTRATION CAMP AT DACHAU "AND I OFTEN WENT THERE FOR STRAWBERRIES." OF HER HUSBAND, SHE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"I KNEW HE ORDERED TRAITORS AND CRIMINALS EXECUTED. BEFORE THE WAR, PEOPLE IN THE WORLD THOUGHT HIGHLY OF HIM. AFTER THE WAR BEGAN, HE WAS HATED A DESPISED BY MANY."

MRS. HIMMLER AND HER 15-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY

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3024-28345

PRECEDE BRUSSELS

ST.WOLFGANG, AUSTRIA, JULY 12-(AP)-PRINCE REGENT CHARLES OF BELGIUM ARRIVED TODAY AT KING LEOPOLD'S VILLA TO CONFER. #

MOSCOW, JULY 12-(AP)-TWO SWISS OFFICIALS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS LEFT MOSCOW TODAY FOR THE MANCHURIAN FRONTIER TO ARRANGE WITH THE JAPANESE DETAILS OF SHIPPING PRISONER OF WAR PACKAGES TO ALLIED PRISONERS.

THE OFFICIALS ARE DR. MAURICE MARCELL-JUNOD AND MARGUERITE STRAEHLER. MARCELL-JUNOD SAID HE HOPED TO SEE AMERICAN LT. GEN. JONATHAN M.WAINWRIGHT WHOM HE BELIEVED TO BE IN A MANCHURIAN CAMP.

THE RUSSIANS, HE SAID, HAVE AGREED TO TRANSPORT TO THE MANCHURIAN BORDER A LARGE TONNAGE OF PRISONER OF WAR SUPPLIES NOW AT VLADIVOSTOK.

GH115PEW

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ADDS KMT(VAY) LUICHOW PENNINSULA

THE JAPANESE PRESSED ON ALONG THE COASTAL HIGHWAY BEYOND TINPAK, BUT WERE CHECKED BY CHINESE REGULARS AND GUERRILLAS, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR HERE WHETHER THIS DRIVE REPRESENTED AN ATTEMPT BY THE JAPANESE TO FIGHT THEIR WAY FROM THE LUICHOW PENINSULA TO CANTON OR TO STRENGTHEN TENUOUS OVERLAND COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CANTON AND HAINAN ISLAND, WHICH LIES OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE PENINSULA.

APPROXIMATELY 300 MILES WEST OF TINPAK, CHINESE FORCES AT CHENNANKWAN (SOUTH GUARD) PASS NEAR THE INDO-CHINA BORDER WERE REPORTED TO HAVE REPULSED A SERIES OF ATTACKS BY JAPANESE TROOPS STRIKING ACROSS THE FRONTIER FROM DONG DANG.

JP712AEW

(150)

SIMLA, JULY 12-(AP)-PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CONGRESS PARTY LEADER, APPEARED UNDISTURBED TODAY BY THE PROSPECT THAT THE DEADLOCK BETWEEN HIS PARTY AND THE MUSLIM LEAGUE OVER FORMATION OF A COLLABORATIVE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA MIGHT NOT BE BROKEN.

NEHRU, IN AN INTERVIEW, DECLARED HE WAS UNABLE TO STATE PLANS OF THE CONGRESS PARTY IN EVENT THE SIMLA CONFERENCE FAILS, SINCE THE POSSIBILITY OF FAILURE WAS NOT CONSIDERED.

HE ASSERTED THE CONGRESS PARTY WAS WILLING TO ENTER A GOVERNMENT IN WHICH THE MUSLIM LEAGUE WAS NOT PARTICIPATING, WITH THE HOPE THE LEAGUE WOULD JOIN LATER.

"WE WANT THE LEAGUE TO COME IN AS WANT TO COOPERATE WITH ALL ELEMENTS IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, BUT WE WILL ENTER A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT THEM, HOLDING THE DOOR OPEN FOR THEM TO COME IN LATER," HE SAID.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE CONTENDS IT IS ENTITLED TO NAME ALL MUSLIM MEMBERS ON THE GOVERNING COUNCIL PROPOSED BY VICEROY LORD WAVELL. THE CONGRESS PARTY REFUSES TO CONCEDE, SAYING IF IT DOES IT IS AN ADMISSION THAT THE CONGRESS IS NOT AN ALL-INDIA PARTY BUT ONE PREDOMINANTLY HINDU AND WITHOUT A MUSLIM FOLLOWING.

JP722AEW

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BY MARC PURDUE

SIMLA, JULY 12-(AP)-BRITISH VICEROY LORD WAVELL'S PLAN TO CONSTITUTE A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA WAS WRITTEN OFF AS A FAILURE HERE TONIGHT TWO DAYS BEFORE A CONFERENCE CALLED FOR THAT PURPOSE WAS SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE.

PARTY ADHERENTS AND IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS ALIKE AGREED THAT IN THEIR OPINION THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT PROPOSED IN LORD WAVELL'S PLAN COULD NOT BE A PRODUCT OF THE CONFERENCE INVIEW OF THE STALEMATE BETWEEN THE CONGRESS PARTY AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED NEARLY TWO WEEKS AGO WHEN THE LEADERS OF THE TWO POWERFUL POLITICAL GROUPS WERE UNABLE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE SELECTION OF MOSLEM MEMBERS TO AN INDIAN GOVERNING COUNCIL PROPOSED BY WAVELL.

ALTHOUGH A CHANGE REMAINED THAT SOME AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO MAJOR INDIAN PARTIES MIGHT BE EFFECTED BY THE VICEROY WHEN THE CONFEREES ASSEMBLE AGAIN ON SATURDAY, A MAJORITY OF THE PARTICIPANTS AND MANY OBSERVERS HELD THE VIEW THAT THE DEADLOCK HAD CREATED A SITUATION WHICH MADE IMPLEMENTING OF THE WAVELL PLAN IMPOSSIBLE.

THEY POINTED OUT THAT WAVELL STATED CLEARLY WHEN HE ANNOUNCED

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HIS PLAN THAT AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT WOULD NOT BE FORCED UPON INDIA WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF BOTH MAJOR PARTIES.

THE PREVAILING VIEW IS THAT SINCE THE PARTIES FAILED TO AGREE THE VICEROY HAS NO RECOURSE UNDER THE TERMS OF HIS PLAN EXCEPT TODISMIS THE CONFERENCE.

TO DISMISS THE CONFERENCE.

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SN1143PEW

A104KX WEST OUT 100
THIRD FLEET
GUAM,FRIDAY,JULY 13-(AP)-FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY, ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ MAINTAINED SILENCE ON WHAT THE U.S. THIRD FLEET IS UP TO SINCE ITS CARRIER PLANES ATTACKED TOKYO TUESDAY--BUT TOKYO RADIO STILL WAS TALKING ABOUT IT.
THE ENEMY BROADCAST TOLD THE HOMELAND TO EXPECT MORE SUCH ATTACKS.
THE PURPOSE OF THESE, EXPLAINED A NIPPONESE COMMENTATOR WAS TO "EXHAUST OUR FIGHTING POWER AND OUR FIGHTING SPIRIT."
HE URGED THE JAPANESE NOT TO WORRY BECAUSE "ALL OUR INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN DECENTRALIZED IN MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS."
DV939PCW

ADD Guam (Erickson) Navy planes xxx Price Said

EIGHTEEN PLANES HAVE BEEN LOST IN THREE MONTHS OPERATION BY THE AIR WING. ALL BUT SIX KNOWN SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP BY DUMBO RESCUE PLANES WHICH MADE 59 LANDINGS ON THE OPEN SEA TO RESCUE 121 AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR MEN.
ONE MARINER LANDED IN KAGOSHIMA BAY UNDER SHORE BATTERY FIRE FROM TWO SIDES AND CAME OUT WITH 14 MEN.
UM327APW

(WEST OUT)
MANILA,JULY 12-(AP)-NORTHERN LUZON'S HISTORIC VILLA VERDE TRAIL MAY BE RENAMED TO HONOR THE U.S. 32D DIVISION'S DRIVE THROUGH THE PRECIPITIOUS CARABALLO MOUNTAINS TO HELP FREE THE CAGAYAN VALLEY.
A BILL TO CHANGE THE NAME TO RED ARROW TRAIL IN HONOR OF THE DIVISION HAS BEEN FILED IN THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS, MAJ.GEN. WILLIAM H.GILL'S MEN FOUGHT 119 CONSECUTIVE DAYS IN THE MOUNTAINS TO OUTFLANK BALETE PASS AND PAVE THE WAY FOR AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE VALLEY. THEY KILLED 9,000 JAPANESE.
FJ419ACW

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HOSPITAL SHIP
BY AL DOPKING
GUAM,JULY 10 (DELAYED)-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE ONCE-ARROGANT JAPANESE GARRISON ON WAKE ISLAND APPARENTLY WERE DRIVEN TO EATING GOONY BIRDS.
THAT WAS THE REPORT TODAY FROM COMDR.PAUL L.DEVOS, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.DESTROYER MURRAY, WHICH INSPECTED THE JAPANESE HOSPITAL SHIP BRINGING OFF MOST OF THE STARVING GARRISON THAT SEIZED THE U.S. ISLAND POSSESSION EARLY IN THE WAR.
THOUSANDS OF THE CLUMSY BIRDS USED TO PLAGUE AMERICAN AVIATORS AT WAKE. BUT DEVOS, WHO IS FROM CHEVY CHASE, MD., FAILED TO SPOT A ONE AS HIS DESTROYER MOVED IN CLOSE TO THE ISLAND AND INTERCEPTED THE SHIP, THE TAKASAGO MARU.
THE SHIP WAS STOPPED JULY 5, SHORTLY AFTER IT LEFT WAKE WITH 974 SICK AND DYING JAPANESE SOLDIERS, LONG CUT OFF FROM JAPAN'S SOURCE OF SUPPLY. IT WAS INSPECTED THEN ALLOWED TO PROCEED.
THE SMELL OF DEATH FROM THE CONVERTED 9,000-TON LUXURY LINER CAME ACROSS THE WATERS WHILE THE DESTROYER STILL LAY 1,000 YARDS AWAY.
LT.(JG) ROBERT O.WESTLAKE, OAKLAND, CALIF., MEDICAL OFFICER, SAID ALL THE MILITARY PATIENTS WERE SUFFERING FROM NUTRITION DISEASES, PELLEGRA, BERI BERI AND SCURVY.
"MILD CASES WERE ABLE TO MOVE ABOUT," HE SAID. "THEIR CHEEKS WERE HOLLOW, THEIR EYEBALLS SUNKEN."
BUT THE WORST WERE COMATOSE AND THOSE CONSCIOUS APPEARED FRIGHTENED WHEN THE AMERICANS APPEARED.
THE JAPANESE PLIED THE AMERICAN BOARDING PARTY WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT AMERICA--THE YANKEES, WAS BABE RUTH STILL ALIVE, AND WHATEVER BECAME OF CHARLIE CHAPLIN.
LT.(JG) WILLIAM J.DUDDLESON OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WHO MADE THE INSPECTION SAID THE DECKS AND COMPARTMENTS WERE CLEAN BUT WOULD NOT HAVE PASSED AMERICAN NAVAL INSPECTION.
MEDICAL SUPPLIES WERE INADEQUATE, AND THERE WAS BARELY ENOUGH FOOD--RICE, DRIED FISH, CANNED GOODS AND SOME FRESH VEGETABLES--FOR THE TRIP BACK TO JAPAN.
AMONG THE PATIENTS WERE 14 JAPANESE WOUNDED BY BOMB FRAGMENTS IN AMERICAN AIR RAIDS. THE WALLS OF THE COMPARTMENTS WERE DECORATED WITH PIN-UPS OF GEISHA GIRLS.
LT.COMDR.ROBERT H.WHITE OF SAN FRANCISCO, HEADING THE BOARDING PARTY, AND LT.FRANK HIGGINS OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., THE INTERPRETER, WERE KEPT BUSY TURNING DOWN JAPANESE OFFERS OF DRINKS.
HIGGINS, WHO USED TO LIVE IN TOKYO, TRIED TO SMOKE OUT ONE JAPANESE ON AIR RAIDS ON THE JAPANESE CAPITAL. HE ASKED IF THE NEIGHBORHOOD WHERE HE ONCE LIVED WAS STILL THERE.
"I WONDER IF IT IS," REPLIED THE JAPANESE WITH ORIENTAL DEAD PAN.
AS THE BOARDING PARTY WAVED THE JAPANESE ON THEIR WAY, HIGGINS SAID THE JAPANESE CAPTAIN GAVE HIM THIS MESSAGE:
"CONVEY TO YOUR CAPTAIN MY APPRECIATION FOR THE PROPER AND GENTLEMANLY WAY YOU'VE CONDUCTED THE SEARCH."
GG1225PCW NM

30.24-28347

MANILA, JULY 12-(AP)-BELIEF THAT THE JAPANESE COMMANDER IN THE PHILIPPINES, GEN.TOMOYUKI YAMASHITA, LEFT THE ISLANDS BY PLANE SEVERAL MONTHS AGO WAS EXPRESSED TODAY BY SECRETARY OF LABOR MARCELO ADDURU, WHO DEFIED THE INVADING NIPPONESE.

ADDURU SAID MEAGER EVIDENCE AVAILABLE INDICATED THE BLUSTERING CONQUEROR OF SINGAPORE FLED WITH OTHER HIGH RANKING JAPANESE OFFICIALS.

THE MOST PREVALENT BELIEF AMONG BOTH FILIPINOS AND AMERICAN MILITARY MEN, HOWEVER, IS THAT YAMASHITA HELD ON UNTIL THE END AND THEN WAS SPIRITED OUT IN A JAPANESE PLANE THAT LANDED AT NIGHT AFTER THE AMERICAN 37TH DIVISION HAD STARTED ITS DRIVE THROUGH THE CAGAYAN VALLEY.

TUGUEGARAO AIRFIELD, ONE OF THELAST HELD BY THE ENEMY, EAS BUSY WITH JAPANESE PLANES MAKING EVACUATION FLIGHTS FROM THE MIDDLE OF FEBRUARY UNTIL MID-MARCH, WHEN INCESSANT AMERICAN AIR RAIDS MADE TRIPS EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS, ADDURU DECLARED.

ADDURU REPORTED SEEING A TRANSPORT SHOT DOWN THAT THE NIPPONESE ADMITTED CARRIED 25 HIGH MILITARY MEN.

ADDURU FORMER
Y WAS GOVERNOR OF CAGAYAN PROVINCE WHEN HE JOINED THE JAPANESE AND WAS TWICE CAPTURED, BUT WAS RELEASED BECAUSE OF HIS HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

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HW212APW NM

ADDMANILA (DAV) (DAUR) xxx River

ADAJERANDEN RIVER.

MORE THAN 40 FIFTH AIRFORCE LIBERATORS POUNDED THREE WEST COAST FORMOSA AIRFIELDS IN CONTINUATION OF THE NEUTRALIZATION RAIDS THERE, WHILE IN BYPASSED NEW GUINEA THE AUSTRALIAN SIXTH DIVISION HAS ACHIEVED GREATER THAN HALF ITS OBJECTIVES IN RIDDING THE BIG ISLAND OF THE ENEMY, MELBOURNE REPORTED. THE RADIO QUOTED THE ARMY DEPARTMENT AS SAYING THE AUSSIES HAD COUNTED THE 6,000TH DEAD JAPANESE ON NEW GUINEA.

ALTHOUGH IN ITS TWILIGHT, THE MOPUP CAMPAIGN IS STILL ACTIVE AS THE YANKEES HUNT DOWN THE CLOSE TO 30,000 JAPANESE STILL HOLDING OUT THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES. ON NORTHERN LUZON A POCKET OF FROM 12,000 TO 14,000 JAPANESE ARE HOLDING OUT IN THE RUGGED CORDILLERA, CENTRAL AND SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS. THE SIXTH INFANTRY DIVISION REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF AN ELABORATE ENEMY STRONGHOLD IN THE KIANGAN SECTOR WHICH HAD WITHSTOOD ARTILLERY, AIR AND INFANTRY HEAVY WEAPONS ASSAULTS FOR DAYS.

A18FX
ON INVESTIGATION, THE RED STAR INFANTRYMEN OF MAJ. GEN. CHARLES HURD FOUND THE POSITION INCLUDED 13 PILLBOXES, 22 INTERLOCKING ENTRENCHMENTS AND CAVES AS WELL AS 53 OTHERTIHNR.'858

HURD FOUND THE POSITION INCLUDED 13 PILLBOXES, 22 INTERLOCKING ENTRENCHMENTS AND CAVES AS WELL AS 53 OTHER PREPARED POSITIONS. SOME OF THE FOXHOLES WERE FOUR TO 11 FEET DEEP AND TUNNELED BACK AT THE BOTTOMS INTO THE HILLSIDE. FRONTING THE POSITION WERE FIVE TANK TRAPS.

JAPANESE WHO HAVE BEEN EXPELLED FROM THE CAGAYAN VALLEY HOARDED RICE FOR MONTHS IN THE SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS EAST OF THE VALLEY. HUNDREDS OF FILIPINO CIVILIANS WERE IMPRESSED TO BUILD CAVES AND GRASS SHACKS IN THE ALMOST UNEXPLORED JUNGLE LANDS EAST OF TUGUEGARAO AND APARRI ON WHAT MAY BECOME ANOTHER SHIMBU LINE.

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THE GOVERNOR OF THE CAGAYAN PROVINCE, SWART, STOCKY MARCELO ADDURU, WHO WAS A LEADING GUERRILLA IN THE TUGUEGARAO AREA DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, SAID THE JAPANESE SELDOM VENTURED ACROSS THE WEST BANK OF THE CAGAYAN RIVER BECAUSE OF THE "EFFECTIVE" WORK OF THE BOLO BRIGADES--PEASANTS ARMED ONLY WITH LONG KNIVES AND CRUDE GASPIPES. THEY WERE CAPABLE OF DEALING WITH ANY ENEMY LESS THAN A STRONG PATROL IN FORCE.

HW-UM1255APW NM

ADV MANILA (N.L) (DAVIS) xxxx & Andus

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ADVANCE ELEMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH INFANTRY, PUSHING THROUGH THREE-MILE PENETRATION INTO JAPANESE POSITIONS, BROUGHT ARTILLERY WITHIN A HALF MILE OF THE 200-FOOT HIGH IDGE OFFICIALLY KNOWN AS MT.BATOCHAMPAR, NEARLY 15 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SAMBODJA. OF THE VETERAN SOLDIERS, MADE THE FORCEFUL GAIN SIX MILES NORTH OF BALIKPAPAN TOWN AREA, WHERE THEY LANDED JULY 1, WITH THE FIERY SUPPORT OF 13TH AIRFORCE LIGHTNING FIGHTERS. THE P-38S SET A TORCH OF HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE JELLIED GASOLINE TO A 12-MILE AREA OF ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY.

ALONG THE SOUTHERN COASTAL ROAD NORTHEAST OF CAPTURED MANGGAR, AUSTRALIANS HOLDING THE RIGHT FLANK REACHED THE ADAJERANDEN RIVER, RADIO MELBOURNE SAID, AFTER ALLIED PLANES AND WARSHIPS POUNDED THE JAPANESE. ON THE CENTRAL SECTOR, ENEMY COUNTERATTACKS WERE THROWN BACK THREE MILES INLAND FROM THE MOUTH OF THE SEPINGGANG-KETJIL RIVER BISECTING THE BALIKPAPAN PENINSULA.

DUTCH PILOTS OF MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE READY TO OPERATE FROM SEPINGGANG FIELD WHICH ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPNDENT RUSSELL BRINES REPORTED CAPTURED WITHIN TEN DAYS OF COMPLETION.

SIXTH INFANTRY SOLDIERS CAPTURED AN EXTENSIVE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD IN THE KIANGAN SECTOR OF NORTHERN LUZON AS THE MOPUP OF THE 30,000 ENEMY TROOPS HOLDING OUT IN THE PHILIPPINES CONTINUED. FROM 12,000 TO 14,000 JAPANESE REMAIN IN THE CORDILLERA, CENTRAL AND SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.

CLEANUP OF NEW GUINEA BY AUSTRALIAN FORCES BROUGHT A STATEMENT EY THE MELBOURNE RADIO THAT THE AUSSIES SIXTH DIVISION HAD GONE BEYOND THE HALF-WAY MARK IN RIDDING THE ISLAND OF JAPANESE. THE BROADCAST SAID THE ARMY HAD COUNTED 6,000 ENEMY DEAD ON NEW GUINEA.

FR403PCW NM

A MARIANAS BASE, JULY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-CREW MEMBERS OF
A NAVY PRIVATEER SEARCH BOMBER WERE DECORATED TODAY FOR SINKING
THREE ARMED TRAWLERS WITHIN RANGE OF JAPANESE MAINLAND SHORE GUNS.
THE PRIVATEER WAS DAMAGED WHEN THE FIRST TRAWLER BLEW UP UNDER IT
BUT THE PRIVATEER PRESSED THE ATTACK AND THE RATTERED PLANE
SANK THE TWO OTHER ENEMY CRAFT.
CREW MEMBERS WHO RECEIVED GOLD STAR MEDALS

INCLUDED:

ENSIGN W.B.CRANDALL OF FAYETTSVILLE, N.Y.; ANN 2/C RICHARD LANDTHE OF (27 WILLARD AVE.) SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; ANN 3/C JOHN L.CURRY OF (13 TRAFALGAR ST.) ROCHESTER, N.Y.; ANN 2C KERMIT R.HALE OF HUDSON, OHIO; S 1/C ROBERT C.OLSEN OF 1709 N. 73RD ST.) ELWOOD PARK, ILL.; S 1/C WILLIS M.ALEXANDER, JR., OF (1311 SHERBURN AVE.) ST.PAUL, MINN.; S 1/C DAVID B.PACKARD OF (435 HEATH ST.) CHESTNUT HILL, MASS., AND S 1/C VICTOR .OSBORNE, OF (1216 NORDYKE AVE.) INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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FRD27PCW

FORT SHAFTER HAWAII, JULY 12-(AP)-PFC.AVO STANLEY CLARK OF (325 N.FIRST ST.) EVANSVILLE, IND., KILLED A MOVING JAPANESE ON OKINAWA AT ABOUT 900 YARDS WITH HIS M-1 RIFLE, HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S.ARMY FORCES IN THE MIDDLE PACIFIC REPORTED TODAY. THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE RIFLE'S NORMAL EFFECTIVE RANGE WAS 500 YARDS.

HEADQUARTERS SELECTED TWO OTHER 96TH DIVISION SOLDIERS FOR SPECIAL MENTION. THEY WERE PFC.GLEN R.BONNSTENN OF NATIONAL CITY, CALIF., AND SGT.KESSLER BACK OF MIDDLETOWN, OHIO, WHO PAID EACH OTHER A ONE DOLLAR BOUNTY FOR EACH JAPANESE KILLED DURING THE BATTLE OF ODDI HILL ON OKINAWA. BACK EMERGED TOP MAN WITH SIX CERTAINS AND ONE POSSIBLE.

FR/DV1031PCW

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(120)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 12-(AP)-SABURO KURUSU, THE SPECIAL ENVOY WHO TALKED PEACE IN WASHINGTON WHILE JAPANESE PLANES WERE ON THEIR WAY TO BOMB PEARL HARBOR, HAS TURNED FARMER AT HIS HOME IN JAPAN, RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY.

HE HAS THREE ACRES IN THE COOL MOUNTAIN TOWN OF KARUIZAWA, THE BROADCAST SAID, AND "GENERALLY PRIDED HIMSELF ON DOING FAIRLY GOOD, ACHIEVING PERFECT SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODSTUFFS."

TOKYO, RECALLING KURUSU'S "PEACE" MISSION, SAID HE "MADE A HERCULEAN EFFORT TO AVERT THE CURRENT WAR SITUATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA." INTERNED AT THE START OF THE WAR, KURUSU LATER RETURNED TO JAPAN ON A PRISONER EXCHANGE SHIP.

FR842PCW

JUL 13 1945

HDQ Frisco (JapCast)

LATER DOMEI NEWS AGENCY BELATEDLY REPORTED THAT EARLY LAST MONTH "ENEMY SECRET AGENTS" LANDED ON TANAHMASA ISLAND OFF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SUMATRA AND WERE "ELIMINATED" BY A JAPANESE FORCE. A SECOND "ENEMY BASE" ON TANAHMASA WAS ALSO SPOTTED AND WAS "WIPED OUT," DOMEI CLAIMED, AND AN ALLIED DESTROYER ROUTED BY PUPPET NATIVES IN A SEARCH BOAT.

THE BROADCASTERS CONTINUED THE THEME THAT THE U.S. THIRD FLEET HAD WITHDRAWN FROM JAPANESE WATERS "FOR FEAR OF OUR SPECIAL ATTACKS," BUT WARNED THAT IT WAS "STILL IN THE SEAS IN THE VICINITY OF OUR HOMELAND."

THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER MAINICHI SUGGESTED THAT THE CARRIER RAID ON TOKYO WAS A PREPARATORY MOVE FOR INVASION OF SOME JAPANESE-HELD ISLANDS CLOSE TO THE HOMELAND.

SO FAR, MAINICHI SAID, THERE ARE NO SIGNS OF "ANY IMMEDIATE LANDING OPERATIONS TO FOLLOW UP" THE RAID BUT "IT IS APPARENT THAT THE ENEMY HAS A STRONGER DESIRE NOW TO ACQUIRE OPERATIONAL AIR BASES CLOSER TO JAPAN. CLOSER ATTENTION SHOULD THEREFORE BE PAID TO THE ENEMY'S DESIGNS THAT LIE BEHIND THE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS THAT HE IS EXPECTED TO MAKE AGAIN AND AGAIN WITH HIS CARRIER TASK FORCE."

TOKYO REPORTED 18 SUPERFORTS FLEW OVER THE WESTERN COAST OF HONSHU, MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN, LAST NIGHT.

THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SAID 180 FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS FROM OKINAWA SWEPT THROUGH BAD WEATHER TO ATTACK AIRFIELDS ON SOUTHERN AND EASTERN KYUSHU TODAY BUT "RETREATED WITHOUT BEING ABLE TO MAKE ANY MISCHIEF." KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST ISLAND OF JAPAN, IS THE SITE OF SUICIDE BASES THAT HARASSED AMERICAN SHIPPING THROUGHOUT THE CONQUEST OF OKINAWA.

ANOTHER TOKYO REPORT DECLARED THAT JAPANESE PLANES--NOTABLY ABSENT DURING THE AIRBORNE ATTACK--STRUCK A "HAMMERING BLOW" TUESDAY NIGHT ON AN AMERICAN-HELD AIRFIELD ON IE ISLAND, A FEW MILES WEST OF OKINAWA. FIRES WERE STARTED IN TWO PLACES, SAID THE BROADCAST, BEAMED TO AMERICAN LISTENERS.

TOKYO, WHICH HAS BEEN CARRYING ON AN UNCONFIRMED MONOLOGUE ABOUT AN ALLIED LANDING ON TERNATE ISLAND, OFF THE COAST OF HALMAHERA SOUTH OF THE PHILIPPINES, REPORTED TODAY THAT NIPPONESE TROOPS HAD "SUCCEEDED IN CORNERING THE LANDED ENEMY TROOPS IN THE NORTHERN SECTOR OF THE ISLAND" AND WERE MOPPING UP.

UM2APW

30.24-28349

ADD FRISCO (STASEN) XXX AT SAN Fran

HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO LIMIT ON THE POWERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO USE MILITARY FORCE TO STOP WARRING NATIONS. LIKEWISE, HE SAID THE U.S. DELEGATE TO THE COUNCIL SHOULD NOT BE FORCED TO ASK APPROVAL OF CONGRESS IN THE USE OF POLICING TROOPS.

HW204APW

JUL 13 1945

MEXICO CITY, JULY 12-(AP)-DEFENSE OFFICIALS TODAY MADE LIGHT OF CONJECTURES THAT TWO STRANGE CIGAR-SHAPED BALLOONS REPORTED DURING THE PAST TWO DAYS OVER WIDELY SEPARATED POINTS IN MEXICO MIGHT BE OF JAPANESE ORIGIN.

THE SECOND OF THE BALLOONS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PASSED OVER POLOTITLAN, ABOUT 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF MEXICO CITY, YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AT A GREAT HEIGHT.

THE DAY BEFORE A SIMILAR BALLOON WAS REPORTED TO HAVE EXPLODED IN THE AIR AFTER PASSING OVER CADEREYTA DE MONTES IN THE STATE OF QUERETARO.

MK406AEW

FIRST LEAD PADILLA

MEXICO CITY,JULY 12 (AP)-THE NAMES OF OCTAVIO VEJAR VAZQUZ, FORMER SECRETARY OF EDUCATION, AND FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, WERE MENTIONED PROMINENTLY TODAY AS POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS TO EZEQUIEL PADILLA, WHO RESIGNED AS FOREIGN SECRETARY (SECRETARY OF STATE) YESTERDAY.

VEJAR VAZQUEZ IS EN ROUTE HOME FROM AN EXTENDED LATIN AMERICAN TOUR. CASTILLO NAJERA, DEAN OF THE WASHINGTON DIPLOMATIC CORPS, HAD PLANNED TO RETURN TO HIS POST IMMEDIATELY, BUT DECIDED TO REMAIN HERE A WHILE LONGER AFTER HE AND PADILLA CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO TUESDAY.

MEANWHILE, MANUEL TELLO TOOK CHARGE OF THE OFFICE AS ACTING SECRETARY.

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"THE INTERNATIONAL POLICY WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY I HAVE HAD THE HONOR OF SHARING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC HAS BEEN A MOTIVE OF CONSTANT IMPUGNATIONS AND CALUMNIES," HE SAID IN A STATEMENT LAST NIGHT ANNOUCING HIS RESIGNATION.

PADILLA, WHO WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN MEXICO CITY EARLY THIS YEAR AND WHO HEADED HIS COUNTRY'S DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO, HAD BEEN FOREIGN MINISTER FOR MORE THAN FOUR AND A HALF YEARS.

UNDERSECRETARY MANUEL TELLO WILL BE ACTING SECRETARY PENDING APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR. GEN. FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA, AMBASSDOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

MK405AEW

JUL 13 1945

NEW YORK, JULY 12-(AP)-A NEW UNIFORM--WITH A SKIRT INSTEAD OF TROUSERS--WAS TODAY'S FIRST PROJECT FOR TINY WAC CORP. MARGARET HASTINGS OF OWEGO, N.Y., WHO ARRIVED HERE BY PLANE YESTERDAY EN ROUTE HOME FROM "SHANGRI-LA."

CORP. HASTINGS WAS ONE OF THREE SURVIVORS OF THE CRASH OF A C-47 AIR TRANSPORT IN THE "SHANGRI-LA" VALLEY OF NEW GUINEA, WHERE SHE SPENT 47 DAYS AMONG THE NATIVES BEFORE RESCUE.

AS SHE STEPPED FROM THE PLANE AT LA GUARDIA FIELD SHE CARRIED A NEW GUINEA BOW, ARROWS AND HATCHETS AS SOUVENIRS FROM THE JUNGLE. HER 18,000-MILE JOURNEY FROM NEW GUINEA TOOK ONE WEEK.

THEN SHE ANNOUNCED HER FIRST WISH WAS FOR A "MORE FEMININE UNIFORM, PARTICULARLY A SKIRT" TO REPLACE THE TROUSERS WHICH ARE REGULATION FOR WACS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND WHICH THE LITTLE CORPORAL STILL WORE.

AT OWEGO, HER SISTERS, LUCILLE HASTINGS AND MRS. JOHN CALLAHAN, PLANNED TO LEAVE TODAY FOR NEW YORK, BUT HER FATHER, PATRICK HASTINGS, (OF 106 MC MASTER ST.) SAID HE WOULD AWAIT HER AT HOME.

"I'M GETTING ON A LITTLE FOR SO MUCH BUSTLE," HE SAID.

OWEGO PLANNED A TURN-OUT FOR THE CORPORAL, WITH ALL VETERANS OF BOTH WORLD WARS AND SERVICE MEN ON LEAVE READY TO GREET HER AT THE STATION AND ESCORT HER TO A RECEPTION.

THE FIVE-FEET-TALL, 96-POUND WAC WORE HER HAIR STILL STYLED IN THE FEATHER-BOB SHE CUT HERSELF WITH A JACK-KNIFE IN "SHANGRI-LA."

WASHINGTON, JULY 12-(AP)-THE OFFICE OF PRICE REGULATION ANNOUNCED TODAY IT IS STUDYING A PLAN TO "INTERN AS ENEMY ALIENS" MERCHANTS GUILTY OF HOARDING, PROFITEERINGS OR ENGAGING IN BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS. THEY WOULD BE SENT THE THE ALIEN CAMP ON THE ISLE OF [redacted] PINES WHERE A NUMBER OF JAPANESE ARE HELD. THE AGENCY SAID THE PLAN CONTEMPLATED "FREEZING" BANK ACCOUNTS OF BLACK MARKET OPERATORS AND LISTING THEIR NAMES ON A "BLACK LIST."

VAAP4 RM 1521

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BIG THREE
BY JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
ASSOCIATED PRESS DIPLOMATIC NEWS EDITOR

WASHINGTON, JULY 12-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS EXPECTED TO SEEK CLOSER AND MORE CONTINUOUS DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH BRITAIN AND RUSSIA WHEN HE MEETS PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PREMIER STALIN AT BERLIN.

THE OBJECTIVE WILL BE TO ASSURE DAY-TO-DAY HANDLING OF CURRENT EUROPEAN POLITICAL PROBLEMS WHICH GREW OUT OF THE WAR AND FOR WHICH QUICK SOLUTIONS ARE CONSIDERED VITAL TO A WORKABLE PEACE.

AT THE HEART OF WHATEVER PROPOSAL MR. TRUMAN MAKES ALONG THE LINE--PROBABLY TO CREATE AN INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION--IS THE NEED TO PROMOTE BIG THREE COOPERATION AT A TIME WHEN SOME FORCES ARE WORKING TO WEAKEN IT.

IN SOME RESPECTS THE STRESSES ON THIS CONFERENCE WILL BE GREATER THAN THOSE UNDER WHICH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN WORKED AT TEHRAN AND AT YALTA. THE BIGGEST DIFFERENCE, OF COURSE, IS THAT THE THREE ALLIES NO LONGER ARE BOUND BY THE COMPELLING NEED TO DEFEAT A COMMON ENEMY.

THEYARE CONFRONTED WITH THE NECESSITY FOR WRITING A COMMON PEACE, BUT IN THIS POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES OF APPROACH POSE PROBLEMS WHICH THE PURELY MILITARY CONSIDERATIONS OF THE PAST NEVER BROUGHT UP.

THIS TIME TOO THE REAL BLUE CHIPS OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS ARE BOUND TO COME INTO PLAY MORE THAN EVER BEFORE. ISSUES NO LONGER CAN BE RESOLVED IN BROAD STATEMENTS OF PRINCIPLE. THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH SPECIFIC QUESTIONS OF BOUNDARIES, POLITICAL ALIGNMENTS AND TERRITORIAL CONTROLS NOT HERETOFORE TACKLED ON A GRAND SCALE.

GENEALLY, AS DIPLOMATS HERE SEE IT, THE TASK OF THE BIG THREE AT POTSDAM WILL PARALLEL BUT DOES NOT TIE IN DIRECTLY WITH THE WORK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE. AT SAN FRANCISCO THE UNITED NATIONS WERE CONCERNED WITH DESIGNING MACHINERY TO PRESERVE PEACE. AT BERLIN THE JOB WILL BE MAINLY ONE OF ARRANGING THE TRANSITIONS FROM WAR TO PEACE.

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A3WX

THIS MAY BE BROKEN DOWN INTO FOUR MAIN CATEGORIES:

1. LONG-RANGE CONTROL OF GERMANY: THE TOP ALLIES--RUSSIA, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES--ARE NOW PERFECTING MILITARY CONTROLS FOR THE RELATIVELY BRIEF PERIOD OF YEARS IN WHICH THEY WILL BE DISARMING AND NEUTRALIZING THE REICH. THE POLICIES FOR THAT WERE WORKED OUT AT YALTA.

NOW THEY MUST DECIDE ON POLICIES FOR PERMANENT DISPOSAL OF GERMANY. WHAT SORT OF POLITICS AND WHAT SORT OF ECONOMY ARE TO BE ALLOWED THE GERMAN PEOPLE? IF THEY ARE TO BE ALLOWED TO EMERGE EVENTUALLY AS A WHOLE NATION AGAIN, WHAT TERRITORY SHALL THEY HOLD AND WHAT INDUSTRIES MAY THEY DEVELOP IN IT? THE BIG THREE NEED TO FIND COMMON ANSWERS TO THESE AND SIMILAR QUESTIONS IN THE INTEREST OF HARMONY.

2. DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES: THERE ARE MORE THAN 30 DISPUTED BOUNDARIES IN EUROPE, AND THERE ARE ITALIAN COLONIES TO BE DISPOSED OF. THESE ARE SUBJECTS FORM SOME SORT OF FORMAL PEACE SETTLEMENT IN WHICH ALL THE STATES THAT FOUGHT GERMANY WILL JOIN. BUT AS THEY DID AT SAN FRANCISCO THE BIG POWERS MAY BE EXPECTED TO MAKE THEIR OWN TENTATIVE DECISIONS PRELIMINARY TO THE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

HOWEVER, THE BERLIN CONFERENCE LIKELY WILL NOT HAVE TIME TO GO INTO THESE QUESTIONS IN GREAT DETAIL. HENCE SOME SORT OF COMMISSION MAY BE SET UP TO WORK ON THEM AND PROVIDE SOLUTIONS WHEN NECESSARY.

3. PEACE CONFERENCE: SOME ALLIED OFFICIALS HAVE CONTENDED THAT THE JOB OF LIQUIDATING THE WAR SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IN A SERIES OF SMALL CONFERENCES AND SOME ARGUE THERE MUST BE A SINGLE PEACE CONFERENCE FOR EUROPE, BEFORE THE END OF THE JAPANESE WAR. THE BIG THREE ARE EXPECTED TO DECIDE WHICH IT SHALL BE.

4. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC QUESTIONS: AMONG THESE ARE WHETHER ITALY SHOULD BE GIVEN INCREASED POLITICAL STATURE AND READIED FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS; WHETHER ANY JOINT ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN AGAINST SPAIN'S FRANCO GOVERNMENT OF WHICH MOSCOW HAS BEEN MOST CRITICAL; WHETHER RUSSIA INTENDS TO PURSUE A SINGLE-

HANDED POLICY WITH TURKEY OVER THE DARDANELLES AND WHETHER SHE WILL HAVE A VOICE IN RESTORING TANGIER AS AN INTERNATIONAL ZONE.

LONDON EXPECTS THAT STALIN WILL URGE JOINT ECONOMIC MEASURES TO WEAKEN FRANCO'S HOLD ON SPAIN, BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION SO FAR THAT CHURCHILL AND MR. TRUMAN WOULD ACCEPT.

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ON THE OTHER HAND, BOTH LONDON AND WASHINGTON HAVE BEEN VERY CRITICAL FOR MONTHS OF SOVIET POLICIES IN THE BALKANS AND EASTERN EUROPE. MR. TRUMAN AND CHURCHILL MAY BE EXPECTED TO URGE THAT THOSE AREAS BE OPENED TO MORE NORMAL DIPLOMATIC AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES SINCE IT CAN NO LONGER BE CLAIMED THAT THEY NEED TO BE SO RIGIDLY CONTROLLED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

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1,000 Carrier Planes Hit Northern Japan; 3d Fleet Safe After Riding Out Typhoon, None Killed, 21 Damaged Ships Repaired

Attack Begun By Pacific Units At Noon Against Main Island Of Enemy Homeland, Admiral Nimitz Reports

ERICKSON

Guam, Saturday, July 14 (AP)—Ships of the United States Pacific Fleet began the first heavy surface ship bombardment of the main islands of Japan about noon today.

The main weight of gunfire was on the island of Honshu, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

NIGHT

Gunfire is continuing at the present time, Nimitz said.

Kamaishi is the principal target on Honshu, 275 miles northeast of Tokyo.

Ships in the bombardment include the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, South Dakota, the heavy cruisers Chicago, Quincy, and the destroyers Southerland, Heerman, Erben and Black.

Admiral William F. Halsey is in command of the force.

The bombardment, first against the main islands of Japan since the Pacific war began, is under immediate tactical command of Rear Admiral J. S. Shafroth, Nimitz announced in his third communique in less than five hours.

Carrier Planes in Attack

The bombshell announcement came less than an hour and a half after Nimitz had announced damage or destruction of 342 enemy planes and four ships and smashing of fifteen enemy airfields in the Tokyo area by carrier planes of the United States 3d Fleet on Tuesday.

Only three and one-half hours before that he had announced that the same carrier force was at that moment attacking Hokkaido and northern Honshu in the fleet's farthest north penetration of enemy waters.

This force also is under Halsey, with Vice-Admiral John S. McCain commanding the carriers.

The bombardment by the big guns of the battleships, cruisers and destroyers evidently was a coordinated part of the current air strike, as the ships are part of the 3d Fleet, several of them having been named by Nimitz as participating in the Tokyo strike of Tuesday.

Again today Nimitz boldly named at least some of the ships which, he declared, are "now standing off the coast of the Empire" and shelling Japan's main island.

Both actions still are in progress, Nimitz announced.

Within 20 Miles of Coast

The warships steamed up and down well within twenty miles of the coast completely disregarded by the Japanese air force, which refused to oppose the carrier planes either at Tokyo on Tuesday or over Hokkaido and Honshu today.

Twenty miles is regarded as the extreme effective range of the sixteen-inch guns of the battleships, so the fact that cruisers and destroyers were named indicated that presumably the bombardment force was much closer in—within the range of the destroyers' five-inch guns, possibly five miles.

Meanwhile the air strike also was continuing. It was the first such blow against Hokkaido, northernmost of the main Japanese islands. It originally was scheduled for Friday the 13th, but was delayed by fog.

It disclosed the present activities of the fleet and permitted Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey to break radio silence and give a full report on the success scored in the smash at the Tokyo area only five days before.

Besides smashing hangars and shops at 15 airfields in a 60-mile radius around Tokyo, the Third fleet's planes hit a number of factory buildings, a powerhouse and a freight train and destroyed 109 planes on the ground and damaged 231.

Two Japanese snooper planes, the only ones able to get anywhere near the fleet, were shot down.

No Air Opposition

There was no air opposition, and the daring strike was made at a loss of seven pilots and six crewmen.

While Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was announcing the Tokyo radio toll in a special communique from his Pacific fleet headquarters here, the planes of Vice Admiral John S. McCain's Task Force 38, part of Halsey's Third fleet, were hammering through thick fog and icy mists at Hokkaido and northern Honshu in a strike still in progress.

Targets included air bases, shipping, warehouses and railroads, particularly rail ferries linking the two islands, but first eye-witness accounts from the fleet said some primary targets were blacked out by the fog so that secondary targets were bearing the brunt of the onslaught.

Japanese air interception was non-existent and antiaircraft fire was wild and inaccurate, although plentiful.

First fragmentary reports of the strike's results included destruction of a large warehouse and two small vessels off Hokkaido.

In spearing more than 800 miles farther north than any major Pacific fleet has ventured so far in the war off Japan, Halsey's force is carrying the attack to the only part of the enemy homeland previously untouched by offensive blows.

(Joe Hainline, NBC correspondent aboard a warship off Hokkaido, broadcast that no Japanese warships or planes had yet been encountered. He said the fleet moved in for opening of the operation early Friday, the 13th, but dense fog, "which veterans of the European war compared to the worst days of the north Atlantic," forced postponement of the assault).

Halsey Moves Boldly

Halsey moved boldly north after his fleet, standing off Tokyo bay, had failed to find the hiding enemy air force in strength during an attack last Tuesday.

The new onslaught, disclosed shortly after Admiral Chester W. Nimitz had reported Halsey's fleet last month rode out a typhoon in which 21 of the warships were damaged, followed by 24 hours a blast at five enemy centers on Japan by more than 500 Superforts.

Today's targets were airfields just as they were when the raiders roamed over all the Tokyo area Tuesday, unable to find appreciable opposition in the air but destroying or damaging 152 planes on the ground and shooting down two snoopers near the fleet.

The Japanese are known to have planes based on airfields north of Tokyo. Hokkaido has 20 to 25 operational airfields. Eight northern districts of Honshu have about the same number of airdromes.

Tokyo's previously attacked airfield network exceeds 70.

Achieve Surprise Again

Complete tactical surprise again was achieved by the dawn-striking first waves of Hellcats and Corsairs in today's operation, aimed at pursuing the enemy airforce as it has steadily withdrawn and hid out since its last big onslaughts on recently-won Okinawa.

As in Tuesday's strike, Vice Admiral John S. McCain headed up the carrier task force.

Nimitz' terse report that "the operations are being conducted in approximately the same strength" as on Tuesday suggested at least four big aircraft carriers and four battleships were involved.

It seems apparent that the carrier planes, sweeping over a big area of northern Honshu and Hokkaido, should find a considerable number of planes pulled back from the Tokyo sector.

Before today, the northernmost point on Japan hit by American planes was Sendai, 190 miles north of Tokyo, which was firebombed by Superforts before dawn July 10 in a raid coordinated with the earlier fleet strike.

In addition to pursuing the destruction of Japan's remaining air strength—now estimated to total about 9,000 planes including from 4,000 to 5,000 trainers and obsolete combat types—the present operation will achieve two more objectives.

One will be complete reconnaissance of an area which Americans have not had an opportunity to explore since the war's beginning.

The second is to close more tightly the blockade ring around Japan.

The fleet disclosure came shortly after Gen. Douglas MacArthur at Manila had reported his Okinawa-based Fifth Air force planes had resumed attacks on Kyushu, southern island of Japan.

Corsairs Hit Radio Station

Nimitz reported that Okinawa-based Corsairs of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing heavily damaged a radio station at Sata Misaki on Kyushu Wednesday, and also struck enemy bases in the Ryukyus north and south of Okinawa. In the Sagishima group, southern Ryukyus, they damaged seven small surface craft.

Navy Privateers sank a small cargo vessel south of Korea yesterday.

The Japanese air force, which has been virtually absent from recent reports, sent a few raiders early Wednesday to Ie Shima island off Okinawa, dropping a few bombs and "causing minor damage," the communique said. One raider was shot down by night fighters.

B-29s Continue Attacks On Jap Home Islands

Air Interception Negligible; Nips Express Alarm

Guam, July 13—(AP)—Virtually unopposed air blows by around 700 B-29s, heavy and medium bombers, fighters and long range search planes across a 770-mile arc of Japan, extending north and south of Tokyo, were announced today. Promptly a U. S. air general on Okinawa declared " the Japs, in my opinion, don't intend to engage us in the air."

TODAY

As enemy homeland factories and railroads were wrecked and even the smallest shipping sunk offshore, Brig. Gen. David F. Hutchinson of the Far East Air Forces told an Associated Press correspondent, Richard Cushing at Okinawa, that Japan obviously was hoarding planes to use in suicide tactics when Yank infantrymen storm Nippon's invasion beaches.

Rear Adm. D. C. Ramsey, new chief of staff of the Fifth Fleet, estimated Japan might have 9,000 planes available and probably could throw about 4,000 into the battle over Japan.

Only weak fighter opposition was encountered over Tokyo Bay and a city to the north as Superforts dumped 3,000 tons of fire and demolition bombs on five homeland centers before dawn today, returning pilots reported.

Variety of Installations Among Targets Reported

No enemy fighters could be found aloft yesterday as more than 120 Liberator and Mitchell bombers and escorting fighters from Okinawa ripped into factories and railroads, the port of Aburatsu and the naval air station of Kanoya on Kyushu.;

The enemy air force relinquished homeland skies so completely that fleet search planes flew nearly 200 miles north of Tokyo to hit small shipping off Sendai, then returned

to Iwo—a round trip flight of nearly 2,000 miles.

It is approximately 770 miles from Sendai to the southernmost target hit on Kyushu.

Superfort bombardiers, building up the number of Japanese cities they have hit to 38, had to bomb by instrument through cloud banks but crews brought back these reports:

Little Interception

At Oil Center

Kawasaki oil center on reclaimed island in Tokyo Bay—seven big fires started, visible even through overcast; very slight enemy attempt at interception.

Tsuruga, 55 miles northwest of Nagoya—"a steady red glow" started at that embarkation port for troops bound for Korea and Manchuria.

Utsunomiya—weak air opposition brushed aside at that trade and transport center 60 miles north of Tokyo; raiders fought 60-mile-an-hour wind.

Ichinomiya—incendiaries spilled through clouds on the war industry city nine miles northwest of Nagoya.

Uwajima—flashes of the fire bombs vied with "St. Elmo's fire" (static electricity) over that port and war production center on the west-central coast of Shikoku island; rain storm lifted one B-29 4,000 feet.

Tokyo radio said the raids lasted three hours, admitted some fires still were burning at dawn and reported B-29s also mined the waters of Wakasa bay on the west side of Honshu.

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed today that hunting for enemy shipping off southern Japan became so poor that his fleet search planes joined yesterday in tearing up railroads on Kyushu, hitting trains, destroying a factory and damaging another.

In the face of this mounting American air onslaught, Lt. Gen. Saburo Endo, director of the aircraft ordnance bureau general of the Japanese munitions industry, was reported today by Tokyo radio to have urged his government to give "absolute priority" to production of planes.

He was quoted as insisting that it was paramount that the Japanese air force "destroy completely the enemy's most important air bases in the Okinawas."

Nimitz's communique today said nothing more about the United States Third Fleet which sent more than 1,000 carrier planes against the Tokyo area on Tuesday, but enemy broadcasts heard in Guam repeatedly warned that more such blows were in the offing.

TYPHOON CRIPPLES 21 U.S. WARSHIPS

Third Fleet Hit in Jap Waters; Most Vessels Back Fighting

ERickson

NIGHT

GUAM, Saturday, July 14—(AP)—A howling typhoon ripping through the western Pacific at 138 miles an hour, crippled more than 21 ships of Admiral William F. Halsey's massive Third Fleet as it skirted southern Japan June 5.

Most of the stricken vessels were repaired quickly and participated in last Tuesday's carrier aircraft sweep against Tokyo although the storm damage was greater than the enemy had been able to inflict in any single action.

Four Carriers Included

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz disclosed this dramatic naval episode last night, reporting that the damaged ships included four of the Navy's new carriers and three of the latest battleships.

The terrific force of the wind tore the bow completely off the cruiser Pittsburgh but the vessel was brought to port safely without the loss of a man.

When Halsey's Third fleet sent its air arm over Japan July 10 the striking force included the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana and carrier San Jacinto, all of which had been put out of action temporarily by the storm. Other heavy units damaged included the battleship Alabama and the carriers Hornet, Bennington and Belleau Wood.

Complete results of the July 10 strike have not been announced, although the fleet struck again today at northern Honshu and Hokkaido, Japan, however, has been on the alert all week for new strikes by "Bull" Halsey's powerful armada.

Not a single ship was lost in the cyclonic distrubance, Nimitz said. He gave no report on loss of life nor injury to personnel from the storm.

It was the second time that Halsey's ships had battled typhoons in recent months. The previous storm capsized three destroyers, the Monaghan, Hull and Spence, in the Philippines area last December, with heavy loss of life.

Nimitz reported that 20 of the ships damaged in the June storm were back in service and that the Pittsburgh was being refitted. Presumably other ships also were still undergoing repairs.

Most Repairs Complete

The announcement, disclosed however, that most of the job of putting the vessels back in service had been completed.

Other repaired ships included the escort carrier Bougainville and the destroyers John Rodgers and Blue; and three other carriers and seven destroyers to which damage was minor.

The fact that nearly all damaged ships could be returned to service so soon was notice to Japan that even her last ally—the "Divine winds"— could not stop the American offensive.

In Japan's early days, a typhoon broke up a Mongol invading fleet. It is in memory of this event that the suicide fliers have been given the name of Kamikaze, which means divine wind.

Associated Press Correspondent Grant MacDonald, who rode out the hurricane on Vice Admiral John S. McCain's carrier force flagship, reported that "planes were flipped around like beanbags" on one escort carrier. The forward end of the carrier's flight deck was ripped up and dangled over the bow.

The terrible beating the Pittsburgh underwent was described in a delayed dispatch from AP Correspondent Robbin Coons.

Thunderous seas, reaching a height of 100 feet, ripped off 104 feet of the cruiser's bow and tossed it aside as if it were a match box.

Ship Put in Reverse

Capt. John E. Gingrich of Dodge City, Kan., commanding officer, instantly ordered the engines into reverse to pull the ship away from the tossing bow.

It was an operation fraught with danger, Coons reported, because waves might catch the turning cruiser broadside and capsize her.

"We evidently were passing close to the worst of the storm," Capt. Gingrich reported. "Suddenly about 6:30 (a.m.) we saw two tremendous seas. One threw us 10 to 15 degrees At the next one the deck plates buckled and the bow just ripped and floated off."

Sixty of the crew had living quarters in the bow section but all were in other parts of the vessel at the time. The cruiser came through the ordeal without loss or injury of any of her 1,000 or more men.

Vessel Enters Calm

Gingrich said the ship, after completing the reversing move, came into the dead calm center of the typhoon. Then the storm, singing onward, caught her once more with its full fury.

"All the time," said the captain, "we thought of the possibility that the stern also might be carried away, which would mean that the propeller shafts would be lost and the engine rooms flooded, with power and steering ability lost."

Cmdr. John J. Kircher of Port Townsend, Wash., the cruiser's first lieutenant, directed the fight of damage control parties to save the ship. Some below-decks sections were flooded. Storm-tossed furniture and stores increased the danger to the men as they worked to strengthen bulkheads and close leaks.

Kircher especially praised Lt. (jg) Fred I. Calfee of Newport, Tenn., for his part in the damage control efforts.

The Pittsburgh managed to make her way, at nine knots, back to Guam under her own power.

A navy tug located the severed bow for salvage, reporting to the cruiser by radio: "We have sighted the suburb of Pittsburgh and have taken it in tow."

Many of Ships Which Attacked Japan Tuesday Involved in Near-Disaster

ERickson

DAY

Guam, July 13 — (AP) — A raging typhoon lashed Adm. William F. (Bull) Halsey's Third Fleet with 138-mile-an-hour winds June 5, tore the bow off the cruiser Pittsburgh and damaged at least 20 other warships, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today after virtually every damaged ship was back in action.

At least four of the damaged ships — the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana, the carrier San Jacinto, and the destroyer John Rodgers— participated in last Tuesday's 1,000 plane carrier strike at Tokyo.

The typhoon damaged more ships than the Japanese navy has been able to do in action in any single battle. But Nimitz made no mention of anyone being killed or seriously injured. He said no ships were sunk.

He listed 20 damaged ships as repaired and back in action, including three fast new battleships and two Essex class carriers.

The cruiser Pittsburgh, which miraculously stayed afloat, is being refitted for action. Presumably some additional ships, not identified, were damaged and have not returned to sea.

Many of the ships were badly hurt by towering 100 foot high seas. None was more heavily hit than the fast, new heavy cruiser Pittsburgh, which was caught near the center of the storm off the Ryukyu Islands.

Section of Prow

Ripped From Warship

A thunderous sea ripped off 104 feet of her prow "and tossed it aside as though it were a match box to wallow in the storm off the ship's port side," reported an Associated Press correspondent, Robbin Coons.

Capt. John E. Gingrich ordered the engines reversed and swung the 665 foot ship precariously around in a circle to escape a collision with her own bow. She came out in the dead calm of the storm's center.

Sealed bulkheads kept the Pittsburgh afloat and the cruiser, normally capable of 33 knots, lumbered back to Guam at nine knots for temporary repairs. The bow was taken in tow by a tug and brought back to port.

Towering seas crushed 25 feet of the carrier Hornet's flight deck and badly damaged several destroyers, other correspondents reported.

Planes on one small escort carrier "were flipped around like beanbags, tossed into the air end over end and piled in a jumbled head of wreckage," said another Associated Press correspondent, Grant Macdonald. The forward end of her flight deck was ripped up and left dangling over the bow.

Ships which have suffered damage and have returned to action include:

Essex class carriers Hornet and Bennington; the fast battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and Alabama; the Independence class cruisers San Jacinto and Belleau Wood; destroyers John Rodgers and Blu; escort carrier Bougainville.

Three other cruisers and seven destroyers which suffered minor damage also have been repaired and returned to action.

The Nimitz announcement did not specify where the typhoon struck the third fleet for the second time in six months, but presumably it was in the western Pacific area between Okinawa and the Philippines.

This area is known as the western Pacific "typhoon cradle," where unpredictable violent storms zigzag in a generally northerly or northeasterly typhoon path.

Last Dec. 18 another typhoon struck the Third Fleet between the Philippines and the Marianas and three destroyers capsized and were lost in the violent seas.

Most of the personnel of the destroyers Monaghan, Hull and Spence were lost. Only six of the Monaghan's personnel were saved.

A board of inquiry headed by Vice Adm. John H. Hoover was named to investigate. So far there has been no announcement of the board's report.

Adm. Halsey had taken over the Third Fleet eight days before the second storm broke.

On June 2 and 3, as the storm approached, Halsey's carrier planes swept Kyushu in the last fast carrier force action reported until the July 10 attack on the Tokyo area and nearby airfields.

Presumably Halsey's ships retired to a port in that period for repairs and refitting before starting their foray into Honshu waters.

Carriers Especially Vulnerable In Storm

A heavy running sea can inflict particularly violent damage to a carrier. To make as much space as possible available on its deck for receiving and launching planes, the rectangular platform extends over bow and stern.

As the giant ships plow under the waves, walls of water run the length of the ship, sometimes carrying the planes with them.

Of the ships, five were carriers —two of the giant Essex class; two of the smaller converted cruiser class, and one escort carrier.

Battleships such as the Massachusetts have a low waterline and decks are awash constantly in heavy seas.

Destroyers, in high sea, pitch and toss like corks and sometimes take water into the stacks.

The Nimitz report on the June 5th typhoon said.

"The majority of the ships damaged have been repaired and returned to action."

Storm Indicated Days Before Breaking

The first sign of this storm was observed June 1 in a weak cyclonic circulation about 250 miles north of the Palaus. Planes were assigned to maintain a careful observation of the disturbance moving northwestward at about 10 knots.

Philippines-based plane crews reported June 3 that the disturbance promised to develop into a typhoon.

During June 4 the storm appeared heading toward the Ryukyus and on the verge of dissipating.

The storm moved on to a point about 30 miles south of Okinawa and broke up.

Nimitz' announcement then explained that in the course of breaking up of the primary typhoon it was replaced by a second and more violent one.

In characteristically unpredictable Western Pacific storm performance, this second typhoon separated from the original disturbance and was moving rapidly northeastward. The storm hit the Third Fleet ships the morning of June 5th. For the second time in six months, the third fleet was called on to ride out the most violent kind of weather. between 4 A. M. and 6 A. M. the wind velocity reached 90 to 120 knots. The ships pitched and plunged in mountainous seas.

The storm passed directly over a portion of the fleet.

Pacific Fleet aerologists said the center of the typhoon was unusually small, with a radius of about sixty miles. They also reported that the "eye" of the storm—where there's no wind—was about thirty miles in diameter.

These dead[illegible]er "eyes" occasionally range up to 100 miles across.

After sweeping over the Third Fleet, the typhoon gained momentum, proceeding northeastward at about thirty knots and passing between Iwo Jima and Japan.

342 Planes Blasted

GUAM, July 14 (Saturday) (AP).—Three hundred and forty-two Japanese planes were destroyed or damaged and four surface craft sunk or damaged in Tuesday's 1,000-plane carrier strike at Tokyo, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique today. Reports still were incomplete.

The new figure raised the previously announced toll from 154, including two Japanese planes shot out of the air.

The latter report, made possible by resumed radio contact with the 3d Fleet, at present attacking northern Honshu and Hokkaido, listed 109 planes destroyed and 231 damaged on the ground and two snoopers shot down near the fleet.

The communique said no enemy air interception was offered from Tokyo's network of more than seventy airfields.

The operation, which found the enemy air force assigned to defend the homeland aground or in hiding, cost five fighters and five torpedo planes.

Personnel casualties were seven pilots and six air crewmen.

A small freighter and two small aircraft were sunk and a barge damaged.

Aircraft hangars were blasted at Kanemaru, Nasuno and Tsukuba. Hangars and shops were hit at bases which included Hyakurigahara, Utsonomiya, Maebashi, Astugi, Yokosuka, Yachimata, Katori, Shiroi, Tokorozawa, Kasumi-

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gaura and Imba.

Several factory buildings were damaged at Koizumi. A freight train was hit at Uchihara and a powerhouse at Yatabe.

U. S. S. Pittsburgh at Guam After Losing Bow in Typhoon

104 Feet of Heavy Cruiser Is Revealed to Have Been Torn Away by Storm—No Casualties Suffered by Crew.

Goons

Aboard the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, Apri Harbor, Guam, June 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—This heroine of a battle against the sea moved slowly and proudly into port today for repairs, her entire bow ripped off in a typhoon southeast of the Ryukyus on June 5.

She came through the ordeal, however, without the loss or injury of any of her more than 1,000 men.

A unit of Admiral William Halsey's rampaging Third Fleet, the heavy cruiser Pittsburgh was lashed and tossed by mammoth waves as the storm enveloped her early on the morning of June 5. The swells, whipped into mountainous fury by a 120-knot wind, snapped off 104 feet of her bow and tossed it aside, to wallow off the vessel's port like a match box in the storm.

[The bow was subsequently recovered by a tug and towed to Guam for salvage.]

Fights Own Way to Port.

Then she made the 900-mile journey to Guam at a speed of less than nine knots, but under her own power.

Had to Dodge Bow.

The wind had been rising and the heavy seas were rolling all the night before. Then, in the early morning wind-lashed sheets of rain curtained the ship so that from the bridge it was impossible to see beyond the vessel herself.

"We were evidently passing close to the worst of the storm," said the skipper, Capt. John E. Gingrich, U. S. N., of Dodge City, Kan. "Suddenly, about 6:30, we saw two tremendous seas.

The wind had been rising and the heavy seas were rolling all the night before. Then, in the early morning wind-lashed sheets of rain curtained the ship so that from the bridge it was impossible to see beyond the vessel itself.

Capt. Gingrich said that their damage control training and the discipline of the officers and crew prevented disaster.

Instantly the order went down to reverse engines to escape the derelict bow. The stern and forward engines worked against each other to turn the ship around, an operation fraught with danger of capsizing if the waves caught the hull broadside in their deep troughs—and capsizing meant certain loss of all lives as no human could live in those seas.

That perilous maneuver was successfully executed and the Pittsburgh headed directly away. She came into the deadly calm of the center of the typhoon and then once more was caught in the fury of its opposite perimeter.

"All the time," Capt. Gingrich said, "we thought of the possibility that the stern also might be carried away, which would mean that the propeller shafts would be lost and the engine rooms flooded and the power and steering ability lost."

Meanwhile damage control and ship's repair crews went into action under the direction of Commander John J. Kircher, the ship's first lieutenant, of Port Townsend, Wash.

Lieut. (j. g.) Fred I. Calfee of Newport, Tenn., a damage control officer, was fighting an electrical fire in the anchor windlass room when the alarm for the broken bow was passed. Calfee, Kircher and Lieut. (j. g.) Thomas E. Acton of Monongahela, Pa., a ship's repair officer, fought their way through wind and rain on the weather deck with eighteen enlisted men to get below and inspect the damage.

Shore Up Bulkheads.

All bulkheads aft of the hatch by which they descended had been sealed off and so they faced certain death if the pounding sea knocked in the bulkheads remaining forward. They found one bulkhead between them and the sea and that one steel barrier was cracking and buckling under the sledge-hammer blows of the waves.

Some of the decks below were entirely flooded. Those in which they could work at all were swirling with battered furniture, water-soaked, storm-tossed stores and other debris which had to be passed up through the hatches before the work of shoring up the bulkhead could begin.

For five hours the men fought to hold their balance in four feet of water in the shuddering compartments. They sweated, strained and pushed the 4-by-4-inch shoring timbers into place.

Bulkheads Bulge Out.

At one point, as they worked, the bulkheads began to bulge inward.

"Men," cried Calfee, "if we don't get this thing done, and right now, it's curtains!"

They got it done.

Throughout the fight, so smoothly did the damage control crew work there was no panic anywhere on the ship. Some men even slept through the danger unaware.

Kircher praised the foresight of Calfee, a former ship's carpenter, in taking aboard twice the ordinary prescribed quantity of shoring timbers.

The Pittsburgh now lies at anchor for temporary repairs here before proceeding to a repair base where she'll get a permanent new bow and then return to action.

She was built at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Quincy, Mass., plant and was launched on February 22, 1944, and commissioned on October 10 of that same year. She was only this year added to the fleet forces pounding the Japanese in their home waters.

AUSSIES PLUNGE WITHIN 9 MILES OF BIG OIL CENTER

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Troops Race Toward Sambodja Against Crumbling Japanese Resistance.

UNITS PUSH INLAND

Ring of Guns, Troops Menaces Trapped Nips on Borneo.

DAVIS

MANILA, Saturday, July 14—(AP) Racing northward against collapsed Japanese resistance, Australian Seventh division troops are within nine miles of Sambodja, heart of a great East Borneo oil field, after a four and one-half mile gain, a spokesman at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed today.

The Australians, now more than 20 miles north of the captured oil port of Balikpapan, where they invaded on July 1, found that the stiff enemy resistance faded away on Wednesday, the spokesman said.

Jap Forces Flee

Northeast of Manggar airfield, where they had put up a vigorous fight with artillery, flaming oil drums and many mines for more than a week, the Japanese pulled up stakes and sped northward, with the Aussies in pursuit.

Latest reports, up to three days old, placed the Australians at the village of Bangsal, on the oil pipeline nine miles south of Sambodja.

Besides this gain, today's communique said other Allied units were thrusting inland from Balikpapan. Dispatches added that six miles north of Balikpapan a ring of Allied guns, tanks and men was threatening a pocket of Japanese holdouts.

The pincers were applied when Dutch forces completed capture of the Kariango peninsula at the head of Balikpapan Bay in a three-mile advance and joined an Australian column pushing along a pipeline from Balikpapan into the hinterland.

Outflank Jap Pocket

The combined force then turned to drive a salvient northeast around the Japanese holed up on "Smashed-Stone Ridge."

The main drive against this ridge was coming from the east, where another Australian unit was meeting considerable resistance but gained a mile with the aid of mortars, flame-throwing tanks and 25-pounder artillery. The location is six miles north of Balikpapan town.

Mud and tropical growths also slowed the advance toward the 200-foot ridge.

U. S. 13th Air force Liberators and Lightnings supported all the Allied thrusts.

In the Brunei Bay area of North Borneo, where the Australian Ninth division landed June 10, an enemy strong point still held out four miles east of Beaufort, but other Australian troops pushing north along the coast joined a landing-party at Andus, 26 miles northeast of Beaufort, and thrust on within 30 miles of the Japanese base of Jesselton.

Aussies Cut Into Jap Lines

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Seventh Division Makes Deep Penetration North of Captured Balikpapan.

NIGHT

Manila, July 13 (A. P.).—Aussie Seventh Division troops, paced by flame throwers and tanks, have knifed deep into the Japanese defenses north of captured Balikpapan on southeast Borneo in heavy fighting.

At the same time, headquarters reported [illegible] Dutch units joined the Australians in a left flank march up Kariango Peninsula to execute a brilliant encircling maneuver against the entrenched Japanese, who are pocketed some six miles north of Balikpapan town.

The Borneo campaign is being fought in steaming, rain-drenched forests and deceptive bogs overgrown with mangrove, under a blazing tropical sun.

In the main assault, northeast of Balikpapan in the Sepinggang Ketjil River sector, the Australians are advancing over a scrubby, rolling terrain permitting use of their famed medium "Matilda" tanks.

In British Northwest Borneo, the Aussie Ninth Division made a surprise landing near Andus, twenty-six miles northeast of Beaufort, while another column made a ten-mile advance along Beaufort to the Jesselton narrow-guage railway without opposition to occupy Kimanis Village, five miles south of Andus. This brought the leading elements within thirty miles of Jesselton, which has been under daily harassing attack from Australian Air Force Spitfires based on Labuan and the Seventh Fleet PT boats.

Jap Naval Airdrome on Kyushu Hammered by Medium Bombers

IDAY

MANILA, Saturday, July 14—(AP) U. S. Seventh Air force medium bombers, newly assigned to the Far East Air forces, hit the Japanese naval airdrome at Kanoya on southern Kyushu yesterday, it was disclosed today at Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

MacArthur's communique said cloud cover obscured results but there was no aerial interception and anti-aircraft fire was meager and inaccurate.

Fighters of the Fifth Air force, another component of the Far East Air forces now on Okinawa, made new sweeps over Kyushu, strafing Karasehara airdrome and numerous shore installations and coastal craft without opposition.

Other MacArthur air units continued the assault on Formosa, causing large fires and destroying one plane at Shinchiku airdrome, destroying numerous fishing boats and silencing some anti-aircraft guns along the island's east and west coasts. One Japanese "Kate" torpedo plane was destroyed after a 70-mile chase.

A 6,000-ton enemy freighter near Saigon was damaged by blockade planes which also hit a freighter, many barges and two gun positions on the Indo-China coast and bombed the Canton and Hong Kong waterfront areas again.

One freighter was destroyed, another probably destroyed, and a third left afire near Kuching, Borneo. Other planes made neutralizing raids on Java, the Celebes and the Moluccas.

Japs Taking Own Lives on Mindanao

DAVIS

Headquarters, Army Forces of Pacific, P. I., July 13 — (AP) — Helpless, terror-stricken and virtually deserted by their own army, Japanese civilians in interior Mindanao Island are resorting to mass suicides to avoid capture.

An estimated 13,000 of the hapless civilians are living on the slopes of Mt. Apo, commanding Davao Gulf on Southern Mindanao. Reports to officers of the 24th Division have renewed the belief that thousands of them, all evacuated from their Davao city homes when the Japanese army fled before the Americans, may resort to a mass suicide and murder program.

One prisoner taken by the 24th told of 40 Japanese women and children already found in the Tamogan sector with their throats slit.

Haruto Ito, Formosan civilian employe of the Japanese army, told Maj. B. M. Reid, Lexington, Va., staff officer of the 24th Division, he had seen the group himself. All had their throats cut and some of the bodies were torn by artillery fire, he said.

He said the sole survivor, a girl about 12 years old, told him the story:

Their party had been left behind by retreating Imperial troops with thousands of other civilians who broke into small bands to search for food and water.

They had no medicine and suffered from malaria. They were forced to depend on wild potatoes for food. Then sick and starving,

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they found themselves between the American and Japanese lines. The frightened mothers killed their children and then themselves. Those who could not commit suicide were slain by their companions.

One Japanese woman prisoner, Higa Yosu, said the Japanese soldiers had forced them to work on scanty field rations and had taken some of the women into their camps as "comfort girls". She said two of her sisters were taken.

Lt. Robert E. Lee, Minneapolis, Minn., who has charge of the internment camp, is preparing to handle at least 5,000. Other camps will be added as needed and will operated on a communal basis.

A captured Japanese sergeant, Kyoshi Ito, no relation to the Formosan Ito, told Maj. Reid he was sure there would be no large-scale surrender because the soldiers were afraid both of beheading by their officers and torture by the Americans. He said the iron discipline of his 100th Division precluded any possibility of mutiny against the officers.

Jap Pilot Beats U.S. Guns To The Target

Okinawa, *Saturday*, July 14 (AP)—The hulk of a small, wrecked American ship was being towed to sea to become a target for American gunners—when whoomph! A Japanese suicide pilot dived right into it.

The crew of a Coast Guard-manned LST related the story.

JAPANESE SCOFF AT U.S. REPORTS OF PEACE MOVES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13—(AP) Tokyo radio commentators scoffed today at reports Japan has put out peace feelers, declaring their country would fight on bitterly "until final victory has been attained."

All the same, the Japanese were told between air raid warnings that "the problem of East Asia will form the main topic" at the Big Three conference in Germany, and that the United States has made good its threat of round-the-clock bombings. The broadcasts were recorded by the FCC.

Radio Tokyo quoted the newspaper Asahi as saying the current talks of Premier Joseph Stalin and Premier Dr. T. V. Soong of China had "suddenly pushed East Asia into the foreground of world politics."

"There is reason to believe that Soviet Russia will act in the name of common interest and common obligation among the Big Three in East Asia," the newspaper's editorial said.

Deny Peace Plans

Two speakers issued strong denials that Japan had made efforts to end the war.

"Not one of the Japanese has any intention nor does he harbor any thoughts of suing for peace with the United States or its allies," insisted Capt. Takase, navy spokesman.

He went so far as to indicate the whole of Japan's population would battle the Allies if necessary. Warning that the Kamikaze suicide dive bombers will play a "vital role in forthcoming operations," he said Japan has a potential of 100,000,000 Kamikaze.

Similarly, Sadao Iguchi of the Japanese board of information declared "there is no foundation whatsoever" for the July 10 report of Japanese peace feelers disclosed by U. S. Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew.

Iguchi, reported Tokyo radio, saw in Grew's statement signs of war weariness in the United States. "America," he said, "is beginning to feel the senselessness of giving more lives than were sacrificed at Iwo Jima and Okinawa . . ."

In another broadcast Kusuo Oya of the Japan Broadcasting corporation explained that Japanese commit suicide when defeated because they "fight without anxiety."

The Japs Guess Wrong On Where Fleet 'Fled'

San Francisco, July 13 (AP)—The Japanese guessed wrong. After the Tuesday pounding given Tokyo airfields by more than 1,000 planes of the United States 3d Fleet, the Tokyo radio said the fleet had "fled southward."

Today Jack Mahon, Mutual Broadcasting Company war correspondent aboard a battleship of the fleet presently attacking northern Honshu and Hokkaido, reported the warships listened to that "flight" report while moving under cover of mist and fog in the opposite direction.

Jap Totalitarian Group Asks Action On Food

San Francisco, July 13 (AP)—The Political Association of Great Japan has demanded immediate action by the Suzuki Government to bolster Nippon's dwindling food supply, Radio Tokyo said today.

The totalitarian group's directors met today and approved a program calling for greater cultivation of undeveloped land and for emergency measures on grain production, farm labor and food prices, reported the broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

CRIMES LINKED TO HIGH NAZIS

Data On 'Fantastic' Plot To Rule World Unearthed

London, July 13 (AP)—Hundreds of crack Army investigators, including former G-men and legal experts, were credited today with having uncovered evidence which involves German industrialists, diplomats, military and naval authorities and Nazi party chiefs in what a responsible American source said was an "almost fantastic" plot for world conquest.

Documents from Nazi secret files, including transcripts of conferences between top-ranking Nazi leaders, are being integrated with evidence long on the record in such a manner as virtually to assure the trial of Germany's arch war criminals by September, this informant said.

Justice Jackson At Work

Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, chief American war crimes prosecutor, and representatives of Britain, France and Russia worked in London on final details of a master plan for an unprecedented collective trial of such high Nazis as Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess and Joachim von Ribbentrop.

In Germany, nineteen American teams operating under direction of the Judge Advocate's office were funneling their findings back to Weisbaden, United States Army war-crimes evidence and investigation center.

Hailing the progress made thus far, a spokesman for the group, which returned this week with Justice Jackson from a trip to Weisbaden and other collection centers, said today that "considerable valuable evidence has been uncovered."

The basic plan of the trial will be aimed at shattering the anticipated defense of those on trial—that they were acting under orders and that the entire responsibility must be born by Hitler.

Nazi "Werewolves" Discovered

London, July 13 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted a Tass report from Prague tonight as saying a German werewolf terrorist organization had been discovered in the Sudetan Mountain region of Czechoslavakia.

Czechoslovak security officials were quoted as saying the group was organizing for sabotage and terrorism and planning attempts on the lives of public figures in Czechoslovakia and in other European countries as well.

The werewolves were reported to be armed and led by former Nazi officers trained in sabotage and guerrilla warfare. The Tass account said large stores of arms and food had been discovered near the town of Brumov.

IKE'S THANKS SENT TO ALL OLD TROOPS

London, July 13 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower expressed gratitude and admiration today to all the soldiers who fought victoriously under his command in one of the last announcements to come from Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force.

SHAEF will be dissolved at 12:01 A. M. tomorrow.

The Supreme Commander's message was released here by the Ministry of Information. Addressed to all members of the Allied Expeditionary Force, it stated:

"The task to which we set ourselves is finished and the time has come for me to relinquish the combined command.

"In the name of the United States and the British Commonwealth, from whom my authority is derived, I should like to convey to you the gratitude and admiration of our two nations for the manner in which you have responded to every demand that has been made upon you.

"At times conditions have been hard and the task to be preformed arduous. No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle.

"I should like, also, to add my own personal word of thanks to each one of you for the part you have played, and the contribution you have made to our joint victory.

"Now that you are about to pass to other spheres of activity, I say to you and wish you good luck and godspeed."

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Greeks Doing Level Best, British Say

London, July 13 — (AP) — A British foreign office commentator said today he was satisfied that the Greek government "is doing everything in its power to establish order."

He said a Greek note seeking Allied intervention in Epirus, in the Albanian border region, had not been received yet in London, and asserted that "allegations of disturbances there are grossly exaggerated."

Representatives of the EAM, Greek left-wing National Liberation Front, asked in a statement issued here yesterday for international support to end "a regime of terror" under which EAM said the Greek people had been living since formation of a new Greek government last winter.

The foreign office commentator told a press conference that the Greek government had established severe penalties for carrying arms illegally. In response to specific questions he said there was "no reason to suppose those powers would not be exercised just as much against the right as the left."

He said reports indicated responsibility for trouble in Greece did not rest upon either right-wing or left-wing factions, but that there were similar incidents in case of both groups.

The appeal, issued by the E.A.M. Central Committee and distributed by the Greek news agency, Maritpress, followed repeated Yugoslav assertions that Greeks were fleeing the northern regions of their country by thousands to escape attacks by so-called "reactionaries and provocateurs."

The E.A.M. declared the Greek people "have fallen under a regime of terror more hideous than Greece's periods of slavery" under the Turks and Nazis.

"The entire machinery is ruled by Fascist remnants, Quislings and enemy collaborators," the statement said.

Greeks Claim Allied Guaranty

Newspaper Says the Nation Has Categorical Assurances on Territory.

Athens, July 13 (A. P.).—Greece was declared by the newspaper Daily Embros today to have received a categorical guaranty of her territorial integrity, and Premier Admiral Petros Voulgaris said, "Expressed Allied assurances justify optimism."

The Premier called on the Greek people in a speech last night to have confidence in Greece's "powerful allies" and in her old friendship with Yugoslavia. The newspaper quoted what it said was the highest authority in its declaration that protection of Greek soil was guaranteed.

[Nevertheless there were continued reports of tension between Greece and her Balkan neighbors. The French Telegraph Agency said the Albanians were continuing to intern Greek nationals and had mobilized four military classes. The Belgrade radio declared the number of refugees fleeing from Macedonia was increasing daily. The Swiss radio said thirty Bulgarian soldiers had crossed the Greek border.]

"Embros," in supporting its report of a territorial guaranty, said Allied forces were in northern Greece and that another indication of Allied suport was the recognition of Greece's right to obtain security by strategic readjustment of her border.

"Embros" added that Prime Minister Churchill had assured the Regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, that British policy on Greek affairs had crystallized in decisions excluding any sacrifice of lawful Greek rights.

In his broadcast Premier Voulgaris said: "I am in a position to assure that Greek territorial integrity and national claims run no risk. Express Allied assurances justify the optimism."

Voulgaris maintained that Greece was connected with Yugoslavia by "indissoluble friendship" and that Yugoslavia never would menace Greek integrity or oppose Greek claims. He spoke harshly of the Bulgarians and said "their atrocities have no parallel in bestiality" during their occupation of Macedonia.

British See Exaggeration.

London, July 13 (A. P.).—A British Foreign Office commentator said today he was satisfied that the Greek Government "is doing everything in its power to establish order."

He said a Greek note seeking Allied intervention in Epirus, in the Albanian border region, had not been received yet in London, and asserted that "allegations of disturbances there are grossly exaggerated."

The Foreign Office commentator told a press conference that the Greek Government had established severe penalties for carrying arms illegally. In response to specific questions he said there was "no reason to suppose those powers would not be exercised just as much against the right as the left."

BRITISH LOST 532,233 DEAD

Empire's War Casualties Are 1,427,634.

London, July 13 (A. P.).—The war cost the British Commonwealth and Empire 1,427,634 casualties up to June 1 of this year, including 532,233 killed or believed dead, it was officially announced today.

The Ministry of Information said the total includes the armed forces, merchant seamen, the Home Guard and civilians in the United Kingdom. British Empire losses in the last war were 1,089,919 dead and 2,400,988 wounded.

(A Washington dispatch Thursday said American casualties now totaled 1,049,104.)

Civilians killed, missing or injured due to enemy action in the United Kingdom totaled 146,760, with 60,585 believed killed.

The death list (excluding civilians, merchant seamen and the Home Guard) follows:

United Kingdom: 233,042; Can-

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ada, 36,018; Australia, 21,415; New Zealand, 9,844; South Africa, 6,417; India, 23,295; Colonies, 6,741—total 366,772.

Missing—United Kingdom, 57,472; Canada, 2,866; Australia, 6,519; New Zealand, 2,201; South Africa, 1,980; India, 12,264; Colonies, 14,811—total 98,113.

Wounded—United Kingdom, 275,975; Canada, 53,073; Australia, 37,477; New Zealand, 19,253; South Africa, 13,773; India, 62,064; Colonies, 6,773—total 468,388.

Prisoners of war—United Kingdom, 183,849; Canada, 9,051; Australia, 26,800; New Zealand, 8,485; South Africa, 14,595; India, 79,692; Colonies, 8,051—total 330,523.

British Tally Losses Due to Nazi Subs

London, July 13 — (AP) — Only one ship out of every 131 that crossed the Atlantic in convoy during the war—and there were 75,000 such crossings —was lost to enemy action, the admiralty has revealed.

On the other side of the ledger it disclosed, a total of 525 German and Italian submarines were sunk in all theaters of war by the Royal Navy, Canadian Navy and other dominion navies and air forces over which the British had control.

"The ships that participated in the grim battle of the Atlantic sailed more than 200 million miles in 2,000 ocean convoys, the largest of which totaled 167 ships, "the recapitulation said. "Total losses were 574 merchantmen."

On some occasions, the admiralty added, more than 700 cargo ships were at sea on the Atlantic at one time.

Army Families Housed By London 'Vigilantes'

Unoccupied Buildings Seized Without Owners' Consent

LONDON, July 13 (AP).—House-grabbing "vigilantes" intervened three times in London today, and three more service men's families had homes tonight.

The original Brighton men, who conceived the idea of simply moving families into unoccupied buildings without discussing the matter with property owners, came to the city during daylight hours and lodged a service wife and her three children in a Lewisham flat. A few hours later the Paddington "vigilantes," who copied the Brighton moves and made their first successful swoop last night, grabbed three-room flats for two families.

John Preen, real estate agent and head of the Paddington group, said: "We are going on every night putting hard cases into empty places until the (City) Council acts properly and gives ex-service men a square deal."

"Vigilantes" Invade London

London, July 13—(AP) — "Vigilantes" who have been installing homeless servicemen's families in vacant houses in Brighton invaded London last night as housing officials called for a quick solution to Britain's home shortage to keep direct action from spreading "in a very dangerous way."

A soldier on leave, his wife and sick daughter were moved into an empty London house under cover of darkness and the leader of the vigilantes declared "we intend to act again tomorrow."

Dr. Alex Wood of the Cambridge Housing Committee told a meeting of the Association of Municipal Corps. in London the night moving-parties would spread if remedies were not found.

Wartime labor shortages are delaying reconstruction of homes wrecked by bombs.

Strikes Continue In British Docks

London, July 13 (AP)—British soldiers were summoned to discharge live stock and perishable goods from ships lying at the docks of Glasgow tonight, as strikes in ship and bus transportation continued in several parts of the British Isles.

Approximately 4,500 Clydeside dockers have been on strike since Wednesday in a dispute involving the disciplinary powers of the port labor inspector.

Troops also were unloading ships in a similar dispute at the English east coast port of Grimsby, and another stoppage at Londonderry, Northern Ireland, had forced cancellation of the sailings of two ships bound for Glasgow with 900 cattle.

Welsh dock workers at Swansea reaffirmed a decision to stay off work pending settlement of a dispute over pay for election day.

The only one of several "unofficial" labor disputes which appeared to be near an end was a "slowdown strike" by London dock workers, who speeded up somewhat after a Labor Ministry warning that they might be placed in the labor reserve pool.

Strikes of bus drivers and conductors, protesting their summer work schedules, appeared to be spreading both in the London area and in the Midlands. Two more London suburban routes were paralyzed today.

BELGIUM FORBIDS ALL GATHERINGS

London, July 13 (A. P.).—The Brussels radio broadcast a decree by the Minister of Defense tonight prohibiting "all demonstrations and any gathering of more than four persons" throughout Belgium.

There was no elaboration of the order, which came as sections of the Belgian press predicted that King Leopold would abdicate soon.

Brussels, July 13 (A. P.).—Queen Mother Elizabeth and Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak left today by plane to join King Leopold at Salzburg, where he is debating whether to abdicate.

Prince Regent Charles is already conferring with the Belgian monarch in his Austrian refuge.

Say Ship Captains Obey London Poles

London, July 13 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the Polish Government in Exile said today that nine of Poland's thirty-nine merchant vessels have heeded its orders to sail for the nearest British ports and that others were on the way. The spokesman added that officers and crews were nearly 100 per cent loyal to the exiled regime and ready, able and willing to do their part in the war against Japan, but that the crews would refuse to serve if their ships were turned over to the Polish Administration of National Unity which the United States and Britain recognized last week.

Ownership of the vessels is still to be determined. Although privately financed, they have received subsidies. Until now they have operated under control of the Allied Shipping Pool.

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Drivers And Conductors Of London Busses Strike

London, July 13 (AP)—Thousands of residents of London and the suburbs walked or hitchhiked to work today as a strike of nearly 1,000 bus drivers and conductors paralyzed 33 routes.

The workers protest the summer work schedules instituted a month ago. Their union — the Transport and General Workers — disavowed the strike as unauthorized, and the London Transport Board denounced it as "arbitrary and entirely unjustified."

Polish Army Is Asked To Return To Homeland

London, July 13 (AP)—An appeal for the 250,000 members of the armed forces of the repudiated Polish Government in exile to return to Poland was broadcast from Warsaw tonight by two former Polish Army commanders, the Moscow radio said in a broadcast heard in London.

"One can fight for Poland everywhere, but one can restore Poland only by being in Poland," said the message to the army, whose leaders cling to the London regime and refuse to accept the Warsaw Government, which now is recognized by the Allies.

IRAQ REGENT SAYS ARABS BAR JEWS

London, July 13 (A. P.).—Emir Abdul Illah, Regent of Iraq, said today that his country "and all Arab States" would oppose a Zionist request for the emergency admittance of 100,000 more Jews into Palestine.

The Regent, visiting London for negotiations to revise the Anglo-Iraqui treaty of alliance, said the forthcoming request by the Zionist conference here for emergency allocations of Palestine certificates for homeless European Jews would be solidly opposed.

"All Arab States," he declared, "will oppose this demand as contrary to the white paper to which they agreed. The Arabs are not prepared to make any further concessions."

He added that "Iraq wants an alliance with Britain, but certain clauses in the old treaty must be altered." He said Iraq was seeking materials from Britain to build pipelines and double its output of oil.

Salary Control Taken By Dutch Government

London, July 13 (AP)—The Dutch Government has issued a decree taking over the control of all salaries, Premier Schermerhorn said in a broadcast tonight. The move was to avert inflation.

At the same time, the broadcast, heard in London by the Associated Press, said the Government would intercede in all future strikes and would refuse to negotiate any labor disputes as long as a strike continued.

Lord Lovat Resigns Foreign Affairs Job

London, July 13 (AP)—The resignation of Lord Lovat as Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was announced today.

The announcement said that the need to attend to "urgent private affairs" necessitated the resignation.

Lord Lovat led British Commandos in raids on Dieppe and Boulogne and in the Normandy invasion and later was wounded in France.

British To Shift Time

London, July 13 (AP)—Britain will shift Sunday from double summer time to normal summer time, putting the nation's clocks one hour ahead of Greenwich mean time and five hours ahead of Eastern war time.

BENEFACTOR GONE, BOY STARTS FAST

Ukrainian, 10, Who Was Freed From Nazi, Pines For Yank

Long Melford, England, July 13 (AP)—Pining for a Chicago infantry sergeant who freed him from being the slave servant of a German general and later "adopted" him, a 10-year-old Ukrainian boy today refused to eat because he was afraid that his benefactor had sailed for the United States without him.

The skinny youngster, clad in an American uniform with sergeant's stripes and a Purple Heart ribbon, told a three-judge juvenile court this his guardian was Sergt. Edward Klonowski, of Chicago, a member of the 44th Division.

The judges delayed decision in the case for two weeks and sent the boy, Robert Sokowski, to St. Mary's Hospital for treatment while a magistrate inquired into the possibility of reuniting him with the sergeant, who is believed homeward bound.

A Personal Slave

R. E. Saunders, a Long Melford police sergeant, said that Robert turned down "the best food we could offer him."

"He's fretting for the American," Saunders observed sympathetically.

Robert told police he was captured after the German conquest of Kharkov four years ago and that he lost his parents and three sisters during the bombardment of his home.

He said a German general (unidentified) made him his personal servant and slave as the German unit bored deeper into Russia. He served the general through the North African, Tunisian and Italian campaigns until the German finally was killed by 44th Division troops in Italy.

Separated In London

He said the Chicago sergeant later "adopted" him and that he stayed with Klonowski through the remaining four months of the war in Italy. He still was with him en route to America when the unit put in at a British port.

Robert told the authorities he accompanied the soldiers on a visit to London and then became separated from them. He was found at the Rainbow Club of the American Red Cross by an American air force soldier who took him back to an airfield near here. Police said Robert's body and legs were scarred with old bullet wounds.

'SHAEF' Ends Existence With Unblemished Record

Eisenhower Closes Command, Going to New Post as U.S.F.E.T. Head.

By JAMES M. LONG

PARIS, Saturday, July 14—(AP) Supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force, which led the way for victory, passed out of existence at one minute after midnight this morning with an unblemished record of Allied cooperation.

General Eisenhower, the supreme commander, closed up his command with an order of the day expressing the hope that the unity achieved in the war would help inspire "permanent and lasting peace."

The Allied western powers, once more resuming individual control of their forces, will begin their major test of voluntary international coordination.

End is Automatic

The end of "SHAEF"—the rain bow shield and flaming sword—was automatic at the pre-arranged hour, without ceremony, 17 months and one day after it came into existence in London.

General Eisenhower, who returned to his Frankfurt, Germany, headquarters from the United States on Wednesday, said his personal goodbyes to his staff of officers from the nations whose armies he led to victory.

Then, to all the mighty force he commanded—Doughboys, Tommies and Pollus—he issued this farewell today:

"The task which we set ourselves is finished and the time has come for me to relinquish the combined command.

"In the name of the United States and the British Commonwealth, from which my authority is derived, I should like to convey to you the gratitude and admiration of our two nations for the manner in which you have responded to every demand that has been made upon you.

"At times conditions have been hard and the task to be performed arduous. No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle.

Adds Personal Thanks

"I should like also to add my own personal word of thanks to each one of you for the part you have played and the contribution you have made to our joint victory.

"Now that you are about to pass to other spheres of activities, I say goodbye to you and wish you good luck and God speed."

From the supreme command Gen. Eisenhower stepped to his new job as commander of U.S.F.E.T.—United States Forces in the European theater—and as American representative on the European control council at Berlin.

British forces reverted to control of the British war office, air ministry and admiralty, and French forces to the French war ministry.

This is what remained to take the place of the former overall

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Under USFET there will be two major groups, or functions. One of these is the communications zone, commanded by Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee. Its operation remains virtually unchanged by dissolution of SHAEF. Its old function of getting supplies up to the active zone has turned, however, into the major task of getting men and material out of this theater.

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The second major category is that of occupation and control. Until such time as the present transitional state settles down into a fixed American army of occupation, that category has no specific troops of its own. But it covers all American troops in Germany, whether there to stay or not, and embraces Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay's command as Eisenhower's deputy.

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Other points in Pétain's defense were disclosed in a statement which, defense lawyers said, the Marshal sent today to the president of the Supreme Court. It probably will be his last written deposition before his trial opens July 23.

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President Truman has definite, clear-cut proposals to make to the British and Russians.

Rehabilitation Plan Reported

He is understood to be ready to offer any reasonable American cooperation in the rehabilitation of devastated countries in exchange for assurances of co-operation among European countries in adjusting differences which might serve as seeds of war.

This objective is second only to the speedy conclusion of the war with Japan to save American lives, in the opinion of the President.

This was represented by associates as Mr. Truman's interpretation of United States foreign policy: An attitude of friendly helpfulness, where help is wanted, in getting its friends in Europe together on differences.

Truman Eats With Crew

The President still was talking today about the meal he enjoyed yesterday with the ship's crew. He carried his own tray, piled high with baked ham, carrots, mashed potatoes, green beans, tomato soup and apple cobbler.

"It was one of the best meals I've had on the ship," Mr. Truman said.

He sat at a table with Seaman 1/c Albert L. Rice, from his home town of Independence, Mo., Pharmacist's Mate 2/c Elmo Buck, of Marcelene, Mo.; D. M. Osborne, Boatswain's Mate 2/c, of Ashland, Ky.; Seaman 1/c Paul Clark Harshman, of Washington, Pa., and Seaman 1/c Richard Stowell, of Yonkers, N.Y.

"The President said it was better than eating at the Waldorf," Rice commented.

President Meets Cousin

It was the first time he had met the President, Rice said, "but I've seen him lots of times in Independence."

Mr. Truman also met Seaman 2/c O. S. Bennett, of Teele, Mo., and talked again with his third cousin, Lawrence Truman, fire controlman, from Owensboro, Ky.

"I'm writing Lawrence's father to get in touch with my first cousin, Miss Ethel Nolan, at Independence," the President said. "She's interested in the background of the Truman family."

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War and Peace Absorb Truman

Constant Reports From Pacific Break Into His Talks With Diplomatic Advisers.

Aboard Cruiser Augusta With President Truman, July 13 (A. P.).—Six days out of Newport News, President Truman divided his attention today between opposite sides of the globe. His own approaching talks with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin shared shipboard interest with the quickening pace of the Pacific war.

Hence Mr. Truman divided his time between diplomatic advisers and military men keeping him posted on news of the daring Third Fleet strikes against Japan. Commander John A. Tyree, assistant naval aid, made hourly revisions in Pacific charts brought along for the purpose.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed aboard ship that the Big Three talks in Potsdam will begin either Monday or Tuesday of next week. Mr. Truman reportedly is convinced that they will last longer than either the Quebec, Tehran or Yalta gatherings. The last was an eight-day session.

The Augusta encountered its first rough weather of the voyage yesterday. Rain and stormy seas prevented an inspection launching of the cruiser's observation planes.

An Antwerp dispatch said that Mr. Truman is due at the Belgian port on Sunday and will be met by an honor guard composed of the entire 137th Infantry Regiment of the Thirty-fifth Division. That is the outfit in which he served as an artillery captain in world war I.

U. S. Puts Limit On Red Rallies In Berlin Zone

Meetings Sunday Restricted to 1,000 Persons; Control Office Moves to Capital

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General Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy on the control commission, Lieutenant General Lucius D. Clay, will have his permanent office in Berlin. Frankfurt will continue to be headquarters for United States Army forces in the European theater.

American and British occupation zones will start receiving food from western Germany next week. Russian responsibility for feeding more than 1,500,000 civilians in the part of Berlin transferred to western Allied rule will cease Monday and sixty Red Army trucks now on public transport service will be withdrawn.

The change from Soviet to American and British authority in twelve of the capital's twenty boroughs has been virtually completed. While the western Allies in general have followed former Russian practices regarding food rations, public works and recreation, the Americans have modified the Soviet policy toward political activity.

The Communist party request for permission to hold political rallies next Sunday—which the Russians already had granted—has been re-approved by American officers with the stipulation that no meeting shall be attended by more than 1,000 persons. In the west, meetings by more than five Germans are prohibited.

Doubt has arisen over the American and British attitude toward a Berlin municipal decree published yesterday by the "Volkszeitung," publication of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party.

The decree confiscated "all property except what is needed for personal use" of all members of the Nazi party, the SS, the Nazi Motor Corps, the Nazi Flying Corps and other affiliated organizations.

This sweeping measure goes far beyond anything promulgated in western Germany, where anti-Nazi Germans have complained vehemently about "little Nazis" keeping wartime booty.

What will happen to Nazi property owners in the American and British occupation zones in the capital is expected to be decided at the next meeting of the Berlin kommandatur July 18.

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Berlin Fraternization Ban Lifted

Americans and British in Reich Capital Say Russian Policy Will Be Followed.

Berlin, July 13 (A. P.).—To the great relief of G. I. Joe and Tommy Atkins, when you're in Berlin you do as the Russians do. In other words, American and British troops in the German capital—most of whom are fed up with the non-fraternization policy in force in western Germany—are adopting the internationally friendly ways of the Red Army in peacetime.

The generals may say that nothing has been changed in the rule book since they moved more than 30,000 American and British soldiers into Berlin. But things nevertheless seem to be different.

Ivanovich—the Red Army equivalent of G. I. Joe—operates on the understanding that he's not supposed to take dyed in the wool Nazis to his bosom. He believes that Nazis properly belong behind bars, and that Germans who are not Nazis are entitled to be treated without race hatred. Premier Stalin's words to that effect appear on many signboards.

Russians Enjoy Themselves.

Therefore, when Ivan saunters out in the early evening he feels perfectly free to drop into a convenient cafe, strike up an acquaintance with any German girl and invite her to dance and drink with him.

In the past week American and British troops also have been crowding night spots favored by the Russians.

Last Monday, British, Canadian and American military police—operating in teams—began trying to discourage public dancing by troops of the wetsern Allies along such bright light avenues as Kurfuerstendamm.

"Take it easy, soldier," was their cautionary advice. "You can sit it out with a girl, but don't get up and dance until nonfrat is lifted."

Most of the soldiers accepted it good humoredly, though pointing out that their Russian allies were enjoying jive without hindrance.

Yesterday announcement was made that the Berlin Military Government would follow previous policies laid down by the Russians until new ones are issued by the inter-Allied "Kommandatur." The announcement seemed to apply to the conduct of soldiers in cafes and cabarets as well as to the administration of the police and water departments.

Military police say it would be an impossible job to convince the G. I.'s and Tommies that what is right for the Red Army is wrong for them, and they are hoping there will be a definite clarification of the situation soon.

Meanwhile, the M. P.'s aren't raiding any German homes here. If a family invites you in to listen to the radio and have a cup of ersatz tea, the M. P.'s look the other way.

And you can stroll along residential streets with a fraulein—if you don't hold hands.

Berlin On U.S. Air Timetable Again

Berlin, July 13 (AP) — Berlin is back on the American aviation timetable, Brig. Gen. Earl S. Hoag, head of the Air Transport Command's European Division, announced today.

He said the first cargo and passenger planes of his division landed yesterday at famed Tempelhof Airdrome, near the heart of the smashed German capital.

The great field will be used as one of ATC's principal European bases for daily flights linking London, Prestwick, Paris, Marseille, Brussels, Bremen, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Munich, Athens, Geneva, Rome, Naples, Copenhagen and Oslo.

U. S. MILITARY C[illegible] SENTENCES

BERLIN, July 13—(AP) In the first trial by an American military court in Berlin a German steel worker was sentenced today to one month at hard labor for concealing his Nazi party membership on a questionnaire.

Lt. Stephen E. Ware of Wichita, Kans., the prosecutor, introduced testimony that the defendant, Hans P. Fannschmidt, 42, originally had denied he was a Nazi but then voluntarily filled out a second questionnaire admitting his membership. The defendant said he failed to read the first questionnaire closely and "made a mistake." Lt. Col. John MacNeill of Oakland, Calif., pronounced sentence.

Nazis' Biggest Cache Of Loot Is Inventoried

Frankfurt on Main, Germany, July 13 (AP)—The greatest collection of looted wealth ever assembled under one roof was being inventoried and identified today by currency experts from the United States Treasury and the Bank of England.

The loot occupied almost every available cubic foot of storage space in the Reichsmark Bank of Frankfurt. In some rooms paper currency was stacked in canvas bages from floor to ceiling. Bullion was stacked like cordwood. One large room held securities from almost every country in the world.

In addition to gold and silver there were hogsheads of pearls, rubies and sapphires and in other wooden cases were gold and silver fillings from the teeth of tens of thousands of murdered Jews.

Col. Bernard Bernstein, director of the finance division of the United States Group Control Council, said the collection included 53 separate deposits hidden by the Nazis and unearthed by United States troops during the final days of the war.

In one cache was a deposit of radium. In another thousands of wedding rings stripped from the fingers of women victims of the Nazis in Germany, Greece, Poland and other occupied countries were strung on ropes like country sausages. A third held almost the entire silver reserve of the Hungarian Government. A fourth included the special gold reserve and loot of Ribbentrop's foreign office.

Allied Commanders to Decide Fate of German General Staff

Frankfurt, July 13 (A. P.).—Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery are expected to decide soon on what to do with the German General Staff.

At midnight tonight Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force will be dissolved, but the problem of handling the hundreds of high ranking staff and field officers of the German Army who are prisoners of the Western Allies awaits final disposition.

British and American officers held informal discussions on the matter during Eisenhower's absence.

These conversations touched on the possibility of breaking up the German general staff and condemning its members to exile in British crown colonies throughout the world, but the talks were regarded as no more than ground clearing expeditions, assembling

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data to be presented to Eisenhower and Montgomery.

Of the captured German military hierarchy one SHAEF officer said:

"Some of them ought to be shot as criminals and undoubtedly will be. Others must be regarded purely as military figures who carried out military orders. All these officers are still in uniform and are classified strictly as military prisoners.

Emphasis Is on Staff.

"The greatest emphasis, however, is placed on the members of the general staff. The general staff in Germany is a special clique, almost hereditary.

"Its members are identified by the red stripes on their trousers and they are all-powerful. They make the decisions. They are the ones who plan and execute wars.

"I don't know just how Eisenhower will do it, but I can promise you this—the German general staff will be broken up and destroyed so that it can never function again."

Even lesser staff officers down to the grades of majors and captains are believed destined for the same fate as general staff officers.

The German general staff stems from an inner Army organization known as "Ober Kommando Heers," or O. K. H. It is this supreme body, which formulates plans for conquest and then executes them, that Eisenhower and Montgomery are pledged to destroy.

Americans Probe Operation Of German Chemical Trust

HOESCHT, Germany, July 13 (AP) Department of Justice and the United States group control experts delved into seven tons of records today to trace the worldwide industrial machinations and stockholdings of the great German chemical trust, I. G. Farben-Industrie.

These documents may disclose all the secrets of the corporation's intricate cartel operations which gave it a strong hold on many industries in almost every part of the world, including the United States, and provided the Nazis with a powerful organization for industrial espionage and sabotage.

Col. Edwin Pillsbury, Berkeley, Calif., who directed military seizure last week of 24 Farben plants in the United States zone of occupation, said it would require months to piece together the entire story of Farben operations and to uncover hidden stock-holdings.

Story Called Amazing

"It is one of the most amazing stories of modern times," Pillsbury said. "The manner in which Farben agents gained control of certain industries and carried on a role of domination in the world's chemical industry is almost unbelievable."

The German war machine would have collapsed without I. G. Farbenindustrie, Pillsbury said. The investigation already has disclosed that the combine controlled practically all German chemical production, furnished the Nazis with needed foreign exchange, engaged in industrial espionage, checked closely on chemical production in every country and hampered production in other countries.

Some findings are so startling that a brigadier general, whose name cannot be given, is flying to Washington with documents to place into the record against I. G. Farbenindustrie.

Control council agents already have found that Farben was operating more than 20 laboratories for pure research in the American zone alone. In one, scientists were working on synthetic penicillin, but progress made is not yet determined.

"It might have been expected, as in the case of most Farben discoveries, that they would attempt to use synthetic penicillin as a threat against producers of penicillin in other countries," one officer said. "Farben agents used the threat of financial ruin to gain information or to strengthen their control of the chemical industry."

Pillsbury said not all Farben stockholdings can be traced through ordinary business channels. Agents must uncover hidden agreements and subrosa deals. Here is one example:

One American officer whose troops seized a plant came to Pillsbury with the suggestion that perhaps a mistake had been made, since records showed that Farben owned only 31-1-2 per cent of the stock in the plant, and thus did not have controlling interest.

Investigation showed, however, that Farben had negotiated a 99-year lease on the plant and guaranteed dividends to stockholders of the subsidiary company to gain complete control of production.

Facts Must be Traced

"We must trace these subrosa agreements before we know all the Farben holdings," Pillsbury said. "We must try to make sense of the vast web of deals reaching into neutral countries."

Investigators say they have "just scratched the surface" so far.

The breakup of I. G. Farbenindustrie in Germany may be a matter of high policy to be determined by the four-power control council in Berlin, because Farben plants are scattered throughout Germany. In the American zone alone, Pillsbury estimated the physical property seized had a dollar value of more than $50,000,000, exclusive of cash and bank credits.

Investigators suspect that Farben had large cash assets in neutral countries. They have not been able to examine enough of the records to prove the suspicion. Some of Farben's largest plants are outside the American zone, such as a huge synthetic oil plant in the British area near Leipzig, and a large chemical plant in the French zone. Many plants are in Russian territory.

The military government has authorized continued operation of some plants making non-war products like medicine, cameras and film projectors. One Agfa plant in Munich is turning out 7,000 cameras a month for the army and 240 film projectors.

Within two months, Pillsbury believes the investigation will begin to show definite patterns of Farben holdings and the world-wide operations of the corporation, whose history is traced back to 1904 as a loose combine of the largest German chemical companies. A formal agreement of association between the companies was made in 1916 and the present I. G. Farbenindustrie corporation was established in December 1925.

U.S. FORCE MOVES INTO STUTTGART

STUTTGART, Germany, July 13 —American occupation troops have moved into Stuttgart and taken over from French forces quickly and smoothly—without any repetition of the diplomatically delicate "affaire Stuttgart" of 10 weeks ago, when the French refused to get out.

The American force which took over is the 100th (Century) infantry division commanded by Maj. Gen. Withers A. Burress of Richmond, Va.—the same force that stood toe to toe with the French Third Algerian division in Stuttgart in late April, when both sides exercised extreme self restraint to avoid an incident.

The 100th was ordered to occupy Stuttgart shortly after the city surrendered to the French without a fight, but the French general in command maintained he had no orders to make way for anybody, and so he proposed to stay.

The 100th came on in, nevertheless, and remained five days while the impasse was thrashed out at higher levels. Then the 10th was ordered out.

This time the French moved out without a murmur.

SIX YANK SOLDIERS ARE KILLED IN WRECK

WEINGARTEN, Germany, July 13—(AP) Six American soldiers were killed and 28 injured when a redeployment-bound train and a freight collided near here early this morning.

All were members of the 65th Armored Infantry battalion of the 20th Armored division, which is scheduled for an early sailing from Le Havre.

August Lindenmeyer, German tower operator at Durlach, five miles from the wreck scene, has been arrested and is being held for investigation, said Lt. Col. Earnest E. Foulks of the Army Transportation corps. Foulks said Lindenmeyer gave the freight a clear track.

FALANGE HEAD REPORTED OUT

Franco Seen In Bid To Please United Nations

Madrid, July 13 (AP)—A high Government official said tonight that Generalissimo Franco has dropped the secretary-general of the Falange party from the Spanish Cabinet, apparently in a move to make the Government more acceptable to the United Nations.

The resignations of at least four other Cabinet members, all presumably members of the Falange, were reported to be on Franco's desk awaiting action.

Franco ousted the Falange secretary, Jose Luis Arrese, by eliminating the position of Minister without portfolio, the Government official said.

No Public Confirmation

There was no public confirmation of his report.

Arrese, a Basque who joined the Falange in 1933, predicted a Cabinet shakeup in a speech on June 18 and said it would make no difference in Falange plans for "the conquest of the state" through national syndicalism. He retains his party position under Franco, "supreme head" of the Falange.

A Cabinet shakeup has been expected since the San Francisco United Nations Conference announcement that any government created with Axis aid would be excluded from any world organization.

Arrese Absent At Session

The Franco regime had announced that the San Francisco statement did not "affect our country in any way," but many Spaniards recalled that Germans of the Condor Legion and Italians of Benito Mussolini's "volunteers" paraded in a 1939 celebration of victory in the Spanish Civil War.

Falangists in the present Cabinet include Miguel Primo de Rivera, Minister of Agriculture, and Jose Antonio Giron, Minister of Labor. Arrese has Cabinet rank by virtue of his party position.

Arrese was absent from today's session of the Cortes (parliament) but other Cabinet members attended.

Soong and Stalin Have Sixth Talk

Moscow, July 13 (A. P.).—Chinese Premier T. V. Soong met Generalissimo Stalin for the sixth time last night.

The continuing discussions between the Chinese and Russian leaders delayed for at least another day the departure of W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador, for Potsdam and the Big Three meeting.

POLISH RULE SET UP IN GERMAN SILESIA

Katowice, Poland, July 13 (A. P.).—The Poles, with the Russian Army's consent, have established a local government in German Silesia which they expect to obtain at the peace conference and in which they have already settled 300,000 peasant farmers. Marian Szancer, District Director of Resettlement, said today that he hopes to bring in 200,000 more settlers this month and that "3,000,000 abandoned acres must be harvested"—by the Polish Army, if necessary.

The chief resettlement centers are the German cities of Breslau, Oppeln and Kreuzburg.

Gen. Zawadski, governor of adjoining Polish Silesia, has meanwhile ordered all Germans to register by July 20 for deportation. The Germans in their retreat moved out farmers, horses and cattle to places deeper in the Reich.

Curiously, the Russian Army has become the chief refuge of the Germans. Red Army commandants increasingly regard themselves as responsible for the protection of all residents in Silesia, Polish and German alike, until the peace conference finally fixes frontiers.

Lidice Massacre Suspect Arrested

Prague, July 13—(AP)—Claimed by Czechoslovakia as her No. 1 war criminal defendant, Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi "protector" of Bohemia-Moravia charged with ordering the Lidice massacre, was surrendered by American authorities yesterday and brought to Pankrac Prison in Prague.

Hundreds milled about the heavily-guarded prison. An early trial by the People's Court is expected.

Data On German Assets In Swiss Banks Ordered

Bern, Switzerland, July 13 (AP)—Administrators or representatives of German depositors in Swiss banks were ordered today to report holdings to the banks' clearance house.

The Federal Council ordered the registrations after published reports said Axis credits had been accumulated in Swiss and other neutral banks.

Swiss officials said they knew nothing of Hitler's bank accounts. (The London *Standard* said in a Bern dispatch that Hitler had three such accounts.)

The Government last February ordered all German assets in Switzerland frozen.

Nazi Atrocity in Norway

OSLO, July 13 (AP).—The Oslo newspaper "Dagbladet" said tonight that 1,000 Yugoslav students were slain by the Germans in Norway during the occupation. Quoting freed prisoners from the German concentration camp at Salsdal in northern Norway, the newspaper said that the students were deported from their homeland and mishandled by the Gestapo in camps at Belsfjord and Jernvann.

CHINESE PUSH NEAR OLD U. S. AIR BASE

Chungking, July 13 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command said today that Chinese troops pressing toward the former American air base city of Kanhsien in Kiangsi province, had captured the highway town of Tangkiang, eleven miles west of their goal, and Fengkang, only seven and a half miles away.

Kanhsien, if retaken, would be the sixth former United States base regained in the current Chinese drive.

Japanese troops, however, were reported driving along the highway leading to Suichwan, one of the five air bases recovered. Fighting was in progress fifteen and a half miles southwest of Suichwan and the same distance north of Kanhsien, the High Command said.

Other Chinese forces were intercepting Japanese troops in maritime Fukien province advancing toward Changpu, an important highway center thirty-five miles southwest of the port of Amoy, the High Command added.

The Japanese were driving toward Changpu from Chihhu, one of the points they occupied on the Chinese coast in establishing beachheads south of Amoy last June 30.

Major-Gen. Kuo Chi-chih, Army spokesman, suggested that the Japanese might be withdrawing from the whole south China coast from French Indo-China to the Hongkong vicinity. He said the Japanese units withdrawing northward were 50 per cent stronger than those being transferred to the south.

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GENERAL QUASHES DEATH SENTENCES

Chungking, July 13 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Henry S. Aurand has recommended that the death sentences of two American privates, accused of killing a Chinese grandmother in a dispute over a water buffalo, be commuted to twenty years' hard labor. The men, condemned by a Kunming court-martial on June 29, are John V. Brennan, West Hartford, Conn., and James F. Cooper, Norwood, Ohio. Both are 30 years old.

The theater commander, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, must pass on the court-martial and Aurand's recommendation. The court-martial sentenced Brennan and Cooper "to be shot to death with musketry." Cooper is married and his wife lives at Norwood. They have no children. Brennan is single. Both have been overseas since 1943.

The War Department is investigating the case. The men contended: They mounted the water buffalo in a Chinese village "intending to take a ride and have a little fun." Villagers attempted to pull them off the animal and the woman finally succeeded in dismounting Brennan. The private fell from the animal onto the woman and she died three hours later.

BRITISH FLEET SHELLS NICOBARS IN DARING STRIKE

CALCUTTA, July 13—(AP) Warships of the British East Indies fleet in a daring, unopposed strike have bombarded the Nicobar islands northwest of Sumatra while carrier-borne planes lashed prime targets on both the Nicobars and Sumatra, a special communique announced tonight.

Minesweepers, without sighting a single Japanese ship, swept "the approaches" to Malacca straits, which run between Sumatra and the naval base of Singapore, the Southeast Asia command disclosed.

The seven-day operation in the Bay of Bengal was carried out within sight of enemy-occupied territories, but the Japanese refused the challenge to battle, a correspondent aboard an escort carrier said.

Japanese broadcasts reporting the strike expressed fear of landing attempts.

Formerly British Owned

The Nicobars, a 220-mile long island chain formerly British controlled, lie 120 miles northwest of the tip of Sumatra, and 400 miles west of the Kra peninsula of Malaya.

Warships bombarded gun positions on Car Nicobar, northernmost Nicobar island, while planes struck shipping, airfields, radar installations and other targets, Reuters Correspondent Michael MacDonagh said.

The first assault was carried out as minesweepers began a five-day task of clearing the seas around Car Nicobar between July 5 and 10, he said. Then warships in two bombardments blasted at shore installations, while navy planes hit the harbor and airfield on Car Nicobar.

The harbor area on Nancowry in the middle of the island group also was attacked by planes, which left at least two ships burning.

The only opposition was light to medium anti-aircraft fire.

The Japanese sent out two reconnaissance planes, one of which was downed. Both these appeared north of Sumatra, where Hellcats bombed the airfields at Lhonga and Koetaradja in the windup of the operation.

The Nicobars were bombarded by British fleet units last October. Targets on Sumatra repeatedly have been hit by British and American carrier planes, by naval bombardment, and land-based Allied planes.

The raiding force was led by Rear Admiral W. R. Patterson, commanding the 5th Cruiser Squadron, aboard the cruiser Nigeria. it included the 6th Mine Sweeping Flotilla, the aircraft carriers Ameer and Emperor, and the destroyer Roebuck.

Operation "Cheekiest"

MacDonagh said "for seven days we have been steaming up and down within sight of Japanese-occupied territory in one of the 'cheekiest' operations yet carried out by the British East Indies Fleet. . .

"By so doing, we gave the Japanese in effect a challenge to come out and meet us. The Japanese, however, shied off completely.

"Obviously the Japanese are worried about future developments in Southeast Asia. It is possible that they are conserving their fast dwindling strength to meet the next big landing assault.

"It seems certain that the lack of indication as to just where the blow will fall is giving their island garrisons a severe attack of jitters."

JAPS AT MYITKYO

Calcutta, July 13 (A. P.).—Japanese forces in the Sittang River Bend area in Burma appear to be concentrating around Myitkyo, terminus of the Pegu-Sittang Canal, twenty-nine miles northeast of Pegu, a Southeast Asia Command communique said today.

The communique said that activity has decreased in that area, but reported that an attack by 150 Japanese on a village three miles southwest of Myitkyo fizzled when British troops outflanked the enemy soldiers.

The aerial onslaught on the Japanese positions continued yesterday.

India Parley To Resume

Simla, India, July 13 (AP)—Conferences on Britain's offer of additional Indian participation in the Indian Government will reconvene Saturday, but the session apparently will be the final one as the parley has failed to effect an agreement between the Moslem League and the Congress party.

Chifley Takes Over Reins In Australia

Canberra, July 13—(AP)—Joseph B. Chifley was sworn in today as Australia's 16th prime minister succeeding the late John Curtin, and immediately made three changes in the cabinet.

Two new ministries were created—one for housing headed by Minister of Works H. P. Lazzarini, and a ministry of immigration under Information Minister A. A. Calwell. Both Lazzarini and Calwell retain their former posts.

J. S. Collings surrendered the ministry of the interior by H. V. Johnson and took over the post of vice-president of the executive council. Chifley himself retained his portfolio as treasurer and J. A. Beasley remains as minister of defense.

In a message to the Australian people Chifley said he would follow in Curtin's footsteps. He appealed for their help in banishing unemployment and hardship.

Australia Lifts Ban on Chassis

Canberra, Australia, July 13 (A. P.).—Richard Valentine Keane, Minister of Trade and Customs, announced today the relaxation of restrictions on the importation of motor-car chassis. Heretofore chassis have not been importable from countries outside the sterling area without an import license.

Australia Reports 92,211 Casualties

San Francisco, July 13—(AP)—Australia's World War II casualties total 92,211, the majority of them in the fight against Japan, Melbourne radio said today in a broadcast heard by the American Broadcasting Co.

It listed 36,200 casualties against Germany and Italy and 55,991 against Japan. Army losses totaled 75,018, of which 11,991 were killed and 18,750 taken prisoner. Air Force deaths were put at 7,898. Melbourne said only England and India in the Britisih Empire have higher casualties.

PUERTO RICO FEELS SHORTAGE OF FOOD

Miami, Fla., July 13 (A. P.).—A drastic food shortage in Puerto Rico was reported by Rex Tugwell, Governor of the island, on his arrival by Pan American clipper here last night.

"Though only 1,000 miles from the continental United States, the shipping problems are causing a drastic shortage of food in Puerto Rico," he said.

Tugwell is en route to Washington to confer with Government officials.

"There is no complaint from the people of Puerto Rico over the situation," he added. "They appreciate that the same conditions exist the world over, but we hope to discuss our problems in Washington and receive some relief from the present shortage."

CHINESE PUSH INTO KANHSIEN

Street Fighting Rages As Units Mop Up In City

Chungking, July 13 (AP)—Chinese forces broke into the former American airbase city of Kanhsien, 240 miles north of Hong Kong, last night and bitter street fighting still rages there "as our troops mop up enemy remnants," the Chinese high command said tonight.

Earlier an army spokesman declared the Japanese might be abandoning the whole South China coast between Hong Kong and Indo-China.

Chinese reports indicated the enemy was retreating northward from Kanhsien. The city's fall would restore Allied control the sixth former United States 14th Air Force base given up last year to the Japanese.

Tangkiang Recaptured

The high command said its troops had recaptured Tangkiang, highway center 11 miles west of Kanhsien, and Fangkang, 7 miles from the city, on Wednesday. The Chinese push had carried 35 miles since the capture last Saturday of Tayu, 42 miles southwest of Kanhsien.

Japanese troops moving north from Kanhsien were being engaged at points midway along the road to Suichwan, site of a United States airbase already recovered, the Chinese said. Suichwan is 30 miles northwest of Kanhsien.

Some 200 miles to the southeast, Japanese troops who landed on June 30 on the Fukien coast south of Amoy, drove on Wednesday toward Changpu, road center 35 miles southwest of Amoy, and were being intercepted, the Chinese said. These Japanese pushed toward Changpu from Chihhu, 17 miles to the east on the coast.

700 Miles Of Open Coast

Maj. Gen. Kuo Chi-chih, army spokesman, said there was a possibility the Japanese were withdrawing from the South China coast, from the Indo-China border to the vicinity of Hong Kong. Enemy forces moving generally northward were 50 per cent stronger than those being transferred southward, he declared.

Kuo said the Japanese landings south of Amoy might be the prelude to an attempt to fight southward to Swatow and from there to Hong Kong. Such a move would mean abandonment of the two remaining isolated enemy pockets on the China coast. The Chinese "invasion coast" would then be opened from Hong Kong in the south to Ninghsien, below Shanghai—an airline distance of nearly 700 miles.

The Japanese movements northward, he said, did not include enemy forces in Indo-China and in the Hong Kong and Canton areas. Kuo added the Japanese still had two to three divisions on Hainan Island east of Indo-China, and that there was no indication they intended to abandon their base there.

Jap Countermoves Cited

He declared Japanese movements southward were intended generally to counter a grand Chinese offensive which, he said, was in the making. Part of the enemy troops shifted southward included Mongolian and Manuchurian puppet troops sent into Shantung province, bordering the Yellow Sea, he added.

The enemy movement northward from Kanhsien, Kuo continued, suggested the Japanese were finding their position there becoming untenable, and perhaps hoped to fight their way to Japanese-controlled areas either along the Canton-Hankow railroad, or around Nanchang southeast of Hankow.

Meanwhile, American headquarters announced that B-25 Mitchells yesterday bombed two enemy convoys between Changsha and Hengyang, in the Siang River corridor, but the communiqué did not say in which direction the convoys were heading. One convoy was hit south of Changsha, and another north of Hengyang, where secondary explosions were set off. A motor pool at Chuchow near Changsha likewise was hit, with large fires started, the bulletin said.

Other planes hit rail targets north of the Yellow River, a barracks area at Caobang in northern Indo-China, an airdrome on Hainan Island, and junks and trucks on Luichow peninsula north of the island. One plane failed to return, the communiqué said.

U.S. Takes Blame In Sinking Of Jap Relief Vessel By Sub

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The United States publicly acknowledged tonight responsibility for the submarine sinking of a Japanese relief ship, Awa Maru, which was traveling under an Allied safe-conduct guarantee.

The vessel was sent to the bottom by an American submarine which torpedoed it in a fog off Formosa about midnight April 1, with a loss of more than 1,000 lives. The Government has informed the Japanese Government that "disciplinary action is being taken" with respect to the sub commander. His name was not given nor was the nature of the discipline disclosed.

Notes Cited

The State Department released two notes, the latest in a series which have been exchanged between Tokyo and Washington through the Swiss Government. In the first of these the Japanese, under date of May 16, demanded that the United States apologize for the sinking, punish the persons responsible and pay indemnities for the loss of hundreds of lives of crew and passengers and for the loss of the vessel. There was only one survivor.

The United States replied in a note dated June 29. Tokyo broadcasts indicated today that this note had now been received there.

In it the United States said that it had "already officially expressed its deep regret over the sinking" and the heavy loss of life.

That was the only response to the demand for an apology. At the same time, however, the Government said that full investigation shows that the ship "was complying substantially with the conditions of the safe-conduct agreement" so that "the United States Government acknowledges responsibility for the sinking of the vessel."

Japs Call It Deliberate

It then stated that disciplinary action is being taken against the commander and it proposed deferring the question of indemnity until after the war because of its complexity.

Along with the note the Government released to the press here an explanation of its actions, saying that it was guided in the decision to accept responsibility not only by the facts of the sinking but also by the "very real necessity to continue sending shipments of food, clothing and medical supplies to Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees held by the Japanese."

At the time it was torpedoed the Awa Maru had been delivering such supplies to Hong Kong, Singapore and other ports southwest of Japan. It had completed its mission and was returning to Japan, still under safe-conduct guarantee, which meant that it had to be lighted and identified and travel on a predetermined course.

The Japanese Government claimed the attack was deliberate. It said the ship was carrying a cargo, which was not described, and more than 1,000 passengers and crew none of whom were identified.

Attack Not Visual

The results of the United States investigation into the sinking were reported to the Japanese in the

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June 29 note as follows:

"It has been established that at the time the ship was sunk she was proceeding at night in a fog. There is, however, evidence that she was showing the prescribed lights.

"It appears that the ship was about 8 miles off the course previously announced and was about 32 miles ahead of her predicted position. However, the difference between the ship's predicted position and the scene of the disaster is not considered unreasonable.

"The commanding officer of the submarine did not see the Awa Maru prior to or after she had been torpedoed, the attack having been made by means other than visual, which fact of itself disproves the charge that the attack was willful and deliberate."

DEFEAT OF JAPS TO BE LONG, HARD SAYS PATTERSON

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 13—(AP) Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said tonight that the surrender demanded of Japan will have to be exacted by force, adding that the Nipponese army "will not surrender to an inference, the inference that it is beaten."

In an address prepared for the Warren County Bankers association, Patterson said that Japan remains a formidable enemy, and warned:

"We must prepare ourselves to win our war with Japan the hard way—by killing Japanese soldiers right through the ruins of Tokyo and throughout the home islands."

The main Japanese armies are intact, Patterson said, and the Japanese soldier, is "still just as willing to fight it out to the end as he was three years ago when he was winning his victories."

Patterson said the enemy soldier is fighting more effectively, that he has developed a new method of cave warfare. From now on, Patterson said, the fighting will be in country favoring the defender.

"The Japanese are fighting a progressively smarter war," he said. "On Okinawa they did not attempt a defense of the beaches where they would be under point-blank naval gunfire; they went back to prepared positions. In other words picked their battlefield.

"Their artillery fire is far more effective than a year ago.

"Their suicide bombers used to come in low along the water in an attempt to torpedo a ship's hull. They were an easy mark for our gunners. Now they try to drop vertically on the deck from cloud cover.

"We recently captured an efficient new type of amphibious tank, and new Japanese jeeps and reconnaissance cars have air-cooled engines which offer many advantages for operations in Manchuria and China where low temperatures are often encountered."

FOUR LEADERS JOIN IN BACKING WORLD CHARTER

Green, Murray, Dulles and Norman Thomas All Urge Ratification.

EARLY REPORT IS FORECAST

Socialist Leader Calls for Quick End of Pacific War on Terms Adequate to Insure Peace.

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Four leaders of different political views declared today that the Senate ought to ratify the United Nations Charter speedily to establish American responsibility in keeping the peace of the world.

The leaders are William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; John Foster Dulles, foreign affairs adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the 1944 presidential campaign; Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President, and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O. They appeared as witnesses at the final day's hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the fifty-nation agreement signed at San Francisco.

The committee chairman, Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) forecast a favorable report either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Not a Super Government.

Green, the first on the stand, told the committee that the charter would make possible that "collective bargaining" among nations that ought to go a long way toward preventing war. "The document itself is evidence of the will to peace dominating so many nations," he declared. "No one nation would draft the charter as it now stands, but all in the spirit of tolerance are willing to accept a document which represents the high point of mutual agreement."

Dulles, who served as chief adviser to the American delegation at San Francisco, said in a statement prepared for delivery before the committee that the United States must act either to continue the association of the United Nations or "let that association lapse and go it alone." The Senate need not think it was accepting the lesser of two evils in ratifying the charter, he continued.

"Actually," he said, "the document before you charts a path which we can follow joyfully and without fear. We remain the master of our own destiny. The charter does not subordinate us to any super-government. There is no right on the part of the United Nations Organization to intervene in our domestic affairs. There can be no use of our force without our consent. If the joint adventure fails, we can withdraw.

Urges World Co-operation.

Thomas in a prepared statement, said he thought the Senate should ratify the charter "not because I believe it an adequate basis for lasting peace, but because I believe that the United States will be in a better position to lead in the establishment of such a basis if it should ratify the charter and in good faith use its construction provisions for an increase in world co-operation."

Thomas voiced the view that the greatest single and immediate contribution the American Government could make toward peace "would be a speedy end of the war with Japan on a statement of terms which would indeed provide adequate guaranties against renewal of Japanese aggression." . . . He said that these terms at the same time should "offer hope, not only to the Japanese people but to the hundreds of millions of Asiatics we seem to be about to restore—at terrible cost to ourselves—to white empires, British, French and Dutch."

Murray, in a statement submitted to the committee, called for early and overwhelming approval of the charter, declaring that "reservations or limitations of any description to the United Nations Charter must be understood as simply an attempt to defeat its enactment."

For and Against.

Carl H. Mote of Indianapolis spoke against the charter. He said he represented Gerald L. K. Smith, the America First party, the National Farmers Guild and the Veterans of World War II. Connally challenged his right to appear for the veterans, declaring: "Most of them aren't home yet."

W. R. Ogg presented a statement by Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, indorsing the charter.

Martin H. Miller, legislative representative, submitted the indorsement of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The quiet order of the proceedings was disrupted when the committee called Miss Irene Lohle of Pittsburgh, a tall, comely brunette. She evoked a burst of laughter by saying that she represented "the present generation." She said she was "definitely opposed to this step toward a world federation."

John T. Flynn, magazine writer, declared that the charter embodies "a plan, not to rid the world of war, but to perpetuate those very forces and to affirm those very principles of action which are the real causes of war." It is a plan to deny human rights to hundreds of millions of people, he continued, adding: "It is not a world organization, it is a military alliance of four great Powers . . . and the smaller nations are brought in merely to provide a halo for the military alliance which is its core."

Senate Unit Hearings On Charter Ends

Senators Expected To Begin Debate About July 23

Washington, July 13—(AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee winds up public hearings on the United Nations Charter today and Chairman Connally (D-Texas) forecast a favorable report either tonight or tomorrow morning.

Sen. Johnson (R-Calif), opponent of the old League of Nations, told reporters the vote "will not be unanimous" but added that his own inclination now "is to go along with the crowd."

That statement is as far as Johnson has gone in stating his position toward a world league this time, but he insisted it is not a guarantee of his vote for it.

Majority Leader Barkley (Ky) said the Senate would take up the treaty July 23. Indications now are that at least two weeks of debate can be expected, centering around possible reservations or amendments. However, ratification by the necessary two-thirds is considered a foregone conclusion.

The committee had a few final witnesses on tap for the last day of hearings, notably John Foster Dulles, who worked for the treaty at San Francisco. Dulles, an authority on international affairs, was an adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in his presidential campaign in 1944.

Labor Organizations Plan Favorable Move

The Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor notified Connally that they want to submit statements in behalf of the charter.

A series of witnesses, most of them in favor, filed before the committee yesterday, among them former Sen. Robert L. Owen, Oklahoma, now 89 and blind.

Owen reminded the committee that he voted for the League of Nations as a senator in 1919 and proposed a world organization in a resolution introduced in 1917. "The world is now ready" for such a move, he said.

Preceding Owen to the stand was a veteran of this war, Lt. Comdr. Livingston Hartley, Washington, D. C., who said that under the charter "a few thousand men" could suppress future aggression before they become holocausts. It was Hartley's idea that any need for force in Europe would be met by British-Russian ground forces, plus American naval and air power. The United States would supply the ground troops to meet any breach of the charter in this hemisphere, he said.

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VANDENBERG URGES CHARTER ADOPTION

Detroit, July 13 (A. P.).—Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) recommended the United Nations Charter today as "man's best chance for a better, a safer and a happier world."

In an address prepared for delivery before the Economic Club, the Senator, a delegate to the recent San Francisco conference, declared, "I have signed the charter with no illusions about its imperfections," and added:

"I believe it represents a great forward step towards the international understanding and cooperation which are indispensable to peace . . . and in the event of its unexpected failure, I should prefer to have been associated with its hopeful trial than with a refusal to permit it to prove its expected success.

"I shall support the ratification of this charter in the deep conviction that the alternative is physical and moral chaos in many weary places of the earth. I shall do it because there must be no default in our oft-pledged purpose to outlaw aggression so far as lies within our human power."

WAR AGENCIES BILL PASSED

House Republicans Lose Fight To Slash OWI Funds

Washington, July 13 (AP)—House Republicans lost a fight to cut the Office of War Information's funds in half today as Congress finally passed a $769,364,850 bill financing United States war agencies.

The OWI issue was settled with agreement between House and Senate on $35,000,000 for the agency for the fiscal year which started July 1. The Senate originally had voted $39,670,215 and House Republicans, charging OWI with waste, tried in vain to cut it to $18,000,000.

A House amendment prohibiting the War Labor Board from taking jurisdiction over agricultural labor was accepted by the Senate. Senator Morse (R., Ore.) fought it, calling it "a vicious union-busting amendment."

In Controversy For Weeks

The last-minute flurry over this item was one of a series which had kept the bill in controversy for weeks. An argument on the question whether the Fair Employment Practices Committee should be liquidated died yesterday with an agreement to give it $250,000. Senator Chavez (D., N.M.) described the final language as not requiring the agency to liquidate.

No senator today spoke in favor of the House amendment on agricultural labor. Senator Hayden (D., Ariz.) said it was aimed specifically at some 500,000 workers connected with food-sorting sheds. He and Chairman McKellar (D., Tenn.) of the Appropriations Committee declared the Senate must accept it because otherwise the thousands of employés in the far-flung war agencies would not be paid after next week.

Senate "Over The Barrel"

Hayden explained that the time situation, including the need of flying the catch-all bill to President Truman for signature, precluded any further maneuvering with the House.

The House, said Hayden, voted, 203 to 103, to keep the amendment "and is not likely to change its mind."

Morse, former chairman of the War Labor Board, declared he didn't like the idea of the House "having the Senate over the barrel." He declared it was a serious matter of principle.

The amendment prevents the use of any funds by the WLL in labor disputes affecting agricultural workers.

"You may be sure," said Morse, "that you will be dealing with corporations which will see to it that they have a handful of agricultural labor in their employ."

"No Recourse But To Strike"

He said removal of WLB protection from the group of food workers in vegetable sheds and the like would "leave them no other recourse but to strike" when they felt they were being treated unfairly.

Morse declared it was the duty of all workers to stay on the job during wartime, but said some certainly would not feel so if they could not turn to the WLB with their complaints.

"This is a strike-breeding instrument," he shouted.

Senator Ball (R., Minn.) suggested that perhaps later legislation could overturn the amendment, and Senator Hayden said he thought the people would soon find it would not work.

Morse lost on a motion for a roll call, as he had on his proposal to send the bill back to the House, and the Senate, by voice vote, completed congressional action on the measure.

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HIGHER FUND VOTED FOR OWI

House Approves Figure of $35,000,000.

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—The Office of War Information won a financial fight in the House today as a move to hold its current year funds to $18,000,000 was beaten down decisively.

A standing vote of 140 to 58, with Republicans furnishing most of the opposition, upheld a Senate-House compromise giving the OWI $35,000,000. The compromise still requires Senate approval, but that body earlier had voted the OWI $39,670,215.

The OWI's appropriation was one of thirty-three items in disagreement between the Senate and the House in a $769,364,850 war agencies supply bill that had been deadlocked more than a month over funds for the Fair Employment Practices Committee. The FEPC fight was settled yesterday with both branches voting it $250,000, less than half its budget setimate.

Still in controversy in the House before the compromise goes to the Senate for final approval is a House-voted and Senate-rejected provision excluding agricultural workers from jurisdiction of the War Labor Board.

Taber Voices Objection.

Representative Taber of New York, ranking Republican member of the Appropriations Committee, led the fight to curtail the OWI'S funds. "The operations of the Office of War Information," he told the House, "and the ridiculous waste and the enormous amount of funds that have been fooled away compels me to object to and oppose the conference report."

Many of the OWI's 10,375 employees, he said, have nothing to do and a great many have been on the payroll at large salaries without any job or responsibility.

The OWI fund is one of thirty-two items still in dispute in the war agencies supply bill. The others are more likely to be adjusted without trouble and the way cleared for the House to adjourn next week for a two-months' vacation.

Differences over the Fair Employment Practices Committee, which had deadlocked the bill since early last month, were adjusted yesterday when that agency received $250,000 for continued operation during the fiscal year that started July 1.

Despite the Republican opposition, the compromise, including the OWI's $35,000,000, appeared to have sufficient support to insure its approval by the House before the end of the day.

'Communists' In Hollywood Face Inquiry

House Committee Will Send an Investigator, but Will Shun 'Witch Hunt'

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP).—A Congressional committee assigned an agent today to find out whether there is any basis for reports of subversive activities in the Hollywood film colony.

The action was taken by the House committee on un-American activities at its first session under its newly elected chairman, Representative John S. Wood, Democrat, of Georgia.

The committee agreed, Representative Wood reported, to send an investigator immediately to the Pacific Coast to check on complaints received from there of "communistic" elements, particularly in Hollywood.

Representative Wood emphasized, however, that none of the committee members is going and that no action would be taken by the group "until we are convinced that there is basis for these reports."

"This committee is not going to do any witch hunting," Representative Wood told a reporter. "And, furthermore, we are not going to waste time on small birds. We are going to save ourselves for the big game, if there is any around."

Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi commented that "it looks like we'll get into this thing fully now," and said he was pleased by the committee's action. Representative Rankin, who served as acting chairman in the two weeks since the resignation of Representative Edward J. Hart, Democrat, of New Jersey, has declared that "a gigantic plot to overthrow the government" is under way in Hollywood.

Later, a group of Californians headed by Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas, former actress, met with Representative Wood and urged "caution" in the inquiry.

Mrs. Douglas declined to discuss what occurred at the meeting, but it was learned she and some of the others told Representative Wood they feared the investigation was "merely a political fight."

"When a similar investigation was made out there a few years ago, it was just used to smear the Democrats and help the Republicans," Representative Frank R. Havenner, Democrat, of California, said.

Representative Wood said that unless surprise developments occur, the committee will take no further action until after the House's summer recess.

PAN-AMERICAN ROUTE COSTLY

Army Spent $42,715,591 On Unfinished Highway.

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—The War Department, which originally estimated that the Pan-American Highway could be constructed for $14,714,000, spent $42,715,591 on it and dropped the job unfinished.

Lieut.-Gen. Eugene Reybold, chief of Army Engineers, gave these figures to the Senate War Investigating Committee today as it began an inquiry into the history of the project.

He said the original estimate was based on "incomplete information" but that an important factor in the high cost was lack of shipping which resulted in delays due to shortages of material. As a result, workers remained idle for long periods.

Senator Ferguson (R.-Mich.) developed from Brig.-Gen. Kenneth Hertford of the Army General Staff that Gen. Eisenhower, as assistant chief of staff in 1942, opposed wartime construction of the road.

Eisenhower Disapproved.

He read into the record a memorandum in which Eisenhower expressed the opinion that "no justification exists" for diversion of critical materials to the project.

It was approved, however, by the general staff and by Secretary of War Stimson. The Army Service Forces urged the highway to assure movement of supplies to the Panama Canal area. The project involved 905 miles of construction between the southern Mexican border and Panama City.

Reybold acknowledged that Eisenhower had been right.

"It is certain," Reybold said, "that if the War Department had known in 1942 the facts it knows today the Pan-American Highway would never have been built."

Work on the highway was halted October 31, 1943.

New Price Ceiling Plan Is Studied

Inflation Danger Vital Point in Cutting Controls

Washington, July 13 — (AP) — An OPA blueprint for the first step toward lifting price controls is being studied today by Stabilization Director William H. Davis.

In preparation several months, the plan sets up standards which would permit immediate elimination of ceilings on a number of commodities. Others would be freed as certain conditions were met.

Officials familiar with the proposal, which requires Davis's approval before it can be put into effect, said it provides for removal or suspension of price controls on these grounds:

Where a commodity is in sufficient supply to eliminate danger of inflationary prices. In general this would cover items selling substantially under the ceiling.

If an article is of small importance to the civilian economy, or the maintenance of ceilings is an administrative job out of proportion to the effect a higher price would have on the cost of living.

While the plan sets forth no specific items which might qualify, an OPA official predicted that a "very large number" probably would fit the pattern.

Aluminum Perhaps First Metal Freed

Under the first standard aluminum was mentioned as one of the first raw materials that might be removed from controls, with products made from that metal following as supply caught up with demand.

Under the second, immediate release from ceilings might be ordered for jewelry, for example, or for such beverages as rum, brandy and cordials.

A spokesman for Davis's office said there was no indication yet whether Davis will approve the formula as it stands or make changes.

Adoption of OPA's selective price control system would reverse the course followed when the first steps to harness inflation were taken before the war.

In those defense program days selective controls were invoked for a number of vital raw materials, particularly metals. It was not until the spring of 1942 that OPA's general maximum price regulation put blanket controls into effect.

Officials emphasized that the proposed plan does not deal with removal of controls on major consumer and industrial commodities expected to remain in short supply for some time. Clothing, for example, and consumer products being made again for the first time since Pearl Harbor, are slated to stay under ceilings for many months, they said.

SUGAR-SUPPLY DROP FEARED

Some Stores In East Unable To Honor Ration Coupons

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Civilian supplies of sugar for the last three months of this year may drop 25 per cent under the low allotment for the current July-September quarter.

This prospect was disclosed by food officials today as reports came to the Agriculture Department and the Office of Price Administration that retail stores in some parts of the country have run out of sugar and are unable to honor ration coupons.

The supply situation was said to be very tight in many sections east of the Mississippi River and in Texas and Oklahoma. It was described as somewhat better west of the Mississippi, except in Texas and Oklahoma and along the West Coast.

Difference Explained

This difference is accounted for largely by the fact that the East and West coasts depend in large measure on imported cane sugar, while the region west of the Mississippi depends principally on beet sugar produced in that area.

The nation's sugar problem may be stated in these words: Food officials estimate that civilians, with present incomes, would buy around 8,000,000 tons of sugar this year at current prices.

The supply available—from domestic production and imports—is expected to be about 5,100,000 tons. Thus there is an over-all shortage of nearly 3,000,000 tons.

The civilian supply includes allotments for bakers, hotels, restaurants, soft-drink makers, candy manufacturers and other industrial users.

Extra Supplies Doubted

Officials estimate that the world supply is around 8,000,000 tons short of the world demand, so that the United States is not alone on short rations.

About 2,800,000 tons of this year's civilian supply were bought during the first six months. An additional 1,380,000 tons were allotted for the current quarter, leaving less than 1,000,000 tons for the final quarter unless additional supplies are obtained.

Prospects for new supplies—which could come only from Pacific areas now dominated by the Japanese or from the Philippines — were described as unfavorable.

Officials explained that it should be possible to get by on a smaller last-quarter allotment because the canning season will be out of the way by then.

Last Year's Sales Cited

However, in the final quarter of 1944, civilians obtained 1,833,000 tons.

The distribution problem is complicated by a number of factors, including transportation difficulties and very short reserve stocks.

This shortage in reserves and the liberality of some local ration boards earlier in the year in issuing canning sugar also make it impossible, officials said, for many civilians to obtain sugar for canning at the present time.

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OPA DENIES GAS RATION TO BE CUT

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP) The OPA tonight spiked reports of a possible cut soon in newly-increased gasoline rations.

In a statement, Rationing Chief Max McCullough said:

"OPA is not planning to reduce gasoline rations as long as present allocations are continued."

Civilian allocations have been fixed through September by the Petroleum Administration for War. A reduction during the course of a three-month period would be unprecedented.

Reports of a cut have been based on OPA's statements that consumption is exceeding the daily allocation rate.

Calling attention to this yesterday, James S. Thomas, director of the OPA district office in Miami, Fla., said that if overuse "isn't stopped at once by motorists we undoubtedly face a reduction in rations."

While denying plans for a cut, McCullough said OPA is "greatly concerned about consumption in excess of civilian allocation and is making every effort to reduce overuse."

As part of this campaign, the agency is making a spot check of local ration boards to determine whether supplementary "B" allotments are being handed out too liberally.

Recently the basic "A" ration was boosted 50 per cent and the "B" ceiling was increased to 650 miles of driving a month everywhere in the country. Previously it ranged from 325 to 475 miles in different areas.

Col. Boyce New Head Of WACS

Washington, July 13—(AP)—Col. Oveta Culp Hobby returned today to her civilian role of career woman, wife and mother as the Women's Army Corps carried on under a new director.

The 40-year-old retiring WAC organizer, her hair swept smoothly into a pompadour above her summer uniform, stood by yesterday while Undersecy. of War Patterson announced her resignation.

Then she watched her own eagles

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being pinned on the shoulders of her deputy, Col. Westray Battle Boyce, Rocky Mount, N. C. The new director said she accepted her responsibilities with "great humility."

Col. Hobby told reporters she is retiring after nearly four years to return "to my family and my business." She is the wife of William P. Hobby, publisher of The Houston (Texas) Post and World War I Texas governor. They have two children, William, Jr., 13, and Jessica, 9.

Long before she came to Washington, Col. Hobby worked on her husband's paper. For some years she has been executive editor and vice-president.

She also has been a director of the paper's radio station, a bank and the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Praising Col. Hobby "for notable service rendered to the Army and to the nation," Patterson added in announcing her resignation:

"She has had to fight many obstacles in promoting a program unique in the history of the Army. And she did it with great distinction."

There are nearly 100,000 WACS.

LAST WAC TO LEAVE FT. OGLETHORPE SUNDAY

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP) The Third WAC Training center at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., will be closed this week and all activities transferred to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

The War department announced today that the last WAC will leave the post Sunday. Special divisions, such as officer candidate schools, were transferred to the First WAC Training center at Ft. Des Moines earlier this year.

The Ft. Oglethorpe center went into operation in December, 1942.

Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution centers at Camp Butner, N. C., will be transferred to Ft. Oglethorpe. The post also will become an ASF School center.

Government Agencies Asked To Curb Travel

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation today asked Government agencies to cut down travel by officials and employés.

Director J. Monroe Johnson wrote each he was "firmly convinced that Government agencies can and must" make greater reductions in travel.

He suggested that Government officials discontinue group meetings both in Washington and elsewhere during "this critical transportation period."

ODT May Turn Over 1,000 More Sleeping Cars To Army

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Another 1,000 sleeper cars may be taken out of civilian service within the next three months.

This figure was mentioned most frequently today as the Office of Defense Transportation began considering its next step toward providing more sleepers for troops moving across the country.

It is based on information provided to ODT by army officials on the projected redeployment of troops from Europe to the Pacific.

None On 450-Mile Routes

Actual mechanics of obtaining the cars have not been decided upon. However, beginning at noon Sunday, railroads and the Pullman company will not operate sleeping cars on routes 450 miles or less apart.

This will remove 895 cars from civilian service.

In Chicago the Pullman Company said the removals would affect 423 intercity lines and "would place approximately 66 per cent of the sleeping cars in the country at the disposal of the armed forces."

The withdrawal of another 1,000 would leave only about 1,500 in civilian service and a large part of the space on these cars would be taken by the military services before space is available to civilians.

In another move to help out the transportation situation, the War Production Board today granted AA-2 priority ratings for materials and parts to be used in the construction of 2,264 railway passenger cars and troop cars.

New Cars Scheduled

Of the total, 664 of the cars would be regular passenger carriers, the remaining 1,600 troop cars.

All of the troop cars are scheduled for completion by the end of December.

In addition to the passenger cars and troop sleepers, 400 kitchen cars will be built for troop trains.

WPB previously had authorized some construction of new passenger cars, but had not granted priority assistance for them. Railroad officials expressed the belief that this assistance would aid substantially in getting cars built.

CIO Denounces New Labor Bill

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The CIO executive board adopted a resolution today condemning the Ball-Burton-Hatch industrial relations bill as "undemocratic class legislation designed to destroy a free labor movement."

It called upon all CIO units and all "fair-minded citizens" to make known their opposition "to this reactionary attempt to launch post-war assault upon labor."

Guaranteed Wage Sought

The CIO board after an all-day meeting also:

1. Declared business is in an "excellent position" to agree to a guaranteed annual wage for labor.

2. Asked the War Labor Board to observe a "firm policy in opposition to any wage cuts."

3. Called upon Economic Stabilization Director Davis, War Mobilization Director Vinson and War Shipping Administrator Land to "stay bonus reductions" for maritime workers until the WLB has an opportunity to "readjust the substandard wages of seamen."

4. Continued the constitution adopted at the 1944 CIO convention in force until changed at the next convention, in view of the ODT ban on such a convention this year. Present officers also are continued.

5. Moved to have the CIO and World Federation of Trade Unions represented on the social and economic council of the proposed United Nations organization.

Bill Would Alter Law

The industrial relations bill was offered by Senators Burton (R., Ohio), Ball (R., Minn.) and Hatch (D., N.M.), who said it was designed to end "legalized civil warfare."

Among the other things, the bill would revamp the Wagner Labor Relations Act, provide for compulsory arbitration of many disputes and redesign Federal labor agencies.

Schwellenbach Calls on Labor To 'Respect No Strike Pledge'

WASHINGTON, July 13—(AP) Lewis B. Schwellenbach tonight called on labor to "respect the no strike pledge" and asked management not to "seize upon the chance" to cut wages and destroy unions in the change-over to a peace economy.

In his maiden speech as Secretary of Labor he said government had a responsibility to eliminate "fear" among workers that they will be without jobs after the war. That must be done, he said, to maintain the war plant working force needed to defeat Japan.

The address was prepared for an NBC broadcast.

Schwellenbach urged a postwar "economy of plenty" with emphasis on "a strong consuming power."

Declaring the government has adequate machinery to settle labor disputes peacefully, he said this to labor:

"To advance any demand to the point of stopping production instead of using machinery available for peaceful settlement is not in the national interest and will not be supported by public opinion. As a representative of all the people, but particularly interested in promoting the real welfare of those who work, I urge labor to respect the no-strike pledge."

To management, he said:

"I shall expect management to refrain from doing those things, thoughtlessly or purposefully, which provoke men and tempt them to act first and reason later."

He said the interest of the whole nation must be placed above the interest of any individual or group.

Emphasizing that both management and labor must accept equal responsibility in lessening industrial strife, the secretary asserted:

"In the past we have thought of producing goods and then of some means of forcing these goods into consumption. The time has come to become more concerned about the development of a strong consuming power. Only through this may we provide a natural outlet for all the goods we can produce.

"That being true, now is not the time for short-sighted management to seize upon the chance to reduce wages and crush the wage earners organizations. "Labor must accept equal responsibility."

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Widen Roosevelt Loan Inquiry

House Committeemen to Investigate Other Reported Borrowings by General.

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—The inquiry into Brig.-Gen. Elliott Roosevelt's financial affairs has been expanded to embrace his reported borrowings other than the $200,000 loan by John H[illegible]ford.

Representative Doughton (D.-N. C.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said in a statement that "further angles" are being "explored in several parts of the country." He indicated that when the Internal Revenue Bureau makes a full report to his committee he will submit the material to the House, probably in a speech on the floor.

The bureau's inquiry opened after Doughton asked for information on reports that Hartford, president of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, lent the second son of the late President $200,000 in connection with a Texas radio network venture, that the debt was settled for $4,000 and that Hartford listed the remaining $196,000 as a bad debt deduction in his 1942 income tax return.

Full Report Due After Recess.

At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, the bureau submitted a partial report, details of which were not released for publication. But committeemen said questions were asked in the meeting behind closed doors about reports of other investments obtained by young Roosevelt, and that the bureau said such reports would be studied.

The inquiry probably will lead to several States, including Texas, committeemen said. Indications were that several weeks will be required, and that a full report will not be submitted to Congress until the House returns from its recess next fall.

Doughton and Representative Knutson (R.-Minn.), senior Ways and Means Committee Republican, said they were interested only in seeing that Government revenues are protected, in connection with deductions claimed on bad debts.

Tax Evasions Termed Shocking

Washington, July 13—(AP)—The further the Treasury Department's drive against alleged tax evaders goes, says Secy. Morgenthau, "the more shocking it becomes."

Latest of the cases cited by the secretary as under investigation by Treasury agents include those of a manufacturer making jewelry boxes for Purple Heart Medals and a firm of war contractors in Wisconsin.

Morgenthau told a news conference yesterday the unnamed jewelry manufacturer has concealed sales amounting to at least $80,000 in filing income tax returns and termed this a "particularly distressing case of attempted tax evasion." He said indications are that criminal prosecution will be recommended.

The Wisconsin case, he said, is expected to be presented to a grand jury within the next three or four weeks. He described the case as involving several million dollars in unreported income and said it included understated and suppressed reports of sales, padded reports of purchases and payrolls and diversions to private accounts of members of the firm.

The secretary also said a number of jewelry firms in New England have made voluntary disclosures of unpaid taxes as a result of the tax drive.

He said he still was unable to name the New York restaurant chain whose case he had said was ready for a grand jury. In commenting on a California raisin investigation, also previously announced, he said a large raisin grape dealer has made disclosures showing "more than $150,000 worth

of checks drawn to cash in an apparent effort to enable the recipients to evade price and income tax regulations."

EX-JUDGE DENIES SPLIT FEE CHARGE

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Former Judge Albert W. Johnson denied today having known "anything about" a proposed fee split on a receivership case in 1938.

He said he did not discuss it with Attorney John Memolo of Scranton, Pa., associate receiver's counsel in the Williamsport, Pa., Wire Rope Company case.

Johnson, 72-year-old veteran of thirty years on State and Federal benches, voluntarily took the stand before a House judiciary subcommittee investigating his conduct as judge of the Pennsylvania Middle District Federal Court.

He said that before a foreclosure sale of the Williamsport property to Bethlehem Steel Company was carried out, he had "no knowledge of any arrangements (by Memolo) with Bethlehem for fees."

Johnson denied discussing with Memolo at any time splitting of fees from Bethlehem Steel between the two of them.

Memolo previously had testified that he had not "as far as I know" paid any money directly or indirectly to Johnson."

JAMES ROOSEVELT IN NAVY HOSPITAL

San Diego, Cal., July 13 (A. P.).—Marine Col. James Roosevelt, son of the late President, is a patient in the Naval Hospital for a "rest and routine physical checkup" after seven months in the Philippines, the Eleventh Naval district disclosed today.

He was described as "tanned, but showing signs of the intensive work" overseas, interrupted briefly by a flight home to attend his father's funeral.

Length of his hospital stay depends on outcome of present medical examinations, the Navy reported. Roosevelt has been operating with an amphibious

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group at advanced bases.

"When our men start using the huge stocks of supplies and fighting tools we are building up, I don't see how Japan will be able to stand up very long," he said today. "The pressure now being exerted on the enemy is just a sample."

Roosevelt paid tribute to the "wonderful attitude and co-operation of the Filipino people" and deplored "pathetic" scenes of Manila wreckage. He has had three extended tours of duty in the Pacific since going on active duty in November, 1940, and holds the Navy Cross for helping lead the Makin Island raid in 1942 and the Silver Star Medal for participating in Gilbert Islands landings.

SAYS NAVY RACIAL POLICY IS SOUND

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Lester B. Grainger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, said today the Navy "is so much further ahead of the Army" in policies affecting Negro personnel that "it is not even funny."

"The Navy," Grainger told a news conference, "is doing things which the Army still insists is bad for morale. The Army is still trying to build two armies, one black and one white."

The Negro leader has just returned from a tour of West Coast and Northern naval establishments as a special assistant to Secretary Forrestal. He visited twelve establishments and the Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Naval districts, which included among their personnel about 3,000 Negroes.

"First," Grainger said, "I consider the Navy's policy of integrating (Negroes) in all phases of the services to be admirably sound as officially set forth.

"Second, I found that policy to be honestly and intelligently administered in the headquarters of all the naval districts I visited."

MINESWEEPER IS LOST

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—The motor minesweeper YMS-39 has been lost in the Borneo areas as a result of enemy action, the Navy announced today. Casualties among her war-time complement of thirty-five officers and men totaled five, including three killed, one wounded and one missing. All casualties were enlisted men.

The vessel was under the command of Lieut. (J. G.) Alfred C. Vaughn, of Kenbridge, Va. The loss raised to 322 the total of naval vessels lost from all causes since the start of the war. The vessel, built at the plant of Robert Jacob, Inc., City Island, N. Y., was commissioned on March 11, 1942.

Destroyer's Loss Laid To Exhaustion

Washington, July 13 (AP)—Lieut. Raymond L. Bly, senior surviving officer of the destroyer Longshaw, which was sunk off Okinawa, said today the loss was due to the utter exhaustion of the ship's personnel.

He said the entire ship's company had been under heavy strain for weeks when the vessel ran aground and was sunk by enemy shore batteries.

Loss of the Longshaw was previously announced.

Lieutenant Bly said it was one of the first ships to arrive off Okinawa and remained there until it was lost. For the first 30 days, he said, the crew was at general quarters for 90 per cent of the time. There was not a day when anybody got more than four hours' sleep, he said.

House Newsprint Probe O.K.'d By Rules Group

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The House Rules Committee approved today plans for foreign investigations by the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the House Interstate Newsprint subcommittee.

The committee's action is subject to House approval expected next week.

The foreign affairs committee hopes to make a first-hand study of the internal operations of foreign governments, starting with Russia and the Balkans. A sub-committee expects to leave for Russia next month if the House approves.

The interstate committee's investigation will be aimed at easing the newsprint situation by working out arrangements for more wide-spread use of Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish newsprint in Europe and South America, with a resultant decrease in demands upon the supply in this country and Canada.

SEEKS HEROINE SHRINE

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—A shrine to the "Unknown Heroine of World War II" was proposed today. Representative Wasielewski (D.-Wis.) introduced legislation authorizing such a memorial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Wasielewski, in a speech prepared for House delivery, said:

"The millions of mothers, wives, sweethearts and sisters of the men in the services are carrying on tasks that aid considerably in keeping up the job on the home front and in maintaining morale on the fighting front. It is proper and fitting that a grateful nation pay homage to these unknown heroines."

Senator Wants Refugees Sent Back

Washington, July 13 (A. P.).—Senator Maybank (D.-S. C.) urged today that European refugees, along with confined aliens and prisoners of war, be sent home promptly lest they compete for jobs with returning soldiers. Maybank told the Senate he understood there were some 150,000 refugees here who had earned about $800,000,000 not subject to taxation. He added:

"I hope that these aliens, refugees and prisoners of war will not have any possible chance to keep any American hero out of a job."

Output Of 9,000 Taxis Is Approved By WPB

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The War Production Board today authorized manufacture of 9,000 special-purpose taxicabs during the next nine months.

Of the total 4,000 will be produced this year by the Checker Cab Company and the De Soto division of Chrysler Corporation. Each company will build 2,000 cabs.

Production quotas for 5,000 cabs for the first three months of 1946 have been assigned as follows:

Checker Cab Company, 2,200; De Soto division, 2,000; Packard Corporation, 500; 300 unassigned.

NOMINATION APPROVED

Washington, July 13 — (AP) — The nomination of former Gov. William Henry Mills of Vermont as a member of the Federal Communications Commission was approved yesterday by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Bradley Confirmed As Veterans' Director

Washington, July 13 (AP)—The Senate unanimously confirmed today the nomination of Gen. Omar N. Bradley to be administrator of veterans' affairs. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Frank Hines, resigned.

It also confirmed Raymond M. Foley, of Michigan, as Federal Housing Administrator, succeeding Abner H. Ferguson, resigned, and Jesse M. Donaldson, of Illinois, as Assistant Postmaster General.

VETERANS WARNED ON BUYING FARMS

Ithaca, N. Y., July 13 (A. P.).—Warning against the purchase of jalopy farms, an agricultural authority said today that the best way for a person with limited capital to get a start in farming is to take a job as a hired man on a successful farm.

Dr. Van B. Hart, extension professor of farm management at Cornell University, said in an interview that "if the returning soldier is allowed to sink his savings in an abandoned farm it may mean one more embittered veteran and one more family on relief."

Hart said the "maximum of $300 mustering-out pay, plus a few hundred dollars of savings," would be "pitifully small" compared with what it takes to buy and equip a good farm. He added that there has been "much misunderstanding" about the farm loan provisions of the G. I. bill.

"This bill does not give the veteran a nickel with which to buy a farm. It simply says that if a veteran can get some one to loan him the money to buy a farm the Federal Government may write sort of an insurance policy on part of the loan. Little chance appears, therefore, that the average veteran will get a G. I. loan that will set him up in business on a good farm."

B-17 Sets Record For Altitude

Seattle, July 13—(AP)—A B-17 Flying Fortress called "The Shadow" had climbed to 43,499 feet, an altitude its makers said they believed was a new world record for four-engined craft.

The Shadow, Boeing Aircraft Co. announced last night, made the record ascent Wednesday in a test flight over Seattle.

The plane was piloted by James Fraser and carried four other engineers on a flight that lasted more than four hours.

Boeing said that based on records of the National Aeronautics Association, The Shadow set a new national altitude record for all types of airplanes, eclipsing the 43,166-foot mark established in June 1930 at Anacostia, D. C.

The NAA lists as an international record the 56,046-foot altitude reached over Italy in October, 1938 in an Italian plane, but this was not a four-engined aircraft.

Legion Post Hits Plans for Care of Japs

McConnellsburg, Pa., July 13—(AP)—The American Legion has protested use of Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford, Pa., to house Japanese diplomats captured in Berlin.

Such treatment, James L. Gatins, commander of James McKebbin Post, said yesterday, is the reverse of the treatment given American prisoners of war.

The State Department announced several weeks ago that 132 Japanese diplomatic and consular officers and dependents seized by Allied troops would be quartered at the hotel.

One group of Japanese officials has already been reported to have arrived at New York, but port of embarkation officials have cloaked their activities in secrecy.

Gatins said the Japanese maltreated American and English officials, even conducting mass massacres.

"It was the feeling of the post," he declared, "that Nip diplomats be accorded the same treatment instead of being handled with kid gloves and fed to the queen's taste."

"It was Jap diplomats," he asserted, "who sat in discussion with the late President Roosevelt while our country was being stabbed in the back at Pearl Harbor."

It was not learned what action the post planned to take.

TWO NAZI PRISONERS ORDERED EXECUTED

ATLANTA, July 13—(AP) Two German prisoners of war, convicted by courtmartial of slaying a comrade they looked upon as a traitor, will be executed, Fourth Service Command headquarters reported today.

The two, Sgt. Eric Gauss, 30, and Pvt. Rudolf Straub, 30, one-time members of Field Marshal Rommel's Afrika Corps, were convicted of garroting Lance Corporal Horst Guenther, 23, at a prisoner of war camp near Aiken, S. C., April 5, 1944.

Guenther's body was found suspended from a light pole outside a tent, a rope around his neck. It was first believed he committed suicide.

An Army investigator said Guenther had made himself unpopular with other prisoners by being too friendly with American guards. Guenther also was accused of not delivering mail promptly to his comrades.

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LONDON, JULY 13 (AP) — AN APPEAL FOR THE ARMED FORCES OF THE POLISH UNDERGROUND ARMY IN WARSAW TONIGHT, THE MOSCOW REPUDIATED GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TO RETURN TO POLAND WAS BROADCAST FROM

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RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON.

"ONE CAN FIGHT FOR POLAND EVERYWHERE, BUT ONE CAN RESTORE POLAND ONLY BY BEING IN POLAND," SAID THE MESSAGE TO THE ARMY WHOSE LEADERS CLING TO THE LONDON REGIME AND REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE WARSAW GOVERNMENT WHICH NOW IS RECOGNIZED BY THE ALLIES.

THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID HOW THE APPEAL WAS MADE BY TWO FORMER COMMANDERS OF THE POLISH ARMY ABROAD, BRIG. GEN S. IZIDOR MODELSKI AND GUSTAV PASKIEWICZ.

LONDON, JULY 13 -(AP)- THE OSLO NEWSPAPER DAGBLADET SAID TONIGHT THAT 1,000 YUGOSLAV STUDENTS WERE SLAIN BY THE GERMANS IN NORWAY DURING THE OCCUPATION.

QUOTING FREED PRISONERS FROM THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP AT SALTDAL IN NORTHERN NORWAY, THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT THE STUDENTS WERE DEPORTED FROM THEIR HOMELAND AND MISHANDLED BY THE GESTAPO IN CAMPS AT BELSFJORD AND JERNVANN.

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SHANKES 2000 TC 702 PEW

BY HENRY B. JAMESON

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, JULY 13--(AP)--THE WHOLE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC WAS CONTROLLED FROM ONE ROOM ABOUT THE SIZE OF A HANDBALL COURT--A ROOM FILLED WITH WAR SECRETS THAT ADOLF HITLER WOULD HAVE GIVEN A CARLOAD OF IRON CROSSES TO SEE.

IT WAS IN THIS UNDERGROUND OPERATIONAL NERVE CENTER IN WHAT USED TO BE THE BASEMENT OF A BIG DOWNTOWN LIVERPOOL OFFICE BUILDING, THAT THE GREAT SEA WAR WAS PLOTTED AND DIRECTED BY NAVAL OFFICERS OF THE WESTERN APPROACHES COMMAND.

[redacted]

HUGE CHARTS SHOWED THE EXACT POSITION AND DISPOSITION OF ALL ALLIED NAVAL FORCES AT SEA AND THE [redacted] PROGRESS OF THE CONVOYS

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AND THE BATTLES THEY FOUGHT.

EVERY SHIP, ESCORT VESSEL AND MERCHANTMAN ALIKE, WAS TRACKED METHODICALLY ACROSS THE CHART IN MINIATURE AND COULD BE PIN POINTED IN 30 SECONDS.

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(THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT 75,000 CROSSINGS OF THE ATLANTIC WERE MADE BY MERCHANT SHIPS DURING THE WAR WITH AS MANY AS 700 CARGO VESSELS AND 100 WARSHIPS [illegible] ONE WAY OR THE OTHER SIMULTANEOUSLY).

THIS GREAT NAVAL CHART ROOM, WHICH WAS CALLED [redacted] "THE CITADEL" BECAUSE IT WAS PROTECTED BY A 12-FOOT THICK CONCRETE WALLS AND CEILING WAS OPENED TO OUTSIDERS FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY WHEN COMMODORE I. A. P. MACINTYRE, COMMANDER OF THE WESTERN APPROACHES COMMAND, INVITED A PARTY OF NEWSPAPERMEN TO SEE HOW IT WORKED.

MACINTYRE, WHO SAID HIS COMMAND WAS FOLDING UP SOON "BECAUSE OF LACK OF [redacted] BUSINESS," SAID THAT AN AVERAGE OF 1,000 CODED MESSAGES EFFECTING MORE THAN 100,000 PEOPLE AT SEA WERE [redacted] HANDLED IN THE ROOM DAILY. [redacted] MOST OF THE FAST DECODING AND PAPER WORK WAS DONE BY WRENS, THE BRITISH EQUIVALENT [redacted] OF THE U. S. NAVY'S WAVES.

THERE WAS A DIRECT CABLE FROM THE ROOM TO NEW YORK, WHERE VITAL

INFORMATION RELATING TO CONVOY STRATEGY ALSO WAS COLLECTED AND [redacted] STUDIED FOR

SHIPS STARTING TOWARD [redacted] BRITAIN. [redacted]

[redacted]

EVERY ENEMY SUBMARINE AND AIRCRAFT REPORT WAS QUICKLY ANALYSED

AND CONVOY MOVEMENTS AND TIMETABLES WERE PLANNED ACCORDINGLY. MACINTYRE'S

ASSISTANTS DIAGRAMMED NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS SHOWING HOW U-BOAT PACKS WERE

AVOIDED AND HOW HELP WAS RUSHED TO CONVOYS IN DISTRESS.

IN ONE OF THE LAST BIG ENGAGEMENTS REINFORCEMENTS NEARSPED

FROM GIBRALTAR IN TIME TO SAVE A CONVOY OF 35 SHIPS BEING ATTACKED BY 12 U-BOATS

JUL 14 1945

THE FINAL SCORE SHOWED THREE SUBMARINES, SUNK, THREE PROBABLY SUNK AND TWO GERMAN PLANES DESTROYED FOR A LOSS OF TWO MERCHANT SHIPS.

IT WAS REVEALED THAT ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS DURING THE DAYS WHEN NAZI "WOLFPACKS" WERE PROWLING THE MID-ATLANTIC, CONVOYS WERE ABLE TO LOSE THE U-BOATS AT NIGHT UNDER COVER OF MOCK BATTLES STAGED BETWEEN ESCORT VESSELS. THESE ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE U-BOATS AWAY FROM THE [redacted] FREIGHTERS.

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JUL 14 1945

A13

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, JULY 13-(AP)-THE DISARMAMENT DIVISION OF THE NINTH AIR FORCE, CHARGED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE, SAID TODAY THAT EQUIPMENT FOR THE NAZI AIR FORCE HAD BEEN MANUFACTURED IN HOSPITALS, POLITICAL PRISONS AND EVEN PRIVATE HOMES DURING THE WAR.

THE DIVISION SAID IT HAD FOUND GERMAN SCIENTISTS FOR THE MOST PART WILLING TO HELP WITH DISARAMENT WORK.

IT ADDED THAT IT HAD FOUND ONE SCIENTIST WORKING ON "AN INFRA-RED TELESCOPE WHICH CAN PICK OUT DETAILS OF LEAVES ON TREES 300 FEET AWAY IN TOTAL DARKNESS."

M328AEW

A60

WITH SHAEF (230)

PARIS, JULY 13-(AP)-IN AN ORDER OF THE DAY MARKING THE DISSOLUTION OF SHAEF, GEN.EISENHOWER TONIGHT EXPRESSED HIS "FERVENT HOPE AND PRAYER" THAT THE UNPRECEDENTED ALLIED UNITY DURING THE WAR WOULD POINT THE WAY TO PERMANENT PEACE.

THE ORDER FOLLOWS:

"ON THIS OCCASION, THE TERMINATION OF THE COMBINED COMMAND, I WELCOME THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE ALLIED NATIONS IN EUROPE WHOSE FIGHTING FORCES AND NATIONALS HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO EFFECTIVELY TO VICTORY.

"UNITED IN A COMMON CAUSE, THE MEN AND WOMEN OF BELGIUM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY JOINED WITH THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO FORM A TRULY ALLIED TEAM WHICH IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MIGHT OF THE RED ARMY SMASHED AND OBLITERATED THE NAZI AGGRESSORS.

"I PAY TRIBUTE TO EVERY INDIVIDUAL WHO GAVE SO FREELY AND UNSELFISHLY TO THE LIMIT OF HIS OR HER ABILITY. THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE CAUSE FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT WILL BE INSCRIBED IN THE PAGES OF HISTORY AND CHERISHED IN THE HEARTS OF ALL FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE.

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SN728PEW

A201 (225)

PARIS--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD SHAEF X X X TRANSPORTATION.

SHAEF WAS BORN OF EXPERIMENTS IN LINKED ALLIED OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN AND MEDITERRANEAN THEATERS AND OFFICIALLY CAME INTO EXISTANCE FEB. 13, 1944. ITS ORIGINAL DESIGNATION WAS COSSAC--CHIEF OF STAFF SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND.

SHAEF'S FIRST HEADQUARTERS WERE A FEW SCATTERED BUILDINGS IN A RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF LONDON. IN MARCH MAIN HEADQUARTERS MOVED TO BUSHY PARK IN TEDDINGTON. A LONDON SUBURB. JUST BEFORE D-DAY SHAEF FORWARD, GEN.EISENHOWER'S OWN HEADQUARTERS, WAS MOVED TO A PLACE NEAR PORTSMOUTH, WHILE SHAEF MAIN REMAINED IN LONDON. ON OCT. 1, SHAEF FORWARD SHIFTED TO JULLOUVILLE NEAR GRANVILLE IN NORMANDY, AND AFTER THE LIBERATION OF PARIS BOTH SHAEF MAIN AND SHAEF FORWARD WERE MOVED TO THE CAPITAL, WITH EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS AT VERSAILLES. SHAEF MAIN REMAINED THERE, BUT EISENHOWER MOVED HIS FORWARD HEADQUARTERS FIRST TO REIMS AND THEN TO FRANKFURT. LATER SHAEF MAIN WAS TRANSFERRED TO FRANKFURT.

MEANWHILE AFHQ IN ITALY--GRANDDADDY OF THE ALLIED COMMANDS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR--APPARENTLY IS GOING TO OUTLIVE ITS PROGENY. PRESENT INDICATIONS ARE THAT AFHQ WILL SURVIVE IN SOME FORM OR OTHER FOR MANY MONTHS, PROBABLY AS LONG AS THERE ARE ANY SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH TROOPS IN ITALY. ACCORDING TO ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT NOLAND NORGAARD. HE REPORTED THAT THE ORGANIZATION WHICH GREW SO LARGE THAT IT TOOK MANY SHIPS TO TRANSPORT ITS THOUSANDS OF OFFICERS, ENLISTED PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT FROM ALGIERS TO CASETTA LAST YEAR, ALREADY WAS REDUCED TO A MERE SHADOW OF ITS OLD SPRAWLING SELF.

NORGAARD SAID THAT AFHQ PERSONNEL WAS SCHEDULED TO BE SLASHED 25 PER CENT BEFORE THE END OF AUGUST AND SO PER CENT BY THE END OF OCTOBER.

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A91

PARIS,SATURDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-PARIS BEGAN ITS FIRST BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATION SINCE 1939 EARLY THIS MORNING WITH HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS ASSEMBLED AROUND THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE TO HONOR FRENCH MEN AND WOMEN WHO DIED IN THE ARMED FORCES, THE RESISTANCE MOVEMENT AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

IN THE GLARE OF TORCHES, GROUP AFTER GROUP, REPRESENTING SUCCESSIVELY ALL SEGMENTS OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH, RESISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS, DEPORTEES AND POLITICAL PRISONERS, MARHED UNDER THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH AND STOOD AT ATTENTION BEFORE THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER OF 1918.

MASSED MILITARY BANDS PLAYED, CANNONS BOOMED SALUTES, THE CROWD SANG LA MARSEILLAISE AND BUGLES AND DRUMS ROLLED OUT "THE CALL OF THE DEAD," THE FRENCH ARMY'S EQUIVALENT OF TAPS.

WD924PEW

JUL 14 1945

A106

PARIS, JULY 13-(AP)-GEN.DE GAULLE TOLD THE FRENCH PEOPLE LAST NIGHT THAT THEIR 1875 CONSTITUTION, WHICH THEY WILL VOTE TO KEEP OR REPLACE NEXT OCT. 14, NEEDED AT LEAST REVISION "TO CORRESPOND TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS DIFFICULT ERA."

FRANCE'S FREQUENT GOVERNMENT CHANGES, DE GAULLE SAID IN A BROADCAST, HAVE "GIVEN OUR PUBLIC LIFE THE CHARACTER OF INTERRUPTION, DISTURBANCE AND INNOVATION WHICH WAS DISASTROUS."

DE GAULLE EXPRESSED OPPOSITION TO LEFTIST PROPOSALS FOR ABOLISHING THE SENATE AND LEAVING ONLY ONE LEGISLATIVE HOUSE WHICH, HE SAID, WOULD "ABSORB ALL POWER WITHOUT ANY LIMIT TO ITS PREROGATIVES."

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ADD PARIS (KVP-50) xxx 14e Terms

DEATH SENTENCES HAVE BEEN LEVIED IN ABSENTIA AGAINST VICHY'S CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT PIERRE LAVAL, ITS EDUCATION MINISTER ABEL BONNARD AND MARCEL DEAT, COLLABORATIONIST EDITOR, BUT THE SENTENCES PROBABLY NEVER WILL BE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT A RETRIAL IN PERSON.

THESE WERE MOSTLY SUPREME COURT TRIALS OF HIGH CRIMES. IT IS IN THE LOWER COURTS WHERE THE QUEER AND OFTEN TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION ON SEEMINGLY ORDINARY MEN AND WOMEN HAVE COME TO LIGHT.

SOMETIMES IT WAS PURE SADISM. THERE WAS THE BEAUTIFUL AND WELL BORN GIRL WHO AT 19 WAS ONE OF THE FRENCH GESTAPO'S MOST EXPERT TORTURERS. THERE WAS THE BOY WHO INFORMED ON WOMEN BECAUSE THE GERMANS THEN LET HIM WATCH THEM BEING STRIPPED AND MISTREATED IN EFFORTS TO MAKE THEM TALK.

SOMETIMES IT WAS ANTI-SEMITISM. A WOMAN WHO DENOUNCED A FRENCH JEWESS HAS BEEN EXECUTED. A MAN ADMITTED HE PRODUCED ANTI-JEWISH FILMS, BUT PLEADED IT WAS TO HIDE THAT HIS WIFE WAS JEWISH.

A16

USUALLY IT WAS MONEY OR PERSONAL ADVANTAGE. A 16-YEAR-OLD ACTED AS A GERMAN SPY FOR POCKET MONEY, CIGARETTES AND THE PRIVILEGE OF DRIVING GERMAN ARMY TRUCKS. A POLICEMAN TURNED IN SEVEN FRENCHMEN TO GERMAN EXECUTIONERS FOR $10 APIECE. THE MARQUIS DE VILLEFRANCHE TESTIFIED A FEW DAYS AGO HE HAD ENTERTAINED GERMANS AT HIS FAMOUS CHATEAU TO PREVENT THEIR REQUISITIONING IT.

OFTEN THE COURTS FEEL LOWLY DEFENDANTS ARE MORE TO BE PITIED THAN CENSURED. ACQUITTED WAS A HOBO CHARGED WITH JOINING A GERMAN REGIMENT--HE TESTIFIED THEY WOULDN'T HAVE HIM. AND A CHARWOMAN WHO HAD TOLD ON HER FELLOW WORKERS LISTENING TO THE BBC. SHE PROVED THEY HAD TEAMED UP TO GIVE HER THE HARDEST CLEANING JOBS.

THE CLIMAX OF THE PURGE HEARINGS IS SCHEDULED FOR JULY 23, WHEN THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL THE PRISONERS, MARSHAL PHILIPPE PETAIN, IS DUE TO BE TRIED.

M344AEW

JUL 14 1945

A108WX -95-

BOX WITH TRUMAN

ABOARD CRUISER AUGUSTA WITH TRUMAN, JULY 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN, EN ROUTE TO POTSDAM FOR AN HISTORIC "BIG THREE" CONFERENCE, ENTERED BRITISH TERRITORIAL WATERS EARLY TONIGHT.

THE BIG WARSHIP, FROM WHICH HE WILL DISEMBARK AT ANTWERP, TO FLY TO THE GERMAN CITY, PASSED THE SCILLY ISLANDS IN MID-EVENING.

THE AUGUSTA AND THE CRUISER PHILADELPHIA, SERVING AS AN ESCORT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S VESSEL, WILL BE MET BY AN ESCORT OF SEVEN BRITISH WARSHIPS TOMORROW MORNING.

EG1018PEW NM

PARIS, JULY 13-(AP)-THE FEDERATION OF FARMERS ARMED TODAY THAT ITS MEMBERS WILL CEASE DELIVERING FOOD FOR 48 HOURS BEGINNING JULY 20 UNLESS ITS DEMANDS FOR REVISION OF FIXED PRICES ARE MET.

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THE STATEMENT WAS MADE IN A BROADCAST BY ABLE GAUTHIER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE POWERFUL FARM ORGANIZATION, WHO SAID THE FEDERATION HAD BEEN ATTEMPTING SINCE EARLY THIS YEAR TO OBTAIN GOVERNMENT HEARINGS ON PRICES.

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GAUTHIER SAID THAT, IN THE INTERESTS OF CHILD HEALTH, MILK DELIVERIES WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED.

JSS 505P WORINS 02130 APR

A75

JUL 14 1945

(200)
BY DON WHITEHEAD
FRANKFURT, JULY 13-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF A SEVERE WINTER FAMINE IN GERMANY WAS EMPHASIZED TODAY WITH THE DISCLOSURE THAT THERE ARE NOT SUFFICIENT FOOD SUPPLIES IN THE AMERICAN OR BRITISH ZONES OF OCCUPATION TO LAST THROUGH THE WINTER, AND THE RUSSIANS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SUPPLY FOOD FROM EASTERN GERMANY.
AT PRESENT THERE SEEMS TO BE ONLY ONE ALTERNATIVE--THE IMPORTATION OF FOOD INTO GERMANY BY THE WESTERN ALLIES TO SUSTAIN THE GERMAN PEOPLE, WHO ALREADY ARE LIVING ON ALLIED MILITARY RATIONS.
THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT RELEASED INFORMATION SHOWING THAT THE MAXIMUM RATION OF 1,550 CALORIES PER DAY ESTABLISHED FOR THE AVERAGE GERMAN CONSUMER HAS NOT BEEN REACHED IN EITHER THE AMERICAN OR BRITISH ZONES.
THE HIGHEST CALORIC RATION AT PRESENT IS 1,380 IN THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AREA IN THE BRITISH ZONE, AND THE LOWEST IS 727 IN THE OBERDANAU AREA OF THE AMERICAN ZONE IN AUSTRIA.
THE AMERICANS HAD HOPED TO BE ABLE TO SEND SURPLUS LABOR INTO EASTERN GERMANY ON EXCHANGE FOR FOOD FROM THAT REGION, WHICH FORMERLY SUPPLIED THE GREATEST PART OF GERMANY'S FOOD. BUT IT WAS DISCLOSED BY THE RUSSIANS IN BERLIN THAT THE FARMLANDS OF EAST PRUSSIA, POMERANIA AND BRANDENBURG ARE SO RAVAGED BY WAR THAT LITTLE HELP CAN BE EXPECTED FROM THAT QUARTER.
DN727AEWD

S45

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN--FIRST ADD LOOTED WEALTH X X X FOREIGN OFFICE.

LELAND HOWARD, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT IN WASHINGTON, ESTIMATED THAT EIGHT WEEKS WOULD BE NECESSARY TO IDENTIFY THE BULLION ALONE.

"IT'S COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE TO IDENTIFY BULLION," ONE TREASURY EXPERT SAID. "MOST BANKS KEEP RECORDS OF ALL BULLION PASSING THROUGH THEIR HANDS. THEY MARK IT AND THESE MARKS ARE RECORDED. THESE MARKINGS HAVE ENABLED US TO IDENTIFYQ A VAST QUANTITY OF GOLD LOOTED FROM A CERTAIN GOVERNMENT WHOSE IDENTITY CANNOT BE REVEALED."

WORKING WITH HOWARD WERE JOHN D.JAMIESON OF THE DENVER MINT; THEODORE SCHIERCKE, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF MELTING IN THE NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE, AND THEIR BRITISH OPPOSITES FROM THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THEY WERE WEIGHING GOLD BULLION ON BANK OF ENGLAND SCALES BROUGHT HERE FOR THAT PURPOSE.

BERNSTEIN INDICATED THAT FINAL IDENTIFICATION OF THE GREAT POOL OF RICHES WOULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE FOR THE WAR CRIMES COMMISSION AGAINST THE GERMAN SS ORGANIZATION, FOR IT WAS ACQUIRED THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST RUTHLESS BLOOD PURGES IN HISTORY.

"WE HAVE FOUND BARRELS OF SILVER AND GOLD WRIST WATCHES, CIGARETTE CASES, WEDDING RINGS, BRACELETS AND JEWELRY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION," BERNSTEIN SAID. "THIS WAS TAKEN FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP VICTIMS. EVERY SCRAP OF METAL THAT HAD ANY MONETARY VALUE, INCLUDING GOLD FILLINGS, WAS CRATED BY HIMMLER'S CROWD AND SHIPPED TO THE REICHSBANK, WHICH ACCEPTED IT AS RESERVE AND CREDITED HIMMLER'S ORGANIZATION ON THE BOOKS WITH ITS EQUIVALENT IN MARKS."

THE LOOT ALSO INCLUDED MILLIONS OF RUSSIAN RUBLES AND $34,000,-000 WORTH OF UNITED STATES GOLD COINS.

FRENCH FINANCIAL EXPERTS WERE EXPECTED TO JOIN BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

JUL 14 1945 WE841PEW

A20
NIGHT LEAD
MOSCOW, JULY 13-(AP)-U.S. AMBASSADOR W.AVERELL HARRIMAN LEFT MOSCOW TODAY FOR THE BIG THREE MEETING AT POTSDAM. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MILITARY AND DIPLOMATIC ATTACHES.
EJ452PEW

30.24-28369

LEOPOLD

ST. WOLFGANG, AUSTRIA, JULY 13-(AP)-HEADS OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT PLAYED BRIDGE ON THE VERANDA OF WHITE HORSE INN TODAY WHILE KING LEOPOLD CONFERRED WITH QUEEN ELIZABETH, WIDOW OF KING ALBERT, AND HIS BROTHER, REGENT PRINCE CHARLES.

JUL 14 1945

A RELIABLE SOURCE PREDICTED THERE WOULD BE AN ANNOUNCEMENT WITHIN THE NEXT 48 HOURS BUT HINTED IT PROBABLY WOULD BE ONLY A REAFFIRMATION OF LEOPOLD'S DESIRE TO RETURN TO HIS THRONE DESPITE OPPOSITION AT HOME.

QUEEN ELIZABETH ARRIVED THIS AFTERNOON AND WENT INTO CONFERENCE WITH LEOPOLD IMMEDIATELY.

JAS 435P HOWDOWANS 02139 APR

S53

ATHENS, JULY 13-(AP)-HERBERT H.LEHMAN, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, ARRIVED IN ATHENS LATE TODAY AND WAS MET AT THE AIRPORT BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGENT, ARCHBISHOP DAMASKIONS, AND THE GREEK GOVERNMENT.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HAROLD BALLOU, DIRECTOR OF UNRRA'S PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE, SAID THE AGENCY HAD BROUGHT 126 SHIPS INTO GREECE SINCE APRIL 1 WITH APPROXIMATELY 14,500 TONS OF SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, CONTINENTAL EUROPE AND SOUTH AMERICA. HE SAID THE SUPPLIES CONSISTED MAINLY OF GRAIN, FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS, CLOTHES COAL AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

JUL 14 1945

CHUNGKING-INSERT #1 SECOND NIGHT LEAD CHINESE (BY MOOSA)

X X X INDOCHINA. INSERT #1 Indo-China

THE CHINESE ENTRY INTO KANHSIEN WERE WITHDRAWING NORTHWARD FINALLY SEALED AN ABORTIVE JAPANESE PLAN TO ESTABLISH A LINK BETWEEN CANTON AND NANCHANG AS A POSSIBLE RETREAT ROUTE FOR JAPANESE FORCES IN THE CANTON-HONGKONG AREA. THESE FORCES WOULD NOW BE ISOLATED IF THE CHINESE CUT THE CANTON-HANKOW RAIL CORRIDOR.

UNOFFICIAL DISPATCHES SAID THE JAPANESE WERE WITHDRAWING NORTHWARD ALONG THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILROAD AND THAT THE WITHDRAWAL WOULD SHORTLY OPEN THE WAY FOR CHINESE ENTRY INTO KWEILIN, ALSO A FORMER U.S. AIRBASE.

THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED THAT JAPANESE AUTHORITIES HAD ORDERED THE EVACUATION OF CHINESE NATIONALS FROM SHANGHAI AND HANGCHOW, PRESUMABLY AS AN ANTI-INVASION DEFENSE MEASURE.

THE JAPANESE HAVE SEIZED THE HOMES OF ABOUT 500,000 VILLAGERS NEAR SHANGHAI, THE AGENCY ADDED, AND MANY HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO AMMUNITION STORAGE PLACES.

THE FALL OF KANHSIEN WOULD RESTORE TO ALLIED CONTROL THE SIXTH FORMER U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE BASE GIVEN UP LAST YEAR TO THE JAPANESE.

THE HIGH COMMAND, ETC., FOURTH GRAF.

MQ1205AEW

BULLETIN

CALCUTTA, JULY 13-(AP)-BRITISH FLEET UNITS HAVE BOMBARDED THE STRATEGIC NICOBAR ISLANDS, WHILE CARRIER PLANES ATTACKED AIRFIELDS IN NORTHWEST SUMATRA, SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE.

DAY

IN NORTHWEST SUMATRA, SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IN A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE. APPROACHES TO MALACCA STRAIT,

BRITISH MINESWEEPERS SWEPT THE GREAT NAVAL BASE OF SINGAPORE, WHICH LIES BETWEEN SUMATRA AND MALAYA, LINKING SINGAPORE TO THE MAINLAND OF ASIA. FROM JULY 5 TO 10 WITHOUT SIGHTING A JAPANESE VESSEL.

WHILE FLEET UNITS ATTACKED THE NICOBARS, PLANES ALSO LAID THEIR EXPLOSIVES ON THE ISLANDS. THE NICOBARS LIE 280 MILES NORTHWEST OF SUMATRA, RICH DUTCH OIL PRODUCING ISLAND, AND ABOUT 900 MILES OFF SINGAPORE. THEY ARE 400 MILES WEST OF THE KRA PENINSULA OF MALAYA, TO THE MAINLAND OF ASIA.

REAR ADM.W.R.PATTERSON COMMANDED THE ATTACKING WARSHIPS--THE FIFTH CRUISER SQUADRON--WHICH INCLUDED THE CRUISER NIGERIA, THE CARRIERS AMEER AND EMPEROR, THE DESTROYER ROEBUCK AND THE SIXTH

JUL 14 1945

MINESWEEPING FLOTILLA.
JAPANESE BROADCASTS, FIRST TO TELL OF TH ATTACKS ON THE NICOBARS, SPECULATED THAT A LANDING ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE.

THE FLEET BOMBARDED CAR NIC[illegible]AR ISLAND TWICE, ONCE BY NIGHT. TWO MERCHANT SHIPS WERE ATTACK[illegible] BY PLANES AT NANCOWRY ISLAND. ONE OF THE SHIPS WAS BURNING FURIOUSLY WHEN THE JAPANESE BEACHED IT. THE OTHER ALSO WAS SET AFIRE.
A CORRESPONDENT ABOARD THE CARRIER EMPEROR REPORTED:
"FOR SEVEN DAYS WE HAD BEEN STEAMING UP AND DOWN WITHIN SIGHT OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED TERRITORY IN ONE OF THE CHEEKIEST OPERATIONS YET CARRIED OUT BY THE BRITISH EAST INDIES FLEET--THE WIDESPREAD SWEEP IN THE AREA OF THE NICOBARS AND ANDAMAN ISLANDS IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.
"BY DOING SO, WE GAVE THE JAPANESE IN EFFECT A CHALLENGE TO COME OUT AND MEET US. THE JAPANESE, HOWEVER, SHIED OFF COMPLETELY. OBVIOUSLY THE JAPANESE ARE WORRIED ABOUT FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. IT IS POSSIBLE THEY ARE CONSERVING THEIR FAST DWINDLING STRENGTH TO MEET THE NEXT BIG LANDING ASSAULT.
"THE LACK OF INDICATION AS TO JUST WHERE THE BLOW WILL FALL IS GIVING THEIR ISLAND GARRISONS A SEVERE CASE OF JITTERS."
THE BRITISH USED HELLCAT PLANES AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPPING, AIRFIELDS AND RADAR STATIONS. THEY DESTROYED BUILDINGS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.
THE ONLY OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED WAS LIGHT TO MEDIUM FLAK AT THE AIRFIELDS AND TWO CHALLENGING JAPANESE PLANES, ONE OF WHICH WAS DOWNED.
N137PEW

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 13-(AP)-HERBERT VICTOR JOHNSON, AUSTRALIA'S NEW MINISTER OF INTERIOR, AGED 54, RAN AWAY FROM HOME AT 14 TO SHEAR SHEEP AND BECAME THE AUSTRALIAN CHAMPION SHEARER.

IN 1914 HE SHEARED 3,761 SHEEP IN 17 1/2 HOURS, WHICH JOHNSON SAYS IS A RECORD ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN WORKERS UNION, OF WHICH HE IS GENERAL PRESIDENT.

JOHNSON REPRESENTS THE ELECTORATE OF KALGOORLIE, W.A., COVERING ABOUT 900,000 SQUARE MILES.

JOHNSON SPEAKS SEVEN ABORIGINAL DIALECTS TO CONVERSE WITH THE LARGEST NATIVE POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA.

NW1058PCW

(WEST OUT 220)
BY GRANT MAC DONALD
ABOARD ADMIRAL MC CAIN'S FLAGSHIP OFF RYUKYUS, JUNE 5 (DELAYED) (AP)-JAPAN'S DIVINE WIND BLEW ITSELF INTO A FURY LAST NIGHT--A TYPHOON FURY THAT LEFT IN ITS WAKE DAMAGED AND BROKEN SHIPS OF ADM. WILLIAM HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET AND ADMIRAL MC CAIN'S TASK FORCE 38.
PLANES WERE FLIPPED AROUND LIKE BEANBAGS ON ONE SMALL ESCORT CARRIER. THE FORWARD END OF THE FLIGHT DECK WAS RIPPED LOOSE AND DANGLED OVER THE BOW LIKE A TORNADO-WRECKED HOUSE.
HEAVIER SHIPS LIKE THE BIG CARRIER I WAS ON DURING THE HEIGHT OF THE TYPHOON RODE OUT THE HUGE SEAS AND THE HURRICANE WINDS WITH COMPARATIVE SAFETY.
HOWEVER, AT 5:30 THIS MORNING I COULD NOT SEE MORE THAN 50 FEET THROUGH THE SWIRLING SPUME AND HAD TO DUCK BACK INSIDE THE HATCHWAY WHEN A GUST OF WIND NEARLY BLEW ME OVERBOARD.
FOR HOURS PAST, TWO SEAMEN HAVE BEEN STANDING EACH OTHER OFF ON ONE HOUR SHIFTS, HANDLING THE BIG BRASS STEERING WHEEL OF THIS HUGE CARRIER. ONE IS SEAMAN FIRST CLASS ROHN SCHMINCKE, 19, OF (304 LYNDHURST STREET) BALTIMORE, MD., AND THE OTHER SEAMAN FIRST CLASS GUNDER MOE, 23, OF (822 PILLSBURY AVENUE) EAST GRAND FORKS, MINN. THEY FOUGHT THE TYPHOON'S FURY BY KEEPING THE SHIP HEADED WITH THE WIND AND MATCHING THE COMPASS DIALS.
A FEW HOURS AGO THE CAPTAIN'S PENNANT FLEW PROUDLY ATOP OUR HIGH MAST. NOW IT IS ONLY A RAGGED, TWO-FOOT STRIP OF CLOTH. BUT THE THIRD FLEET AND TASK FORCE 38 STEAM PROUDLY ON, LEAVING THE DAMAGED STRAGGLERS TO LIMP BACK FOR REPAIRS.
GGXA934ACW

JUL 14 1945

A117KX
(130 WEST OUT)
GUAM, JULY 13 (AP)-MEN OF THE HEAVY CRUISER PITTSBURGH WHICH LOST ITS BOW IN A TYPHOON OFF THE RYUKYUS TOLD OF A MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM AN AMERICAN TUGBOAT AS THE DISABLED SHIP PLOWED SLOWLY TO GUAM.
"WE HAVE SIGHTED THE SUBURB OF PITTSBURGH AND HAVE TAKEN IT IN TOW."
THE BOW PROVIDED LIVING QUARTERS FOR 60 OF THE SHIP'S MEN ALL OF WHOM WERE SAFELY ON OTHER PARTS OF THE SHIP WHEN THE FREAK ACCIDENT OCCURRED.
"WE HAVE THE LONGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD," SAID PITTSBURGH CREWMEN JOKING ABOUT THE NEAR DISASTER. "THE STERN IS HERE--AND THE BOW WAY OVER THERE."
"IT'S THE ONLY SHIP EVER TO COME TO PORT IN TWO SECTIONS," OTHERS BOASTED.
THE CRUISER IS NOW ACQUIRING A PERMANENT NEW "NOSE."
THE OLD BOW, WHICH IS AT LEAST 104 FEET LONG AND BOBBLED MENACINGLY IN THE SHIPS' LANES DURING THE TYPHOON'S HEIGHT, IS NOW BEING SALVAGED HERE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LT.CMDR.W.E. MCCORMICK, OF (3336 GILES PLACE) NEW YORK, N.Y.
GG937ACW NM

30.24-28371

JUL 14 1945

A43FX
(190)
BY AL DOPKING
GUAM,JULY 13-(AP)-DESPITE LOSS OF 4,000 PLANES DURING THE RYUKYUS CAMPAIGN, JAPAN MAY STILL HAVE 9,000 PLANES OF ALL TYPES WHICH SHE MAY BE CONSERVING FOR DEFENSE OF THE HOMELAND, REAR ADM. D.C.RAMSEY, NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FIFTH FLEET, SAID TODAY.

OF HER REMAINING PLANES, JAPAN CAN PUT 4,000 INTO THE AIR IN DEFENSE OF THEHOME ISLANDS, HE TOLD WAR CORRESPONDENTS IN AN INTERVIEW. WITH THIS IN MIND, THE JAPANESE MAY HAVE ADOPTED A "POLICY OF CONSERVATION" OF ITS AIRFORCE SINCE IT HAS NOT BEEN IN ACTION TO ANY MARKED DEGREE LATELY.

THE ENEMY MAY FIND IT DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN ITS CONSTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT UNDER REPEATED BOMBINGS BY U.S. PLANES AND MAY HAVE TO RESORT TO MORE "WOODEN CONSTRUCTION," RAMSEY PREDICTED, ALTHOUGH HE THOUGHT THE ENEMY HAD MANY GOOD AIRPLANES LEFT.

THE ADMIRAL, CHIEF OF THE NAVY'S BUREAU OF AERONAUTICS FOR THE LAST TWO YEARS AND A VETERAN CARRIER SKIPPER, SAID HE THOUGHT CARRIER PLANES COULD COPE WITH THE BEST THE JAPANESE HAVE IN PLANES AND ALTHOUGH THE ENEMY'S PLANES MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS "HOT," THEY HAVE SACRIFICED ENDURANCE FOR SPEED.

RAMSEY SUCCEEDS REAR ADM.A.C.DAVIS AS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FIFTH FLEET. DAVIS WILL HAVE A NEW, UNDISCLOSED ASSIGNMENT.
HW245APW

EDITORS:
GUAM--IN THIRD NIGHT LEAD AIR WAR, DELETE BRACKETS AROUND FOURTH GRAF, PREVIOUSLY INSERTED BEGINNING: JOE HAINLINE, NBC ETC AND INSERT AS FIFTH GRAF: X X X POSTPONEMENT OF THE ASSAULT.
HAINLINE'S BROADCAST, HEARD IN GUAM, SAID PRIMARY TARGETS INCLUDED RAILROAD FERRIES LINKING NORTH HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO ACROSS TSUGURA STRAITS.

JACK MAHON, MUTUAL BROADCASTING COMPANY WAR CORRESPONDENT ABOARD A BATTLESHIP, SAID ONE PILOT DESTROYED A WAREHOUSE ON HOKKAIDO JUST NORTH OF THE FERRIES WITH A 500 POUND BOMB.

TWO SMALL BOATS WERE STRAFED AND BURNED OFFSHORE, MAHON REPORTED.

BOTH EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS AGREED THERE WAS NO AIR OPPOSITION BUT MAHON QUOTED RETURNING PILOTS AS SAYING THEY RAN INTO INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ALTHOUGH "IT WAS WILD AND INACCURATE."

SOME OF THE PRIMARY TARGETS WERE CLOSED IN BY FOG.

HALSEY MOVED ETC AS BEFORE
HU909ACW (WEST WAS OUT ON ABOVE)

ADD Guam (DAY) AIRwar xxx In The offing

(A DISPATCH FROM THE CRUISER AUGUSTA IN THE PACIFIC REPORTING THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS IN TOUCH HOURLY WITH THE THIRD FLEET ALSO HINTED NEW BLOWS WERE TO BE EXPECTED)

ON OKINAWA, GENERAL HUTCHISON, WHO HEADS UP THE ADVANCE UNITS OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE RECENTLY TRANSFERRED FROM THE PHILIPPINES, TOLD CUSHING:

"OUR PRIME MISSION IS TO NEUTRALIZE JAPAN'S AIR ARM AND ASSIST IN BLOCKADING THE SEA LANES. IT LOOKS AS IF THIS IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED EASILY BECAUSE THE JAPS, IN MY OPINION, DON'T INTEND TO ENGAGE US IN THE AIR."
MM12117APW NM

GUAM--FIFTH ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD (CORRECT) AIR WAR X X X X BY NIGHT FIGHTERS.

FOR THE SECOND TIME WITHIN A WEEK ADMIRAL NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUE REPORTED A FLEET ASSAULT WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER IT BEGAN.

ONLY A TERSE REPORT THAT NORTHERN HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO WERE UNDER ATTACK WERE AVAILABLE. RADIO SILENCE IN THE DASH NORTHWARD PRECLUDED NEW DETAILS OF THE TOKYO STRIKE.

HOKKAIDO, NORTHERNMOST AND SECOND LARGEST OF THE FOUR MAIN JAPANESE ISLANDS, IS MOSTLY MOUNTAINOUS AND HEAVILY FORESTED--BASICALLY A FRONTIER REGION GIVEN OVER LARGELY TO AGRICULURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING. IT HAS FEW FACTORIES, ALTHOUGH AT MURORAN ON THE SOUTH COAST SMELTERS PRODUCE AN ESTIMATED 11 PERCENT OF JAPAN'S PIG IRON AND SIX PERCENT OF HER STEEL INGOTS.

IN RECENT YEARS HOKKAIDO ALSO SUPPLIED BETWEEN 25 AND 30 PER CENT OF THE EMPIRE'S COAL, MOST OF ITS SULPHUR, 15 PERCENT OF ITS IRON ORE, 20 PERCENT OF ITS LEAD AND ZINC, A SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGE OF ITS SYNTHETIC OIL AND SMALL QUANTITIES OF NATURAL PETROLEUM AND MANGANESE. FIFTEEN PERCENT OF JAPAN'S IRON ORE PRODUCTION IS NOT A GREAT AMOUNT, SINCE THE TOTAL OUTPUT MET ONLY A FRACTION OF HE EMPIRE' NEEDS. MOST WAS IMPORTED.

BY JAPANESE STANDARDS BOTH HOKKAIDO AND NORTHERN HONSHU ARE SPARSELY SETTLED. EACH AREA IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE STATE OF MAINE. HOKKAIDO'S CLIMATE IS SEVERE, WITH LONG, COLD WINTERS.

HOKKAIDO'S POPULATION IS ABOUT 3,200,000. NORTHERN HONSHU'S EIGHT DISTRICTS, GENERALLY MOUNTAINOUS BUT MORE DEVELOPED INDUSTRIALLY THAN HOKKAIDO, HAVE A POPULATION OF ABOUT 9,500,000.

MAJOR CITIES OF HOKKAIDO ARE HAKODATE (TO WHICH HONSHU AIR RAID REFUGEES RECENTLY WERE SENT), SAPPORO AND OTARU.

SENDAI, WITH A POPULATION OF 220,000 IS NORTHERN HONSHU'S LARGEST CITY. AOMORI, A PORT ON HONSHU'S NORTHERN TIP, HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 99,000.

COPPER IS MINED, SMELTED AND EFINED AT SEVERAL POINTS ON NORTHERN HONSHU, NOTABLY HITACHI AND SENDAI--AN IMPORTANT PART OF JAPAN'S WAR PRODUCTION. KAMAISHI HAS LARGE STEEL PLANTS.

NIIGATA, ON HONSHU'S NORTHWEST COAST, HAS MAJOR MACHINE TOOL PLANTS, OIL REFINERIES AND SECONDARY SHIPYARDS.

HOKKAIDO AND NORTHERN HONSHU HAVE 20 TO 25 OPERATIONAL AIRFIELDS APIECE, ALTHOUGH MANY DOUBTLESS ARE PRIMITIVE. NO MAJOR AIRCRAFT PLANTS ARE KNOWN TO BE IN THE AREA, ALTHOUGH THE EMPIRE'S DECENTRALIZATION PROGRAM MAY LEAD TO SUCH DEVELOPMENTS.

OMINATO, AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF HONSHU, HAS A SECONDARY NAVAL BASE.

JUL 14 1945

TWO OF THE B-29S WERE LOST AND ONE WAS REPORTED MISSING, THE 20TH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON. BOMBING WAS BY PRECISION INSTRUMENT AND RESULTS WERE UNOBSERVED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MEAGER AND INACCURATE AND ENEMY AIR OPPOSITION WAS SLIGHT.

AMERICAN MASTERY OF THE AIR OVER JAPAN CONTINUED VIRTUALLY UNCHALLENGED IN THE WAKE OF FRIDAY'S BLOWS AT THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND BY MORE THAN 700 PLANES WHICH FOUGHT MORE BAD WEATHER THAN NIPPONESE AIRPLANES.

JAPAN GROANED UNDER THE WEIGHT OF THE ATTACK IN WHICH THE SKY RAIDERS ROAMED OVER A 770-MILE ARC OF THE MAINLAND. (RADIO TOKYO GLOOMILY OBSERVED THAT THE PROMISED 'ROUND THE CLOCK AIR ASSAULTS WERE ALREADY AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.)

MORE THAN 500 SUPERFORTS LED YESTERDAY'S ATTACK, DROPPING 3,000 TONS OF FIRE AND DEMOLITION BOMBS ON THE CITIES OF ICHINOMIYA, TSURUGA, UWAJIMA AND UTSUNOMIYA AND AN OIL CENTER IN TOKYO BAY. THE TARGETS SPREAD THE B-29S OVER 480 MILES OF HONSHU AND SHIKOKU ISLANDS.

OTHER HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBERS, FIGHTER PLANES AND LONG RANGE SEARCH AIRCRAFT RIPPED FACTORIES AND RAILROADS FROM KYUSHU IN SOUTHERN JAPAN TO TARGETS MORE THAN 200 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO.

SEARCH PLANES, FINDING SHIPPING TARGETS SCARCE OFF SENDAI, 190 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO, JOINED IN THE RAIDS ON GROUND INSTALLATIONS.

U.S.ARMY AND NAVY AIR CHIEFS MEANWHILE TOOK STOCK OF JAPAN'S DWINDLING, RELUCTANT AIR STRENGTH.

JUL 14 1945

BRIG.GEN.DAVID F.HUTCHISON OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES TOLD ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD CUSHING AT OKINAWA THAT JAPAN OBVIOUSLY WAS HOARDING ITS PLANCES FOR SUICIDE OPERATIONS WHEN THE INVASION OF THE HOME ISLANDS STARTS. HE SAID HE DIDN'T BELIEVE THE JAPANESE WOULD ENGAGE IN COUNTER-AIR ATTACKS UNTIL THEN.

REAR ADM.D.C.RAMSEY, NEWLY NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE FIFTH FLEET, IN AN INTERVIEW HERE ESTIMATED JAPAN MAY STILL HAVE 9,000 PLANES OF ALL TYPES, AND COULD PUT 4,000 INTO THE AIR IN DEFENSE OF THE HOMELAND.

THE ADMIRAL, A VETERAN CARRIER SKIPPER, SAID HE THOUGHT U.S. CARRIER PLANES COULD COPE WITH ANYTHING THE ENEMY OFFERED.

IN TUNE WITH THIS WAS THIS PROMISE MADE IN MANILA BY GEN.GEORGE C. KENNEY, CHIEF OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES:

"AS SOON AS WE ARE IN POSITION WE WILL ATTACK JAPAN FROM 10,000 FEET AND FROM TEN FEET, WITH FIRE AND EXPLOSIVES, WITH BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS -- AND WE WILL DO IT 24 HOURS A DAY."

ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES, WHICH IS A PART OF THE COMMAND OF GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, HAS BEEN MOVED TO OKINAWA.

RETURNING AIRMEN ABOARD THE B-29S AND MORE THAN 100 LIBERATOR AND MITCHELL BOMBERS REPORTED BAD WEATHER OVER JAPAN WHICH OBSCURED OBSERVATION OF SOME OF THE RESULTS. ENEMY FIGHTER INTERCEPTION PROVIDED LITTLE IF ANY OPPOSITION.

THE KANOYA NAVAL INSTALLATIONS ON KYUSHU WERE HIT BY 43 MITCHELLS, AND 14 OTHER OKINAWA-BASED MITCHELLS ATTACKED THE NAVAL PORT OF ABURATSU. A TOTAL OF 49 TONS OF BOMBS AND FRAGMENTATION CLUSTERS WAS DROPPED ON THE TWO TARGETS.

BY RUSSELL BRINES

MANILA,JULY 13-(AP)-THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS OPENED ITS LAST DAY OF THE SPECIAL 30-DAY SESSION TODAY, STILL DISCUSSING MAJOR ELECTION AND REHABILITATION MEASURES.

THE FIRST SESSION HAS BEEN ABSORBED MAINLY BY AN INTERNAL BATTLE FOR POLITICAL POWER AND A PROLONGED UNPRODUCTIVE DEBATE OVER THE DEFINITION OF FILIPINO COLLABORATIONISTS.

IN LIEU OF PASSING AN ANNUAL BUDGET TOTALLING 137,136,619 PESOS ($68,568,309), THE SENATE APPROVED AND SENT TO PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA A TEMPORARY THREE-MONTH APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE FIRST 29 DAYS SESSION SET THE TONE FOR THESE BROAD NATIONAL POLICIES:

UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL FOR THE U.S. TO ACQUIRE AND MAN ALL ESSENTIAL MILITARY BASES IN THE ARCHIPELAGO;

FULL POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE WITH A FRANK RECOGNITION OF THE ISLANDS' ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE UPON THE U.S. FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD;

A PERMANENT REFUSAL TO PERMIT JAPANESE TO RESIDE IN THE ARCHIPELAGO; AND,

THE JUDGMENT OF FILIPINO COLLABORATORS ON A BASIS OF INDIVIDUAL CASES.

LEGISLATIVE PRESSURE WAS LARGELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE OSMENA CABINET, HIGHLIGHTED BY THE RESIGNATIONS OF TOMAS CONFESOR, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, AND TOMAS CABILI, MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE. THE LATTER WAS SUCCEEDED BY ALFREDO MONTELIBANO, A GUERRILLA LEADER ON NEGROS ISLAND AND A KNOWN SUPPORTER OF SENATE PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS.

HW242APW

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GUAM--4TH ADD TYPHOON (ORIGINAL)
XXX AND JAPAN.

CORRESPONDENT WILLIAM MARIEN OF THE SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MORNING HERALD, ABOARD THE CARRIER HORNET DURING THE STORM, SAID GIGANTIC WAVES POUNDED HAMMER BLOWS ON THE FLIGHT DECK 60 FEET ABOVE THE SHIP'S NORMAL WATERLINE.

THE WAVES CRUSHED ABOUT 25 FEET OF THE FLIGHT DECK OVER THE BOW.

WHEN THE STORM ABATED, REAR ADM.J.J. (JOCKO) CLARK, COMMANDING THIS TASK FORCE, WAS CALLED ON TO SEND OUT PLANES ON A MERCY SEARCH FOR FIVE SMALL SHIPS AND TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS DRIVEN FROM THEIR COURSE IN THE SAME STORM.

THE SHIPS WERE FOUND TO BE SAFE.

BUT IN ORDER TO GET THE PLANES OFF FOR THE SEARCH, THE HORNET PERFORMED ONE OF THE WAR'S WEIRDEST FEATS IN IMPROVIZATION AND SEAMANSHIP. THIS HAPPENED AFTER ONE PLANE ATTEMPTING A NORMAL TAKEOFF OVER THE BOW WAS CAUGHT IN THE UPDRAFT AND SPUN INTO THE WATER. THE PILOT STRUGGLED FREE AND WAS RESCUED. CLARK DECIDED TO SEND PLANES OFF THE CARRIER'S STERN.

THE ENGINEERS PUT THE CARRIER IN REVERSE. THE GREAT SHIP BACKED UP UNTIL THE WIND SPEED WAS SAFE FOR BACKWARD TAKEOFFS.

"IT WAS INCONGROUS WATCHING PLANES TAKE OFF THE STERN BUT THE TAKEOFFS WENT SUCCESSFULLY," MARIEN REPORTED.

SEA REPAIRS WERE SOON COMPLETED ON THE BOW AND NORMAL TAKEOFFS WERE RESUMED.

CORRESPONDENT MARIEN WAS ALSO WITH THE THIRD FLEET DURING THE DECEMBER 18 TYPHOON. HE DESCRIBED THE JUNE 5TH STORM AS THE WORSE OF THE TWO.

HW708APW

FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES (450)
BY SPENCER DAVIS

MANILA, JULY 13-(AP)-GEN.GEORCE C.KENNEY WAS HANDED THE ARMY AIR FORCES' TOP TACTICAL COMMAND AGAINST JAPAN TODAY AND PROMPTLY PROMISED THAT HIS FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES WITH ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS NOW ON OKINAWA WOULD BOMB THE ENEMY HOMELAND 24 HOURS A DAY AT ALL ALTITUDES FROM 10 TO 10,000 FEET.

GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, WHO HAS HAD KENNEY AS HIS RIGHT-HAND MAN FOR AIR SINCE THE EARLY DAYS ON THE DEFENSIVE IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA, ANNOUNCED THAT THE ARMY SEVENTH AIR FORCE, VETERAN OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC, HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO KENNEY'S COMMAND. ALL ARMY AIR OPERATIONS FROM OKINAWA NOW ARE UNDER MACARTHUR'S OVER-ALL COMMAND AS CHIEF OF ARMY FORCES IN THE PACIFIC.

ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ DISCLOSED TWO DAYS AGO THAT THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE WAS REVERTING TO ARMY CONTROL.

MACARTHUR SAID THIS FORCE WAS "IN THE PROCESS OF DEPLOYMENT TO FORWARD BASES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AIR SATURATION OF JAPAN." THIS FORCE INCLUDES LIBERATOR HEAVY BOMBERS AND MITCHELL MEDIUMS.

(A DISPATCH FROM GUAM TODAY TOLD OF A TLOW AGAINST A NAVAL AIR STATION IN JAPAN BY MORE THAN 100 LIBERATORS AND MITCHELLS WHICH IT DID NOT IDENTIFY OTHERWISE BUT WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN PART OF THE

30.24-28373

ADD MANILA (DA)xxx PT. boats

SEVENTH AIR FORCE.)
STATUS OF THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND, BASED ON IWO JIMA, WAS NOT MADE CLEAR. MUCH OF ITS WORK IN THE PAST HAS INVOLVED ESCORTING SUPERFORTRESSES OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCES OVER JAPAN.
KENNEY'S FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES ALREADY INCLUDED THE FIFTH AND 13TH AIR FORCES. ELEMENTS OF THE FIFTH HAVE BEEN OPERATING AGAINST JAPAN RECENTLY FROM NEW OKINAWA BASES, BUT OTHERS OF BOTH THE FIFTH AND 13TH ARE STILL ACTIVE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.
"AS SOON AS WE ARE IN POSITION WE WILL ATTAACK JAPAN FROM 10,000 FEET AND FROM 10 FEET, WITH FIRE AND EXPLOSIVES, WITH BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS--AND WE WILL DO IT 24 HOURS A DAY," DECLARED THE AGGRESSIVE KENNEY, WHO WILL BE 56 ON AUG. 6.
BRIG.GEN.DAVID F.HUTCHISON, AT PRESENT COMMANDER OF THE FAR EASTERN AIR FORCES ALREADY ON OKINAWA, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THERE THAT BASES WERE BEING DEVELOPED "FAR QUICKER THAN EVEN THE MOST OPTIMISTIC EXPECTATIONS" AND THAT "IN MY OPINION THE JAPS DON'T INTEND TO ENGAGE US IN THE AIR."
KENNEY, IN TAKING OVER HIS ENLARGED ASSIGNMENT, COMMENTED, "THE SEVENTH (AIR FORCE) HAS COME FROM THE EAST, THE FIFTH FROM THE SOUTH AND THE 13TH FROM THE SOUTHEAST.
"OKINAWA IS A LONG WAY FROM HAWAII, FROM PORT MORESBY AND THE SOLOMONS, BUT WE HAVE LEARNED SOMETHING WITH EVERY MOVE."

A8FX
THE MAN WHOSE THEN-SMALL AIR FORCE MADE HISTORY IN MARCH, 1943, BY SINKING EVERY ONE OF A 22-SHIP JAPANESE TROOP CONVOY IN THE BISMARCK SEA, REMARKED ON THE NUMEROUS AMERICAN TACTICAL AIR INNOVATIONS, SUCH AS THE PARACHUTE-BORNE "PARAFRAG" BOMB, WHICH HE HELPED DEVELOP, AND DECLARED "WE HAVE GOT STILL MORE TRICKS UP OUR SLEEVE."
MM1205APW

JUL 14 1945

MANILA, JULY 13-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.J.V.CRABB, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.FIFTH BOMBER COMMAND, WAS AWARDED THREE MEDALS TODAY FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE DURING THE DRIVE THROUGH NEW GUINEA.

LT.GEN.ENNIS WHITEHEAD, FIFTH AIR FORCE COMMANDER, PINNED ON THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN RECOGNITION OF MITCHELL BOMBER OPERATIONS AGAINST SALAMAUA AND THE MARKHAM VALLEY.

THE LEGION OF MERIT WAS AWARDED FOR BOMBER OPERATIONS THROUGHOUT NEW GUINEA AND A CLUSTER TO THE AIR MEDAL IN LIEU OF A SECOND AWARD.

GENERAL CRABB, WHOSE WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN LIVE AT 1120 ANDERSON AVE., NEW YORK CITY, NOW HAS HIS BOMBERS BEGINNING A FIFTH AIR FORCE ASSAULT ON THE ENEMY HOMELAND FROM BASES IN THE RYUKYUS.

ON MINDANAO, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES, WHERE JAPANESE SCATTERED THROUGH THE AGUSAN RIVER VALLEY AND THE DAVAO GULF AREA ARE BEING MOPPED UP, A PRISONER TOLD 24TH DIVISION OFFICERS THAT 40 JAPANESE WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAD BEEN FOUND IN THE TAMOGAN SECTOR WITH THEIR THROATS CUT. THE INCIDENT RENEWED SPECULATION THAT MANY OTHER JAPANESE CIVILIANS MAY RESORT TO MASS SUICIDE AND MURDER.
ACCORDING TO THE PRISONER, A FORMOSAN FORMERLY EMPLOYED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY, THE GROUP OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE ABANDONED BY THE JAPANESE ARMY AND WHEN THEY WERE CAUGHT BETWEEN THE LINES BY AN ARTILLERY DUEL, THE FRANTIC MOTHERS KILLED THEIR CHILDREN AND THEMSELVES.
HW238APW

OKINAWA, JULY 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO U.S.ARMY ENLISTED MEN WHO SWAM TO A CRASHED AMERICAN B-29 OFF SAIPAN AND SAVED THREE CREW MEMBERS WERE PRESENTED WITH SOLDIER'S MEDALS HERE TODAY BY MAJ.GEN.F.C.WALLACE, OKINAWA GARRISON COMMANDER.

THE PAIR WERE T/5 FRANK O.JOHNSON OF (COZY LODGE RD.) OAK RIDGE, N.J., AND PFC WILLIAM J.KOLODZIEJ OF (QUARRY RD.) WEST SPRINGFIELD, MASS., MEDICAL CORPS MEN, WHO SWAM 200 YARDS TO REACH THE PLANE.

AFTER REMOVING THREE ENLISTED MEN FROM THE WRECKAGE, JOHNSON AND KOLODZIEJ ALSO TRIED TO SAVE THE B-29'S PILOT AND CO-PILOT, TRAPPED UNDER WATER IN THE NOSE OF THE PLANE.

THEY DOVE CONTINUOUSLY, CHOPPED A HOLE IN THE BOMBER'S NOSE AND, THE CITATION ADDED, DID NOT CEASE THEIR EFFORTS "UNTIL ORDERED TO DO SO."

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THE BOMBER CRASHED LAST FEB.23.

FR1256ACW

A45FX
(200)
SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 13-(AP)-A JAPANESE SPOKESMAN TODAY DENIED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAS ISSUED ANY PEACE FEELERS TO THE ALLIES AND DECLARED THAT JAPAN WILL FIGHT TO THE END, TOKYO RADIO SAID.
SADAO IGUCHI, SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE "THERE IS NO FOUNDATION WHATSOEVER" FOR THE JULY 10 REPORT OF PEACE MOVES VOICED BY UNITED STATES UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE JOSEPH C. GREW. THE ENEMY BROADCAST WAS MONITORED BY

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

"I WOULD LIKE TO STATE THAT IT IS THE INFLEXIBLE WILL AND DETERMINATION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO FIGHT THE PRESENT WAR THROUGH TO THE END, AND THAT THEY WILL NOT REST THEIR ARMS UNTIL THEY HAVE ATTAINED THEIR JUST AND IRREPROACHABLE WAR AIMS," IGUCHI SAID.

HE INTERPRETED GREW'S STATEMENT AS INDICATING THAT AMERICA IS WEARY OF WAR, EVEN THOUGH IT HAS RECOVERED MOST OF ITS LOST AREAS AND SOME JAPANESE TERRITORY. HE DECLARED AMERICA IS "BEGINNING TO FEEL THE SENSELESSNESS OF GIVING MORE LIVES THAN WERE SACRIFICED AT IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA, TO CONTINUE A WAR WHICH NOW MEANS NOTHING MORE THAN IMPERIALISTIC AGGRESSION."

IGUCHI SAID GREW REPORTED PEACE FEELERS TO MAKE THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES FEEL THAT JAPAN IS WEAKENING AND THAT "IF THEY ONLY CONTINUE TO FIGHT ON THEY COULD FORCE JAPAN TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

HW251APW

JUL 14 1945

A67FX

JAPCASTS (2ND)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 13-(AP)-JAPAN'S GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED DOMEI NEWS AGENCY ADMITTED GLOOMILY TODAY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS MADE GOOD ITS THREAT OF ROUND-THE-CLOCK AIR ATTACKS AND THAT THEY ARE "A PRELUDE TO INVASION OF OUR HOMELAND."

DOMEI NOTED CONCENTRATED B-29 SMASHES ON JAPAN'S SMALL AND MEDIUM CITIES. "AS SOON AS THE FOE COMPLETES THE BOMBING OF THESE CITIES HE PROBABLY WILL ATTACK OUR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ON LAND," SAID THE TOKYO BROADCAST, MONITORED BY THE FEDERAT COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

TOKYO REPORTED THAT SEVEN OF THESE "LESSER" CITIES WERE HIT IN LAST NIGHT'S SATURATION RAID ON HONSHU BY MORE THAN 500 B-29S AND ADMITTED TH

IN LAST NIGHT'S SATURATION RAID ON HONSHU BY MORE THAN 500 B-29S AND ADMITTED THAT FIRES WERE SET. HOWEVER, IT CLAIMED THEY WERE CONTROLLED BY DAWN TODAY.

THE 20TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ON GUAM LISTED ONLY FOUR TARGET CITIES AND AN OIL REFINERY. TOKYO NAMED OGAKI, ICHINOMIYA, KAGAMIGAHARA, TSURUGA, UTSUNOMIYA, TSURUMI AND KOIYAMA, BUT IGNORED UWAJIMA AND THE KAWASAKI OIL REFINERY, INCLUDED IN THE AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS THE TEMPO OF THE RAIDS INCREASED, THE DIRECTOR OF JAPAN'S AIR ARMS BOARD IN THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY DECLARED THAT JAPAN MUST ATTAIN AIR SUPREMACY OVER THE ALLIES TO WIN THE WAR. LT.GEN.SABURO ENDO CALLED FOR "ABSOLUTE PRIORITY" FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER ARMS AND MUNITIONS.

MEANWHILE, THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED BATAVIA RADIO SAID THAT THE NIPPONESE GARRISON FORCES ON THE ISLAND OF TERNATE, OFF THE WESTERN COAST OF HALMAHERA, WERE PUTTING UP STIFF RESISTANCE AGAINST AN ALLIED INVASION THAT STARTED JUNE 26. ALLIED SOURCES HAVE NOT REPORTED ANY LANDING IN THE AREATWEEN DUTCH NEW GUINEA AND CELEBES.

BATAVIA SAID THE JAPANESE WERE "DRIVING THE ENEMY TO THE NORTH, INFLICTING HEAVY LOSSES."

UM354APW

JUL 14 1945

A47FX (160)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 13-(AP)-JAPANESE BROADCASTS SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT AN AMERICAN SUBMARINE SANK THE JAPANESE RELIEF SHIP AWA MARU, APOLOGIZED AND AGREED TO PAY COMPENSATION.

THE SHIP WAS SUNK JULY 1 WHILE TRAVELING UNDER SAFE CONDUCT GRANTED BY THE UNITED STATES FOR AN EXPEDITION TO CARRY RELIEF SUPPLIES TO AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

SADAO IGUCHI, CHIEF JAPANESE PROPAGANDIST, WAS QUOTED BY THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY TODAY AS SAYING THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT HAS "FINALLY COMPLIED WITH THE JAPANESE DEMAND FOR FULL APOLOGY AND COMPENSATION" IN THE SINKING OF THE AWA.

THE UNCONFIRMED REPORT, INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID THE U.S. GOVERNMENT "ACKNOWLEDGED ITS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SINKING THE SHIP AND THE LOSS OF AROUND 2,000 JAPANESE CIVILIANS ABOARD IN VIOLATION OF THE GUARANTEE" OF SAFE CONDUCT. NO FURTHER DETAILS WERE GIVEN OF THE NOTE, SAID TO HAVE BEEN TRANSMITTED TO THE SWISS GOVERNMENT ACTING AS INTERMEDIARY.

HW254APW NM

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 13-(AP)-"THE PROBLEM OF EAST ASIA WILL FORM THE MAIN TOPIC" AT THE FORTHCOMING BIG THREE CONFERENCE AT POTSDAM, NEAR BERLIN, RADIO TOKYO REPORTED TODAY QUOTING THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER ASAHI.

"THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT SOVIET RUSSIA WILL ACT IN THE NAME OF COMMON INTEREST ANDCOMMON OBLIGATION AMONG THE BIG THREE IN EAST ASIA," TOKYO RADIO FURTHER QUOTED THE FRANK ASAKI EDITORIAL.

ASAHI EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE CURRENT TALKS OF PREMIER GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH STALIN AND PREMIER DR.T.V.SOONG OF CHINA HAD "SUDDENLY PUSHED EAST ASIA INTO THE FOREGROUND OF WORLD POLITICS."

THE BROADCAST, DIRECTED IN ENGLISH TOWARD NORTH AMERICA, WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

HW710APW NM

OYA, NOTING JAPANESE SURRENDERS IN OKINAWA, ATTRIBUTED THEM TO THE FACT THAT AMONG HIS PEOPLE "THERE HAVE BEEN SOME COMMUNISTS AND ANARCHISTS--PEOPLE WHO HAVE SPIRITUALLY CEASED TO BE JAPANESE."

LT.GEN.SABURO ENDO DEMANDED "ABSOLUTE PRIORITY" FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AT THE EXPENSE OF OTHER ARMS AND MUNITIONS, AS DAY-

30.24-28375

AND-NIGHT AMERICAN RAIDS RIPPED AT JAPANESE PLANE STRENGTH.
DOMEI NEWS AGENCY SPOKE OF B29 STRIKES ON JAPAN'S SMALL AND MEDIUM CITIES, AND EXPRESSED OPINION THAT "AS SOON AS THE FOE COMPLETES THE BOMBING OF THESE CITIES HE PROBABLY WILL ATTACK OUR TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES."
ANOTHER BROADCAST REPORED A THREE-HOUR MEETING OF THE POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT JAPAN DISCUSSED "VARIOUS WAR PROBLEMS" AND APPROVED A PROGRAM TO STEP UP THE NATION'S FOOD SUPPLY. TOKYO ANNOUNCED THAT 35 BRANCHES OF THE TOTALITARIAN PARTY HAD BEEN ORGANIZED THROUGHOUT JAPAN.
HU440PCW

A138
MONTREAL, JULY 13-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO PAY A SPECIAL BONUS OF 10 PER CENT OF ACTUAL EARNINGS TO ALL CANADIAN MERCHANT SEAMEN WHO HAVE SERVED ON CANADIAN SHIPS IN DANGEROUS WATERS SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, TRANSPORT MINISTER LIONEL CHEVRIER SAID TODAY.
THE SPECIAL BONUS, HE SAID, WOULD BE IN ADDITION TO REGULAR WAR RISK BONUSES.
MQ1146PEW

JUL 14 1945

D132WX (EXPORT-IMPORT)
(400)
NIGHT LEAD EXPORT-IMPORT
WASHINGTON, JULY 13-(AP)-EXPANSION OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK'S LENDING POWERS FROM $700,000,000 TO $3,500,000,000 WAS VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY BY THE HOUSE TODAY AFTER IT DEFEATED AN EFFORT TO SET UP "ATLANTIC CHARTER" STANDARDS FOR THE LOANS.
THE VOTE ON PASSAGE WAS 102 TO 6, TOSSING THE BILL OVER TO THE SENATE. ADMINISTRATION LEADERS HOPE TO SEND THE LEGISLATION TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN BERLIN NEXT WEEK.
BY A 93 TO 9 VOTE, THE HOUSE TURNED BACK AN AMENDMENT BY REP. DIRKSEN (R-ILL.) THAT WOULD HAVE PROHIBITEDTHE BANK FROM MAKING LOANS TO COUNTRIES NOT ADHERING TO AND "FAITHFULLY OBSERVING" THE ATLANTIC CHARTER'S INJUNCTIONS AGAINST AGGRESSION AND TERRITORIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT, AND THOSE NOT RESPECTING THE RIGHT OF ALL PEOPLES TO CHOOSE THEIR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.
DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS JOINED IN OPPOSITION, DECLARING THIS WOULD MEAN "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" AND WOULD FORCE THE PRESIDENT TO RULE ON THE POLITICAL STATUS OF EACH NATION BEFORE IT COULD GET A LOAN.
DIRKSEN SAID THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT MEANT: "NO FREEDOM - NO DOUGH!"
CHAIRMAN SPENCE (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE DESCRIBED IT AS "VAGUE, INDEFINITE AND UNCERTAIN," AND ASKED DIRKSEN WHY HE DID NOT ALSO WRITE THE TEN COMMANDMENTS AND THE SERMON THE MOUNT INTO HIS AMENDMENT.
REP. WOLCOTT (R-MICH), SENIOR BANKING COMMITTEE REPUBLICAN, SAID THE AMENDMENT WOULD "OPEN THE GATE TO PRESSURE NATIONS TO ADOPT OUR POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY." HE ADDED: "IF WE ARE GOING TO DO THAT IT WILL COST A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN $3,500,000,000."
THE BILL, WHILE INCREASING THE LENDING POWERS OF THE BANK BY $2,800,000,000, ALSO MAKES THE INSTITUTION AN INDEPENDENT, PERMANENT AGENCY OF GOVERNMENT. IT WAS CREATED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER IN 1934 AND HAS OPERATED AT A PROFIT.
THE BANKING COMMITTEE TOLD THE HOUSE THE EXPANSION OF THE BANK IS NECESSARY TO HELP INCREASE AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE "AND TO ENABLE THE WAR-DEVASTATED COUNTRIES TO BEGIN THE IMMENSE TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION," PRIOR TO THE FULL FUNCTIONING OF THE $9,100,000,000 WORLD BANK BEING SET UP UNDER THE BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS.
REPS. SUMNER (R-ILL) AND BUFFETT (R-NEB) LED THE OPPOSITION. MISS SUMNER REFERRED FREQUENTLY TO COMMUNISM AND TOLD THE HOUSE THE LEGISLATION WOULD "SUBSIDIZE ENSLAVEMENT" OF OTHER PEOPLES. BUFFETT SAID IT SMACKED OF "NEW DEAL TOTALITARIANISM."
EG518PEW NM

D146CX
(250)
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 13)
(ADVANCE) CHICAGO, JULY 12-(AP)-THE VOLKSWAGEN, LOW-COST AUTOMOBILE WHICH THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE COMPELLED TO PAY FOR BUT NEVER RECEIVED, IS IN PRODUCTION AGAIN, BUT UNDER AMERICAN ARMY SUPERVISION.
THE CHICAGO ORDNANCE DISTRICT REPORTED TODAY PRODUCTION STARTED A FEW WEEKS AFTER THE MILE-LONG FACTORY IN KDFSTADT, (CQ) GERMANY, FELL INTO THE HANDS OF THE NINTH ARMY.
VOLKSWAGENS NOW BEING PRODUCED WILL BE USED FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PURPOSES UNDER AMERICAN AND ALLIED DIRECTION. HITLER'S ARMY HAD CONVERTED THE PREWAR MODEL OF THE CAR INTO GERMANY'S NEAREST APPROACH TO THE AMERICAN JEEP.
COL. G. S. KENNEDY, NINTH ARMY ORDNANCE OFFICER, DECIDED TO REOPEN THE PLANT AFTER A SURVEY HAD SHOWN ENOUGH PARTS ON HAND FOR RESUMPTION. LT. DONALD H. RUSSELL OF MILWAUKEE WAS PLACED IN CHARGE.
RUSSELL IMMEDIATELY ORDERED GERMAN OFFICIALS TO ROUND UP WORKERS AND TEN DAYS AFTER THE WAR ENDED TH FIRST VOLKSWAGENS PRODUCED UNDER AMERICAN DIRECTION CAME OFF THE ASSEMBLY LINE. INITIAL PRODUCTION AVERAGED TEN CARS A DAY.
BUILT ALONG AMERICAN LINES, THE PLANT WAS DESIGNED AND MANAGED DURING THE WAR BY A GERMAN WHO FORMERLY WAS EMPLOYED BY A DETROIT AUTOMOBILE CONCERN. A YEAR AGO ONE-THIRD OF THE FACTORY WAS DESTROYED BY LOW-FLYING BOMBERS BUT PRODUCTION WAS MAINTAINED THROUGH USE OF PARTS MANUFACTURED WITHIN A RADIUS OF 50 MILES AND BROUGHT TO THE MAIN PLANT FOR ASSEMBLY.
KDFSTADT, WHICH GREW UP AROUND THE HUGE RED BRICK FACTORY, DERIVED ITS NAME FROM KRAFT DURCH FREUDE, OR "STRENGTH THROUGH JOY," WHICH THE GERMANS WERE TO ACHIEVE UNDER HITLER'S RULE. THE VOLKSWAGEN WAS TO HELP BRING THIS ABOUT AS GERMANS JOY RODE ALONG THE "AUTOBAHNEN," WIDE CONCRETE

WAS TO HELP BRING THIS ABOUT AS GERMANS JOY RODE ALONG THE "AUTOBAHNEN," WIDE CONCRETE HIGHWAYS THAT CRISS-CROSSED THE COUNTRY.
THE GERMANS PAID MILLIONS OF MARKS TOWARD THIS DREAM BUT THEIR ARMY GOT THE CARS AND THE HIGHWAYS, TOO.
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JULY 13)
FZ411PCW

D115PG
(190)

PITTSBURGH, JULY 12-(AP)-CONQUERED GERMANY'S ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY, STILL GROSSLY EXPANDED DESPITE 40 PER CENT DESTRUCTION BY ALLIED BOMBS, "MUST BE TRIMMED TO NORMAL PEACETIME PRODUCTION VVVVVLEVELS,", CHARLES A.POWEL,

LEVELS,", CHARLES A.POHEL, (CORRECT) NEWLY-APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE ELECTRICAL AND RADIO BRANCH OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION, DECLARED TODAY.

POWEL, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERING MANAGER OF THE WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, LEAVES MONDAY FOR GERMANY TO ASSUME HIS NEW POST.

SPEAKING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE PRECEDING A LUNCHEON HELD FOR HIM BY LEADING INDUSTRIALISTS HERE, HE SAID:

"WE KNOW THAT THE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY IS VITAL TO THE WAGING OF WAR, YET IT WOULD BE IMPRACTICABLE TO BLOT OUT THIS INDUSTRY FROM THE REICH. INSTEAD, WE MUST ASSURE THEY THE INDUSTRY HENCEFORTH PRODUCES ONLY SUFFICIENT EQUIPMENT TO FILL THE PEACETIME NEEDS OF GERMANY.

"I AM CONVINCED THAT STRICT CONTROL OVER GERMANY MUST BE MAINTAINED FOR TWO GENERATIONS--40 TO 50 YEARS--SO THAT THE THINKING OF THE PEOPLE CAN BE CHANGED BY EDUCATION. IF WE KEEP GOING FOR FIVE YEARS AND THEN GROW 'SOFT', WE WILL HAVE LOST THE WAR."

M333PEW

JUL 14 1945

D116PG

BRE Q

FIRST LEAD TROOPSHIPS

NEW YORK, JULY 13-(AP)-THE LIBERTY SHIP JOHN HOWLAND DOCKED AT STATEN ISLAND TODAY WITH 371 TROOPS, INCLUDING 277 SOLDIERS OF THE 824TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION.

THE TRANSPORT SANTA PAULA IS DUE LATER TODAY WITH 1,646 PASSENGERS TO BRING THE DAY'S ARRIVALS TO 2,017. ON THE SANTA PAULA ARE THE 816TH AIR ENGINEERS SQUADRON, THE 640TH AIR MATERIEL SQUADRON AND SIX WACS.

ABOARD THE JOHN HOWLAND AND UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJ.GEORGE R.HILL OF (810 ERIE ST.) SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., WERE COMPANIES A AND B AND A MEDICAL DETACHMENT OF THE 824TH. THERE WERE ALSO 93 OVERAGE TROOPS AND A MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE OVERAGE MEN CAME FROM THE FIRST, FOURTH, THE 26TH AND 71ST INFANTRY DIVISIONS, THE FOURTH AND 14TH ARMORED DIVISIONS, THE AMPHIBIOUS ENGINEERS AND FROM VARIOUS AIRBORNE UNITS.

THE HOWLAND CROSSED FROM LE HAVRE IN 11 DAYS AND 20 HOURS, BELIEVED A RECORD FOR A LIBERTY SHIP.

HILL, FORMER ASSISTANT FOOTBALL COACH AT MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, SAID HIS UNIT'S MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR WAS KNOCKING OUT NAZI TANKS AND VEHICLES AND TRANSPORTING SEVENTH ARMY TROOPS ACROSS THE RHINE AND DEEP INTO GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

HILL SAID THAT ALL GERMANS HE MET DENIED THEY EVER WERE NAZIS AND THEY BERATED "HITLER FOR FEEDING THEM WEAPONS INSTEAD OF FOOD."

(NO PICKUP)

JUL 14 1945

R1228PEW

NEW YORK FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD TROOPSHIPS XXX OF FOOD."

ABOARD THE HOWLAND WAS CAPT. KENNARD GARDINER OF (610 S. NINTH ST.) COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA, THE OPERATIONS OFFICER FOR THE 113TH CAVALRY.

GARDINER, WITH 119 DISCHARGE POINTS, SAID HE WAS WOUNDED LAST JULY NEAR ST. LO, FRANCE, WHEN HE WAS ADVANCING BEHIND AN AMERICAN TANK WHICH RECEIVED A DIRECT HIT FROM AN SS SHELL.

THE GERMANS CAPTURED HIM WHILE HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS, HE SAID, AND OPERATED ON HIM TWICE BEFORE PLACING HIM IN A HOSPITAL AT RENNES, FRANCE, WHERE HE WAS FREED A MONTH LATER BY AMERICAN TROOPS.

GH134PEW

30.24-28377

NIGHT LEAD TROOPSHIPS (200)

NEW YORK, JULY 13-(AP)-MORE THAN 2,000 ARMED SERVICE PERSONNEL WERE ABOARD TWO SHIPS ARRIVING AT THIS PORT TODAY FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

THE TRANSPORT SANTA PAULA, A FORMER GRACE LINER, DEBARKED 1,646 SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND WACS, INCLUDING 743 WOUNDED AND ILL EN ROUTE TO HALLORAN GENERAL HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

EARLIER, THE LIBERTY SHIP JOHN HOWLAND DOCKED WITH 871 TROOPS, A NUMBER OF THEM OVER-AGE AND SLATED FOR EARLY DISCHARGE.

THE SANTA PAULA CARRIED 1,247 MEN OF THE 816TH AIR ENGINEERS SQUADRON AND THE 640TH AIR MATERIEL SQUADRON, AND THE HOWLAND MEMBERS OF THE 824TH TANK DESTROYER BATTALION.

THE HOWLAND MADE THE CROSSING FROM LE HAVRE IN 11 DAYS AND 20 HOURS, WHICH OFFICERS SAID THEY THOUGHT MIGHT BE A RECORD FOR A LIBERTY SHIP.

AMONG THE SIX WACS ON THE FORMER CARIBBEAN LINER WAS LT. DORIS CUMMINGS OF (59 CAMBRIDGE ROAD) WOBURN, MASS., WHO SAID SHE RECENTLY MARRIED MAJ. ROLAND SWANSON OF (222 SOUTH SIXTH STREET) MONMOUTH, ILL., IN ITALY.

ALSO RETURNING WERE ELIZABETH MOONEY, 23, OF (1130 ROGERS STREET) PITTSBURGH; LT. COL. EUGENE S.WILLIAMS, 50, OF (ROLAND PARK APTS.) BALTIMORE; LT. COL. EDWIN L.STERLING, 28, OF (1221 SOUTH MARYLAND AVE.) GLENDALE, CALIF.; MAJ. GEORGE R.HILL OF (419 ERIE ST.) SOUTH HAVEN, MICH., AND CAPT. KENNARD GARDINER OF (610 S. NINTH ST.) COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

TA921PEW

JUL 16 1945

D19

UNDATED AUTOMOBILES (120)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN THE GO-AHEAD SIGNAL FOR MASS PRODUCTION OF A "VICTORY" PASSENGER CAR AND OTHER NEW MODEL AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS IN RUSSIAN AUTOMOBILE PLANTS, TASS SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE FCC.

THE "VICTORY" PASSENGER MODEL, THE NEWS AGENCY'S DISPATCH SAID, IS A "COMFORTABLE FIVE-SEATER STREAMLINED LIMOUSINE" WITH A TOP SPEED OF 75 MILES AN HOUR AND A GASOLINE CONSUMPTION IT REPORTED WOULD NOT EXCEED ONE GALLON TO 20 MILES.

WORK ON THIS VEHICLE AND ON TWO NEW MODEL TRUCKS DESIGNATED AS THE GAZ-51 AND THE GAZ-63 WAS BEGUN AT THE MOLOTOV AUTOMOBILE WORKS IN GORKY LUSKUTOV ON PREMIER STALIN'S INSTRUCTIONS "LONG BEFORE VICTORY AND EVERY EFFORT WAS MADE TO HAVE FUTURE PEACETIME MODELS MEET ALL DEMANDS OF MODERN AUTOMOBILES BUILDING SCIENCE," TASS SAID.

"THE NEW TRUCKS," IT SAID, "ARE POWERED WITH A POWERFUL ENGINE AND ARE ADAPTED TO BAD ROADS AND THEIR FUEL CONSUMPTION IS LOW."

THE MOLOTOV PLANT'S DESIGNING BUREAU NOW IS WORKING ON THE DESIGN OF A COMFORTABLE AUTOMOBILE-BUS SEATING 22 AND PRODUCTION IS EXPECTED TO BE LAUNCHED "IN THE NEAR FUTURE," THE DISPATCH ADDED.

DA1102AEV

JUL 15 1945

D20

PARIS, JULY 14-(AP)-THE FRENCH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY EXPECTS TO RECOVER FROM FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION AND BE SELF-SUFFICIEI BY THE END OF 1947, MARCEL CLICQUES, 27-YEAR-OLD CHIEF OF THE CIVILIA CABINET IN THE AIR MINISTRY, SAID TODAY.

HE SAID THAT AFTER SIX MONTHS DELAY FRANCE HAD SUCCEEDED IN GETTING A MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES TO PURCHASE AMERICAN TRANSPORTS AND HOPED TO BUY DOUGLAS TWO AND FOUR-ENGINE PLANES FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SERVICES.

CLICQUES SAID FRANCE ALSO WANTED TO OBTAIN LICENSES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH TYPE AIRCRAFT ENGINES.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THAT AT PRESENT NO QUESTIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL AVIATION COULD BE DISCUSSED BECAUSE THE POLICIES STILL WERE BEING FORMULATED.

AT THE MOMENT FRANCE IS NOT OPERATING ANY COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICES, EITHER DOMESTIC OR INTERNATIONAL, CLICQUES SAID, AND THE MILITARY ROUTES REACH ONLY TO ENGLAND AND AFRICA.

DA236PEW

U.S. Navy Bombards Another Japanese City; New Super-Battleships, 1,000 Planes Attack

Fires S ping Ports E ttered By Task Forces

ERICKSON

GUAM, Sunday, July 15—(AP) The newest, most powerful battleships in the U. S. Navy are shelling the Hokkaido steel mill port of Muroran, more than 250 miles north of the scene of the fleet's bombardment on Honshu yesterday, and the fleet's carrier planes, more than 1,000 strong, simultaneously are striking northern Japan.

JUL 16 1945

Announcing this spectacular second day of the air and sea bombardment of the Japanese main home islands, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said that the great battleships Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin are participating and that the action is continuing.

With the battleships are the destroyers McGowan, Norman Scott and Remey, a special communique said. They are bombarding in the vicinity of Muroran while the heavy ships strike directly at the city's steel plants.

ROAM JAP COAST

Naming of these vessels indicated that at least two mighty task forces of surface ships were roaming practically at will up and down the Japanese coasts.

Yesterday Nimitz announced the bombardment of Kamaishi on Honshu island by the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and South Dakota, two heavy cruisers and four destroyers.

Those ships and carrier planes of the fleet set Kamaishi afire, destroyed or damaged 87 Japanese planes and destroyed or damaged 39 enemy ships plus destruction of 27 locomotives and railway facilities in yesterday's strikes, Nimitz said, despite unfavorable weather.

Locations of today's air strikes were not yet disclosed. [illegible] in an earlier communique, however, had said that [illegible]rface forces and the planes were hitting the enemy mainly at the Japanese "refugee port" of Hakodate, where dock and rail facilities were heavily damaged.

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"No opposition to our forces was reported," Admiral Nimitz said.

A single enemy plane was shot down "in the vicinity of our surface force," the communique noted.

It listed the following enemy shipping destroyed by carrier planes:

Two train ferries destroyed at sea, ten sm[illegible] ships, one old destroyer, t[illegible]et craft.

Enemy sh[illegible] damaged:

One train [illegible]y, four medium tankers, one medium transport, five medium cargo ships, eight small cargo ships, two destroyer-escorts, one patrol craft, one tug, and one lugger.

Marine and fleet aircraft from Okinawa sank or damaged another half-dozen enemy craft.

Most of the parked enemy aircraft were found on fields at Matsushima, Matsudo and Misawa, on Honshu.

Yesterday's surface bombardment of Japan—first of the war—continued unhindered almost within rifle shot of shore for two hours, blasting and firing Kamaishi's great steel mills.

While battleships, cruisers and destroyers of Adm. William F. Halsey's challenging armada threw tons of shells into the imperial iron and steel works rolling mill at Kamaishi, on the northeast coast of Honshu, 1,000 carrier planes beat the area and neighboring Hokkaido island to the north.

The air and surface ship strikes were the mighty Third fleet's second assault on Japan within four days, the carrier planes having hit airfields in the Tokyo area Tuesday, destroying or damaging 342 enemy planes.

The bombardment of Kamaisi, 275 miles north of Tokyo with a pre-war population of 42,000, caused "sky-reaching explosions and started roaring fires which blanketed the area with smoke," reported Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley from the battleship South Dakota.

Striking under the direct command of Rear Adm. J. F. Shafroth, the squadron left the steel mill, one of Japan's largest demolished and the coke ovens heavily damaged and burning fiercely, said a U. S. Pacific Fleet headquarters communique.

Opposition Timid

Lindsley said the squadron "swaggered back and forth almost within rifle shot of Honshu, drawing only meager and apparently timid opposition." The warships were in plain sight of the coast for three hours before the two-hour bombardment and for some time afterward.

(Tokyo radio quoted an Imperial headquarters communique announcing the shelling of Kamaishi but did not mention damage.)

No reports of damage to the American ships had been received at the time Lindsley sent his dispatch.

The dramatic noon-time strike by fleet guns ranging from battleship 16-inchers which hurl one-ton shells to the five-inch batteries of the destroyers, was a taunt to the Japanese imperial fleet.

Halsey was hoping for a fight. Before taking his Third Fleet into Japanese waters he was asked if he thought remnants of the Nipponese navy might come out as a gesture. He replied:

"I wish they would, but they've got damned little left to gesture with."

The Third fleet has steamed far beyond key bases of Nipponese warships remaining after the enemy's defeat in the sea battle of the Philippines last October and the American naval air blows which sank the big battleship Yamato and other Japanese ships off the Ryukyus April 7.

Ships in Shafroth's bombardment squadron included the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and South Dakota; heavy cruisers Chicago and Quincy and destroyers Southerland, Herman, Erben and Black. The Massachusetts and Indiana were among 21 or more Third Fleet warships damaged in a typhoon June 5, southeast of Japan.

The Kamaishi steel mill received coal from mines on Hokkaido island, which was hit yesterday in the naval air pounding. It was the first attack on Hokkaido, bleak fog-covered island separated from Honshu by Stugaru strait.

The Navy pilots from Vice Adm. John S. McCain's carrier units of the Third Fleet achieved complete tactical surprise in their strikes, starting at dawn, against Honshu and Hokkaido, the communique said.

Hokkaido has about 25 operational airfields and northern Honshu an equal number.

Throughout the day the Yank fighter and fighter-bomber planes attacked ships and rails ferries which transport coal to Honshu factories such as the Kamaishi steel mill across Tsugaru strait from the port of Hakodate.

While there was no immediate reports of enemy aerial opposition to the American air and surface ship attacks, Hokkaido and northern Honshu islands contain many of the enemy airdromes not yet brought under attack by U.S. raids.

9,000 Planes Remain

It has been estimated by American officers that Japan's airforce has only about 9,000 planes remaining with which to fight off U.S. attacks or to defend the homeland from invasion.

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Fleet headquarters report of the damage done in the Tuesday naval air strike at Tokyo's airfields, said 109 Japanese aircraft were destroyed on the ground, 231 more damaged on the fields. The fliers encountered no Nipponese planes over the targets, but two were shot down near the fleet.

Besides shooting up the airdromes, the Yank pilots damaged several factory buildings at Koizumi.

Five American fighter planes and five torpedo planes were lost in the strikes, with seven pilots and six plane crewmen listed as casualties.

(Indication of damage done cities in the Tokyo area in recent Marianas-based superfortress raids was disclosed in the Japanese report that Kofu, an industrial center, has been "smashed to smithereens.")

Protects New Strike

Actually, he announced the shore bombardment hours before it was confirmed by reports from the fleet—boldly telling the Japanese that the U. S. fleet was going to strike again—an unprecedented action.

The bombardment then began at 9:35 a. m. (Japanese time)—(8:35 p. m. Saturday, Eastern war time.)

The new bombardment force is commanded by Rear Adm. O. C. Badger.

The target, Muroran, is at the entrance to Uchiura Bay on southern Hokkaido, in confined waters which the fleet showed amazing temerity in entering.

Results of the shelling were not immediately available.

Fires started by yesterday's shelling of the steel city of Kamaishi, 275 miles north of Tokyo, raged on today and spread to the harbor.

A communique from Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said that today "operations are continuing in strength," with "heavy surface units and fleet aircraft engaged."

Sortie at Dawn

Presumably the carrier planes sortied at dawn as is customary, but the implication was made plain to correspondents at this headquarters that announcement of the battleships, cruisers and destroyers again being in action was made before the ships actually started something.

Thus for the first time the American command was telling the Japanese what it planned to do and almost precisely when, in an amazing challenge to the enemy to do something about it if he could.

While only general locations were indicated, a more specific communique was expected later in the day.

The carrier planes yesterday ranged from Hokkaido 400 miles southward to near Tokyo.

Destroy 24 Planes

Preliminary and incomplete reports showed that despite bad weather yesterday's carrier strikes destroyed 24 grounded Japanese planes and damaged 62, sank 15 ships—including two railroad ferries and a destroyer—and damaged 24 other ships, including a train ferry and 10 medium tankers or cargo ships.

Twenty-seven locomotives were destroyed in the airmen's savage smashes at southern Hokkaido,

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30.24 - 28379

Halsey's Ships Sail Within Three Miles of Japan's Main Home Island.

DEMOLISH BIG STEEL PLANT

Fierce Fires Are Left Raging in Area 275 Miles From Tokyo—Planes Lash Hokkaido.

Guam, July 14 (A. P.). —The United States Third Fleet, bombarding Japan for the first time, set great fires raging through a steel city on northern Honshu today as 1,000 of its carrier planes blasted nearby targets of the northern home islands in co-ordinated blows.

The guns of the newest battleships, cruisers and destroyers wiped out the Imperial Iron & Steel Works rolling mill at Kamaishi—275 miles north of Tokyo—and fierce fires raged through adjacent coke ovens.

[Malcolm Johnson, New York Sun correspondent who witnessed the bombardment from the bridge of the battleship South Dakota, reported that the big ships sailed within three miles of the coast to deliver the blow.]

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, announcing in a special communique that the bombardment thundered on for two hours, reported that the entire area was covered by dense smoke clouds that rose thousands of feet above the city.

Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey's Third Fleet poured a hurricane of five to sixteen-inch shells into the city before retiring.

Fleet Meets No Opposition.

The bombardment force, commanded by Rear Admiral J. F. Shafroth Jr. of Denver, apparently did not meet any Jap opposition. In his report to Nimitz, Shafroth did not mention opposition by shore batteries or planes. His announcement that the shelling continued for two hours indicates also that the results were closely observed by slow-flying observation planes from cruisers and battleships. Close observation would have been required for the Admiral to report, without qualification, that the Imperial Iron & Steel Works rolling mill was demolished.

The latest communique was the fourth issued by Nimitz today, a record number.

The Imperial Iron & Steel Works mill was supplied with coal from the neighboring island of Hokkaido, which was attacked by the carrier planes. The coal is transported across Tsugaru Strait in ships and rail ferries, which were hammered throughout the day by the Avengers, Helldivers, Corsairs and Hellcats.

Halsey's attacks by gun and by plane seemed designed to put northern Honshu's most important steel works out of business at both the blast furnaces and coal mines.

The Japs in the war factories were subjected to the same sort of merciless pounding which their soldiers had to undergo when they stood in the path of the conquering American march across the Pacific. Even as the guns roared, swarms of carrier planes that only five days before had raked Tokyo's airfields, were raining bombs, bullets and rockets on northern Honshu and the northernmost island of Hokkaido—the latter never before touched by American air power.

[The Japanese Demei Agency reported that some Superfortresses participated in the air raids, which had lasted for seven hours, and added that "at present" there was no indication "pointing to enemy plans to undertake landing operations in this part of the Japanese mainland." The broadcast was heard by the Federal Communications Commission.]

Thus did Halsey carry war relentlessly home to Japan, defying what is left of the enemy fleet and seeking out the hoarded air force which Nippon is saving against the day of invasion.

Hokkaido and northern Honshu contain the only airdromes left in the empire to which Japan could have pulled back the bulk of her air force—estimated now at 9,000 combat and training planes, some obsolete. All airfields farther south have been under almost constant reconnaissance and attack from American land-based air power.

American naval power was embarked upon its next to the last job of this war—using its guns and planes to strike at the core of Japan's war industry and paralyzing the enemy's air strength. The final job will be to support invasion, wherever it may come.

Associated Press War Correspondent James Lindsley with Halsey's fleet disclosed that the marauding forces of speedy warships had been hugging Jap waters ever since its planes pounced on Tokyo's guardian ring of air fields earlier in the week. While the northern island of Hokkaido has many air fields, few planes usually are believed based on that fog-shrouded part of the homeland.

The bombardment of the Jap shore demonstrated American mastery of the seas along Japan's vulnerable eastern coast. Far to the south are the major Jap naval bases of Kobe, Yokohama and Kure, from which what is left of the enemy's navy might sally out—if it dared—to try to intercept the Third Fleet.

The bombardment was announced by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in his third communique in less than five hours. The surprise strike by more than 1,000 carrier planes at Hokkaido and northern Honshu and a toll of 342 Jap aircraft and fifteen airfields destroyed or damaged in Tuesday's carrier assaults on the Tokyo area, were announced in the earlier communiques.

Both the surface bombardment and the carrier strike were under way when Nimitz announced them—one and a half hours after the ships' guns opened fire.

Recording the exact moment the historic first shell struck Japan, Nimitz—smiling but calm as ever—said the bombardment began at 12 noon today, Japanese time (11 P. M. Friday, Eastern War Time) and is "continuing at the present time." (12:30 A. M. Saturday, Eastern War Time.)

Among other ships, the bombardment group included the fast battleships Massachusetts, Indiana and South Dakota, heavy cruisers Chicago and Quincy and destroyers Southerland, Heerman, Erben and Black. The Massachusetts and Indiana were among twenty-one warships damaged in June during a typhoon.

Each of the battleships has nine 16-inch guns, hurling shells weighing over a ton, plus secondary five-inch batteries firing 50-pound projectiles. The heavy cruisers are armed with nine eight-inch guns apiece, plus five-inch secondary turrets.

Nimitz's quick announcement of the bombardment and identification of some of the biggest ships manifested a supreme disregard of enemy strength, as though he were saying:

"Here we are. Do yon want to fight?"

The carrier strike at Hokkaido originally was scheduled for Friday, the 13th, correspondents related from the scene, but was delayed by fog. As at Tokyo, the only defense was anti-aircraft fire. Tokyo's guns downed ten raiding planes, costing the lives of seven pilots and six crewmen. Today's gunners were "wild a- inaccurate," however, earl- ports said.

SHELLING CUTS JAP COAL SUPPLY

Port and Rail Installation Ravaged in Attack on Hokkaido.

GUAM, Sunday, July 15—(AP) For the moment, Hokkaido's important coal supplies—30 per cent of the empire's coal production—are completely cut off from Honshu's war plants as a result of the U. S. Fleet's air and sea assault during the last two days.

Both port and rail installations were so badly crippled that the enemy will be unable to manage more than a fraction of normal traffic, the Navy reported. Sunken ferries, especially designed and each capable of carrying 25 loaded freight cars on the 4 1-2 hour trip from Hokkaido to northern Honshu, will be difficult to replace.

The shelling of Kamaishi evidently was one of the most successful ever delivered by American ships against industrial targets. The two-hour bombardment was carried out deliberately with devastating accuracy in mid-day light and some targets were within Garand rifle range of the big ships, dispatches from the scene revealed.

Results of today's shelling of Muroran, another steel center, by another force of battleships, were not yet available.

Kamaishi is the largest Japanese or Japanese-held city the American Navy ever has bombarded. Its population was last reported as over 40,000.

In addition to 10,000,000 tons of coal annually, four-fifths of Japan's war-vital wood pulp and paper—used in explosives—come from Hokkaido through the vulnerable ferry bottleneck.

With a population of 200,000, Hakodate is one of Hokkaido's three major ports, and contains important ship construction and repair facilities—until Saturday one of the few such centers unhit by American explosives. Its facilities include a drydock capable of handling 10,000-ton ships.

YANKS CAPTURE STRONGPOINTS IN NORTHERN LUZON

MANILA, Sunday, July 15—(AP) Capture of three key strongpoints in northern Luzon from still strongly-resisting Japanese remnants was announced today by a MacArthur headquarters spokesman.

He confirmed field dispatches that Maj. Gen. Hurdis' Sixth Infantry division had taken Kiangan, which until six weeks ago was known as the enemy army headquarters in the high Cordilleras, and guerrilla seizure of Bontoc, capital of Luzon's mountain province.

In addition, Filipino army forces took Mankayan, a mining town 60 miles north of Baguio.

Although Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique of July 5 announced formal conclusion of the campaign for liberation of the Philippines, with some mopping-up still to be done, the headquarters spokesman said all three newly-captured towns were taken against "none too slight resistance."

The Tokyo radio at the same time claimed that Japan's Gen Tomoyuki Yamashita was still holding out on northern Luzon.

Yamashita, conqueror of Singapore who was sent to the Philippines with much fanfare as leader of the Japanese effort to crush MacArthur's invasion, has been the subject of recent speculation. Some liberated Filipinos had said Yamashita fled the Philippines weeks ago, but other reports said he had left only lately by air.

Wherever he may be, fall of the three Luzon mountain towns left the Japanese in northern Luzon thoroughly broken into small foraging groups, with the largest estimated to number no more than 500.

Eleven days ago the enemy was estimated to have a total of 12,000 remnants on the island.

The guerrillas who took Bontoc found it burned to the ground.

SHIPPING RESUMED IN BALIK PAPAN BAY

Greatest Borneo Oil Port Is Opened as Australians Push 14 Miles Up Bay's Coast

MANILA, Sunday, July 15 (AP)—Balik Papan harbor, greatest oil port of Borneo, was open to Allied shipping today, while Australian amphibious forces pushed fourteen miles up the east coast of Balik Papan Bay and seized a former Japanese seaplane base.

The enemy did not resist the new landing. Some naval supplies were captured by the Australians, but the base itself had been demolished by the retiring Japanese.

Another Australian Seventh Division force advanced a mile northward within about eight miles of the big east Borneo oil field district of Samboja on Thursday.

A Netherland Colonial and Australian force enveloping the Japanese strong point on Smashedstone Ridge, six miles north of Balik Papan from the north and east had the support of heavy artillery.

While Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters was announcing these successes, the Japanese radio admitted that the battle in the Balik Papan sector had shifted from the coastal areas to jungled hills—a tacit acknowledgement of Japanese retreat.

Gen. Masataka Yamawaki, Japanese administrator of Borneo, has returned to Japan, the Tokyo radio acknowledged. He was quoted as saying the civil administration of Borneo moved inland after the Allies landed.

Without confirmation, the Japanese also claimed that Indonesians fighting on their side charged the Australian and Netherland lines Wednesday with hand grenades.

The Australian Ninth Division on the north Borneo coast captured the town of Papar, thirty-two miles northeast of Beaufort on the Beaufort-Jesselton railroad, while Allied bombers and fighters ranged all over Borneo, supporting ground troops and sinking a Japanese freighter near Kuching.

BOMBERS CONTINUE ATTACKS ON FORMOSA

MANILA, Sunday, July 15—(AP) American Liberator bombers, continuing their series of strong neutralization raids on Formosa, set fire to oil storage facilities at Toshien while attack bombers destroyed many rail repair installations on the east coast and fighters beat up airfields, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Weather forced cancellation of Far East air force operations against Japan from Okinawa, a communique said, but MacArthur's planes continued to range far and wide along the Asiatic coast and over the southwest Pacific.

PACIFIC RADIO GROWS

Fort Shafter, Hawaii, July 14 (A. P.).—The Pacific Ocean network of the Armed Forces Radio Service, which hopes to broadcast from Tokyo before long, will observe its first anniversary tomorrow with a commemorative program.

Headquarters of the United States Army Forces, Middle Pacific, noted in announcing the program that the newest stations of the network are on Okinawa and Iwo Jima.

Other stations are on Saipan, Peleliu, Ulithi, Johnson Island, Midway, Canton, Christmas Island, Guam and Eniwetok.

The anniversary program will include messages from Lieut.-Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., Pacific Ocean Area Army commander; Lieut.-Gen. Roy S. Geiger, commander of the Fleet Marine Forces in the Pacific, and Vice-Admiral William W. Smith, commander Service Force, United States Pacific Fleet.

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MANILA PORT BOOMS

Manila, July 14 (A. P.).—This teeming war-wrecked harbor now has become one of the world's top ranking ports for incoming cargo.

Col. John Barthrop of Seattle, port commander for the last six weeks, said the rapid increases in Manila's cargo handling, combined with the end of the European war, put the port of the one-time jewel of the Orient ahead of Continental European ports on imports.

Unloadings are now much above Manila's pre-war average of combined incoming and outgoing cargoes.

Commodore W. A. Sullivan of 30 Fifth avenue, New York city, the Navy's foremost salvage expert, reported 400 sunken ships already have been removed as obstructions to shipping. About four months more will be required to complete the job.

Col. Wing Gets Legion of Merit

Manila, July 14 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. Paul R. Wing, father of actress Toby Wing, and a survivor of the Battle of Bataan who was rescued from the Japanese Cabanatuan prison camp, was awarded the Legion of Merit today for pictures he took secretly in his long months of imprisonment.

Thirty-nine other officers and men of the general headquarters signal section also were decorated for various activities.

The ceremony was recorded for television—the first time this has been done in any overseas war theater.

By JAMES LINDSLEY.

oard Battleship South Da- July 14 (A. P.).—A battle dron of three battleships, eavy cruisers and numerous oyers, was in plain sight of n for three hours before the bardment started and for etime afterward. For two rs the squadron swaggered k and forth within rifle shot f Honshu, drawing only most eager and apparently timid opposition.

It was as if you strutted back and forth on some enemy's front porch, peeked in his front door, messed up his parlor and asked him what he proposed to do about it. The Japanese chose to do very little about it.

As this is written there is no report of damage to American vessels in this action, one of the most spectacular of the Pacific war.

MINDANAO LANDING BY 24TH DIVISION

Manila, July 14 (A. P.).—To speed the cleanup of invaded Mindanao, elements of the Twenty-fourth Division were landed Thursday under the bombarding guns of the Seventh Fleet in Sarangani Bay. The infantrymen, also covered by Marine aircraft, were unopposed as they moved inland in pursuit of enemy forces retreating in that sector.

In northern Luzon, Sixth Division infantrymen have captured the mountain province stronghold of Kiangan, where the Japanese had held out in caves and bamboo thickets for weeks. Northeast of Baguio, the last provincial capital of Bontoc fell to guerrilla forces.

NATIONAL LOTTERY FOR PHILIPPINES

Manila, July 14 (A. P.).—The Philippines Congress authorized national lotteries for the first time and increased luxury taxes on liquor, cigarettes and similar items before adjourning its first special session last night.

Pre-war sweepstakes also were declared legal and will be resumed if horse racing returns.

The legislators also approved $50,000,000 bond issue, the proceeds to be used for operation of national Government public works, and released another 25,000,000 from the exchange standard fund for similar use.

Another measure provides for the rehabilitation of the Philippine National Bank.

President Osmena is expected to reconvene Congress probably in two weeks.

AUSTRALIANS NEAR SAMBODJA FIELDS

Manila, July 14 (A. P.).—An Australian surge through collapsing Japanese resistance to within nine miles of the Sambodja oil fields on east Borneo reported today.

hitherto fiercely fighting was routed at a point more than twenty miles north of the conquered oil port of Balikpapan as the Aussie Seventh Division scored a gain of four and a half miles.

Tokyo Radio, meanwhile, made the unconfirmed claim that Japanese planes have sunk at least one enemy destroyer in an attack on shipping outside Balikpapan harbor.

Japan to Remake a City On Unprecedented Lines

And Americans Did the Work of Clearing the Site

Japan revealed an innovation in city planning yesterday in a Tokyo broadcast which said that Kofu, 100 miles west of the capital, had been "smashed to smithereens" by a recent raid of American Superfortresses, but will be rebuilt by September as "an agrarian city with fields and rice paddies stretching endlessly, bounded by paved roads." Before the bombing Kofu had 100,000 inhabitants.

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

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Japs Say Yamashita Still Leads in Luzon

San Francisco, July 14 (A. P.).—Radio Tokyo claimed today that Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita is still commanding Japanese troops cornered in northern Luzon, despite reports that he fled the island by plane.

Forces under Yamashita, the conqueror of Malaya, are still resisting strongly in the Cagayan valley and are "inflicting heavy losses in blood" on American troops, declared the enemy broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Japanese Minimize Blow

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP).—Japanese imperial headquarters today acknowledged the United States Navy's combined air and surface bombardment of northern Japan, and one army district command was quoted as saying "damage on our side was extremely ht."

Broadcasts of the attack, picked up by the Federal Communications Commission, came in piecemeal fashion and generally trailed official communiques released by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Tokyo disclosed that the first contingent of Japanese bombed out of Japan's capital arrived at Hokkaido Island, one of the target areas of the fleet air arm, shortly before the new assault began. They left Tokyo, the broadcast said, last Monday, seeking their "new hope and land of promise."

Imperial headquarters admitted that "enemy surface craft had carried out a naval bombardment against the northern Honshu city of Kamaishi and surrounding area about noon, Japanese time, while carrier-borne aircraft were attacking air bases, harbor and other installations in the Tohoku district of northern Honshu and the southern area of Hokkaido.

The Domei news agency said it had been reported that the naval task force was accompanied by "oil tankers," indicating it would be able "to operate for two or three weeks without returning to its bases."

"At present, however," Domei said, "there are no indications pointing to enemy plans to undertake landing operations in this part of the Japanese mainland."

TRUMAN'S SHIP NEARS ANTWERP

Seven British Men-of-War Take Up Escort Duties.

Aboard Cruiser Augusta With President Truman, July 14 (A. P.).—Seven British men of war loomed out of the mist-shrouded English Channel today to escort President Truman's cruiser-borne party to Antwerp. From there the President will fly to Potsdam for his first Big Three meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

Mr. Truman was on the Augusta's bridge when the rendezvous was joined with the British cruiser Birmingham and six destroyers. At 7 A. M., Greenwich mean time, the Birmingham and her accompanying destroyers were sighted on calm but misty waters.

The destroyers took their places, three on each side of the Augusta, and her companion ship, the Philadelphia, turning about with a precision comparable to parade ground maneuvers of smart cadets. The Birmingham, with Rear Admiral Cunningham-Graham aboard, encircled the President's ship, all of her seamen standing at attention along her rails. After this formal greeting, she raced quickly ahead to take her place in front of the Philadelphia to lead the procession past Lands End and the historic cliffs of Dover.

Gets Mail by Destroyer.

One of the destroyers put out a small boat which bounced over to the Augusta with a mail pouch from the White House. Two floating mines which had broken from their moorings were sighted near the formation.

On arrival at Antwerp, President Truman will motor to Brussels and there take off in his big C-54 plane for Potsdam and his first meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin Monday or Tuesday.

The President completed today the examination of the proposals he will present to Stalin and Churchill and of the data these two have submitted as subjects for discussion. Mr. Truman is firmly opposed to any secret agreements, his associates say, and will report to Congress immediately upon his return to the United States from the conference.

A side trip to France already has been ruled out and a reported visit to London is not more than a possibility. The length of the conference may determine the feasilbility of such a trip.

To Antwerp Tomorrow.

London, July 14 (A. P.).—Advisers to the Big Three moved toward Potsdam today for the opening of the conference next week of President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. Admiral Ernest J. King, en route to Potsdam by plane, passed through Paris where he conferred with Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, naval chief of the American occupation forces.

Indicating that the question of future Soviet - Turkish relations would have a high place on the agenda at Potsdam, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden met a second time with Turkish Foreign Minister Hasan Saka.

United States Ambassador W. Averell Harriman was en route to Potsdam from Moscow.

In an editorial, the London Times cited recent incidents at Trieste, Greece and the Middle East, and suggested that "it would be an important step forward if the Big Three could establish at Potsdam the principle that all of these issues are suitable for common consultation and action, rather than for isolated action by one Power in a zone where its interests are predominantly at stake."

TRUMAN TO LAND IN ANTWERP TODAY FLY TO POTSDAM

British Warships Escort President's Cruiser Through Channel.

FLY U. S. FLAG

Party Will Motor to Brussels Before Flying to Big Three Parley.

ABOARD CRUISER AUGUSTA WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, July 14—(AP) President Truman, enroute to the historic Big Three meeting at Potsdam, will arrive at Antwerp, Belgium, at 10 a.m., (British double summer time), Sunday, at the end of 3,800-mile voyage.

This was disclosed officially tonight as the President's two-ship task force moved on through the calm, but misty English channel under escort of the British cruiser rmingham and six destroyers, fly- the Stars and Stripes from masthead and their own nsigns aft.

resident, finishing work on States proposals to be made ler Stalin and Prime Minurchill at sessions starting decreed the simplest of ies for tomorrow's debarkation.

He will be met by Charles Sawyer, United States Ambassador to Belgium, and an honor guard from the 35th Division as he walks down the gangplank with James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State. The President and Byrnes will be piped off together, instead of separately, as diplomatic custom permits.

To Drive to Brussels

Upon leaving the ship two hours after it lands, the President and his official party will enter waiting automobiles for a 45-to-60-minute drive to Brussels where they will board the presidential C-45 plane for the two and a half hour flight to Potsdam, near Berlin. Sawyer will accompany the party as far as Brussels.

The route from Antwerp to Brussels will be guarded by American soldiers. There will be no reception by the Belgium government since the area is included in the Allied military zone.

The British men-of-war formed an escort for the President's ship and the accompanying cruiser, the Philadelphia, when they suddenly appeared out of the mist that hung over the English Channel at 7 a.m., (Greenwich meantime), today. They were to remain with the President's task force until it left English waters tonight.

The President's top-ranking party will be quartered in a 30-room residence only a 10-minute drive from the former castle of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm where the conferences will be held.

Russians Guard Route

While the Presidential quarters will be guarded by American troopers and secret service men under command of James Maloney, assistant chief of the service, and George Drescher, chief of the White House detail, Russian troops will guard the route from the residence to the palace.

The President slipped out of Washington the night of July 6, going by train to Newport News where he boarded the Augusta the next day. Unusually fine weather has been the lot of the party from the start.

Standing on the deck of this veteran warship, his cap over his heart, President Truman acknowledged today the honors paid him by the British men-of-war upon their arrival as an official escort.

Two floating mines were sighted near the convoy, reminders of the European war whose aftermath is a prime concern of the Potsdam nference.

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FRATERNIZATION RULING RELAXED

Allied Soldiers Now Allowed to Talk to German Adults in Public.

LONDON, July 14 — (AP) The non-fraternization policy was relaxed today to allow American, British and Canadian occupation troops in Germany and Austria to talk with grownups in the streets and in public places.

Up to now, they could speak only to children. The penalty for violation was a $65 fine.

Almost identical statements by Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery disclosed the policy change, which had been debated on the highest levels in the past month by American and British leaders.

The action came as Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters announced that 50,000 persons had been arrested in two months in Germany in a de-Nazification program by United States Army security forces operating in the American occupation zone. The announcement said the arrests were contin[illegible] the rate of 700 daily.

Even before the frat[illegible]ition ban was officially modified, American troops were smiling and holding hands with frauleins in the cafes of Berlin, where Russian rule control. The Russians never had any regulation against talking with Germans.

The new rules, however, do not say soldiers can date frauleins.

One British senior staff officer agreeing that the wording of the announcement seemed to give a wide range for discretion, said he would interpret the orders to mean that soldiers could not walk arm in arm with frauleins, or take them to public places to drink beer. If they were sitting in a cafe with a fraulein, he said, it would be hard to prove who bought the beer.

Presumably, too, British soldiers could attend a public German dance. There was a question, though, whether they could hold the frauleins in their arms and swing around the dance floor.

One British officer said the change simply was to put soldiers on "smiling and talking terms" with the Germans.

Gen. Mark Clark, saying the modification order by Eisenhower applied to United States troops in Austria, disclosed that he was studying possible future relaxation of the rules there, where the Allied objective is to help Austria become an independent nation again.

Eisenhower's Statement

The text of the American announcement said:

"Gen. of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower announced today a further relaxation in non-fraternization regulations in the United States zone of occupation. He stated:

"'In view of the rapid progress which has been made in carrying out Allied denazification policies, and in removing prominent Nazis from all positions of responsibility in German life, it is desirable and timely to permit the personnel of my command to engage in conversation with adult Germans in the streets and in public places. Orders are being issued accordingly.'"

Montgomery, who has been telling the British cabinet for weeks that relaxation of the regulations was necessary, said in a news letter to British troops that the Germans had shown themselves "willing to obey my orders and to cooperate in reconstruction of their country on non-Nazi lines."

Troops under his command, however, must not "for the present enter homes of Germans, nor permit them to enter any premises you are using except for duty or work."

Eisenhower and his officers were known to have regarded non-fraternization as essential in Germany as long as fighting continued, and long enough afterward to make sure civilians were under control.

The strict non-fraternization rule, it soon became evident, was more unworkable with each week of the peace. Those who argued against it said it was not in the nature of American soldiers not to talk with people, and that an unenforceable rule only weakened military discipline and the respect of the Germans. German girls teased soldiers who risked a penalty if they did more than smile back.

ALLIES EASE CURB ON FRATERNIZING

London, July 14 (A. P.).—American and British forces occupying Germany and Austria today relaxed the non-fraternization policy to permit troops to talk with adult Germans on the streets and in public places.

Gen. Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery announced the action. Up to now, soldiers "fraternizing" with the Germans have been subject to $65 fines. The rule against even talking with the Germans was put into effect when the Western Allies entered Germany. The Russians took no similar action. American troops in Berlin, where Russian rules control, were holding frauleins' hands in cafes even before today's action by Eisenhower.

Until today's official relaxation, troops of the Western Allies had been restricted to a friendly attitude toward "little children."

Eisenhower said:

"In view of the rapid progress which has been made in carrying out Allied de-Nazification policies and in removing prominent Nazis from all positions of responsibility in German life, it is believed desirable and timely to permit the personnel of my command to engage in conversation with adult Germans on the streets and in public places. Orders are being issued accordingly."

Montgomery's statement was in virtually the same words.

British Affirm They Support Greek Borders

Athens to Send Missions to U. S., England and Russia to Explain Its Problems

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—A British Foreign Office commentat[illegible] reaffirmed today Great Britain's six-year-old policy of supportin[illegible] Greece's territorial integrity bu[illegible] declined to answer a question on whether Britain would support Greece in an argument between Greece and Yugoslavia.

Meanwhile, the Soviet press, in dispatches from Yugoslavia and Albania and in a cartoon by its favorite political caricaturist, continued its critical attitude toward recent happenings in Greece.

At Athens, the Greek Foreign Affairs Committee voted to send missions to the United States, Britain and Russia to enlighten public opinion on the situation in Greece. The missions will be high-level bodies headed by former foreign ministers. Foreign Minister John Sofianopolous, who probably will retire upon his return from the United States, may head the mission to Moscow.

Albania Warns Greece

Referring to denials by the Greek government of reports that many Greeks and Macedonians were fleeing into Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, the Soviet official news agency, Tass, in a Belgrade dispatch, quoted the Yugoslav Ministry of Information as saying that the number of such refugees is increasing constantly and now exceeds 20,000.

Another Tass dispatch quoted Major General Mosiu, chief of staff of the Albanian Army, as warning the Greeks in a speech at Tirana that the Albanian Army was not like Mussolini's Italian soldiers.

"We do not claim any foreign territory," the dispatch quoted him as saying, "but we will not allow anything that belongs to us to be torn away. We are ready even at the price of sacrifices to defend our achievements. Let the whole world know this."

Boris Emifov's cartoon, published in the Soviet newspaper "Trud," contained captions accusing Greek "Fascists and monarchists" of making speeches of hatred against Russia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania and of having a "warlike softening of the brain."

WAVELL ADMITS INDIA TALKS FAIL

London, July 14 (A. P.).—The India Office announced today that efforts to form a more representative Indian Government proposed by Viceroy Lord Wavell had failed and a dispatch from Simla quoted Wavell as saying that he held himself responsible for the failure.

The conference was called by Wavell to draw up plans for a Government which would place almost all powers in the hands of Indian representatives, who would be selected regardless of creed or caste. It had been adjourned for two weeks before reassembling this morning.

"Nobody can regret this more than I do myself," Wavell was quoted as saying. "I propose to take a little time to consider what way I can best help I[illegible] after the failure of the co[illegible]ence.

"You can all help by refraining from incriminations," he added, "law and order must be maintained."

The conference was deadlocked over inability of the leaders of the Congress party and the Moslem League to agree on the question of representation on the governing council proposed by Wavell.

Cripps For India Home Control

London, July 14 (AP)—In the wake of the failure of the Simla Conference, Sir Stafford Cripps proposed tonight that immediate steps be taken to give India self-government under a constitution.

Sir Stafford, who carried an unsuccessful plan for postwar dominion status to India in 1942, urged that elections be held for a new Indian constituent assembly which would draw up the constitution. He said:

"We should, I believe, decide to skip the temporary readjustment of the central (Indian) Government which has become impossible owing to the views and fears of the Moslem League and go straight ahead with the permanent solution.

Viceroy Thanks Indians

Earlier, the India office had announced that Viceroy Lord Wavell had terminated the Simla Conference, which was called in an effort to organize an interim Indian government with greater Indian representation, after Indian leaders had failed to reach a requisite measure of agreement."

In a statement issued at Simla the Viceroy thanked the Indian leaders for the help they had given him, said that the responsibility for the failure of the conference was his and asked them to exercise the "greatest possible restraint."

The conference became deadlocked on the issue of representation on the Viceroy's proposed provisional executive council. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, head of the Moslem League, maintained that only the league could speak for India's Moslem population.

Insisted On Naming Members

The Congress party, of which Mohandas K. Gandhi is the spiritual head, insisted on naming certain of its Moslems members to posts on the council.

Sir Stafford conceded that under his self-government proposal the question of the formation of a separate Moslem state (Pakistan) "must form a major issue." He added that it was to be hoped that "some compromise solution of the Pakistan issue" could be arrived at in the constituent assembly he suggested.

LONDON, July 14 (U.P.) — The text of Viscount Wavell's statement at the final meeting of Indian political leaders in Simla today, issued by the India Office:

I must give the conference an account of what has happened since we adjourned on June 29. As you know, my original intention was that the conference should agree upon the strength and composition of the Executive Council and that thereafter the parties should send me lists of names. To these names I would, if necessary, have added names of my own and attempted to form on paper an Executive Council which might be acceptable to His Majesty's Government, myself and the conference.

I intended to discuss my selections with the leaders and finally to put them to the conference. Unfortunately, the conference was unable to agree about the strength and composition of the Executive Council, and on June 29 I undertook, with the approval of the conference, to endeavor to produce a solution not based on any formula agreed to in advance. I asked the parties to let me have lists of names and said I would do what I could to produce a solution acceptable to the leaders and to the conference.

I received lists from all parties represented here, except from the Moslem League. I was, however, determined that the conference should not fail until [illegible] made every possible effort to bring it to a successful ending. I therefore made my provisional selections, including certain Moslem League names, and I have every reason to believe that if these selections had been accepted here they would have been acceptable to His Majesty's Government.

A Balanced Group

My selections would, I think, have given a balanced and efficient Executive Council whose composition would have been reasonably fair to all parties. I did not find it possible, however, to accept the claims of any party in full. When I explained my solution to Mr. Jinnah, he told me that it was not acceptable to the Moslem League and he was so decided that I felt it would be useless to continue the discussions. In the circumstances, I did not show my selections as a whole to Mr. Jinnah. There was no object in showing them to the other leaders.

The conference has therefore failed. Nobody can regret this more than I do myself. I wish to make it clear that the responsibility for the failure is mine. The main idea underlying the conference was mine. If it had succeeded, its success would have been attributed to me, and I cannot place the blame for its failure upon any of the parties. I ask party leaders to accept this view and to do all they can to insure that there are no recriminations.

It is of the utmost importance that this effort to secure agreement between the parties and communities should not result in the worsening of communal feeling.

I have now to consider the next steps. I must remind you that, whatever happens, the first two of the three tasks mentioned in my broadcast—the prosecution of the war against Japan and the carrying on of the administration and preparation for post-war development—must be performed by the Government of India for the time being in office.

Any Hindrance Barred

It will be my duty to see that these tasks are performed with the greatest energy that I can impose, and I cannot permit any hindrance to them. I propose to take a little time to consider in what way I can best help India after the failure of the confer[illegible]

[illegible]ainst [illegible]n mus[illegible]
[illegible]var against [illegible]n mus[illegible]
ried on, and law and orde[illegible] be maintained until I see my way more clearly than I do now. It may be difficult, perhaps impossible, to suggest any new move.

No government can carry on under the daily prospect of change or dissolution. I have to secure stability and day-to-day efficiency of my Government, and it would be impossible to enter upon continuous, or even frequent, political discussions of this kind. Whatever decisions His Majesty's Government may take in the near future must, therefore, in all probability hold good for some little time.

I thank you all for the help you have given me and for the restraint, patience and understanding which you have shown. Do not any of you be discouraged by this setback. We shall overcome our difficulties in the end. The future greatness of India is not in doubt.

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SEPTEMBER TRIAL OF NAZIS PLANNED

London, July 14 (A. P.).—Final details of a master plan for an unprecedented collective trial of captured Nazi bigwigs were being worked out in London today by Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, chief American war crimes prosecutor, and representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia.

A responsible American source said that hundreds of crack Army investigators, including former G men and skilled legal experts, had uncovered evidence which virtually assures the trial of such high Nazis as Hermann Goering, Rudolf Hess and Joachim von Ribbentrop by September.

The investigators were credited with uncovering evidence which involves German industrialists, diplomats, military and naval authorities and Nazi party chiefs in a factual but almost fantastic record of Nazi preparation for war and world conquest, this source said.

The documents, from Nazi secret files, including transcripts of conferences between top-ranking Nazi leaders, are being integrated with evidence on the record.

Secret British Naval Base Ready When Japan Struck

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 15—A secret British naval base was hacked out of the jungle on a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the Admiralty revealed today.

The Herculean task of building a base with full defenses for war against Japan was accomplished by a force of Royal Marines working against time and tropical disease. More than 23 per cent of the men were hospitalized during the first three months.

Port "T" as the anchorage was identified on naval maps, was on Addu Atoll 500 miles from Colombo and 3,000 miles from Australia. It served as a vital link on the convoy route to Australia and for certain operations in the Indian Ocean.

Marines went ashore on the atoll in the extreme south of the Maldive Islands in September, 1941, and by the time Japan declared war the base was ready. The first convoy of five troopships put in there four months from the day the marines landed.

400 Sailors Ran Nazi Blockade From Sweden

Aided by Fogs and Snow, They Brought Out 35,000 Tons of Vital Materials

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—Sir George Binney, commander of British blockade runners in the North Sea, told today the full story of how he and his men brought out 35,000 tons of precious materials from Sweden during the war years.

Under cover of fogs, snow and long northern nights, he defied the German blockade of the Skagerrak, the water approaches to Sweden, for more than four years.

Sir George commanded about 400 British and Norwegian merchant seamen. The cargoes they brought from Sweden could not be obtained anywhere else in the world. They included special steel items, he said, such as ball bearings, and twenty machines which increased British production of aircraft engines by 400 per cent.

These machines were so valuable that special shelters were built to protect them against air attacks.

The supplies obtained from Sweden were shared by war industries in the United States and in various parts of the British Empire. Eventually they were able to reproduce the Swedish equipment.

Sir George, a stocky man of about forty-five, told how he took his first cargo out of Gothenburg on Jan. 23, 1941, in five modern Norwegian cargo vessels chartered by the British government.

The Gestapo used every means to thwart the operation, planting agents among the crews and even hiding a microphone in the chimney of Sir George's Gothenburg apartment. But the ships were loaded successfully and made a dash for it in a snowstorm. They were not attacked until they were in contact with British vessels, and all got to England safely.

Another expedition was organized in the winter of 1941-'42 with ...n Norwegian ships that had remained in Gothenburg Harbor and were chartered by the British Ministry of War Transport.

At dusk on March 1, Sir George took them out on what proved to be his most unlucky expedition. Only two of his ships reached Britain. The commander's flagship and another vessel were driven back to Swedish territorial waters. Three were blown up and their crews captured. One had to be scuttled. Another struck a mine. Still another was torpedoed from the air.

After this adventure, Sir George recalled, the Germans did their best to capture him. Because of threats made against him in the Nazi press, he was commissioned by his government as a commander in the Royal Navy Reserve, so that he would be a prisoner of war if captured and could not legally be handed over to the Gestapo.

He got back to England later, and five shallow-draft coastal motor craft were constructed for him. Through the winter of 1943-'44 he penetrated the German blockade eight times, dodging mines, submarines and aerial and surface patrols.

Commercial Ships in Freetown

LONDON, July 14 (AP).—The British Admiralty announced today that the port of Freetown, West Africa, war-time base for Allied Atlantic shipping, had been reopened to commerce on a peacetime basis. Control of the port was returned to civil authorities.

German Language Paper In London Suspends

London, July 14 (AP)—The London German language weekly, *Die Zeitung*, ceased publication with the defeat of Germany, its task of enlightening its readers on the German problem finished.

It was started in May, 1941, for circulation among German refugees in many countries as well as among prisoner-of-war camps.

Britons Told To Keep Gas Masks

London, July 14 (AP)—Civilians have been warned by the Government not to destroy their gas masks although, with the war in Europe ended, there is no further need for them.

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War Dogs May Lead Blind

London, July 14 (AP)—Dogs trained for warfare may become the "eyes" of Britain's blind. A plan to retrain dogs taken over by the army as watchdogs and mine detectors is in operation, with 120 Alsatians and collies already turned over to the blind.

Throngs on Cliffs See Truman Sail By Dover

DOVER, England, July 14 (AP).—Hundreds of holiday-makers lined the high chalk cliffs of Dover to watch President Truman's convoy pass through the English Channel late this afternoon.

With a British light cruiser leading the way and flanked on both sides by destroyers, the President's freshly painted cruiser Augusta was a picturesque sight as it sailed through the strait at good speed. The President is expected to land at Antwerp, Belgium, tomorrow.

Leopold Reported Undecided

BRUSSELS, July 14 (AP).—Premier Achille Van Acker returned tonight from King Leopold's mountain retreat at St. Wolfgang, Austria, and announced that the monarch had reached no decision on demands that he abdicate. Van Acker said there was hope that Leopold would have an announcement soon.

[The Brussels radio said the senate was summoned into special session immediately after Van Acker's arrival].

SHAEF Ends 17 Months' Job; Is Dissolved by Eisenhower

Paris, July 14 (A. P.).—The greatest unified military command of all time—Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force—was dissolved at 12.01 A. M. today, seventeen months and one day after it was launched to bring Germany to her knees in defeat.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the supreme commander, said it was his hope and prayer that the unparalleled unity that had been achieved would point the way to a permanent and lasting peace.

British newspapers paid tribute to the Supreme Command and Eisenhower's leadership, and the Army newspaper Stars and Stripes hailed it as a conclusive demonstration of the effectiveness of international co-operation.

As SHAEF was dissolved, the Allied armies reverted to their own national control and Eisenhower became strictly an American commander for the first time in nearly three years. He stepped into his new job as commander of USFET—United States Forces in the European Theater—and as American representative on the European Control Council at Berlin.

Headquarters at Frankfurt.

Eisenhower, who returned to his Frankfurt, Germany, headquarters from the United States on Wednesday, bade farewell to the troops who had served under his command in an order of the day which said, "No praise is too high for the manner in which you have surmounted every obstacle."

Under the new setup, United States headquarters, at least for the time being, will be at Frankfurt. Under USFET will be two major groups, or functions: the Communications Zone and Occupation and Control. The former is commanded by Lieut.-Gen. John C. H. Lee, and will devote itself to the major task of getting men out of the European theater.

Occupation and Control covers all American troops in Germany, whether there to stay or not. It may be well toward the end of 1945 before the number of troops left in Germany is down near the size to be designated ultimately as the Army of Occupation.

French and British Forces.

The French have set up an occupation force which in effect consists of the French First Army, and the British Twenty-first Army Group remains as the basis on which the British occupation and control organization will be built.

SHAEF Rear in London was all but dissolved in recent weeks, and in Paris all that remained were public relations offices and some facilities, largely communications and transportation.

But in Italy, the oldest of Allied commands in the European war, AFHQ, remained in effect. Present indications were that it would survive in some form or another for many months, probably as long as there are any substantial number of American and British troops in Italy.

SHAEF officially came into existence on February 13, 1944. Its original designation was Cossac—Chief of Staff Supreme Allied Command. Its first headquarters were a few buildings in a residential section of London.

On October 1 SHAEF Forward moved to Jullouville near Granville in Normandy. Later Eisenhower moved his forward headquarters to Reims, then to Frankfurt.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN REDEPLOYMENT

Paris, July 14 (A. P.).—A redeployment summary by divisions:

104th Infantry—In the United States.

4th and 8th Infantry—Some elements have landed in the United States and the rest are on the high seas.

87th, 2d and 5th Infantry—On the high seas.

44th Infantry—Entire division shipped from the United Kingdom yesterday aboard the Queen Elizabeth.

13th Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30, the main body now is shipping and all of the division is expected to clear the port by July 19.

20th Armored—Advance party sailed from Le Havre today and the main body is now at the port for July shipment.

28th Infantry—Advance units expected to ship today, while the main body is at the Reims, France, assembly area.

30th Infantry—Advvance units now are arriving at Le Havre and are expected to ship on July 21. The main body is at the Reims assembly area.

35th Infantry—Advance units are at the Reims assembly area and the main body is due there July 18.

Wacs scheduled to fly home tomorrow from Paris—their home towns and the number of their discharge points:

Cpl. Iona M. Brown, Croton, 70.

Sergt. Lena Krause, Brooklyn, 70.

Pfc. Florence A. Walls, Brooklyn, 87.

Pfc. Elizabeth Nicholls, Brooklyn, 93.

Listed here to fly at the same time from Prestwick, Scotland, are the following:

Cpl. Catherine Gates, South Ozone Park, N. Y., 73.

PARIS GAY IN SPOTS ON 'BASTILLE DAY'

PARIS, July 14—(AP) There was gaiety in Paris as the capital celebrated Bastille Day today—but only islands of gaiety in a sober city.

Despite fireworks, water festivals, military reviews, parades, snake dancing in the boulevards and street dancing in the squares, most Parisians agreed that the celebration "wasn't the same."

"The people are serious," a Frenchman said. "It's all very well to show them a military spectacle but they're still worried about food."

The crowds watched a parade by the left wing "Etats Generaux" in silence, and although there were cheers for Gen. De Gaulle in a military parade earlier, handclapping was more general than shouts.

It was the first Bastille Day celebration since1939.

French Get U. S. Gifts

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—Gifts purchased by Americans and shipped to France will be distributed tomorrow among the people of St. Ouen, a battered suburb of Paris. The war-relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, provided food, clothing and medicine.

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Herriot Backs De Gaulle On Plan for Constitution

Denounces Leftists Who Would Abolish the Senate

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—Former French Premier Edouard Herriot, in a Bastille Day speech today, announced his support of General Charles de Gaulle's plan to give France a regularly elected government, and attacked left-wing groups advocating the abolition of the French Senate.

Herriot, president of the Radical Socialist party, discussing De Gaulle's plan for a general election October 14 to name a National Assembly, said he believed it was unnecessary to discard France's present constitution. In effect, he called for a return to the French governmental system as it existed before the war, retaining the constitution of 1875 and both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

BASTILLE DAY IS CELEBRATED

French Mark Holiday First Time Since 1939.

Paris, July 14 (A. P.).—France's resurgent armed forces proudly paraded before cheering throngs in Paris and a small, silent group of Germans in Berlin today in celebration of the great French national holiday—Bastille Day.

Dancing, singing Parisians held their first open celebration of the holiday since 1939. Surrounded by representatives of the armed forces of the Allied Powers and the Bey of Tunis, Gen. de Gaulle reviewed the parade in Paris from a stand in the Place de la Bastille, site of the gloomy medieval fortress, the capture of which 156 years ago became a symbol of the French Revolution.

The parade moved through the city's boulevard's to the Place de la Concorde and up the Champs Elysees to the Arc de Triomphe, where midnight ceremonies honoring the war dead began the formal observance of the holiday.

In the fallen German capital the French Tricolor was raised over Berlin's victory column—commemorating the birth of the German Empire with a defeat of France three-quarters of a century ago. Generals of the Russian, British and American Armies and a group of eighty-eight French officers, who had just arrived in Berlin from prisoner of war repatriation camps in eastern Europe, witnessed the parade of veterans of the French First Armored Division.

In the battle-torn grounds of Tiergarten Park more than 100 shabbily dressed German civilians also saw the French hour of glory.

LaGuardia Sends Message.

Mayor LaGuardia, in a message to the French people which was recorded yesterday and transmitted by shortwave today to the Radio Diffusion Nationale (the French national radio), hailed Bastille Day, 1945, as "perhaps the greatest Bastille Day in the history of France because it is the opening of a new era, it is a return of a greater France and the coming of permanent peace and a happy world."

Declaring that the people of the United States have always had friendship and love for the people of France, "regardless of what any one else, whether high or low, or any department of Government may say, think or do," the Mayor recalled his recent meeting with a board of engineers from France planning a new airport for Paris, and predicted that the time is not far distant when citizens of the two countries will visit each other daily.

"We will dine with each other in the evening and return home in the morning," he predicted, "for the close friendship that has existed for over a century and a half is now even closer with our new means of transportation and the great airports we are building. The sound of an airplane no longer will be the signal of death and destruction, a sound of horror, but an announcement of friendly approach, of happy tidings of dear ones meeting each other and exchanging the good things of life."

50,000 NAZIS ARRESTED

PARIS, July 14—(AP) Security forces of the U. S. Army have arrested nearly 50,000 Nazis in the last two months and are continuing the arrests at the rate of 700 [illegible] day, headquarters said today. All group, including war criminals, apo members and others deem- potential menace to security, [illegible] ced in jails or deten- [illegible] pla[illegible]

French Town to Get Gifts From America

Paris, July 14 (A. P.).—Gifts purchased by Americans and shipped to France will be distributed tomorrow among the people of St. Ouen, battered little French town northeast of Paris. The war relief services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, 350 Fifth avenue, New York City, provided food, clothing and medicine for the town's unfortunates.

French Censor News Now

But Former SHAEF Officials Share the Job With Them in Paris

PARIS, July 14 (AP).—News from Paris is being transmitted today for the first time with the French censorship stamp, following dissolution of SHAEF.

Correspondents have been informed that their copy is censorable only on grounds of military security. Former British and American SHAEF censors, now under control of Communication Zone Headquarters, are still stamping the copy. The difference is that they are using a French stamp and French censors sit with them, sharing the job.

Poland, Off 'Allied Team' By Error, Is Restored

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 14—The United States Army in Europe issued a statement today which said that through an error in transmission the name of Poland was omitted from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's final order of the day yesterday on the termination of his combined command.

The whole order was reprinted adding Poland to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Norway as nations whose people joined with the British Commonwealth and the United States in what General Eisenhower described as a "truly Allied team."

Italy Declares War On Japan Her Former Partner In Axis

Rome, July 14 (AP)—The Foreign Ministry announced tonight that Italy had declared war on her former Axis partner of Japan, effective tomorrow.

The war declaration, a communiqué said, was "another proof on the eve of the Potsdam (Big Three) conference of Italy's resolute will to fight regimes of aggression and militarist imperialism wherever they might be."

Declaring that Italian national interests were not directly concerned in the Far East, the Government said that Italy nevertheless would contribute to the war in the Pacific with the "same courage and sacrifice" with which she fought the Germans and Fascists for nearly two years after her surrender to the Allies.

"Italy thus assumes her place ever more firmly in the ranks of the United Nations in full equality of obligations and awaiting those equalities for rights which all her people legitimately desire will be granted her," the communiqué said.

The Government announcement noted that diplomatic relations between Italy and Japan had been interrupted since September, 1943, when Italy surrendered, and asserted that Japan even before that time had arrested and interned all Italian diplomatic and consular representatives in violation of international law.

The war declaration, it was understood, was made with the approval of the Allies, since under the present armistice Italy cannot make any significant international move without consulting the Allied governments.

Polish Troops in Italy Are Free to Go Home

Gen. Anders Warns, However, They May Serve Russia

ROME, July 14 (AP).—Polish troops in Italy have been told by General Wladyslaw Anders that they are free to return to Poland if they desire, but he said they might be compelled to serve under Russian command and possibly even be deported to slavery in Siberia.

A Polish public relations officer said today that Anders visited supply units under his command at Bari this week and in each instance told the soldiers they would be given facilities to return to Poland upon written application, but he said that any who did would forfeit any right to return to his corps.

The officer quoted Anders as saying to the men that the situation in Poland might become more unfavorable in the next few months and that deportations might be made similar to those he said occurred shortly after the Russians entered eastern Poland.

10th Mountain Coming Home

ROME, July 14 (AP).—The crack United States 10th Mountain Division, originally slated as an occupation force in the Trieste area, will be redeployed to the Pacific theater, by way of the United States, it was announced today.

The 10th is being relieved of its occupation assignment by the veteran 34th Division, and is expected to be reorganized in the United States as a standard infantry division.

FRANCO DROPPING MORE FALANGISTS

Madrid, July 14 (A. P.).—Spanish newspapers carried today the full text of the "Bill of Rights" passed unanimously yesterday by the Cortes (Parliament), but made no mention of the shake-up believed imminent in the Cabinet of Generalissimo Franco.

A high Government official said last night that Franco had dropped the secretary-general of the Falange party from his Cabinet, apparently in a move to make his Government more acceptable to the United States. Resignations of at least four other Cabinet members, all presumably members of the Falange, were reported on Franco's desk awaiting action. He ousted the Falange secretary, Jose Luis Arrese, by eliminating the position of Minister without portfolio, the Government official said.

The Bill of Rights, whose essentials were released to the foreign press more than two months ago theoretically gives Spaniards the right of freedom of expression, provided "such ideas do not attack the fundamental principles of the State."

Seized Nazi Loot Piled High

Allies Assemble Hogsheads of Jewels and Rare Metals Taken From Victims.

GEO TUCKER

Frankfurt, Germany, July 14 (A. P.).—The pillaged wealth of Nazi occupied Europe, taken from the teeth of murdered Jews and the coffers of seized governments alike, was piled ceiling high today in the Reichsmark Bank of Frankfurt.

In addition to gold and silver there were hogsheads of pearls, rubies and sapphires. Wooden cases held gold and silver fillings from the teeth of concentration camp victims.

Currency experts from the United States Treasury and the Bank of England were identifying and making an inventory of the Nazi loot.

"An accurate estimate of the total value can never be made," said Col. Bernard Bernstein, director of the finance division of the United States Group Control Council.

From Fifty-three Caches.

He said that the collection included fifty-three separate deposits hidden by the Nazis and unearthed by United States troops during the final days of the war. These included gold bullion discovered by the United States Third Army in the Merkers Salt Mines and special hidden hoards of Heinrich Himmler's SS organization which were buried under chicken coops on a German farm.

In once cache thousands of wedding rings stripped from the fingers of women victims of the Nazis in Germ[illegible] land and other occu[illegible] were strung on rop[illegible] try sausages.

Barrels of Lo[illegible]

"We have found barr[illegible] ver and gold wrist watch[illegible] rette cases, wedding ring[illegible] lets and jewelry of every[illegible] tion," Bernstein added[illegible] was taken from Nazi c[illegible] tion camp victims."

The bullion was sta[illegible] cordwood and one lar[illegible] held nothing but securi[illegible] almost every country[illegible] world. The loot includ[illegible] of Russian rubbles and $34,000,000 in United States gold coins.

Leland Howard, assistant director of the Bureau of the Mint in Washington, estimated that it would take eight weeks to identify the bullion. Working with him were John D. Jamieson of the Denver mint, Theodore Schiercke, assistant superintendent of melting in the New York Assay Office, and their British counterparts from the Bank of England.

Paris, July 14 (A. P.).—Diplomats possessing good information expressed the belief today that Generalissimo Franco would announce dissolution of the Falange, Spain's State party, next Wednesday, along with the resignation of Falangist ministers. They said they doubted that Franco himself would resign, even in favor of a regency. Setting up of a Spanish regency has been rumored for months, with monarchists opposing it on the ground that Franco would maneuver himself into the position of regent.

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Fraulein And ...nks Pleased At Prospects Of Fraternizing

Schierstein, Germany, July 14 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's relaxation of the nonfraternization rule met with the warm approval of doughboys today. They declared frankly that the rule never had been enforceable and had been violated ever since it was put into effect.

"The order was being violated right and left," said Corporal Seymour Friedman, of Chicago, "and it was high time the Army came to the decision to make changes."

German Girls Happy

There was a noticeable excitement among German girls as the news spread quickly through this town on the Rhine. They had many smiles for the soldiers. Their attitude was summed up by buxom, 22-year-old Hedy Bauer, who said:

"Now we can be decent and walk around in daylight to talk to Americans. We won't have to sneak around to see the boys and always be afraid of the military police. This is better, although I don't see where there will be any real difference since American soldiers have been promenading with fraulein since the day they arrived."

One doughboy, however, whose views were shared by some of his friends, said "the general's order has taken all the fun out of fraternizing. It was fun when you had to slip around to see a girl. You did it because they said you couldn't."

An Impersonal View

S/Sgt. Edward Detjen, of St. Louis, grinned when he heard the news, and said, "There'll be some changes made. Now the boys will get around more; the girls will see more guys, and this will break up the cases where a soldier has been seeing one girl steady."

Sergt. Roy H. Wells, of Washington, could take an impersonal view of the situation because he is leaving Monday for home. His reaction was: "The nonfrat ban never did make sense in the first place because it wasn't enforceable. It's much better to relax rules and not have a situation like the old prohibition days in the States."

While many soldiers approved of the reason behind the nonfraternization order—the necessity for security and a stern attitude toward the German people—they felt the ban was a violation of their personal sense of duty and patriotism. Many who had no intention of fraternizing opposed the order on principle.

Fraulein Raises Eyebrows

Along the Rhine here today, doughboys mingled with attractive girls, swimming and boating.

When one fraulein heard of the order, she asked a soldier, "does it mean now that we can hug and kiss?"

"Naw," the soldier said. "It means we can only meet and talk on the streets and in public places."

The fraulein raised her eyebrows at this.

There was some misunderstanding among the Germans on relaxation of the ban and many thought the nonfraternization policy had been abolished altogether.

S/Sgt. Joe Todd, of South Grant Falls, Mont., was standing on the bank of the Rhine watching swimmers when approached by a German man and his wife and child. They invited Todd to their home for dinner.

Todd refused the invitation, explaining that the order permitted fraternization only on the streets and in public places.

ARBEN FIRM WAS NAZIS' ACE

Giant Chemical Trust Kept War Machine Going.

WHITEHEAD

Hoescht, Germany, July 14 (A. P.).—The Nazi war machine would have collapsed without I. G. Farbenindustrie, the great German chemical trust, in the opinion of Col. Edwin Pillsbury, who directed military seizure of twenty-four Farben plants in the United States zone of occupation.

Pillsbury said investigation has disclosed that the combine controlled virtually all German chemical production, supplied the Nazis with needed foreign exchange, engaged in industrial sabotage, checked on chemical production in every country and hampered production outside Germany.

Department of Justice and United States Group Control experts are delving into seven tons of records in an attempt to trace the trust's machinations and stockholdings.

May Find Key to Cartels.

The documents may hold the key to all the secrets of its intricate cartel operations, which gave it a strong hold on industries in almost every part of the world, including the United States.

Some of the findings to date are so startling that a brigadier-general whose name cannot be given is flying to Washington with documents to place into the record against the corporation.

"It is one of the most amazing stories of modern times," said Pillsbury. "The manner in which Farben agents gained control of certain industries and carried on a role of domination in the world's chemical industry is almost unbelievable."

The breakup of I. G. Farbenindustrie in Germany may become a matter of policy for the four-Power Control Council in Berlin, since Farben plants are scattered throughout Germany. In the American zone alone Pillsbury estimated the physical value of property seized at more than $50,000,000, exclusive of cash and bank credits.

POPULATION SHIFTS BARRED IN BERLIN

Berlin, July 14 (A. P.).—American and British authorities took official steps today to freeze population distribution in Berlin and prevent a possible large scale migration of civilians from the Soviet zones of occupation.

German food and housing bureaus were instructed to sanction no transfers to American and British ration lists without special cause. Russian control extends over eight of twenty boroughs and 40 per cent of the city's estimated 2,750,000 population.

Pending further directives from highest Allied levels in Germany, American and British administrators in Berlin continued the basic Soviet policies for the city.

Coal from the British-held Ruhr will provide fuel and power for most of Berlin. The American zone in Germany is expected to contribute a major share of Berlin's food.

VON RUNDSTEDT CITES AIR-GROUND DISUNITY

BADKISSINGEN, Germany, July 14 (AP)—Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt disliked the idea of a separate German air force because of the troubles encountered getting tactical support from the Luftwaffe and would have preferred the liaison system used by Allied air and ground leaders.

The German commander in the west expressed these views in an interview this month with Maj. Gen. Liver P. Weyland, commander of the Ninth Air Force and former commander of the Nineteenth Tactical Air Command, which battered Marshal von Rundstedt's armies with fighter bombers and medium bombers.

General Weyland asked the question to obtain the enemy's views on the value of our tactics and to attempt to learn how and why the German air force failed.

"We unfortunately did not have close coordination," Marshal von Rundstedt said. "We had to go to the Luftwaffe and plead with them."

A high British officer, questioned about that later, said it was just the excuse of a beaten general and the fact was that the Germans never really understood air war and never had either enough or the proper types of warplanes.

BENES SEEKS SPEED IN GERMANS' SHIFT

Czechoslovakia Ready to Act Against Hungarians, Too, Once Big 3 Approves

STEINHOFF

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 14 (AP)—President Eduard Benes said today that Czechoslovakia could begin removing her unreliable German and Hungarian residents within a few weeks if the Big Three approved at Potsdam.

Nothing less than the transfer of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 Germans and about 400,000 Hungarians can assure to the nation a reasonably secure future, Dr. Benes said in an exclusive interview.

Czechoslovakia, he added, is determined never again to try unworkable compromises with German minorities, as she did in 1939 when the Germans showed that their allegiance lay across the border. "But the whole project of cleansing Czechoslovakia in this radical manner can be undertaken only with wholehearted Big Three approval and cooperation," the Czechoslovak President said.

"We have presented our plans officially and hope ardently for favorable early action by the Big Three powers."

Russia from the start was sympathetic toward the transfer. Approval of the western powers was regarded as equally necessary because their occupation forces within Germany would be obliged to make room for Germans moved in great masses to the Reich.

Dr. Benes said that there were three essential points to the plan, which amounts to a proposal for a major population shift in central Europe. They are, first, that it be accomplished with Big Three understanding and approval; second, that it will be well organized and carried out with the least possible friction; third, that the whole program be conducted as humanely as possible.

President Benes said that he wanted no repetition of the wartime refugee spectacle, with suffering thousands cluttering the highways.

"We could start within a few weeks," he said, "but of course, preparations within Germany, such as finding room and providing food, might take longer. It has been estimated that the whole enterprise might take a year and a half."

Among Czechoslovaks, from the President down, there is an overwhelming conviction that this form of settlement of the minor question is the country's only promise of lasting internal tranquillity. There is the utmost determination to carry out the program and confidence that Big Three approval will be obtained.

Dr. Benes said that the removal of approximately 3,000,000 of the country's population would leave no vacuums. "The border regions in which the Germans are situated are over-populated and over-industrialized," he said. "The population actually is denser than any spot in all Europe, except Belgium.

"Draining off will actually improve the local situation. It won't be necessary to try to farm mountainous regions, which can be given over to forests. The cities will feel the population loss to some degree, but in urban regions we can replace the population with Czechs who are eager to move from the interior of the country and others who have come home from the Balkans, Austria and other lands."

Not all persons of German origin would be obliged to leave Czechoslovakia. Dr. Benes estimated that 300,000 to 500,000 Germans had demonstrated their loyalty to Czechoslovakia. They may stay.

The situation respecting the Hungarians is somewhat different in that there would be little problem in finding room. The two countries could exchange approximately equal groups. About 400,000 Slovaks living in Hungary would be welcomed in Czechoslovakia.

MOSCOW TALKS END

Moscow, July 14 (A. P.).—A joint Soviet-Chinese communique announced today that Russia and China had reached a broad mutual understanding on important questions involving relations between the two countries in discussions here during the last two weeks.

The communique said the discussions had been suspended because the impending meeting of the Big Three in Potsdam demanded the presence of Generalissimo Stalin.

Chinese Premier T. V. Soong has left for Chungking and the discussions will be resumed in the near future, the communique added.

China and Russia Reach 'A Broad Understanding'

Joint Statement Issued as Talks Halt for Big 3 Parley

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP).—The Soviet Union and China have reached a broad mutual understanding on important questions involving relations between the two countries, a joint communique reported today as discussions were suspended for the impending Big Three meeting.

T. V. Soong, Premier of China, left for Chungking after two weeks here, and Generalissimo Stalin prepared to leave for Potsdam to confer with President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill. The Russo-Chinese conversations will be resumed in the near future, the communique said.

A high foreign diplomatic authority said, "I am sure the whole democratic world will greet the progress that has been made between these two great nations."

11 Elasites Get Death

ATHENS, July 14 (AP)—Eleven supporters of Elas were sentenced to death today by an Athens criminal court that deliberated all night. Nine others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

All were members of Elas firing squads, examining magistrates of revolutionary courts or wardens of the concentration camp at Kokkinia, near Piraeus, during the civil war last December.

CANADIAN FLEET SET WAR RECORDS

Montreal, July 14.—The Canadian Pacific fleet sailed more than two and three-quarter million miles in Admiralty service during the German war, the Admiralty revealed today. More than two million of those miles were in transport service.

The figures show that 750,000 service personnel and civilians were taken through the enemy-infested waters during that time, as were 3,500,000 tons of war materials and food; 40,000,000 meals were served to troops and civilian Government travelers during that time.

Among the more notable trips taken by the Canadian Pacific fleet during the war was the transporting of Arabian kings to the Mediterranean Sea for conferences, the transporting of 59,000 German and Italian prisoners of war taken by Canadians, the carrying of native troops halfway around Africa during the critical stage of the battle of North Africa, and other voyages.

During all this sailing, only 272 persons are known to have been killed, with 155 reported missing or prisoners of war. Eleven vessels with a total weight of 193,000 tons were sunk by enemy action during that period, the Admiralty revealed.

Cattle From Africa On Way To Ameri...

Klerksdorp, South Africa, July 14 (AP)—Pedigree Afrikander cattle are on the way to United States. They were bought at a stock sale in the Klerksdorp district, when 181 animals were sold for $39,600. The champion cow, Renoster Dirke, with calf, was bought for $1,125.

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Chennault Retirement Laid To Disappointment

Questions Of Supply For Air Forces In China Arise With Stratemeyer Appointment

By CLYDE A. FARNSWORTH

Kunming, China [*AP—Delayed*]. The reorganization of the American air effort in the China theater, just announced, is likely to have a deep though politely cloaked effect on Chinese-American relations as well as their joint war potential.

In addition it may lead to the resignation of Maj. Gen. Claire Lee Chennault from his unique dual position in the China theater.

Resignation Announced

Chennault not only commands the 14th but is concurrently chief of staff of the Chinese Air Force.

[Chennault's resignation was announced in Kunming subsequent to this dispatch. He disclosed that he is returning to the United States and will retire from the Army on reaching the United States.]

It was learned unofficially that Chennault, relegated by Washington to a subordinate role after eight years' service as one American closest to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, probably will ask to go home "on points."

While his request may be granted amid all sorts of official regrets and compliments it will remain the home-going of a man sidetracked by his own superiors yet discouraged by military protocol from publicly speaking his mind as to effects of the new setup on the Chinese-American war effort, let alone its bearing on relations with Chungking br on personal prestige.

Bound To Spread Supplies

For all immediate purposes moving of additional air force personnel and equipment into China from the India-Burma theater is bound to mean some dissipation of present potentiality in supplies which for Chennault's 14th alone are so severly restricted. [Three lines censored.]

It's worth noting and no doubt permissible under security restriction, since the fact has been negatively recorded in the 14th's own published operations reports, that Chennault's strategical bombardment group of big gas consuming B-24's haven't run a real mission since May 9 when they blasted Paoching.

[Editor's Note—In a recent dispatch radioed to *The Sun* from Kunming, China, Mark S. Watson, Sunpapers military correspndent, said the "magnificent work" of General Chennault and his 14th Air Force was limited only by the number of Japanese targets offered and by the quantity of gasoline and other essential supplies available to him.]

This is the paradoxical supply situation four months after opening of the Ledo Stilwell road across upper Burma and two months after completion of the roughly paralleling pipeline to China—objectives which some American experts hold were gained at cost of American airbases lost to the Japanese offensive in southeast China last year. (two lines censored).

Tied To Stilwell Issue

Thus the supply situation ties closely with the once carefully-concealed differences between Chennault and Gen. Joseph Stilwell over the priority of American military aims in China—in brief an argument over the diversion of hump tonnage necessary for Chinese participation in the north Burma campaign that opened the overland supply line.

Lieut. George E. Stratemeyer, 54-year-old Ohio born West Pointer who recently got his third star, was, among other positions he held, Stilwell's air adviser. He was senior AAF commander in the old CBI theater before Stilwell was recalled and the China theater separated. It is he who now has been placed over Chennault.

The only logistical justification for additional air forces assignment to China—together with additional echelons of command, Stratemeyer's overall command (ten words censored) would seem to be the prospect sometime of opening an easier supply line into China.

Set Aside In April

It is generally known here and talked about among both Americans and Chinese that a similar plan to have been carried out in April was set aside on grounds the China supply situation would not permit efficient fulfillment. It is known also that many influential Chinese attempted to intercede then against sidetracking Chennault.

Tonnages necessary to care for two new headquarters will represent considerable allocation which might otherwise be devoted to fuel. It's commonly estimated that each American in China costs 1,000 pounds monthly of hump cargoes.

These considerations are especially important to Chinese-American relations in view of Chiang's recent comment on the relative supply and support requirements of Chinese and American armies.

Would Include Chinese Force

It is not known here to what extent if any the Generalissimo was consulted in the airforce reorganization. The complete plan, however, is said to call for coordination of the Chinese airforce as well as the 14th under Stratemeyer's command, subject to the Generalissimo's approval.

This would seem to necessitate Chennault's resignation immediately as the Generalissimo's chief of staff for air, a position in which Chennault has exercised considerable command as well as advisory functions.

Chennault's subordinates—he is the sort of man who inspires a deep sense of personal loyalty—point out he is not likely to remain with the 14th in a job which could be competently handled by any of his wing commanders.

[Three lines censored.]

Principal Bugaboo

The principal bugaboo of the air war in China now is not so much a question of getting additional planes but rather of fueling planes already here. (Seven lines censored.)

"It's simply a case of military politics," said one of Chennault's subordinates who are always eager to point out that Chennault is no air force career man. Some of them feel frankly that Chennault has become victim to his own wholehearted purpose to help build a strong Chinese military establishment at a time when there is a growing feeling in higher echelons of American policy that this be none of our business.

Chennault, for example, is known to have adamantly resisted pressure to disband the Chinese-American composite wing, which has an enviable record as an airfighting organization and now is largely Chinese-manned. Chennault is known to have looked on this wing as the clear promise of a strong Chinese air force.

Movement Once Halted

The whole 14th headquarters has been between a chill and a sweat since the reorganization scheme cropped up last spring. At one time movement of the headquarters to another base actually was started only to be called off. At least two different widely separated places have been considered as the new location.

"The future of China plainly has not been considered in this reorganization." (Three lines censored.)

One of the greatest shortcomi of American policymaking in C has been the persistent fail assess and reckon with in difficulties of doing busin and in a nation which in t ern sense is only coming and does not see eye to eye Americans' methods. Che more than any other An military man, had learned patient and understanding the same time play a strong in the strange battle of Chin

CHENNAULT QUITS POST

Says He Will Return To U.S. To Retire From Army

Kunming, China, July 14 (*AP*)—Maj. Gen. Claire Lee Chennault, commander of the United States 14th Air Force in China and former colorful leader of the "Flying Tigers," said today that he was leaving China and would retire from the Army after returning to America.

Chennault, 54-year-old guiding light behind the steady growth of American air power in China, announced his resignation at a press conference here two days after the appointment of Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer as commander of an augmented United States air force in China.

It previously had been stated that Chennault would retain his command of the "Fighting Fourteenth."

Virtually Cleared Skies

Chennault's 14th Air Force, which took the place of the General's brainchild—the spectacular American Volunteer Group of "Flying Tigers"—has wiped virtually every Japanese plane from China skies.

"The Japanese now are beaten in the air in China," Chennault said in his resignation statement.

An old barnstorming pilot, Chennault called in correspondents to tell them of his decision as Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in the China theater, said in Chungking that he had accepted Chennault's resignation.

Retired Once Before

Chennault pointed out that he retired once before eight years ago because of his health and that he had spent most of the intervening years in China. He went to China in 1937 to work for the Chiang Kai-shek Government and in 1942 was recalled to active duty with the United States Army.

Chennault said he hoped to return home as soon as Stratemeyer's organization had been perfected.

In Calcutta, Stratemeyer, commander of the Allied Eastern Air Command until it was disbanded, recently declared that the "Army Air Forces is losing an outstanding officer as a result of Major General Chennault's decision to retire."

His Example An Inspiration

"Operating under almost incon ceivable difficulties, he had led h fighting 14th Air Force to great v tories," Stratemeyer said. "His a craft ranged the length and breadth of China, making every gallon of gasoline, every bomb and every bullet count.

"They have given magnificent co-operation to the ground forces of our Chinese allies and inflicted untold damage on Japanese shipping and communications routes. Chennault's splendid example always will be a shining inspiration to us as we tackle the tremendous job which lies ahead."

Chennault, one of the greatest American precision flyers, built up Allied air power on the Asiatic mainland from a handful of outdated Chinese planes to the powerful, sky-sweeping 14th Air Force.

In the process he "endeared himself to China more than any other foreigner since Marco Polo, 500 years ago," a Chinese spokesman once said.

The men under his command said: "We would rather fight with Chennault than any man in the world."

Called By Madame Chiang

Half-deaf from flying open planes, Chennault quit the air force in 1937, but his retirement only lasted a few months. In July, 1937, he was back in China at the invitation of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, then chairman of the Chinese Aviation Commission.

When he got there, he was already thinking in terms of a war involving Japan and the United States. He went to work with fewer than 100 first-line combat planes, training Chinese pilots in the philosophy that fighting quality could triumph over numerical superiority.

Japan opened hostilities against China just 37 days after Chennault's arrival and it was Chennault's job to keep the Chinese "crates" running and to teach inexperienced Chinese youths to get them into the air—and to bring them down safely.

Suggested Volunteer Force

In desperation, Chennault re turned to the United States in 1941 suggest to Washington that a ce of volunteers be permitted fly for China.

hus began the AVG, and when the first American Volunteer Group was formed in July, 1941, Chennault became their inevitable leader. The skill and daring which the "Flying Tigers" showed were largely a reflection of Chennault's own forthright and informal mind.

The "Flying Tigers," often outnumbered twenty to one by the Japanese, became the scourge of the enemy and their heroic battles amazed the world. In 1941 Chennault was made a brigadier general by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Recalled By Army

In April, 1942, after war with Japan began, Chennault was recalled to active duty in the United States Army and given the temporary rank of colonel, with permission to continue his activities with the Chinese Government.

Five days later, on April 22, 1942, he was promoted to brigadier general (temporary), and from July 4 on his "Flying Tigers" were disbanded and his group was replaced by regular Army air forces.

Chennault, in the early 1930's, was famous among airmen as leader of "three men on a flying trapeze," an air show group whose favorite trick was to tie their planes together with string, take off, maneuver and land without having broken a string.

War Department Comme

WASHINGTON, July 14

The War Department said it had no detailed knowled the reason for Major Gener Claire L. Chennault's resignation as commander of the 14th Air Force and retirement from the Army but added that: "It is well known that General Chennault has been operating for a number of years in China under the most difficult of circumstances."

A statement by a department spokesman, made in answer to press inquiries, did not further explain the difficult circumstances.

"In recent months," the statement said, "much air force personnel and materiel have been moved from India into China, with a cutting down of our air forces in the India-Burma theater and a resultant increase of our air forces in the China theater."

The department added it would "regret the loss of the services of this officer, who has . . . played so important a role in bringing about the ultimate defeat of Japan."

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An Air-Forces Dissident

As a regular army Air Forces officer between the two world wars, General Chennault, like the late "Billy" Mitchell and a few other pioneers in military aviation, struggled through many years of frustration and discouragement against Army and government authorities who, he said, were thinking "in terms of 1917 and 1918."

Chennault's aim was to put across the idea of the precision pursuit operation, that is, co-ordinated action by planes flying in formation. He argued that three fighter pilots trained in precision flying could knock from the sky any six enemy planes flying singly. He even originated an air stunt called Three Men on a Flying

Canada's Seamen Get Special Bonus

Montreal, July 14 (A. P.).—The Canadian Government has decided to pay a special bonus of 10 per cent of actual earnings to all Canadian merchant seamen who have served on Canadian ships in dangerous waters since the outbreak of war, Transport Minister Lionel Chevrier said today.

The special bonus, he said, would be in addition to regular war risk bonuses.

Yanks In Canada On Way To U.S.

Winnipeg, Man., July 14 [*Canadian Press*]—The first United States troops to be evacuated from the United States Army's northern bases in central Canada passed through Winnipeg this week on the way to the United States. Col. Jack Hodgson, commanding officer of the United States Army forces in Central Canada, announced today.

The men, stationed at Island Falls, Saskatchewan, are forerunners of a larger group due in early August. Later next month personnel stationed on wind-swept Southampton Island in northern Hudson Bay will be flown here.

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CHINESE DRIVE INTO INDO-CHINA

Communique Says Airmen of 14th Support Them.

Chungking, July 14 (A. P.).—A communique from Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters indicated today that Chinese troops were battling Japanese forces inside Indo-China. The communique said P-51s of the United States Fourteenth Air Force had attacked Trung Khang Phu, nineteen miles northeast of Caobang and four miles from the French Indo-China border in support of Chinese ground forces. The communique said casualties were inflicted on the Japanese and installations damaged.

The American communique said the Chinese had twice won and lost Trung Khang Phu, finally being forced to abandon the town on June 24 when the Japanese counter-attacked with strong reinforcements from Caobang. The bombing attack by the Americans indicates that the Chinese were planning a new assault to recapture the town.

Chinese driving eastward from Liuchow along a circuitous highway to Kweilin were reported to have made additional gains and were heading for Hsiujenhsien, forty-seven miles from the liberated rail center.

Inflict 3000 Casualties.

Chinese forces inflicted more than 3,000 casualties on Japanese troops in a flank attack six miles from Yunsiao, a Fukien province coastal highway town fifty-five miles southwest of Amoy, the Chinese High Command said today.

Meanwhile, Jap troops, in an advance of fifty miles from Tinpak along the coastal highway in Kwangtung province, have captured Yeungkong, 145 miles southwest of Canton, the High Command said.

Chinese Launch Attacks.

Chinese troops are launching flank attacks against the invaders, who were believed bent on safeguarding communications between Hainan and Canton.

Other Chinese forces driving up the Hunan-Kwangsi Railroad from Liuchow have reached Huangminkai, fifty miles southwest of the former United States airbase city of Kweilin, the High Command reported.

Chinese troops have reached Kahnsien, another former airbase city in Kiangsi province 240 miles north of Hongkong. Bitter street fighting is raging in Khansien, last reports said.

JAPS ADVANCE IN TWO DRIVES

Chinese Defenses Penetrated Near Amoy And Hong Kong

MOOSA

Chungking, July 14 (AP)—Japanese troops have broken 35 and 50 miles through Chinese coastal defenses below Amoy and west of Hong Kong in twin drives possibly designed to throw up an anti-invasion wall along China's vulnerable southeast coast, the Chinese high command acknowledged tonight.

Chinese regulars, however, have thrown all their available strength against Japanese marine landing parties southwest of Amoy and have mowed down 3,000 enemy troops, a communiqué said.

Yanks Aid Chinese Troops

While the Japanese beat out gains along the coast, Chinese forces of the interior battled nearer to the lost American airbase of Kweilin, in Kwangsi province, and continued street fighting in the former airdrome city of Kanhsien, 200 miles north of Hong Kong.

Supporting Chinese ground forces battling inside Indo-China, United States 14th Air Force Mustang fighters yesterday blasted mountain-locked Trung Khanh Phu, besieged Japanese strong point 4 miles from the Indo-China frontier, 132 miles northeast of Hanoi, an American communiqué said.

The low-flying American fighter-bombers wrecked Japanese buildings and inflicted casualties on the garrison of Trung Khanh Phu, 19 miles northeast of Caobang, which Chinese forces won and then lost June 24.

Japanese Reach Yunsiao

In maritime Fukien province west of Formosa, Japanese invaders from Amoy, who landed June 30 on the coast below that pocketed enemy-held port, reached Yunsiao, 56 miles southwest of Amoy, after bursting out of beachheads and hurling back Chinese attackers, the Chinese war bulletin said.

The Japanese reached Yunsiao Thursday in a 35-mile sweep through the Chinese-held township of Chengkwang from the costal village of Chihhu. When they were six miles from Yunsiao, the high command said, the Japanese were attacked on the flank by Chinese forces which assertedly killed or wounded 3,000 Japanese troops in the one engagement.

Hand-To-Hand Fight Bitter

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces, 400 miles southeast of Chungking, were converging on the triple airfield base of Kweilin. While isolated columns battled 10 miles west, the main Chinese armies in Kwangsi province moved up the Hunan-Kwangsi roadroad from Liuchow and reached Hwangminfu, 50 miles southwest of Kweilin, a communiqué said.

Some 330 miles to the east, bitter hand-to-hand fighting raged in Kanhsien, a former United States 14th Air Force base, where rearguards were putting up a stubborn battle while the main Japanese garrison fought toward Suichwan, 46 miles northwest.

British Take 3 Burma Villages

CALCUTTA, July 14 (AP).—British troops in Burma have cleared Japanese forces from three more villages in the area thirteen miles north-northwest of Pegu, while farther north three parties of enemy troops have been encountered by British patrols west of Taunggyi, 103 road miles east of Thazi, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters said today.

James F. Cooper of Norwood, Ohio —would be dishonorably discharged from the Army and would forfeit all pay and allowances due them.

The two men, each 30, were sentenced to death by a court martial at Kunming.

Brennan and Cooper, according to letters written relatives, were court martialled late in May and sentenced to be shot.

Senator McMahon (D-Conn.), disclosing in Washington Tuesday that he had intervened in the case, quoted a letter written by Brennan to an aunt in which Brennan said the soldiers mounted a water buffalo at a Chinese village "intending to take a ride and have a little fun."

The villagers ran after them and tried to pull Brennan and Cooper from the animal's back. The soldiers resisted but a 71-year-old woman succeeded in pulling Brennan off and he fell on her, McMahon said.

Brennan was quoted as saying that the woman died three hours later. Two peasants testified the soldiers beat the people on the ground, the latter added, but this Brennan and Cooper denied. Brennan quoted a doctor as saying that the woman could not have died from crushing or slapping.

McMahon said Tuesday he had informed Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson about the affair after he learned of it June 14 and that Patterson had radioed China for a complete report.

McMahon said that Cooper's case was laid before the War department June 16 after being passed along by Ohio officials. Cooper wrote two letters to Ohio June 26 and 28 telling of the death sentence and complaining that he had no interpreter.

Death Sentence of Two Yanks In China Commuted to Life

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CHUNGKING, July 14—(AP) Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer today commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences of two American privates accused of killing a 71-year-old Chinese woman in a dispute over a water buffalo.

The entire case will be reviewed by the judge advocate general's review board.

Wedemeyer's headquarters said the two soldiers—John V. Brennan of West Hartford, Conn., and

NAVY TASK FORCE COMMANDERS IN PACIFIC SHIFTED

Sherman Succeeds Mitscher in Charge of First Carrier Force.

TOWERS SHIFTED

Now Commander of Second Task Force, Forrestal Reveals.

WASHINGTON, July 14—(AP) The Navy today shifted commands in its carrier-borne air arm in the Pacific in apparent preparation for the showdown phases of the war against Japan.

Secretary Forrestal disclosed the changes.

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, now commander of a carrier division, was named to succeed Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher as commander of the First Carrier task force.

Vice Admiral John H. Towers, now deputy commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, was named to succeed Vice Admiral John S. McCain, commander of the Second Carrier task force.

Mitscher to Return to U. S.

Mitscher, who with Adm. William F. Halsey developed the present fast carrier task force which welds a flexible fleet of 1,500 planes, returns to Washington as deputy chief of naval operations for air.

Mitscher's office, which is not a new one, places him directly under Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King who is chief of all naval operations. Mitscher will serve as his deputy in charge of air operations but King retains final responsibility.

No announcement was made of Vice. Admr. McCain's new assignment. Secretary Forrestal was asked about reports he would become deputy veterans affairs administrator under Gen. Omar Bradley, but the secretary declined comment, noting that such an apointment would be under Presidential authority.

29 Major Shifts

These changes led a list of 29 major shifts among flag rank officers which Forrestal said would become effective at varying dates within 30 days. The changes were not a "shakeup," Forrestal said, but were normal shifts which occur periodically and by coincidence these occurred simultaneously. He said no changes were in contemplation for the higher combat commands. However, he added, any such change in the future might be dictated by the "physical limitations" of the men involved.

"No matter how brilliantly a man has performed his duty," Forrestal said, "if the doctors say he has reached the limit of his physical resources, we will replace him. I say that now so that if there is any change in the future that will be the reason. We also like to get experienced men back here to help in the war planning."

While no announcement was made, Vice Admr. Mitscher's new assignment is expected to carry with it the rank of a full Admiral, and Rear Admiral Sherman is expected to be elevated to vice admiral.

Vice Adm. Towers is the number one aviator on Navy rolls which now include more than 50,000 fliers. He was one of three young officers whom Glenn Curtiss originally taught to fly in return for the navy's promise to buy three of his planes.

Rear Adm. Sherman, one of the Navy's toughest and ablest flying admirals, has been in command of a carrier task group within the fast carrier task force since last August. He has seen the naval air war through from the start, having been skipper of the Carrier Lexington when she was lost in the battle of the Coral Sea.

Assignments Set

Forrestal also announced assignment of Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, now a member of the general board, to relieve Adm. Harold R. Stark as commander of naval forces in Europe. Adm. Stark will retire for age after his return to this country.

Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, being relieved by Vice Adm. Mitscher as deputy chief of naval operations for air, will become superintendent of the Naval Academy and commandant of the Severn River Naval command. He will be the first vice admiral to hold that post.

Rear Adm. John R. Beardall, now academy superintendent, will relieve Rear Adm. Howard F. Kingman as commandant of the 15th Naval district and commander of the Panama Sea frontier and southeast Pacific. Rear Adm. Kingman will report to the Pacific fleet commander in chief for his assignment.

Other changes:

Rear Adm. Van H. Ragsdale, commander of fleet air at Alameda, Calif., has assumed additional duty as commander of Fleet Air for the west coast relieving Rear Adm. Alfred E. Montgomery who succeeds Vice Adm. George D. Murray as commander of air in the Pacific.

Vice Adm. Murray relieves Vice Adm. John H. Hoover as commander in the Marianas, and Vice Adm. Hoover succeeds Vice Adm. Towers as deputy commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

Vice Adm. William R. Munroe will be detached as commander of the south Atlantic to relieve Vice Adm. Robert C. Giffen as commander of the Caribbean sea frontier and commandant of the 10th Naval district.

Vice Admr. Giffen will relieve Vice Adm. Sherwood A. Taffinder as commander service force in the Atlantic, and Vice Adm. Taffinder will succeed Vice Adm. David W. Bagley as commandant of the 14th naval district and Hawaiian sea frontier.

Vice Adm. Bagley succeeds Vice Adm. Alfred W. Johnson, retired, as a member of the U. S.-Mexican defense commission and a member of the permanent joint board of defense, United States and Canada. Vice Adm. Johnson will return to inactive duty.

Rear Adm. Edward W. Hanson, recently detached from temporary duty in the bureau of personnel, will become commander of the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard succeeding Rear Adm. William R. Furlong, who will report to the chief of naval personnel for temporary duty pending retirement for age.

Rear Adm. W. H. P. Blandy, commander of an amphibious group in the Pacific, whose successor has not been designated, will succeed Rear Adm. Walden L. Ainsworth as commander of cruisers and destroyers in the Pacific. Rear Adm. Ainsworth succeeds Rear Adm. David McD. Lebreton as commandant of the 5th naval district and commander of the Norfolk, Va., naval operating base. Rear Adm. Lebreton becomes president of the naval examining board.

Rear Adm. Francis W. Rockwell, whose function as commander of the amphibious training command in the Atlantic has been absorbed by the commander of training in the Atlantic, succeeds Rear Adm. Gilbert J. Rowcliff as senior member of the West Coast board of inspection and survey. Rear Adm. Rowcliff will report to the chief of naval operations pending transfer to inactive duty, having reached retirement age.

Rear Adm. Louis E. Denfeld, commander of a battleship division, has been ordered to report to Secretary Forrestal for duty. No relief for his present command has been named.

Rear Adm. Russell S. Berkey, commander of a cruiser division in the Pacific, has been ordered to report to the chief of naval operations. Although no announcement was made of his new assignment, it

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was reported he would be designated officer in charge of postwar planning for the navy. His relief has not been designated.

Rear Adm. James L. Holloway, recently promoted to flag rank, will relieve Rear Adm. Francis C. Denebrink as commander of the fleet operational training command in the Pacific. Rear Adm. Denebrink will report to the Pacific Fleet commander in chief for further assignment.

Washington Hopes Avowal of Ship Sinking Will Help.

Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—American officials fervently hoped today that Japan will permit additional relief shipments to Allied prisoners now that the country has accepted full responsibility for sinking a Japanese relief ship.

The State Department acknowledged last night that an American submarine had sunk the ship, the Awa Maru, about midnight April 1 off Formosa. The ship was torpedoed in a fog with loss of more than 1,000 lives.

"The United States Government in accepting the responsibility for the sinking of the Awa Maru hopes that the Japanese Government will be willing to accept further shipments of relief supplies for distribution to Allied nationals detained by the Japanese," the State Department said.

The Awa Maru was sent to the bottom on a return trip to Japan after delivering a cargo of food, medicine and other supplies at Hongkong, Singapore and other ports for use of Allied war prisoners and civilians.

The United States had deposited the supplies at Nakhodka, Russia, under an arrangement for a Japanese ship to deliver them from there with an American guaranty of safe conduct. Although the ship had Japanese passengers and another cargo returning, the safe conduct still applied.

Notes Sent Through Swiss.

The State Department action, bringing the United States Government close to an apology to the Japanese Government, was disclosed with release of an exchange of notes between Tokyo and Washington handled through the Swiss Government.

One admitting responsibility for the sinking was in response to a Japanese demand of May 16 for a formal apology. The American note said that the United States had already officially expressed "its deep regret" but officials conceded that they were making every reasonable effort to make amends.

These specific steps were taken:

1. The Japanese were informed of the circumstances under which the ship was sunk—how it was torpedoed by instruments during a fog and not even seen by the submarine commander. Nevertheless, the note said that since the ship had been expected in the vicinity at that time we should have identified it before attacking. But the Japanese charge that the attack was "willful and deliberate" was vigorously denied.

2. The Government is taking "disciplinary action" with respect to the submarine commander. The Japanese were so informed.

3. The United States formally agreed to take up the question of indemnity.

Japan Must Be Reorganized Without Shintoism, Hart Says

WASHINGTON, July 14 — (AP) Senator Hart (R-Conn) said tonight that Japan eventually must be reorganized and reconstituted "without the imperial system and its tied-in shintoism, tyranny, corruption, secret nationalistic societies and gangsterism in general."

He advanced this view in participating with Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D-Utah) in an NBC broadcast on far eastern policy. Both men are intimately acquainted with far eastern problems.

"The absurd myth of the emperor's divine origin, and the other absrdities which have been hung upon the Mikado institution, must be abolished," Hart said, adding:

"We cannot expect the Japanese to observe the moral laws which are to govern the civilized world, until those institutions have been completely discredited."

Sterling Fisher, director of the NBC university of the air, asked Senator Thomas:

"Should our policy be to develop democratic forces in Japan, or let them develop themselves?"

"We will have to maintain order," Senator Thomas replied, "and leave the way open for the Japanese to develop their own democratic institutions. We shouldn't try to control the whole process, or we would kill the very thing we want to develop."

Senator Hart, as a former commander in chief of the Pacific fleet in the far east, was asked what should be done with Japanese islands in the Pacific.

JAPS' CAPTIVES MAY BE AIDED

Two Destroyers Knock Down 38 Japanese Suicide Planes

WASHINGTON, July 14—(AP) The destroyers Hugh W. Hadley and Evans knocked down 38 Japanese suicide planes in an hour and 45-minute battle off Okinawa on May 11, the Navy disclosed tonight.

The bag, the Navy said, was the largest ever reported for ships of their size during a single action.

Altogether, 88 enemy planes were destroyed in the epic struggle, with Marine Corsair pilots shooting down an additional 50 from the attacking force of more than 150.

The 2,050-ton Evans, smaller of the team, got 15 planes and was credited with four assists in 73 minutes before its guns were silenced.

The 2,200-ton Hadley established an all-time record for destroyers by bringing down 23 Japanese planes in 105 minutes. In the last 30 minutes the Hadley protected the crippled Evans although the Hadley itself was damaged and at one time seemed about to capsize.

The Nips struck in groups of four to six at a time. The battle reached such ferocity at one time that the Evans was bringing down suicide planes diving on the Hadley, as well as protecting herself, while the Hadley was gunning for aircraft at a greater distance.

Lt. James M. Smith of New Freedom, Pa., the Evans' surgeon, said guns were firing so rapidly and so long that relief had to be provided for exhausted ammunition loaders.

Four suicide planes crashed on the Evans' decks and hull and the Hadley took hits that flooded both engine rooms and one fire room and knocked out its main battery.

The first Kamikaze pilot crashed into the Evans' bow an hour after the battle started. In quick succession, three more hit her.

One resulting explosion blew the executive officer, Lt. John W. Gilpin of Windsor, Vt., over the side. A seaman, Pat J. Macciocca of Baltimore, Md., plunged into the water and supported him until both were picked up.

A few minutes later, the Evans' guns went out of action and the Hadley alone took over the job of fending off the Japanese planes. Sensing a kill, 10 suicide planes struck simultaneously. All were shot down, but the Hadley was damaged and most of her guns were knocked out.

As the attack began to taper off, many of the Corsair pilots ran out of ammunition but continued to shield the battered destroyers by riding the enemy planes into the water.

When the Hadley threatened to capsize, the wounded were taken over the side to life rafts and floats.

The remainder of the crews, however, managed to keep the craft afloat and both destroyers reached harbor the next day.

Bretton Woods Minority Text Calls for Delay

Four Republican Senators Urge World Parley on Trade Be Held First

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A general international economic conference to consider "practical steps" to achieve freedom of international trade was suggested today by four Republican Senators.

Until one is held, they said, consideration of the Bretton Woods agreements for an international monetary fund and an international bank should be deferred.

The four, Senators Robert A. Taft, of Ohio; Eugene D. Millikin, of Colorado; Hugh Butler, of Nebraska, and John Thomas, of Idaho, outlined their views in a minority report as members of the Senate Banking Committee.

They voted in committee against United States participation. Already passed by the House, the bill was approved 14 to 4 by the committee and will come up in the Senate Monday.

Worked out at a conference of representatives of forty-four nations at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer, the agreement calls for United States subscription of $3,175,000,000 to the bank's capital and $2,750,000,000 to the monetary fund.

The committee majority, in a report filed earlier, declared the program "will help preserve peace by making possible an expansion of international trade."

But the minority asserted that "the net result of the present bill is to waste our money and accomplish nothing."

"When the world is stabilized, a general stabilization fund may be desirable," they continued. "It could probably be much smaller than the one now proposed and it should, of course, be confined definitely to stabilization operations. We question whether the government should ever guarantee international investment."

In their criticism of the fund, they declared it will "wholly fail" to accomplish the declared objectives and will "amount to nothing more than international loans of $2,750,000,000 for which we shall get nothing in return."

"The fund operates," they continued, "by permitting each member to deposit its paper currency in the fund and take out in exchange the currency of some other country. This, in effect, as admitted by the Treasury, is a loan to the nation which makes the deposit, secured by that nation's paper currency.

"Under present world conditions, the most-sought-after currency will be the $2,750,000,000 deposited by the United States. If all the nations choose to draw dollars, the dollars in the fund could be exhausted during the second year."

As for the bank, they called it "a tremendous plan, under the guise of international co-operation, to lend our people's and our government's money abroad."

JOHNSON TO VOTE 'NO' ON CHARTER

Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—Aids announced today that Senator Hiram Johnson (R.-Cal.) intends to cast his vote against Senate Foreign Relations Committee appeal of the United Nations charter. The committee approved the charter yesterday by a 20 to 0 vote. Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) said Johnson and two other committee members who were not present would be given the chance to record their vote.

At Johnson's office, it was said that the California Senator who opposed American participation in the League of Nations had decided to record himself against the fifty-nation agreement reached at San Francisco. Johnson, who was expected to issue a statement later outlining his stand, previously had indicated in conversations with reporters that he might go along on Senate ratification of the document.

U. S. Personnel Of Control Unit Nearly Ready

Only Finance Director's Post Is Open as 6 More Officials Are Appointed

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—The United States virtually completed today the selection of key officials to operate the American Group Control Council in Germany.

The War Department announced the appointment of three more division directors and three other officials, leaving only the post of finance director to be filled in the organization headed by General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower and his deputy, Lieutenant General Lucius Clay.

Major General Ray W. Barker, of Rochester, was appointed director of the Army (Ground) Division, which is responsible for demilitarization of German ground forces and for the surrender and disposal of war material and installations. General Barker has been assistant chief of staff at Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.

Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry, of Washington, was named head of the man-power division, which is responsible to General Clay on affairs regarding labor allocation, employment, working conditions, housing and social insurance. General McSherry served with the 15th Army Group and was a civil affairs officer in Sicily.

Colonel Leslie W. Jefferson, of Redlands, Calif., will direct the reparations, deliveries and restitution division. His organization will formulate policies for implementing international agreements on reparations and with the locating and storing of non-military property under control of the commission.

Commodore Herbert T. Ray, of Kensington, Md., will be deputy director of the Naval Division, headed by Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley. That division is a naval counterpart of the Army Ground Force Division. Commodore Ray is a veteran of sea duty in both world wars, seeing action in several of the great Pacific battles of this war.

John Stewart Harrison, of Albuquerque, N. M., appointed civilian consultant to the economics division on fuels and oils. He has been associated with Standard Oil, going to his new assignment from refineries in Aruba, Netherlands West Indies.

Sargent B. Child, of Arlington Va., will be a civilian adviser on archives for the reparation division.

500,000 POSTWAR ARMY IS FORECAST

Would Be Ample to Supply Men Needed for Police Work, Senator Says.

WASHINGTON, July 14—(AP) Postwar reduction of the Army's strength to a half million men was forecast today by Senator Gurney (R-SD) in view of the Senate's expected ratification of the United Nations charter.

The South Dakota senator, a member of the Military Affairs committee, told a reporter he believes a regular force of that size will be ample to supply the men needed for this country's share of police work under the new international organization and to gar-

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rison the far-flung outposts the United States may retain in the Pacific.

Gurney's estimate came in the midst of discussion by charter supporters of when a decision shall be made on the number of men, planes, tanks, guns and other equipment the nation shall assign for peace-keeping operations under the proposed World Security council.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations committee ha ssaid that the issue should be settled in separate legislation and has asked the State department to assist in preparing a measure of this kind. He has opposed any charter reservation of this nature and there was doubt any would has said that the issue should be ator Bushfield (R-SD) is attempting to draft some.

Subsequently, Connally told a news conference he did not believe Congress would attempt to define the authority of the American delegate on the Security council until the international organization actually comes into being.

He voiced the opinion that the Senate will ratify the charter after not more than 10 days of debate adding:

"There won't be more than six votes against it in the Senate."

RUSSIA PUT DOWN FOR BILLION LOAN

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Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—One billion dollars of the administration's requested expansion in the Export-Import Bank's lending power was reported today to be already ear-marked for Russia.

A Senator, asking not to be quoted by name, said that he had received this information directly from one of the highest administration figures. He added that the Russians were reported seeking a total of $6,000,000,000 in credits.

Legislation for expansion of the bank's loan powers from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 sailed through the House yesterday by a 102 to 6 vote.

Called Must Legislation.

Senate leaders have put it down as must legislation to follow action on the Bretton Woods agreements and the United Nations charter.

The House-passed bill establishes the bank as an independent, permanent Government agency. It was created in 1934 by executive order as an institution to make short-term loans for financing exports and imports and has operated at a profit.

Before passage the House slapped down, 93 to 9, an amendment by Representative Dirksen (R.-Ill.) to prohibit loans to countries not faithfully observing provisions of the Atlantic Charter.

NationReached 99.4% of Goal InE-BondDrive

Canal Zone Made 160.7% of2MillionQuota;Hawaii, at130.6%,Beat AllStates

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—The Treasury gave today the final standings of the states in percentage of E-bond sales as compared with quotas in the Seventh War Loan.

Eighteen states failed to reach their quotas, but the nation as a whole made 99.4 per cent of its $4,000,000,000 goal.

Hawaii sold a larger percentage than any state, with 130.6 per cent of its $23,500,000 quota. The Canal Zone, with a smaller quota of $2,000,000, was even higher—160.7 per cent.

As already announced, Montana led all states with 119.9 per cent of its $16,000,000 quota, and Iowa's 119 per cent was second, Alabama's 118.89 third and Wyoming's 118.85 fourth.

The other states, in order:

Mississippi 117.4, Virginia 116.7, Nebraska 114.9, North Dakota 114.2, New Mexico 112.5, Oklahoma 112.4, South Dakota 111.7, Nevada 109.1, Florida 106.5, Oregon 105.5, Tennessee 105.49, Arizona 104.9, Utah 104.5, South Carolina 104, Kansas 103.8, Arkansas 102.9, Wisconsin 102.6, Texas 101.5, Idaho 101.3, District of Columbia 101.13, Minnesota 101.099, New York 101.09, Missouri 100.62, Indiana 100.58, Illinois 100.55, Colorado 100.5, Georgia 100.2, Pennsylvania 98.4, Ohio 97.7, Kentucky 97.6, North Carolina 96.4, Vermont 93.8, Washington 93.3, West Virginia 92.8, southern California 92, Rhode Island 91.504, Michigan 91.5004, northern California 90.7, New Hampshire 89.7, Massachusetts 89.13, New Jersey 89.07, Connecticut 88.2, Delaware 87.8, Louisiana 86.2, Maryland 84.21 and Maine 84.20.

The territories and possessions: Canal Zone 160.7, Hawaii 130.6, Alaska 106.4 and Puerto Rico 104.9.

Green Blames Strike Wave on Cut in Overtime

Proposes Pay Rises Where PriceBoostWon't Result; Firestone Walkout Ends

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said tonight that "current strikes are symptomatic of a growing unrest among American workers."

In a talk written for a Blue Network broadcast, Mr. Green said:

"First, take-home wages have been sharply cut by reduced overtime.

"Second, many workers have lost their relatively well-paid jobs in war industries because of cutbacks, and the only new jobs available to them offer much lower wages.

"Third, the failure of the government to act promptly in providing adequate unemployment compensation insurance has filled war workers with fear that they will be left stranded when the war ends."

Mr. Green proposed "free collective bargaining" to increase wage rates where price increases will not result. He also asked an increase in minimum wages from 55 to 72 cents an hour, and unemployment insurance paying off as much as $25 a week to workers with families.

Mr. Green said that "such action will reduce strikes to a minimum."

War production and some civilian services suffered today as work stoppages in more than a score of cities kept approximately 48,000 idle, but 16,500 Firestone Tire and Rubber Company workers at Akron, Ohio, voted 3 to 1 to return to work Monday.

The two-week dispute of the Congress of Industrial Organization United Rubber Workers at Firestone ended when the membership voted to abide by a National War Labor Board directive ordering their return Monday. The W. L. B. order threatened loss or revocation of vacation, shift premium and maintenance-of-membership benefits, previously granted the workers, if its order were not obeyed. The work stoppage was caused by a dispute over contract renewal.

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Union's Contention

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These cases will be held up pending determination as to whether they were negotiated under the ITU's policy about which the board complained.

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"It has placed its 'laws' above the 'laws' of the United States Congress. It persists in this policy despite the fact that newspapers are a vital and indispensable part of our war economy.

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"At the hearing the union contended that its 'laws' are not subject to collective bargaining and that this is in accord with the past practice in the industry and the present understanding of many publishers.

"The union will have a full opportunity in hearings on the merits to develop the relation between the past practice in the industry and the present dispute after it has abandoned its position that its disputes with various publishers are beyond the board's jurisdiction and above the law."

The issue is over the union's insistence that its new 1945 bylaws be included in the working contract without being subjected to bargaining.

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They further contended the printers are not subject to the War Labor Disputes Acts, on the grounds newspapers "are not engaged in war work."

Public members of the board replied the WLB did have authority in the matter. They said Congress authorized the board to settle all strikes or lockouts which interfered with the war effort and that shutting down of newspapers could affect the prosecution of the war.

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They also contend that the union's new bylaws involved changes in such things as vacations with pay, hours, overtime and arbitration, and that all disputes over these matters are proper for collective bargaining and broad approval where there are disagreements.

In an opening statement Chairman W. Taylor denied there is a wave of strikes as the nation goes into partial reconversion.

"I think I can say for the entire board," he declared, "that there is no wave of strikes. . . . The fact is that, with very few exceptions indeed, all unions and all labor leaders and millions of loyal employés are abiding by labor's voluntarily assumed no-strike pledge, which was given for the full duration of the war."

"National Policy Challenged"

He then said the ITU is the only one of 100 AFL international unions "which is seeking to go contrary to national policy on these matters."

"The National WLB," he said "considers such action to be of great importance because these unions and employés are challenging the very basis of the national policy in time of war; and in these cases the board is adhering to its well-established policy of not going into the merits of any of the issues in disputes while the strike is under way."

Woodruff Randolph, ITU president, had read a union executive-council statement which said the board would be taking a "brazen and illegal" action if it carried out its threat not to approve any ITU contracts negotiated under the policy the board had criticized.

The ITU statement further

rison the far-flung outposts the United States may retain in the Pacific.

Gurney's estimate came in the midst of discussion by charter supporters of when a decision shall be made on the number of men, planes, tanks, guns and other equipment the nation shall assign for peace-keeping operations under the proposed World Security council.

Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the Foreign Relations committee ha ssaid that the issue should be settled in separate legislation and has asked the State department to assist in preparing a measure of this kind. He has opposed any charter reservation of this nature and there was doubt any would has said that the issue should be ator Bushfield (R-SD) is attempting to draft some.

Subsequently, Connally told a news conference he did not believe Congress would attempt to define the authority of the American delegate on the Security council until the international organization actually comes into being.

He voiced the opinion that the Senate will ratify the charter after not more than 10 days of debate adding:

"There won't be more than six votes against it in the Senate."

RUSSIA PUT DOWN FOR BILLION LOAN

JUL 15 1945

Washington, July 14 (A. P.).—One billion dollars of the administration's requested expansion in the Export-Import Bank's lending power was reported today to be already ear-marked for Russia.

A Senator, asking not to be quoted by name, said that he had received this information directly from one of the highest administration figures. He added that the Russians were reported seeking a total of $6,000,000,000 in credits.

Legislation for expansion of the bank's loan powers from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 sailed through the House yesterday by a 102 to 6 vote.

Called Must Legislation.

Senate leaders have put it down as must legislation to follow action on the Bretton Woods agreements and the United Nations charter.

The House-passed bill establishes the bank as an independent, permanent Government agency. It was created in 1934 by executive order as an institution to make short-term loans for financing exports and imports and has operated at a profit.

Before passage the House slapped down, 93 to 9, an amendment by Representative Dirksen (R.-Ill.) to prohibit loans to countries not faithfully observing provisions of the Atlantic Charter.

NationReached 99.4% of Goal InE-BondDrive

Canal Zone Made 160.7% of2MillionQuota;Hawaii, at130.6%,Beat AllStates

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—The Treasury gave today the final standings of the states in percentage of E-bond sales as compared with quotas in the Seventh War Loan.

Eighteen states failed to reach their quotas, but the nation as a whole made 99.4 per cent of its $4,000,000,000 goal.

Hawaii sold a larger percentage than any state, with 130.6 per cent of its $23,500,000 quota. The Canal Zone, with a smaller quota of $2,000,000, was even higher—160.7 per cent.

As already announced, Montana led all states with 119.9 per cent of its $16,000,000 quota, and Iowa's 119 per cent was second. Alabama's 118.89 third and Wyoming's 118.85 fourth.

The other states, in order:

Mississippi 117.4, Virginia 116.7, Nebraska 114.9, North Dakota 114.2, New Mexico 112.5, Oklahoma 112.4, South Dakota 111.7, Nevada 109.1, Florida 106.5, Oregon 105.5, Tennessee 105.49, Arizona 104.9, Utah 104.5, South Carolina 104, Kansas 103.8, Arkansas 102.9, Wisconsin 102.6, Texas 101.5, Idaho 101.3, District of Columbia 101.13, Minnesota 101.099, New York 101.09, Missouri 100.62, Indiana 100.58, Illinois 100.55, Colorado 100.5, Georgia 100.2, Pennsylvania 98.4, Ohio 97.7, Kentucky 97.6, North Carolina 96.4, Vermont 93.8, Washington 93.3, West Virginia 92.8, southern California 92, Rhode Island 91.504, Michigan 91.5004, northern California 90.7, New Hampshire 89.7, Massachusetts 89.13, New Jersey 89.07, Connecticut 88.2, Delaware 87.8, Louisiana 86.2, Maryland 84.21 and Maine 84.20.

The territories and possessions: Canal Zone 160.7, Hawaii 130.6, Alaska 106.4 and Puerto Rico 104.9.

Green Blames Strike Wave on Cut in Overtime

Proposes Pay Rises Where PriceBoostWon't Result; Firestone Walkout Ends

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said tonight that "current strikes are symptomatic of a growing unrest among American workers."

In a talk written for a Blue Network broadcast, Mr. Green said:

"First, take-home wages have been sharply cut by reduced overtime.

"Second, many workers have lost their relatively well-paid jobs in war industries because of cutbacks, and the only new jobs available to them offer much lower wages.

"Third, the failure of the government to act promptly in providing adequate unemployment compensation insurance has filled war workers with fear that they will be left stranded when the war ends."

Mr. Green proposed "free collective bargaining" to increase wage rates where price increases will not result. He also asked an increase in minimum wages from 55 to 72 cents an hour, and unemployment insurance paying off as much as $25 a week to workers with families.

Mr. Green said that "such action will reduce strikes to a minimum."

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labor's no-strike pledge "must not be used to deprive us of long-established rules and practice."

"Lockouts," Union Says

The union called the Jersey stoppages "lockouts" because, it said, it has been the historic policy of the union "to recognize as a lockout a condition created when an employer refuses to operate a union composing room under the laws of the ITU.

Asked by Taylor to comment on this, Walter M. Dear, general manager of the *Jersey Journal*, said the doors of his paper have been open to all employés and only the printers have not showed up.

He expressed a willingness to arbitrate the bylaws with the union or before the board's newspaper commission.

House Members Start Exodus From Capital

Get Running Start on Recess Which Will Last to Oct. 1

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Work-weary Congressmen scattered four ways from Washington tonight for the longest House recess of the war.

Although the vacation will not begin officially until the latter part of next week, many members took a running start and began checking out of the capital last night.

Barring emergencies, the House will be in adjournment until Oct. 1, the longest period for either branch of Congress since the war began.

There are a few legislative tag ends left over, but House leaders admitted frankly that they wouldn't be able to get a quorum together for any floor business. The House end of the Capitol and the corridors of the House Office Building were virtually deserted today.

The House cleaned up its major business yesterday when Congress finally passed a long-disputed war agencies appropriation. Many members left as soon as that vote was taken.

The chamber will hold technical sessions next week, principally to complete action of the Bretton Woods international agreement, which will be called up in the Senate Monday. All that is needed is House agreement to any Senate amendment, and leaders said they would not be controversial.

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Halifax To Present DSC To Coast Guard Officer

Washington, July 14 (AP)—Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, will present the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. Louis I. Reilly, of the United States Coast Guard, for distinguished action on D-day.

Reilly, of Staten Island, N.Y., is one of several officers who will be honored in a ceremony at the British Embassy.

His citation reads:

"During the assault on the coast of Normandy Lieut. Com. Louis I. Reilly showed gallantry, skill and devotion to duty."

PATTERSON WARNS OF HARD JAP WAR

Glens Falls, N. Y., July 14 (A. P.).—The Japanese surrender must come by force of arms, in the opinion of Under-Secretary of War Patterson.

Patterson told the Warren County Bankers Association last night that "we must prepare ourselves to win the war with Japan the hard way—by killing Japanese soldiers right through the ruins of Tokyo and throughout the home islands."

Stating that the main Nipponese armies were intact, Patterson said the enemy was fighting more effectively, using a new method of cave warfare, and from now on will be favored by terrain.

"The Japanese are fighting a progressively smarter war," he said, adding that their artillery fire was more effective and that suicide bombers now try to drop from a cloud cover on a ship instead of flying in low.

Free Election Urged for Poland

Buffalo, July 14 (A. P.).—Americans of Polish ancestry should demand that government representatives "insist on one thing—a free election for Poland," declares Representative Alvin E. O'Konski (R.-Wis.).

Addressing a meeting of more than 1,000 Polish-Americans last night, O'Konski said that the head of the Warsaw Government "is not a Polish citizen and was not appointed by the people or the boys who carried on the fight. The only one who had a say in the matter was Stalin. I want to see freedom preserved, not because of my Polish ancestors, but because if freedom dies in Poland, it will die in Europe."

Last 8th A. A. F. Bomber Back

BRADLEY FIELD, Windsor Locks, Conn., July 14 (AP).—The arrival here of the last 8th Air Force heavy bomber from the United Kingdom under the Army Air Forces redeployment program was announced today. It was a B-24, named El Subar and piloted by First Lieutenant Dean Gordon Williams, of San Bruno, Calif. The plane flew in at noon yesterday after stops at the Azores and Newfoundland. It left Valley Wales on July 10 and had participated in thirty-three missions.

Stays Draft of Turkish Pupils

DANVILLE, Ill., July 14 (AP).—State and national selective service officials were temporarily enjoined today by Federal Judge Walter C. Lindley from forcing twelve Turkish citizens studying at the University of Illinois to register or serve in the armed forces. The twelve men, who said they were studying engineering at the university on orders of the Turkish government, asserted in their bill for injunction that they were commissioned officers in the Turkish Army. All claimed they were graduates of Harbige, official military academy of Turkey, and were bound to serve actively in Turkey's armed forces for twenty-five years.

Destroyer in Crash Is Beached

BOSTON, July 14 (AP).—First Naval District headquarters reported that a "four-piper," one of fifty destroyers turned over to the British early in the war, was beached and partly submerged today off Sakonnett Point, R. I., after collision with a tanker. The destroyer, now turned back to the United States, was under tow from Philadelphia yesterday when it was in a collision with the tanker Winding Gulf near the west end of the Cape Cod Canal in a dense fog and zero visibility, according to the Navy. The towline parted, and the destroyer was adrift until it was picked up by the Coast Guard cutter Hornbeam. The cutter was ordered to beach the craft after it sprang some leaks.

Destroyer Glennon Launched

BATH, Me., July 14 (AP).—A 2,200-ton destroyer named for the late Rear Admiral James Henry Glennon, U. S. N., who commanded World War Battleship Squadron 1, slid into the Kennebec River today from Bath Iron Works Corporation ways. Miss Frances Reading Glennon, of 116-23 Union Turnpike, Forest Hills, Queens, New York, granddaughter of Admiral Glennon, sponsored the craft.

RETURN VOTED AT FIRESTONE

Union Accepts WLB Directive By 3-To-1 Show Of Hands

Akron, Ohio, July 14 (AP)—Striking CIO-United Rubber Workers today voted 3 to 1 to heed a War Labor Board directive to return to work Monday at the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

The 16,500 unionists, idle since July 1 when contract-negotiation machinery failed, agreed to end the strike at a four-hour membership meeting, I. H. Watson, local president of the CIO-URW, reported.

Firestone workers were warned by the national WLB that unless they returned to work Monday morning the board would take immediate steps to revoke vacation, shift-premium and maintenance-of-membership benefits previously granted to them.

Company officials were not immediately available for comment.

"Rank And File Acted"

Watson asserted:

"A majority of the voters voted to strike, and we represented them in that action. Now they have voted to return to work, and we will continue to represent them. The rank and file acted in both cases."

During the meeting, workers gave the local officers and committeemen a vote of confidence.

"Officers of this local will continue to represent the local as in the past," said Watson.

TWO GERMAN PRISONERS HANGED FOR MURDER

FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kans., July 14—(AP) Two German prisoners of war were hanged at the U. S. disciplinary barracks early today on the same gallows on which five of their fellow countrymen died Tuesday in the first executions of their kind in this country.

The two, Rudolph Straub and Erich Gauss, were hanged for the murder April 5, 1944, of Horst Guenther, a German prisoner, in a work camp at Aiken, S. C.

Straub, the first to go, dropped through the trap at 12:07 a. m. pale and shaken, he wore tan pants stuffed into combat boots, an olive drab uniform coat and shirt and garrison cap. Asked if he had anything to say, the 39-year-old prisoner replied in German:

"I stand here not guilty. I did it as a German soldier ordered to do it. If I had not done so I would have been punished when I returned to Germany."

Gauss, 32, hanged at 12:40 a. m. made this statement:

"I can say no more than that a great injustice is being done. I committed no murder. I have nothing more to say."

Retake German P. W. After 7-Hour Search

Ithaca, July 14 (A. P.).—A German prisoner of war who escaped from the Slaterville Springs internment camp last night was recaptured today by military police men about six miles from the camp, the FBI announced.

The fugitive, one of 114 brought to the camp this week to assist in harvesting crops in Cortland and Tompkins counties, was Franz Petschauer, 30 years old, who escaped between the regular checks of prisoners at 8:30 P. M. yesterday and 6 A. M. today. Petschauer was apprehended on the Slaterville-Richford Road after a seven-hour search by the military police, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

Kamikaze Survivors Due Here

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14 (AP).—Several hundred survivors from the transport Bates and the L. S. M. 135 (landing ship, medium) which were sunk by Japanese suicide planes in the Okinawa campaign, were homeward bound today after processing at Treasure Island naval base.

Pacific Veterans Land at San Diego

San Diego, Cal., July 14 (A. P.).—Bernard Chudnoff, seaman first class of 385 Alabama street, Brooklyn, was among 869 officers and men arriving here yesterday from Pacific fronts. He was eager to see his wife. He doesn't remember much about his ship being hit near Okinawa since he didn't wake up till four days later.

Another Okinawa casualty was Marine Pfc. James Durdunas, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Durdunas of 901 Columbus avenue, New York.

2 More Germans Hanged For Killing Fellow P. W.

Prisoners Say Victim Was 'Traitor to Fatherland'

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 14 (AP).—Two more German prisoners of war, the second group to be hanged at the United States Disciplinary Barracks in less than a week, went to their deaths shortly after midnight for the murder of a fellow prisoner at Aiken, S. C.

Near collapse and showing signs of nervousness, the two Germans —Rudolph Straub, thirty-nine, and Erich Gauss, thirty-two, were hanged for the murder April 5, 1944, of Horst Guenther in a work camp under the jurisdiction of Camp Gordon, Ga., in the 4th Service Command.

The Army account of the slaying said Guenther was charged by his fellow prisoners with being a "traitor to his oath, flag and fatherland." A kitchen orderly, he was accused also of dividing milk unfairly between German prisoners and Americans, with having reported other prisoners to American officers for taking too much food and for revealing a threatened strike.

Five Nazis were hanged here Tuesday for a similar murder.

"I stand here not guilty. I did it as a German soldier ordered to do it. If I had not done so, I would have been punished when I returned to Germany," Straub said just before he died.

Said Gauss: "I can say no more than that a great injustice is being done. I committed no murder. I have nothing more to say."

N.Y. PUBLISHERS WARN STRIKERS

Tell Deliverers To Return Tomorrow Or Be Dismissed

New York, July 14 (AP)—The Publishers Association of New York city today sent telegrams to striking members of the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union (Independent), warning them that, unless they reported to work on Monday, immediate dismissal would follow.

The Publishers Association ultimatum came on the fourteenth day of the strike, which has affected distribution of fourteen New York dailies and three racing publications.

Papers Pass Picket Lines

The publishers said that since morning and afternoon papers were involved, the reporting hours of the men extend throughout the day, so that there was no specific deadline for the men to return to their jobs.

Although the publishers had warned the 1,700 strikers last Friday that they faced loss of their jobs unless they resumed work, at that time the association did not fix a definite date as it did today.

Leaders for the union were not immediately available for comment.

Earlier, hundreds of thousands of newspapers were carried through union picket lines.

Queues formed at the newspaper plants, some persons buying single copies and others carrying hundreds of papers away for resale. Boys throughout the city asked and got 10 cents or more for papers normally selling for 2 to 5 cents.

The *Daily News* reported over the-counter sales yesterday totaled 575,000, compared with 125,000 the second day of the strike. The *Times* reported a corresponding increase from 38,000 to 135,000.

Union To Meet Today

Average daily circulations before the strike were 2,025,000 for the *News* and 449,000 for the *Times*.

Earlier, Louis Waldman, counsel for the striking Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union (independent), said the union's members would meet tomorrow and predicted they would "vote to support the union and the strike until the publishers either settle or agree to arbitrate."

A union offer to return to work immediately if an arbitrator is appointed was rejected yesterday by the War Labor Board, which thrice has ordered the walkout ended. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and others who received the offer also rejected or did not acknowledge it.

Newspaper Official In Radio Talk

"Wasn't the matter in arbitration when the union, by its complete and utter defiance, caused the War Labor Board to take it out of arbitration by canceling its contract with the publishers association?" asked Edwin S. Friendly, general manager of the New York *Sun*, in a broadcast today.

Waldman, on the same program, denied a publishers' statement that there was only one major point in dispute—the union's demand for a three per cent pay-roll levy to set up a welfare fund—and said it was "monstrous" that they "forced a strike on this one issue."

The publishers, released by WLB from closed shop and all other clauses of their contract with the union, have announced they are working on plans to restore "full

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normal distribution" of newspapers with or without the union members' services.

One striker was arrested on an assault charge today after a youth complained he was knocked down and his papers scattered. Earlier, a man buying papers was arrested and charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

MANY MORE G.I.'S SLATED TO ARRIVE IN N.Y. THIS WEEK

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An advanced party of the 20th Armored division sailed from Le Havre yesterday (Sat.) and advanced units of the 28th Infantry division were ready to sail.

The New York port of embarkation announced this tentative forecast of arrivals at New York during the coming week:

Today (Sun.) 3254th Base Depot Co.; 145th Ordnance Co.

Monday 209th field Artillery Battalion; 131st Malaria Control detachment; 4163rd Refrigeration Co.; 287th, 295th, 304th QM laundry detachment; 545th Army Postal unit; 4288th QM Railhead company; 474th Ordnance Evacuation Co.; 141st Ordnance Maintenance Co.; HQ and HQ batteries, 425th and 214th Field Artillery groups; 3052d QM Salvage Collecting Co.; 6837th through 6843 QM detachments.

Tuesday none.

Wednesday: 2d Infantry Regiment of 5th Infantry division; 10th Infantry regiment and 5th MP platoon of the 5th Infantry division.

Thursday these units of 2d Infantry division: 23 Infantry Regiment 38th Infantry Regiment 2d Reconnaissance Troop (mechanized) Divisional HQ and HQ Co., HQ., Special troops and Band 2d M company, 2d Counter intelligence Corps.

These additional units: 71st Order of battle team; 188th Photo interpreting team.

Friday entire 44th Infantry division with these units; 71st., 114th, 324th Infantry Regiment; 156th, 157th, 217th, 220th Field Artillery battalions; Divisional headquarters and attached units; 44th MP platoon; 44th QM company; 44th Signal company; 44th Cavalry Reconnaissance troop; 44th Counter Intelligence Corps BN.; 744th Ordnance Light Maintenance Co.; 119th Medical Battalion; 730th Order of battle team; 190th Photo Intelligence team; HQ., Divisional Artillery; 630 Engineer Corps Battalion.

The following air force units: Hqs. 92d, 93d, 95th combat bomb wings; HQ and HQ Squadron 46th air dep group; 46th depot replacement squadron; 46 depot supply squadron; 46th Medical Supply platoon; 913th Signal depot Co., 987th MP Co. 862d, 882d Chemical companies air operations; 2214th QM Truck Co. aviation; 327th Signal Co. Wing aviation; 763rd Chemical depot Co. aviation; 479th QM platoon air depot wing; 1947th, 1005th, 2056th, 2091st, 2103rd QM companies aviation; 1912 ORD Ammunition Co. aviation; 1131st, 1132d, 874th Army Postal units; 137th, 155th, 157th, 61st, 110th, 125th General Hospitals less advance detachments; HQ and HQ DET, 324th Ordnance BN; 248th, 251st, 104th, 110th Finance disbursing sections; 388th, 289th, 390th, 391st, 413th, 414th, 424th, 425th, 426, 427th, 430th MP detachments; HQ and HQ DET. 101st and 49th replacement battalions; 2d MP CIC detachment; HQ and HQ detachment, 510th QM BN; 1659th Engineer Utilities detachment; 301st, 303rd, 306th, 288th, 289th QM Laundry detachment; 135th Ordnance Medium Maintenance Co.; 110th Army Postal unit; Rotational group.

Saturday—These units of 5th Infantry division: 11th Infantry Regiment; 5th Signal Co.; 5th Reconnaissance troop (mechanized); 705th Ordnance Light Maintenance Co.

FIRST LEAD INDIAN

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-THE INDIA OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT EFFORTS TO FORM A MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSED BY VICEROY LORD WAVELL HAD FAILED AND A DISPATCH FROM SIMLA QUOTED WAVELL AS SAYING THAT "THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAILURE IS MINE."

THE INDIA OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "LEADING INDIAN POLITICIANS" CONVENED AT SIMLA, INDIA, BY THE VICEROY HAD "FAILED TO REACH A REQUISITE MEASURE OF AGREEMENT" AND THAT THE "VICEROY, WHO HAS MOST PATIENTLY AND ASSIDUOUSLY ENDEAVORED TO BRING THE PARTIES TOGETHER, HAS THEREFORE TERMINATED SITTINGS OF THE CONFERENCE."

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED BY WAVELL AT SIMLA THE VICEROY CALLED UPON THE INDIANS TO "EXERCISE GREATEST POSSIBLE RESTRAINT."

"I PROPOSE TO TAKE A LITTLE TIME TO CONSIDER IN WHAT WAY I CAN BEST HELP INDIA AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE," HE ADDED.

"YOU CAN ALL HELP BY REFRAINING FROM RECRIMINATIONS. LAW AND ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED."

WAVELL SAID THAT WHEN HE CALLED THE CONFERENCE HE ASKED INDIAN POLITICAL PARTIES -- THE MAJOR BEING M.A.JINNAH'S MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, OF WHICH MOHANDAS K.GANDHI IS THE SPIRITUAL LEADER -- TO SUBMIT LISTS OF PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS OF A NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"I RECEIVED LISTS FROM ALL PARTIES REPRESENTED HERE," WAVELL SAID, "EXCEPT THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

"I THEREFORE MADE MY PROVISIONAL SELECTIONS, INCLUDING CERTAIN MOSLEM LEAGUE NAMES, AND I HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT IF THESE SELECTIONS HAD BEEN ACCEPTED HERE THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN ACCEPTABLE TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT."

WHEN HE PRESENTED THIS SOLUTION TO JINNAH, WAVELL SAID, "HE TOLD ME IT WAS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, AND HE WAS SO DECIDED I FELT IT WOULD BE USELESS TO CONTINUE DISCUSSIONS."

"THE CONFERENCE HAS THEREFORE FAILED," HE SAID.

JINNAH HAS CONSISTENTLY MAINTAINED THAT NONE SHOULD SPEAK FOR INDIA'S MOSLEM POPULATION EXCEPT THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY, ON THE OTHER HAND, NUMBERS MOSLEMS AMONG ITS MEMBERS AND PROPOSED TO NAME CERTAIN OF ITS MEMBER MOSLEMS TO POSTS ON WAVELL'S PROVISIONAL COUNCIL.

(NO PICKUP)

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LONDON, JULY 14- (AP)-CIVILIAN CENSORSHIP DELAYED THE DISTRIBUTION OUTSIDE OF EGYPT TODAY OF COURT TESTIMONY THAT BRITAIN "PRESSURED" EGYPT INTO A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE AXIS.

GEORGE PALMER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, REPORTED TONIGHT FROM CAIRO THAT THE FIRST 82 WORDS HAD BEEN DELETED FROM A CABLED DISPATCH IN WHICH HE REPORTED DEFENSE TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL OF A YOUNG EGYPTIAN LAWYER, MAHMUD ISSAWY, WHO PLEADED GUILTY TO ASSASSINATING EGYPTIAN PREMIER AHMED MAHER PASHA AFTER THE PREMIER ANNOUNCED EGYPT'S WAR DECLARATION.

"THE SUBSTANCE OF MY CABLE WHICH WAS STOPPED BY CENSORS WAS THAT ISSAWY'S TESTIMONY CLAIMED THAT BRITAIN PRESSURED EGYPT INTO A DECLARATION OF WAR," PALMER ADVISED THE ASSOCIATED PRESS' LONDON BUREAU LATER TODAY.

"CENSORSHIP IS PRESENTED HERE AS EGYPTIAN BUT ACTUALLY IT IS CONTROLLED BY A BRITISH CIVILIAN CENSOR. IT IS A STRICTLY CIVILIAN CENSORSHIP. LOCAL PAPERS WERE PERMITTED TO PUBLISH FULL EXTRACTS

OF THE TESTIMONY BUT ALL OUTGOING CABLES WERE SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP."
AFTER HEARING ISSAWY'S CHARGE, PALMER REPORTED, THE COURT TOLD THE
DEFENDANT THAT EGYPT'S WAR DECLARATION WAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A YALTA
CONFERENCE AGREEMENT.
A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID HERE
THAT "THERE IS NOTHING WE CAN DO ABOUT" CENSORSHIP IN THE ISSAWY
TRIAL AND ADED:
"AFTER ALL, THE WAR'S OVER AND IF WE PERSUADED EGYPT TO GET INTO
IT WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?"
MQ943PEW

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-BELGIAN PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER RETURNED TO BRUSSELS TONIGHT AFTER CONFERENCES WITH KING LEOPOLD AT ST.WOLFGANG, AUSTRIA, ON THE QUESTION OF ABDICATION AND THE SENATE IMMEDIATELY WAS SUMMONED INTO SPECIAL SESSION, THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID.
KA426PEW

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30-24-28391

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM SIMLA, INDIA, SAID THAT VICEROY LORD WAVELL TOLD INDIAN LEADERS THERE TODAY THAT THE CONFERENCE FOR PLANNING A MORE REPRESENTATIVE INDIAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAD FAILED.

"I WISH TO MAKE IT CLEAR," THE VICEROY WAS QUOTED AS SAYING "THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAILURE IS MINE."

THE CONFERENCE WAS CALLED BY WAVELL TO DRAW UP PLANS FOR A GOVERNMENT WHICH WOULD PLACE ALMOST ALL POWERS IN THE HANDS OF INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES, WHO WOULD BE SELECTED REGARDLESS OF CREED OR CASTE. IT HAD BEEN ADJOURNED FOR TWO WEEKS BEFORE RE-ASSEMBLING THIS MORNING.

"NOBODY CAN REGRET THIS MORE THAN I DO MYSELF," WAVELL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "I PROPOSE TO TAKE A LITTLE TIME TO CONSIDER IN WHAT WAY I CAN BEST HELP INDIA AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

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A40

THE CONFERENCE WAS DEADLOCKED OVER INABILITY OF THE LEADERS OF THE CONGRESS PARTY AND THE ~~MUSL~~ MUSLIM LEAGUE TO AGREE ON THE QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION ON THE GOVERNING COUNCIL PROPOSED BY WAVELL.

THE LEAGUE SOUGHT THE RIGHT TO NOMINATE ALL MUSLIM REPRESENTATIVES ON THE COUNCIL. THE CONGRESS DEMURRED, DECLARING THAT TO AGREE WOULD BE A CONCESSION THAT THE CONGRESS DID NOT REPRESENT ALL FACTIONS IN INDIA.

JR516AEW

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-THE SWISS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT THE SWISS GOVERNMENT HAD ACCEPTED AN OFFER OF 1,000,000 FRANCS (ABOUT $230,000) FROM JAPAN AS EXPRESSION OF REGRET FOR THE FATE OF 15 SWISS CITIZENS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE SWISS COUNCIL HAD MADE INQUIRIES OF THE JAPANESE ABOUT 12 SWISS REPORTED KILLED IN MANILA, ONE IN THE GILBERT ISLANDS AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS MISSING IN THE PHILIPPINES. THE BROADCAST SAID THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT STATED THAT THE FACTS CONCERNING THE SWISS CIVILIANS COULD NOT BE CHECKED AT PRESENT AND EXPRESSED REGRET, OFFERING INDEMNITY TO THE FAMILIES OF CASUALTIES.

KA953AEW

LONDON ADD TRUMAN X-STAKE

PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS SCHEDULED TO LAND AT ANTWERP ... ROW FROM THE CRUISER AUGUSTA AND PROCEED BY PLANE TO POTSDAM. CHURCHILL WILL END HIS VACATION AT HENDAYE OVER THE WEEKEND. PREMIER STALIN SUSPENDED TWO-WEEK-OLD TALKS WITH CHINESE PREMIER T.V.SOONG TO PREPARE FOR THE CONFERENCE.

KA919AEW

LONDON, JULY 14-(AP)-STAFF SGT.THEODORE R.SMITH, 1506 NORTH OAK ST., DANVILLE, ILL., AND WAC PVT.BERNICE A.DAVIS, GLENDORA, CALIF., WERE MARRIED TWICE IN LONDON TODAY AFTER A TWO MONTHS BATTLE WITH ARMY RED TAPE.

"TED HAD TO PROPOSE TO ME IN TRIPLICATE," THE BRIDE SAID, "AND I HAD TO REPLY THAT I ACCEPTED--ALSO IN TRIPLICATE ~~FORM~~."

THE COUPLE MET AND BECAME ENGAGED IN CALIFORNIA THREE YEARS AGO. SMITH CAME OVERSEAS IN OCTOBER, 1942 AND SERVICED B-26 MARAUDERS IN AFRICA, SARDINIA, CORSICA, FRANCE AND GERMANY. HIS BRIDE JOINED THE WACS AND CAME TO ENGLAND.

SINCE V-E DAY THEY HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET PERMISSION TO MARRY. THE FIRST CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED UNDER ENGLISH LAW AND THE SECOND BY A U.S.ARMY CHAPLAIN. A THIRD WEDDING--COMPLETE WITH A GOLD AND WHITE GOWN SMITH BOUGHT AT CASABLANCA IS PLANNED WHEN THEY RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

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JP1230PEW

LONDON, JULY 14--(AP)--THE TIMES OF LONDON SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE BIG THREE SHOULD NOT ONLY ADOPT A JOINT POLICY IN GOVERNING GERMANY'S OCCUPATION ZONES ~~ZONES~~ BUT SHOULD DECIDE "WHAT BALANCE THEY PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH BETWEEN A ~~NEW~~ SYSTEM OF CONSULTATION AND A SYSTEM OF ZONES IN OTHER AREAS OF THE WORLD.

CITING FRICTION IN TRIESTE, GREECE, AND THE MIDDLE EAST AN EDITORIAL SAID:

"IT WOULD BE AN IMPORTANT STEP FORWARD IF THE BIG THREE COULD ESTABLISH AT POTSDAM THE ~~NEW~~ PRINCIPLE THAT ALL THESE ISSUES ARE SUITABLE FOR COMMON CONSULTATION AND ACTION, RATHER THAN FOR

ISOLATED ACTION BY ONE POWER IN A ZONE WHERE ITS INTERESTS ARE PREDOMINANTLY AT AN STAKE."

LONDON, JULY 14--(AP)--E. P. STAGPOOLE, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION, SAID TODAY THAT MEMBERS OF BRITAIN'S LIBERAL PARTY "ARE CONVINCED THEY HAVE DONE WELL" IN THE ELECTION HELD JULY 5 "AND MAY FIND THEMSELVES IN A POSITION OF HOLDING THE SCALES IN THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS."

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ALTHOUGH THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION ARE NOT TO BE ANNOUNCED UNTIL JULY 26 AFTER THE SOLDIER VOTES ARE COUNTED, STAGPOOLE SAID THAT A "FAIRLY ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF VOTING SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN POSSIBLE."

"ESTIMATES OF RESULTS APPEAR TO SUGGEST THAT LABOR HAS WON MORE SEATS THAN MANY EXPECTED," STAGPOOLE SAID. "IF THE SUGGESTED ARE CORRECT, IT FOLLOWS THAT THE GOVERNMENT (CONSERVATIVE AND ALLIED PARTIES) MAJORITY WHICH SOME PUT AND/ORIGINALLY AT OVER 100 MAY BE VERY MUCH LESS."

DOANE 0 00645 JA433A

BURY ST.EDMUNDS, ENGLAND, JULY 14-(AP)-ROBERT SOKOWSKI, 10-YEAR-OLD UKRAINIAN WHO WAS THE SLAVE OF A GERMAN GENERAL, GOT BACK TO EATING AND SLEEPING TODAY AFTER UNCONTROLLED GRIEF OVER LOSING TRACK OF HIS ADOPTED AMERICAN GI--SGT. EDWARD KONOWSKI OF CHICAGO.

THE BOY AND THE SERGEANT, WHO HAD BEEN TOGETHER ALMOST CONSTANTLY SINCE THE UNITED STATES 44TH DIVISION RESCUED THE BOY FROM THE NAZIS IN ITALY, WERE SEPARATED DURING A VISIT TO LONDON. KONOWSKI IS BELIEVED NOW EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

ROBERT, WHOSE PARENTS AND THREE SISTERS WERE KILLED BY THE GERMANS IN KHARKOV, WAS QUARTERED AT ST.MARY'S HOSPITAL PENDING A DECISION BY THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE AND THE POLISH LEGATION OVER HIS RIGHT TO BE IN BRITAIN.

HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES SAID HE "SETTLED DOWN ALL RIGHT" AFTER REFUSING TO EAT YESTERDAY.

"HE'S EATING NOW AND HE SLEPT WELL LAST NIGHT," A HOSPITAL SPOKESMAN SAID. "BUT ALL HE TALKS ABOUT IS WHEN HE'S GOING TO THE UNITED STATES. HE SAYS HE HAS FIVE UNCLES THERE AND WANTS TO LIVE WITH THE SERGEANT AND SEE HIS UNCLES."

A HOME OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID "AS YOU APPRECIATE, QUITE A NUMBER OF PEOPLE GET INTO THE COUNTRY BY OTHER THAN OFFICIAL MEANS."

"THE CASE," HE ADDED, "WILL BE DEALT WITH ACCORDING TO SET RULES AS SOON AS INQUIRIES ARE COMPLETED."

KA930AEW

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DUBLIN, JULY 14-(AP)-A YOUNG AMERICAN NAVAL LIEUTENANT ON LEAVE -- ED MOYLAN OF TRENTON, N.J., WON THE IRISH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP TODAY BY DEFEATING C.A.KEMP OF DUBLIN, 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2.

MOYLAN, NOW STATIONED IN LONDON, IS A FORMER NEW JERSEY PUBLIC PARKS CHAMPION.

ME430PEW

PARIS, JULY 14-(AP)-WACS SCHEDULED TO FLY HOME TOMORROW FROM PARIS --THEIR HOMETOWNS AND THE NUMBER OF THEIR DISCHARGE POINTS-- INCLUDED:

30.24- 28393

SGT.AVERIL L.CURTIS, WESTON, W.VA., 79 POINTS; CPL.HEDWIG FRITZ, HIRAM, O., 70.

CPL.BERRY M.REEVES, POCATELLO, IDAHO, 71; CPL.DOROTHY F.DIXON, BISHOP, CALIF., 72; SGT.LORA P.BOUDER, OKMULGEE, OKLA., 72; CPL. MARY E.FITZGERALD, PHILADELPHIA, PA., 71; SGT.ELINOR L.FREDERICK, ENDEAVOR, WIS., 70; SGT.VICTORIA CONTARINI, CHICAGO, ILL., 76.

PFC BARBARA J.O'BRIEN, DALLAS, TEX., 70; SGT.CLARA A.WOLFORD, ST.LOUIS, MICH. (CORRECT), 76; CPL.MILDRED ELY, ANN ARBOR, MICH., 75; SGT.MARION E.EVANS, LEONIA, N.J., 75; CPL.KATHLEEN M.NAFFIE, SEATTLE, WASH., 75; CPL.AURICE LAMPHERE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., 74; CPL.DOROTHY E. JAQUAYS, CLEVELAND, O., 73.

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SGT.MARY Y.MILLER, BUCHANNON, W.VA., 73; CPL.MARY E.DICKINSON, DES MOINES, IOWA, 71; CPL.JUNE J.CONNOLLY, VILLA PARK, ILL., 71; CPL. MARIE L.HEALY, COVINGTON, KY., 71; CPL.LIMA J.SPONAUGLE, CIRCLEVILLE, W.VA., 71.

SGT.VARNA L.PATTON, BEAVER DAM, KY., 71; PFC LLEWELLYN M.GRAYSON, ASBURY PARK, N.Y., 70; CPL.LOLA G.MCCOY, BRUNSWICK, IND., 70; PFC ANN D.STEGURA, UNIONTOWN, PA., 70

SGT.MARGARET STROIBICH, LEBANON, IND., 70; PFC ELLEN E.HOLMAN, PONTIAC, ILL., 70; SGT.MARIA J.GRAYHORAK, CLEVELAND, O., 71; CPL. MIRLE C.PARRIDY, ST.LOUIS, MO., 111; PFC CLAIRE A.JENSEN, OAK PARK, ILL., 83; PFC MARGETY E.MIRRILL, FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY (ONLY ADDRESS LISTED), 71.

LISTED HERE TO FLY AT THE SAME TIME FROM PRESTWYCK, SCOTLAND, ARE THE FOLLOWING:

CPL.ANNA R.DERR, EASTON, PA., 71; CPL.HELEN F.HARDEN, COLUMBUS, O., 71; CPL.MARY M.LONERGAN, MORRISTOWN, N.J., 73; CPL.BETTY REEVES, POCATELLO, IDAHO, 71; CPL.DOLORES M.ROYCE, MARYSVILLE, CALIF., 71; CPL.MARJORIE R.SCHLAGEL, OLATHE, KANSAS, 71; PFC LILIAN V.BROOKS, EVERETT, WASH., 70; PFC SYLVIA J.GILBERTSON, GRAND FORKS, N.DAK., 70.

SGT.DOLORES L.HOMMER, DETROIT, MICH., 70; CPL.MADELINE M.STIMAC, WOOD RIVER, ILL., 78; SGT.MARY W.SULLIVAN, ERIE, PA., 84.

SGT.THELMA S.LOGAN, LEXINGTON, KY., 70; CPL.MARY R.BIELASKI, WASHINGTON, D.C., 77; CPL.JEAN M.BISHOP, HILLSDALE, MICH., 79; CPL. BRONISLAWS M.CIESLINSKI, CHICAGO, ILL., 79; CPL.RUBY I.NEWELL, LONG BEACH, CALIF., 76; CPL.E.YOUNG, COMANCHE, OKLA., 77; PFC GERTRUDE M. FREEMAN, WILSON, ARK., 71.

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PFC RUTH M.SKOOG, MONACA, PENN., 76; PFC OLIVE E.SPENCER, ALIQUIPPA, PENN., 75; PFC SINA A.THOMPSON, SILETZ, OREGON, 78; PFC JESSICA S.TIEFENBRUCK, NEWARK, N.J., 75; FIRST LT.RENA E. WEBER, FORT HANCOCK, TEXAS, 72.

JP232PM

PARIS, JULY 14 -(AP)- THE FRENCH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY EXPECTS TO RECOVER FROM FOUR YEARS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION AND BE SELF SUFFICIENT BY THE END OF 1947, MARCEL BOUQUES-CLICQUES, 27-YEAR-OLD CHIEF OF THE CIVILIAN CABINET IN THE AIR MINISTRY, SAID TODAY.

HE SAID THAT AFTER SIX MONTHS DELAY FRANCE HAD SUCCEEDED IN SETTING A MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES TO PURCHASE AMERICAN TRANSPORTS

AND HOPED TO BUY DOUGLAS TWO AND FOUR ENGINE PLANES FOR DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL SERVICES.

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GLICQUES SAID FRANCE ALSO WANTED TO OBTAIN LICENSES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH TYPE AIRCRAFT ENGINES.

THE AIR MINISTRY STATED THAT AT PRESENT NO QUESTIONS CONCERNING COMMERCIAL AVIATION COULD BE DISCUSSED BECAUSE THE POLICIES STILL WERE BEING FORMULATED. FRANCE LISTED ITS PROPOSED POSTWAR INTERNATIONAL AIR ROUTES AT THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE AND SIGNED ALL BUT THE FIFTH FREEDOM AGREEMENT, SHARING GREAT BRITAIN'S OPPOSITION TO [redacted] WIDE OPEN SKIES.

AT THE MOMENT FRANCE IS NOT OPERATING ANY COMMERCIAL AIR SERVICES, EITHER DOMESTIC OR INTERNATIONAL, GLICQUES SAID, AND THE MILITARY ROUTES REACH ONLY TO ENGLAND AND AFRICA.

HE SAID THAT FRANCE HAS NO PRIVATE AVIATION BECAUSE OF A LACK OF PLANES BUT THAT THE AIR MINISTRY HOPED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SUCCESSFUL LIGHT MODEL WHICH WOULD BE AVAILABLE CHEAPLY AND IN QUANTITY.

THE GERMANS LOOTED FRENCH AIRCRAFT PLANTS OF MATERIALS AND MACHINE TOOLS DIFFICULT TO REPLACE, HE POINTED OUT, AND THE GENERAL SHORTAGE OF COAL ALSO WAS AFFECTING THE INDUSTRY.

GLICQUES SAID THAT AIRCRAFT PLANTS STILL WERE BUILDING SOME GERMAN-TYPE [redacted] PLANES PRODUCED DURING THE NAZI OCCUPATION, BUT THAT THESE WERE ONLY USEFUL PENDING THE DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION OF FRENCH DESIGNS.

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THE AIR MINISTRY OFFICIAL SAID THAT FRANCE HAD ONE PREWAR MODEL WHICH POSSIBLY MIGHT BE USED FOR TRANSOCEANIC SERVICE, A SIX ENGINE LATECOERE FLYING BOAT WHICH WAS DISMANTLED AND HIDDEN IN A FOREST THROUGHOUT THE NAZI OCCUPATION. HE SAID THE SEAPLANE WAS DESCRIBED AS [redacted] 72 TONS, WITH A WINGSPAN OF 165 FEET AND A RANGE OF 25 HOURS AT A CRUISING SPEED OF 185 MILES PER HOUR. IT'S CAPACITY WAS 40 PASSENGERS, HE SAID.

STRESSES 1157 THROUGH SECOND TO 1135 AEM

PARIS, JULY 15--(AP)--ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING PASSED THROUGH PARIS TODAY EN ROUTE TO [redacted] BY PLANE TO ATTEND THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE [redacted] HE CONFERRED HERE WITH VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT LEE GHORMLEY, N VAL CHIEF FOR THE AMERICAN

30.24-28395

OCCUPATION FORCES.

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W PW 01115 MB/639A

PARIS, JULY 14--(AP)--MARSHAL PETAIN HAS SENT A STATEMENT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SUPREME COURT CHARGING THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY OPPOSED HIS DEMANDS FOR 1,275,000,000 FRANCS FOR THE REARMAMENT OF FRANCE DURING THE CRITICAL YEARS OF 1934 AND 1935.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAS DEMANDED THE SUPREME PENALTY FOR THE AGED FORMER HEAD OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, ON TRIAL JULY 23 ON CHARGES OF INTELLIGENCE WITH THE ENEMY.

MB/RWT/2044

PARIS, JULY 14-(AP)-FRANCE'S RESURGENT ARMED FORCES PROUDLY PARADED BEFORE CHEERING THRONGS IN PARIS AND A SMALL, SILENT GROUP OF GERMANS IN BERLIN TODAY IN CELEBRATION OF THE GREAT FRENCH NATIONAL HOLIDAY--BASTILLE DAY.

DANCING, SINGING PARISIANS HELD THEIR FIRST OPEN CELEBRATION OF THE HOLIDAY SINCE 1939. SURROUNDED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND THE BEY OF TUNIS, GEN. DE GAULLE REVIEWED THE PARADE IN PARIS FROM A STAND IN THE PLACE DE LA BASTILLE, SITE OF THE GLOOMY MEDIEVAL FORTRESS WHOSE CAPTURE 156 YEARS AGO BECAME A SYMBOL OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE PARADE MOVED THROUGH THE CITY'S BOULEVARDS TO THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE AND UP TH CHAMPS ELYSEES TO THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE WHERE MIDNIGHT CEREMONIES HONORING THE WAR DEAD BEGAN THE FORMAL OBSERVANCE OF THE HOLIDAY.

IN THE FALLEN GERMAN CAPITAL THE FRENCH TRICOLOR WAS RAISED OVER BERLIN'S VICTORY COLUMN--COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE WITH A DEFEAT OF FRANCE THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY AGO. GENERALS OF THE RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN ARMIES AND A GROUP OF 55 FRENCH OFFICERS WHO HAD JUST ARRIVED IN BERLIN FROM PRISONER OF WAR REPATRIATION CAMPS IN EASTERN EUROPE WITNESSED THE PARADE OF VETERANS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMORED DIVISION.

IN THE BATTLE-TORN GROUNDS OF TIERGARTEN PARK MORE THAN 100 SHABBILY DRESSED GERMAN CIVILIANS ALSO SAW THE FRENCH HOUR OF GLORY.

KA0234EW

ROME, JULY 14-(AP)-THE NON-FRATERNIZATION POLICY BETWEEN BRITISH TROOPS AND THE AUSTRIANS HAS BEEN RELAXED, LT. GEN. SIR RICHARD L. MCCREERY, COMMANDER OF BRITISH FORCES IN AUSTRIA, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE SAID THE ACTION HAD BEEN TAKEN "IN VIEW OF THE GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE AUSTRIAN PEOPLE."

MK716AEW

ROME, JULY 14-(AP)-PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI SAID TODAY THAT ITALY "VERY PROBABLY" WILL DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN AND INDICATED THAT SUCH AN ACTION WAS IMMINENT.

UNDER THE PRESENT ARMISTICE REGIME ITALY MUST ASK THE APPROVAL OF THE ALLIES BEFORE TAKING ANY IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL STEPS. PARRI INTIMATED THAT ALLIED APPROVAL FOR ITALY TO FIGHT JAPAN ALREADY HAD BEEN SOUGHT.

KA136PEW

VATICAN CITY, JULY 14-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII IN AN AUDIENCE WITH AMERICAN MOTION PICTURE EXECUTIVES EMPHASIZED TODAY THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FILM INDUSTRY IN THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH AND DISCUSSED THE ROLE THE MOVIES PLAYED DURING THE WAR AND ARE DESTINED TO PLAY IN THE POST WAR WORLD.

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THE GROUP, WHICH HAS BEEN TOURING EUROPE, INCLUDED BARNEY BALABAN, PRESIDENT OF PARAMOUNT; PETER RATHVON, PRESIDENT OF RKO; CLIFFORD WORK, VICE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSAL; RUSSELL HOLMAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF PARAMOUNT, AND SIMON FABIAN, FRANCIU HARMON AND ROBERT WILBY OF THE INDUSTRY'S WAR ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

6N12NDON

BY DANIEL DE LUCE (2ND)

AND

BERLIN, JULY 14-(AP)-RADIO STATION "H O W" WENT ON THE AIR IN BERLIN TONIGHT WITH A TEXAS ACCENT AND A PROGRAM BEAMED STRICTLY FOR LOCAL GIS.

BUT THE ALLIED WERE INVITED TO TUNE IN.

"H O W" STANDS FOR "HELL ON WHEELS" AND IS DESCRIBED AS THE VOICE OF THE UNITED STATES SECOND ARMORED DIVISION. IT CONSISTS OF A

MOBILE TRANSMITTER BUILT ATOP THE TITANIA MOVIE THEATER BUILDING ON SCHLOSSSTRASSE.

THE STATION HAS A RANGE OF 20 MILES, MORE OR LESS, AND ITS AIM IS TO PROVIDE MUSIC AND ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION FORCES AT GHOUTINE THRICE DAILY.

THE STUDIO WAS DESIGNED WITH TYPICAL GI INGENUITY UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF SIGNAL CORPS LT.CHARLES SANBORN OF 2927 NOBLE AVENUE, RICHMOND, VA.

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ARTIFICIAL GRASS RUGS PROVIDED SOUNDPROOFING FOR THE STUDIO WALLS, AND SGT.BUDDY FIELDS, OF DARLINGTON, S.C., WHO DOUBLES AS CHIEF ENGINEER AND CROONING BARITONE, WORKED ALL WEEK ELIMINATING MECHANICAL "BUGS."

ARETA KELSLE, A BRUNETTE RED CROSS GIRL FROM 7815 SOUTH YATES AVENUE, CHICAGO, ACTED AS TALENT SCOUT AND LINED UP HILL BILLIES, COWBOYS AND VARIOUS OTHER KINDS OF MUSIC MAKERS FROM THE DIVISION.

PVT.GABRIEL LEVENSON, OF 67 SOUTH MUNN AVENUE, EAST ORANGE, N.J., WHO USED TO WRITE RADIO SCRIPTS IN MANHATTAN, CALLED HIMSELF "COORDINATOR" OF THE PROJECT, AND WAS SEEN SWEATILY HAULING UP A STUDIO TABLE IN THE AFTERNOON.

THE FIRST VOICE HEARD OVER STATION "M G U" BELONGED TO PVT. HOWOOD MCLENDON, OF TEMPLE, TEXAS, WHO SPIELED OVER STATION KTEM IN THE SOUTHWEST BEFORE HEADING FOR BERLIN.

MCLENDON FEELS HIS TEXAS ACCENT MAY HAVE A PROFOUND INFLUENCE ON BERLIN'S SPEECH BEFORE HIS ANNOUNCING CAREER ENDS.

JP1256PEW

BERLIN, JULY 14-(AP)-A U.S. SECOND ARMORED DIVISION SOFTBALL TEAM DEFEATED A CANADIAN COMPOSITE BATTALION TEAM, 7 TO 4, TODAY IN THE STADIUM BUILT FOR THE 1936 OLYMPICS. BOMB CRATERS WERE FILLED TO PROVIDE A LEVEL DIAMOND.

ME429PEW

WITH VAN ACKER ON HIS ARRIVAL BY PLANE WAS MINISTER OF JUSTICE CHARLES DU BUS DE WARNAFFE. THE PREMIER SAID LEOPOLD'S MOTHER, QUEEN ELIZABETH, AND HIS BROTHER, PRINCE REGENT CHARLES, WOULD RETURN TOMORROW. BOTH HAVE BEEN CONFERRING WITH HIM ON THE QUESTION OF ABDICATION.

MQ726PEW

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN, JULY 14-(AP)-OVER BERLIN'S VICTORY COLUMN---COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE WITH A NEW DEFEAT OF FRANCE THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY AGO---THE FRENCH TRI-COLOR WAS RAISED PROUDLY IN TRIUMPH ON THIS BASTILE DAY.

IN THE BIG SQUARE SURROUNDING THE TALL MONUMENT IN THE TIERGARTEN PARK, VETERANS OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMORED DIVISION MARCHED PAST REVIEWING OFFICERS.

THE FRENCH TROOPS, AS THEY DID IN DURING THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN, WORE AMERICAN-MADE UNIFORMS AND DROVE AMERICAN-MADE ARMORED CARS, HALF-TRACKS AND JEEPS. AMERICAN TANKS FIRED A 21-GUN

30.24-28397

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SALUTE AS THE FRENCH FLAG WAS BROKEN OUT AT THE TOP OF THE COLUMN.

PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY WERE GENERALS OF THE SOVIET, AMERICAN, AND BRITISH ARMIES AND A GROUP OF 88 FRENCH OFFICERS WHO HAD JUST ARRIVED IN BERLIN FROM PRISONER OF WAR REPATRIATION CAMPS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

MORE THAN 100 SHABBILY DRESSED GERMAN CIVILIANS STOOD IN THE BATTLE-TORN GROUNDS OF THE BIG PARK AND WATCHED SILENTLY DURING THE FRENCH HOUR OF GLORY.

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BASTILE DAY WAS CELEBRATED BY THE FRENCH IN THE BRITISH SECTOR BECAUSE THE THREE GREAT POWERS HAVE NOT YET MARKED OUT THE PART OF BERLIN TO BE OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

--DELUCES 11233 THRU 41233--RJ--0733

STUTTGART, GERMANY, JULY 14--(AP)--U.S. 100TH INFANTRY DIVISION OCCUPATION TROOPS HAVE TAKEN OVER STUTTGART WITHOUT ANY REPETITION OF THE DELICATE SITUATION WHICH AROSE 10 WEEKS AGO WHEN FRENCH OCCUPATION FORCES REFUSED TO GET OUT WITHOUT ORDERS FROM HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

THE 100TH DIVISION WAS ORDERED TO TAKE OVER SHORTLY AFTER THE CITY SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH THIRD ALGERIAN DIVISION IN LATE APRIL FIGHT. THE FRENCH COMMANDER REFUSED TO RELEASE CONTROL AND FOR FIVE DAYS THE ALLIED FORCES STOOD VIRTUALLY TOE TO TOE, EXERCISING CONSIDERABLE RESTRAINT TO AVOID INCIDENTS. FINALLY THE AMERICANS MOVED OUT. THIS TIME, THE AMERICANS MOVED IN AND THE FRENCH DEPARTED WITHOUT A MURMUR.

THE MOST POTENTIALLY DISTURBING FACTOR FACING THE AMERICANS WAS THE DISCOVERY THAT 15,000 FORMER RUSSIAN PRISONERS AND OTHER DISPLACED PERSONS WERE MOVING ABOUT FREELY, CARRYING FIREARMS. MOST OF THEM WERE DISARMED WITHOUT SERIOUS TROUBLE, HOWEVER, AND QUARTERED IN REGIMENTED CAMPS.

REW NITE 205A JD

BY GEORGE TUCKER

FRANKFURT ON MAIN, GERMANY, JULY 14-(AP)-AMERICAN ARMY INVESTIGATORS HAVE PIECED TOGETHER MOST OF THE STORY OF THE OFFICIAL COUNTERFEITING AND FORGED PAPERS BUREAU OPERATED BY GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER FOR THE BENEFIT OF NAZI AGENTS IN ENEMY AND NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

HIS MINT AND PRINTING PRESSES TURNED OUT BILLIONS IN SPURIOUS CURRENCY FOR USE IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD, BUT SPECIALIZED ON BRITISH POUND STERLING NOTES AND AMERICAN DOLLERS--IN FACT, I AT ONE TIME HIMMLER PLANNED TO CREATE A MONEY PANIC IN ENGLAND BY MAKING [redacted] DUMPING QUANTITIES OF COUNTERFEIT NOTES ON BRITISH CITIES FROM AIRPLANES.

FINANCIAL EXPERTS WITH THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION AGREE THAT HIMMLER'S COUNTERFEITERS ATTAINED THEIR GREATEST SUCCESS WITH 50-POUND STERLING NOTES BUT FELL DOWN BADLY ON AMERICAN $50 AND $100 BILLS.

"HIS BIG MISTAKE WAS USING AMATEUR COUNTERFEITERS," SAID COL. BERNARD BERNSTEIN, DIRECTOR OF THE FINANCE DIVISION OF THE U. S. GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL.

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"HE PULLED THEM OUT OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PUT THEM TO WORK, BUT HE OUGHT TO HAVE TURNED THE JOB OVER TO THE BEST MONEY MEN HE COULD FIND."

"HIMMLER FINALLY REALIZED THIS AND BECAME SO CRITICAL THAT MONEY TURNED OUT BY HIS FACTORY WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES--EXPERT, FAIR, FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES, AND TO BE DESTROYED."

MONEY LABELLED EXPERT WAS FOR NAZI AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND WAS REGARDED AS GOOD ENOUGH TO PASS ANYWHERE. THAT LABELED FAIR WAS SUPPOSED TO BE USED ONLY IN SPECIAL AREAS. MONEY MARKED FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES WAS ONLY A DEGREE LESS EXPERT THAN THAT IN THE "FAIR" CATEGORY, AND IT WAS SUCH MONEY WITH WHICH HIMMLER PLANNED AN ENGLISH MONEY PANIC.

BRITISH AGENTS [redacted] DISCOVERED THE PLAN BEFORE IT COULD BE

30.24-28399

CARRIED OUT, HOWEVER, AND THE BRITISH PEOPLE WERE WARNED.

COUNTERFEITING WAS ONLY ONE OF HIMMLER'S MANY FINANCIAL INTERESTS. SO EXTENSIVE WERE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE SS AND SO GREAT WAS HIS PERSONAL POWER THAT HIS ORGANIZATION OPERATED PRACTICALLY AS AN INDEPENDENT POWER WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT AND HAD ITS OWN GOLD RESERVE.

THIRTY-FIVE CANVAS BAGS OF HO

ST. WOLFGANG, AUSTRIA, JULY 14 -)- PRIME MINISTER ACHILLE VAN

JUL 15 1945

ACKER FLEW BACK TO BRUSSELS LATE TODAY AMID INDICATIONS THAT A DECISION OF SOME KIND HAD BEEN REACHED IN THE BELGIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

HIS DEPARTURE CULMINATED A SERIES OF CONFERENCES WITH KING LEOPOLD 111 IN HIS CLOSELY GUARDED VILLA 25 MILES FROM SALZBURG AFTER BELGIAN LIBERAL PARTY LEADERS HAD BLUNTLY ASKED THE EXILED MONARCH TO ABDICATE.

RETURNING TO BRUSSELS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER WERE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT HEADQUARTERS OF THE U.S. ARMY'S 106TH CAVALRY GROUP.

PRINCE CHARLES AND QUEEN ELIZABETH ARE BOTH SCHEDULED TO MAKE THE TRIP SUNDAY. THE KING HIMSELF, HIS WIFE THE PRINCESS DE RETHY, AND THEIR

CHILDREN WERE NOT MENTIONED, HOWEVER.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE RETURNING PARTY WERE TIGHT-LIPPED AND DECLINED TO ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS.

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AN AMERICAN OFFICER CLOSE TO THE FAMILY WAS ASKED IF THERE WAS ANY POSSIBILITY OF KING LEOPOLD RETURNING TO BRUSSELS AND HE SAID SIMPLY, "I DO NOT KNOW."

JUL 15 1945

COWANS 1949 THROUGH THIRD, MOORES 1258 THR SECOND TO 4 PM

BY EDWARD D.BALL (340)

ANTWERP, JULY 14-(AP)-THE LONG AND THE SHORT OF IT FROM INDEPENDENCE, MO., WILL BE ON THE OUTSIDE LOOKING IN WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THE FIRST CITIZEN OF INDEPENDENCE, ARRIVES TOMORROW.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS WILLIAM H.HARTIGAN OF INDEPENDENCE IS TOO SHORT TO MEET THE HONOR GUARD REQUIREMENTS OF FIVE FEET, EIGHT INCHES, TO FIVE FEET, TEN INCHES, SET BY THE 35TH DIVISION'S 137TH INFANTRY

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REGIMENT. HE STANDS FIVE FEET, FIVE AND ONE-HALF.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JAMES A.CHEEK, WHO LIVES ON SALISBURG ROAD IN SUBURBAN INDEPENDENCE--THE ONLY OTHER GI IN THE REGIMENT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S HOME TOWN--IS TOO TALL. HE'S SIX FEET, FOUR AND ONE-HALF INCHES.

SO THEY'LL BOTH BE ON THE SIDELINES WHEN THEIR DISTINGUISHED FELLOW CITIZEN COMES TO ANTWERP ON THE WAY TO THE BIG THREE MEETING.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL ABOARD THE CRUISER AUGUSTA, ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED FOR TOMORROW MORNING, NOW HAS BEEN DELAYED UNTIL EARLY AFTERNOON.

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HIS PASSAGE THROUGH BELGIUM IN THE MIDST OF THE POLITICAL CRISIS OVER THE PROPOSED RETURN, OR ABDICATION, OF KING LEOPOLD WILL BE ENTIRELY UNOFFICIAL. THERE WILL BE LITTLE OR NO OFFICIAL CEREMONY. BEFORE BOARDING A PLANE FOR POTSDAM, HE WILL INSPECT THE HONOR GUARD FROM THE 35TH DIVISION, HIS OLD WORLD WAR OUTFIT.

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT HAS BANNED DEMONSTRATIONS PLANNED FOR TOMORROW BY THE KING'S OPPONENTS. HOWEVER, THE PRESIDENT MAY SEE SOME SIGNS OF AGITATION CENTERING ABOUT THE ROYAL HEAD.

SIGNS ARE SPLASHED ON WALLS ABOUT ANTWERP READING, "VIVE LE ROI." OTHERS READ, "ABDICATION."

JP103PM

OSLO, JULY 14-(AP)-IN A BASTILLE DAY CEREMONY, 12 AMERICAN OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN TODAY WERE AWARDED HIGH MILITARY HONORS BY THE FRENCH EMBASSY IN NORWAY FOR OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE.

BRIG. GEN. OWEN SUMNERS, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN TASK FORCE IN NORWAY, WAS AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR, CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM AND GIVEN THE GRADE OF CAVALIER FOR SERVICE IN BEHALF OF FRANCE WHILE HE WAS ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH INFANTRY DIVISION.

OTHERS DECORATED WERE: COL. EDWIN A.WALKER OF CENTER POINT, TEX., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM; LT. COL. FRANCIS L.REICHMAN OF (124 NW FIFTEENTH ST.) OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH SILVER STAR; LT. COL. JAMES D. C. BRECKENBRIDGE OF (1619 MCCLUNG ST.) CHARLESTON, W.VA., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH BRONZE STAR; MAJ. WILFORD L.BJORNSTAD OF (1411 SIDNEY ST.) MADISON, WIS., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH GOLD-SILVER STAR; CAPT. DONALD SCARSTAD, CENTERVILLE, S.D., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH GOLD-SILVER STAR; CAPT. LAWRENCE J.PIETTE OF (213 1/2 NORTH BENNETT) APPLETON, WIS., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH GOLD-SILVER STAR; CAPT. HERBERT C.HELIN OF (262 NORTH GROVE ST.) EAST ORANGE, N.J., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH GOLD-SILVER STAR; CAPT. SHELDON E.SOMMERS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH GOLD-SILVER STAR; LT. JOHN C. CHAUFFER, HELENEA, MONT., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH BRONZE STAR; S/SGT T. GLYNN DE LEE OF (2735 FULTEN ST.) BERKELEY, CALIF., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH BRONZE STAR, AND T/SGT GEORGE W.MCGUIRE OF (64 NEVES ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., CROIX DE GUERRE WITH BRONZE STAR.

TA835PM

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30.24-28401

NIGHT LEAD BIG THREE BUDGET

(SUB FOR BERLIN)

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

POTSDAM, JULY 14-(AP)-HERE IN AN IDYLLIC WOODLAND SETTING STILL STREWN WITH THE WRECKAGE OF THE GERMAN ARMY ARE VERSAILLES OF 1919 AND TEHRAN OF 1943 ROLLED INTO ONE, WITH AGONIZED EUROPE AND ASIA ALIKE LOOKING TO IT FOR HELP.

FROM MOSCOW, LONDON AND WASHINGTON HAVE COME FORECASTS OF WHAT GORDIAN-KNOTTED PROBLEMS WILL BE LAID UPON THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE TABLE NEXT WEEK BEFORE RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH SPEAKING STATESMEN.

WITH EUROPE'S CHAOTIC PEACE AND ASIA'S STILL FIERCELY-RAGING WARFARE INEXTRICABLY LINKED, IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE SOVIET UNION NOW STANDS TOWARD JAPAN IN MANY RESPECTS SIMILAR TO THE WAY THE UNITED STATES STOOD TOWARD GERMANY IN THE MONTHS PRECEDING PEARL HARBOR.

THAT IS WHY THE MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF ALL MAY NOT BE KNOWN ABOUT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME TO COME.

ALL THAT REMAINED WAS FOR THE THREE PRINCIPALS TO TAKE THEIR PLACES IN GERMANIC VERSIONS OF THE WHITE HOUSE, THE KREMLIN AND NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, SHELTERED BEHIND LINES OF ALLIED GUARDS SEVERAL MILES DEEP.

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PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS SCHEDULED TO LAND AT ANTWERP TOMORROW FROM THE CRUISER AUGUSTA AND TO PROCEED HERE BY PLANE. PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WAS TO END HIS VACATION AT HENDAYE IN FRANCE OVER THE WEEK END. GENERALISSIMO STALIN SUSPENDED HIS SERIES OF TALKS WITH CHINESE PREMIER T.V.SOONG AT MOSCOW AND PREPARED TO LEAVE FOR THE MEETING.

THIS SUMMER RESORT AREA, ONCE POPULAR WITH NAZI STARS OF THE STAGE AND SCREEN, HAS BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY DEPOPULATED OF GERMANS TO FURNISH THE SECURITY ESSENTIAL FOR THE BIG THREE.

STALIN IS MAKING HIS SECOND TRIP OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION IN ORDER TO MEET WITH TRUMAN AND CHURCHILL, BUT AS AT TEHRAN HE WILL STAY ON SOIL OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY.

THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH GROUPS ARE HOUSED IN LITTLE TERRITORIAL ISLANDS WELL WITHIN THE SOVIET ZONE IN GREATER BERLIN. TRAFFIC ON THE BROAD ASPHALT HIGHWAY TO POTSDAM IS A COSMOPOLITAN COLLECTION OF "HIGH BRASS" FROM MOSCOW, LONDON AND WASHINGTON.

A189

LITTLE ROUND-FACED SGT. VALENTINA SEMENOVNA BESPILOVA TWIRLS HER RED AND YELLOW FLAGS ALMOST LIKE BATONS AND GIVES THE SMARTEST SALUTE THIS SIDE OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE. HER HEART'S IN HER LOST HOME IN STALINGRAD, BUT HER MIND IS ON THE POTSDAM TRAFFIC.

ALMOST AT THE EDGE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SHANGRI LA A GERMAN ROADSIDE TAVERN ADVERTISES "DANCING AT 6 O'CLOCK," AND A FEW SHABBILY-DRESSED FRAULEINS SUN THEMSELVES IN RICKETY CHAIRS AT THE ENTRANCE AND OGLE THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

SEVERAL THOUSAND ELITE GREEN-CAPPED SOVIET FRONTIER GUARDSMEN COMPOSE THE FORCE CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR POLICING THE "POTSDAM CONFERENCE," AND THEY ARE STRICTLY BUSINESS. IF YOU DO NOT HAVE EXACTLY THE RIGHT PASS--YOU DON'T TAKE A STEP FORWARD AND LIVE.

THESE GUARDSMEN HAVE BEEN TRAINED FOR YEARS TO OBEY ORDERS TO THE LETTER. VIRTUALLY NONE OF THEM SPEAKS ENGLISH, OR EVEN GERMAN, FOR WHILE THE RED ARMY FRATERNIZES TO ITS HEART'S CONTENT HERE, THE FRONTIER GUARDSMEN ARE A FORCE APART.

ALL ALLIED SOLDIERS ON SENTRY DUTY EXCEPT THOSE IN ARMORED VEHICLES HAVE RIFLES WITH BAYONETS FIXED AND PRESENT ARMS AT THE SLIGHTEST HINT OF AN OFFICER APPROACHING. SOVIET GUARDSMEN ARE DISTRIBUTED EVERY 20 FEET ALONG THE ROADS AND BYWAYS. AMERICAN AND BRITISH ARE ALMOST AS NUMEROUS.

TO REFRESH THE HISTORICAL FIGURES WHO ARE GATHERING HERE, EXPERT CATERERS HAVE HAD FINE WOODS AND WINES FLOWN IN DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS. AT YALTA LAST WINTER THE BIG THREE FEASTED ON THE LUXURIES OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE ARE CONTRIBUTING TO THE POTSDAM FUNCTIONS.

THE MOST ANXIOUS TASK OF ALL PROBABLY IS ASSUMED BY THE INTIMATE BODYGUARDS OF THE THREE CHIEFTAINS. FOR WHILE THE SETTING IS LIKE SOMETHING OUT OF THE GRIMM BROTHERS FAIRY TALES, THERE ARE MANY SCATTERED RELICS TO REMIND THAT THIS WAS A BATTLE FIELD LESS THAN THREE MONTHS AGO.

HAND GRENADES, ANTITANK ROCKETS AND OTHER DEADLY GADGETS ABANDONED BY THE GERMAN ARMY STILL ARE BEING PICKED UP FROM THE SPREADING ACRES OF GREEN WOODS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL MINES HAVE BEEN REMOVED, BUT THERE WILL BE NO INFORMAL STROLLS OFF THE BEATEN PATHS BY ANY OF THE GREAT MEN AT POTSDAM.

KA311PEW

"BUT IT WILL BE THESE SLOVAKS' FREE CHOICE, AND IF THEY CHOOSE TO REMAIN IN HUNGARY, WE SHALL DROP ALL CLAIMS TO ANY ALLEGIANCE FROM THEM," BENES SAID. PRAGUE ADD BENES xx czechoslovakia

PROPERTIES OF GERMANS JUDGED UNRELIABLE HAVE ALREADY BEEN CONFISCATED IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE GOVERNMENT VIEWPOINT IS THAT THESE PROPERTIES REPRESENT PART OF THE NATION'S REPARATIONS CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY, WHICH MAY TOTAL AS MUCH AS THREE HUNDRED BILLION CROWNS (ABOUT TEN AND ONE-QUARTER BILLION DOLLARS).

THE GOVERNMENT UNDERSTANDS THAT THESE PROPERTIES TAKEN FROM GERMAN INDIVIDUALS ARE NOT FROM THE GERMAN STATE. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED IN SOME CIRCLES IN PRAGUE, BUT NOT FORMALLY PROPOSED AS YET, THAT IN RECOMPENSE THESE DISPOSSESSED GERMANS SHOULD BE GIVEN CERTIFICATES DESCRIBING WHAT THEY LEFT BEHIND HERE, AND THAT THEY SHOULD BE ABLE TO RECOVER SIMILAR VALUES FROM THE GERMAN STATE.

BENES SAID THE POPULATION SHIFT PLAN WAS THE RESULT OF HIS NATION'S EXPERIENCE IN DISMEMBERMENT.

"OUR EXPERIENCE IN GIVING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES TO GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN MINORITIES WAS THOROUGHLY DISILLUSIONING," HE DECLARED.

"WITH THE GERMANS, FOR INSTANCE, I MADE ALL THE CONCESSIONS A LOYAL CZECH COULD. BUT THEY DIDN'T WANT TO LIVE AS PART OF US. KONRAD HENLEIN (LEADER OF THE NAZI PARTY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA) SAID OPENLY IN A VIENNA ADDRESS IN 1941 THAT HIS CONSTANT PROGRAM WAS TO DESTROY WHAT HE CALLED AN IMPOSSIBLE STATE.

"WE SHALL TRY TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE BY ELIMINATING DISLOYAL MINORITIES."

KA1216PEW

BELGRADE, JULY 14-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.LEON FOX, OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., CHIEF OF THE U.S.TYPHUS COMMISSION, AND THREE MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF WERE AWARDED THE YUGOSLAV "MEDAL FOR SERVICES TO THE PEOPLE" TODAY.

FOX WAS GIVEN THE ORDER FIRST CLASS WHILE THE ORDER, SECOND CLASS, WAS GIVEN TO LT.COL.EDWARD MURRAY, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA; LT.COL. CHARLES WHEELER, BOON, IOWA, AND TO NAVAL LT.STAFFORD WHEELER, A GRADUATE OF HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL. THE AWARD TO LT.WHEELER WAS MADE POSTHUMOUS AS HE WAS KILLED APRIL 13 BY AN ENEMY MINE IN BOSNIA. (EDS: HOMETOWN OF STAFFORD WHEELER UNAVAILABLE).

SINCE THE TYPHUS COMMISSION CAME TO LIBERATED PARTS OF YUGOSLAVIA LAST JANUARY MORE THAN 2,000,000 PERSONS HAVE BEEN IMMUNIZED.

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JP28PEW

MOSCOW, SUNDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO STALIN AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOV LEFT TODAY FOR THE BIG THREE MEETING AT POTSDAM.
MQ802PEW

MOSCOW, JULY 14-(AP)-SOVIET COMMENTATOR DAVID ZASLAVSKY

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

ATTACKED REP. [redacted] (R-CONN) IN AN ARTICLE IN [redacted] PRAVDA TODAY, WRITING THAT "HER LIES ARE UNTHINKABLE AND SHAMELESS."

"SHE FAITHFULLY SERVED [redacted] (JOSEPH PAUL) GOEBBELS DURING HIS LIFE, AND [redacted] REMAINS HIS POLITICALLY DISCONSOLATE WIDOW," [redacted] HE ASSERTED.

ZASLAVSKY, WHO HAS ASSAILED MANY WELL-KNOWN PERSONS IN HIS

WRITINGS, CONTINUED:

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"THIS HONORABLE DAME DOES"NT LOVE US, AND WHAT'S MORE, SHE HATES US WITH A PASSION WHICH IS MORE AFRICAN THAN AMERICAN."

ZASLAVSKY SAID THAT DURING RECENT MONTHS MRS. LUCE HAD ACCUSED THE SOVIET UNION OF [redacted] INTENDING TO [redacted] MOMENT," AND SAID FOR THE "SWALLOW UP CHINA AT THE EARLIEST [redacted]

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD THAT THE U.S.S.R. INTENDS TO "SWALLOW AND DESTROY FINLAND."

"CLAIRE LUCE IS DESCRIBED AS THE MATE OF PUBLISHER (HENRY R.) LUCE OF LIFE AND TIME," ZASLAVSKY ADDED.

"WE DO NOT INTERFERE IN FAMILY AFFAIRS, BUT IT MUST BE POINTED OUT THAT MR. [redacted]X LUCE---ALTHOUGH LIFE CANNOT BE SUSPECTED OF SYMPATHY TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION---DOES PROTECT HIS PUBLICATIONS FROM THE STORMY EFFUSIONS OF HIS WIFE. FOR THIS REASON, MRS. LUCE SEEKS POLITICAL DIVERSIONS ON THE PAGES OF HEARST."

---GILMORES 10932 THRU SECOND--RJe-0925

30-24-28403

CALCUTTA, JULY 14-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L.CHENNAULT ANNOUNCED TODAY HIS RETIREMENT AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE WITH THE PERMISSION OF LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN CALCUTTA, KUNMING AND CHUNGKING, CAME TWO DAYS AFTER IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER WOULD COMMAND AN AUGMENTED U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE IN CHINA. UNTIL ITS RECENT DISBANDING, STRATEMEYER COMMANDED THE ALLIED EASTERN AIR COMMAND.

"THE JAPANESE NOW ARE BEATEN IN THE AIR IN CHINA," CHENNAULT SAID IN A STATEMENT. HE ADDED RETIRED EIGHT YEARS AGO BECAUSE OF HIS HEALTH AND THAT HE HAD SPENT MOST OF THOSE YEARS IN CHINA. HE WAS SUMMONED AGAIN TO ACTIVE DUTY IN THE U.S. ARMY AFTER ENTRANCE OF AMERICA INTO THE WAR.

CHENNAULT, ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR AMERICAN AIR COMMANDERS AND FORMER HEAD OF THE FAMOUS AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP -- THE "FLYING TIGERS" -- EXPRESSED THEHOPE THAT HE WOULD RETURN HOME AS SOON AS THE TRANSITION IS MADE TO STRATEMEYER'S NEW ORGANIZATION.

--DASH--

CHENNAULT WAS RETIRED FROM THE AMERICAN ARMY FOR "DISABILITY" AND WENT TO CHINA IN 1937 AT THE INVITATION OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK, THEN CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINESE AVIATION COMMISSION.

WHEN HE ARRIVED CHENNAULT ALREADY WAS THINKING IN TERMS OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC INVOLVING JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

JAPAN OPENED HOSTILITIES AGAINST CHINA JUST FOUR DAYS AFTER CHENNAULT'S ARRIVAL AND HE FOUND HIMSELF WORKING WITH PLANES WHICH WERE OUTMODED AND TRAINING INEXPERIENCED CHINESE YOUTHS.

THE PLAN WHEREBY AMERICAN CIVILIAN AVIATION PERSONNEL WERE INVITED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO BECOME A PART OF CHINA'S AIR FORCE WAS THE KEYSTONE OF CHENNAULT'S PROGRAM TO REVITALIZE THE CHINESE AIR FORCE.

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THUS, WHEN THE FIRST AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP WAS FORMED, IN JULY, 1941, CHENNAULT WAS THE INEVITABLE LEADER.

A CHINESE OFFICIAL ONCE SAID THAT "CHENNAULT HAS ENDEARED HIMSELF TO CHINA MORE THAN ANY OTHER FOREIGNER SINCE MARCO POLO, 500 YEARS AGO."

CHENNAULT WAS MADE A BRIGADIER GENERAL BY GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN 1941. IN APRIL, 1942, HE WAS RECALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND GIVEN THE TEMPORARY RANK OF COLONEL WITH PERMISSION TO CONTINUE HIS ACTIVITIES AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. FIVE DAYS LATER, ON APRIL 22, 1942, HE WAS PROMOTED TO BRIGADIER GENERAL (TEMPORARY.)

CHENNAULT'S FLYING TIGERS -- SO NAMED BECAUSE THE CHINESE CONSIDER THE TIGER TO BE THE BRAVEST OF ANIMALS -- MADE COLORFUL HISTORY IN CHINA AND BURMA.

FIGHTING WITH CHENNAULT-DEVISED TACTICS, THE TIGERS ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS ATTACKED VASTLY SUPERIOR FORCES OF ENEMY PLANES, SHOT DOWN SEVERAL AND FLED BEFORE THE JAPANESE HAD RECOVERED FROM THE SURPRISE.

CHENNAULT IS KNOWN AS ONE OF THE GREATEST OF PRECISION FLIERS. AIR MEN REMEMBER HIS FEATS AS LEADER OF "THREE MEN ON A FLYING TRAPEZE" WHICH WAS A FEATURE OF MANY AIR SHOWS DURING THE EARLY 1930'S. THEIR FAVORITE TRICK WAS TO TIE THEIR PLANES TOGETHER WITH STRING, TAKE OFF, GO THROUGH INTRICATE MANEUVERS AND LAND WITHOUT HAVING BROKEN A STRING.

JR622AEW

PRECEDE CALCUTTA

CHUNGKING, JULY 14-(AP)-LT. GEN. ALBERT C. WEDEMEYER, COMMANDER OF U.S. FORCES IN THE CHINA THEATER, ACCEPTED TODAY THE RESIGNATION OF MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE.

M602AEW

JUL 15 1945

SECOND LEAD CHINESE

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, JULY 14-(AP)-A COMMUNIQUE FROM LT. GEN. ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER'S HEADQUARTERS INDICATED TODAY THAT CHINESE TROOPS WERE BATTLING JAPANESE FORCES INSIDE INDOCHINA.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID P-51S OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE HAD ATTACKED TRUNG KHANG PHU, 19 MILES NORTHEAST OF CAOBANG AND FOUR MILES FROM THE FRENCH INDOCHINA BORDER IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE GROUND FORCES. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON THE JAPANESE AND INSTALLATIONS DAMAGED.

THE AMEICAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE CHINESE HAD TWICE WON AND LOST TRUNG KHANG PHU, FINALLY BEING FORCED TO ABANDON THE TOWN ON JUNE 24 WHEN THE JAPANESE COUNTJATTACKED WITH STRONG REINFORCEMENTS FROM CAOBANG. THE BOMBING ATTACK BY THE AMEICANS INDICATES THAT THE CHINESE WERE PLANNING A NEW ASSAULT TO RECAPTURE THE TOWN.

CHINESE DRIVING EASTWARD FROM LIUCHOW ALONG A CIRCUITOUS HIGHWAY TO KWEILIN WERE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE ADDITIONAL GAINS AND WERE HEADING FOR HSIUJENHSIEN, 47 MILES FROM THE LIBERATED RAIL CENTER.

CHINESE XXX PICKING UP FIRST LEAD AT START.

GH1252PEW

FIRST LEAD CHINESE (1500)

BY SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, JULY 14-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES INFLICTED MORE THAN 3,000 CASUALTIES ON JAPANESE TROOPS IN A FLANK ATTACK SIX MILES FROM YUNSIAO, A FUKIEN PROVINCE COASTAL HIGHWAY TOWN 55 MILES SOUTHWEST OF AMOY, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID TODAY.

THE ENEMY TROOPS WERE PART OF A FORCE WHICH LANDED SOUTHWEST OF AMOY JUNE 30 IN WHAT POSSIBLY MAY BE A PRELUDE TO TOTAL EVACUATION OF THE DEPLETED JAPANESE GARRISON AT AMOY, THE CHINESE SAID.

THE CHINESE SAID THAT IN THE ADVANCE TOWARD YUNSIAO THE JAPANESE ENTERED CHENGKWANG TOWNSHIP BUT WERE DRIVEN OUT IN LASTED TWO HOURS. THE NEXT DAY THE ENEMY FORCE BYPASSED CHENGWANG AND HEADED FOR YUNSIAO WHERE IT WAS ATTACKED.

MEANWHILE, JAPANESE TROOPS, IN AN ADVANCE OF 50 MILES FROM TINPAK ALONG THE COASTAL HIGHWAY IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE, HAVE CAPTURED YEUNGKONG, 145 MILES SOUTHWEST OF CANTON, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

CHINESE TROOPS ARE LAUNCHING FLANK ATTACKS AGAINST THE INVADERS, WHO WERE BELIEVED BENT ON SAFEGUARDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN HAINAN AND CANTON, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID.

OTHER CHINESE FORCES DRIVING UP THE HUNAN-KWANGSI RAILROAD FROM LIUCHOW HAVE REACHED HUANGMINKAI, 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE FORMER U.S. AIR BASE CITY OF KWEILIN, THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED.

CHINESE TROOPS HAVE RECHED KAHNSIEN, ANOTHER FORMER AIRBASE CITY IN KIANGSI PROVINCE 240 MILES NORTH OF HONG KONG. BITTER STREET FIGHTING IS RAGING IN KHANSIEN, LAST REPORTS SAID.

MK714AEW

BY MARC PURDUE (190)

SIMLA, INDIA, JULY 14-(AP)-VICEROY LORD WAVELL'S CONFERENCE TO ESTABLISH A MORE REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA ADJOURNED IN FAILURE TODAY AND WAVELL SAID HE DID NOT INTEND TO TRY AGAIN SOON TO SOLVE THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

WAVELL SAID IN A CLOSING ADDRESS TO THE 21 INDIAN CONFEREES THAT HIS PRINCIPAL TASKS WERE PROSECUTION OF THE JAPANESE WAR AND LAYING THE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUNDWORK FOR POSTWAR DEVELOPMENTS AND THAT BOTH EFFORTS REQUIRED A STABLE GOVERNMENT. STABILITY, HE SAID, COULD NOT BE PRESERVED IF CONTINUING POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS PRODUCED A FEELING O INSECURITY AMONG GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

MAULANA ABUD KALAN AZAD, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY, SAID LATER AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE PARTY'S PRINCIPAL POLITICAL RIVAL, THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, WAS IMMEDIATELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE BUT THAT THE ULTIMATE BLAME RESTED WITH THE BRITISH.

MAHOMED ALI JINNAH, HEAD OF THE MOSLEM LEAGUE, TOLD REPORTERS THE LEAGUE HAD ANALYZED WAVELL'S GOVERNMENTAL PROPOSALS AND FOUND THEM "A SNARE" TO REDUCE THE LEAGUE TO A HELPLESS MINORITY. THE PROPOSALS, JINNAH SAID, SHELVED THE LEAGUE'S DEMAND FOR A DIVISION OF INDIA TO CREATE A SEPARATE, MOSLEM-CONTROLLED COUNTRY IN PART OF THE PRESENT INDIA'S TERRITORY.

AZAD'S CHARGE THAT THE BRITISH WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONFERENCE'S FAILURE CAME AFTER WAVELL HIMSELF HAD SAID "THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FAILURE IS MINE."

MQ904PEW JUL 15 1945

JUL 15 1945

BY LEIF ERICASON

GUAM,JULY 14-(AP)-WHEN IT CAME TO PICKING THE MAN TO GIVE THE JAPANESE HOMELAND ITS FIRST FLEET SHELLING OF THE CENTURY, THE UNITED STATES NAVY CHOSE ITS BIGGEST ADMIRAL--250-POUND, QUICK-ON-THE-TRIGGER JOHN F.SHAFROTH.

THE NAVY MEN WHO KNOW HIM BEST DESCRIBE HIM SIMPLY AS "THE SORT OF FAT MAN WHO DOES HIS THINKING FAST."

HE WASN'T ALWAYS SO BULKY. AT ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1908 HE SET A NEW HIGH-HURDLES RECORD. HE WAS THE ACADEMY'S HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING AND WRESTLING CHAMPION AND PLAYED FOOTBALL FOR THREE SEASONS.

REAR ADMIRAL SHAFROTH HAD BEEN AT SEA THIS TIME ONLY FOUR MONTHS AS COMMANDER OF THE BATTLESHIP DIVISION. BUT BLUFF ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY KNEW WELL THE MAN HE CHOSE FOR THE HISTORY-MAKING ASSIGNMENT OF POURING SHELLS INTO JAPAN'S STEEL CITY OF KAMAISHI.

SHAFROTH HAD BEEN HALSEY'S RIGHT HAND MAN FROM JUNE 23, 1943, TO FEBRUARY 11, 1944. AS DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AND SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE HE CARED FOR A MYRIAD OF ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS IN THE DAYS WHEN HALSEY WAS ENGAGING TO FAME.

SHAFROTH LEFT THE DEPUTY CONSOPAC POST TO UNDERTAKE ONE OF THE MOST TEDIOUS, PAINSTAKING TASKS ANY SEAGOING NAVAL OFFICER COULD HAVE FORCED ON HIM--PACIFIC FLEET INSPECTOR GENERAL.

IT WAS HIS JOB TO INVESTIGATE SUCH ACCIDENTS AS EXPLOSIONS WHICH BLEW UP MUNITIONS ON LSTS IN PEARL HARBOR ON THE EVE OF THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE INVASION OF SAIPAN.

IT IS RATHER FITTING THAT AFTER YEARS OF SUCH RELATIVELY PROSAIC WORK AS ADMINISTRATOR AND INVESTIGATOR SHAFROTH SHOULD HAVE BEEN REWARDED WITH COMMAND OF THE FIRST BIG GUNS LOOSING THEIR SHELLS AGAINST JAPAN'S HOMELAND SOIL IN THIS WAR.

THE HONOR CAME TO HIM AT THE AGE OF 56. HE IS THE SON OF THE LATE UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN F.SHAFROTH OF COLORADO AND MRS. VIRGINIA MORRISON SHAFROTH. HIS FATHER WAS ONE OF THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS OF COLORADO. SHAFROTH WAS APPOINTED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1904 FROM COLORADO.

30.24-28405

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR SHAFROTH COMMANDED THE DESTROYER TERRY ON ATLANTIC CONVOY DUTY AND RECEIVED THE NAVY CROSS.

THE CITATION SAID HE "SERVED WITH DISTINCTION IN THE IMPORTANT, EXACTING, HAZARDOUS DUTY OF PATROLLING WATERS INFESTED WITH ENEMY SUBMARINES AND MINES, AND IN ESCORTING AND PROTECTING VITALLY IMPORTANT CONVOYS OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES THROUGH THESE WATERS."

HE WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE BATTLESHIP WEST VIRGINIA AND WAS SKIPPER OF THE CRUISER INDIANAPOLIS FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE GOING TO THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION (NOW BUREAU OF PERSONNEL) AS DIRECTOR OF THE NAVAL RESERVE DIVISION IN 1940. THAT AAS JUST WHEN THE NAVY WAS BEGINNING TO RECRUIT RESERVE OFFICER PERSONNEL IN PREPARATION FOR THE WAR TO COME.

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IN JUNE, 1941, SHAFROTH BECAME ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU, THEN HEADED BY ADM. CHESTER W.NIMITZ.

WITHIN A WEEK AFTER NIMITZ TOOK OVER COMMAND OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, SHAFROTH WENT TO SEA AS A REAR ADMIRAL COMMANDING CRUISER DIVISION THREE. FROM THIS JOB HE WENT TO NOUMEA AS HALSEY'S DEPUTY IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

SHAFROTH HAS BEEN MARRIED SINCE 1911. HIS WIFE, THE FORMER [illegible]EN MARSHALL FISCHER OF NEW YORK CITY NOW LIVES IN (THE KENNEDY [illegible]. 3133 CONNECTICUT AVENUE) WASHINGTON. #

GUAM, SUNDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-JAPAN'S AVIATION MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR FACILITIES AT SEVEN OF KYUSHU'S FIELDS WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED, AND FROM 90 TO 100 PER CENT DESTROYED AT SIX OTHERS BY B-29 TACTICAL STRIKES IN APRIL AND MAY, THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

FLYING 93 MISSIONS FROM APRIL 17 THROUGH MAY 11 IN SUPPORT OF THE OKINAWA INVASION FORCES, THE SUPERFORTS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 701 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THEIR SWEEPS OVER THE ENEMY'S SOUTHERN SUICIDE PLANE BASES. A TOTAL OF 459 WERE DESTROYED--395 AGROUND AND 134 IN THE AIR--AND 212 PROBABLY DESTROYED, 128 OF THEM AGROUND AND 84 IN THE AIR.

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AIRFIELDS WERE BLITZED WITH APPROXIMATELY THE SAME BOMB TONNAGE WHICH THE SUPERFORTS HAD DROPPED IN BURNING OUT 30 SQUARE MILES OF TOKYO, NAGOYA, KOBE AND OSAKA, MARCH 10 TO 19.

FIELDS AT WHICH FACILITIES WERE COMPLETELY KNOCKED OUT WERE USA, MIYAKONOJO, IBUSUKI, IZUMI, KANOYA EAST, KOKUBU AND MIY-AZAKI. NINETY PER CENT DESTROYED WERE TACHIARI, SAEKI, KANOYA, CHIRAN, KUSHIRA AND TOMITAKA. SEVENTY PER CENT OF FACILITIES WERE DESTROYED AT OITA AND NITTAGAHARA FIELDS.

THE SUPERFORTS FLEW MORE THAN 1,800 SORTIES DURING THESE APRIL-MAY ASSAULTS.

PM651PPW

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WITH FLEET-AIR (180)

GUAM,SUNDAY,JULY 15-(AP)-IN BOMBARDING MURORAN ON HOKKAIDO TODAY THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE PRESUMABLY HAD TO STEAM INTO THE GULF THAT LEADS INTO UCHIURA BAY, WITH LAND ON THREE SIDES OF THE ATTACKING FORCE -- AND EXTREMELY DARING PROCEDURE.

THE BAY MOUTH IS ONLY 17 MILES WIDE, AND ITS APPROACH IS BUT 60 MILES WIDE, YET IN THOSE CONFINED WATERS NEITHER THE JAPANESE NAVY NOR AIR FORCE COULD DO ANYTHING TO STOP THE SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF ONE OF THEIR COUNTRY'S MOST IMPORTANT WAR INDUSTRY CENTERS.

BESIDES STEEL-MAKING WORKS, MURORAN PRODUCED TANKS, MUNITIONS, MACHINERY, SYNTHETIC OIL AND SOME SHIPS.

THE CITY HAS EXPANDED RAPIDLY DURING THE WAR AS THE JAPANESE SOUGHT TO DISPERSE THEIR WAR INDUSTRIES TO "SAFE" AREAS. ITS SEAPORT IS ONE OF NORTHERN JAPAN'S BUSIEST, ALTHOUGH THE

ANCHORAGE IS EXPOSED.
THE PROTECTED INNER HARBOR HAD NINE OR MORE PIERS.
CONNECTED WITH ALL MAAJOR HOKKAIDO POINTS BY RAIL, MURORAN ALSO HAD A SYSTEM OF FERRIES OPERATING DAILY TO AOMORI ON HONSHU, SUPPLEMENTING THE MORE IMPORTANT HAKODATE-AOMORI FERRIES WHICH WERE HIT BY THE AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES SATURDAY.

DM950PPW NM

GUAM, SUNDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-THE SUPERBATTLESHIPS IOWA, MISSOURI AND WISCONSIN, WHICH ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID TODAY ARE BOMBARDING HOKKAIDO, ARE SISTER SHIPS OF 45,000-TON DISPLACEMENT--52,600 TONS UNDER FULL LOAD.

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EACH IS 860 FEET LONG AND ARMED WITH NINE 16-INCH GUNS, 20 FIVE-INCH AND SCORES OF AUTOMATIC MEDIUM AND LIGHT ANTIAIRCRAFT WEAPONS.

EACH CAN CARRY FOUR OR MORE PLANES, LAUNCHED BY CATAPULT, TO OBSERVE AND CORRECT FIRE DURING JUST SUCH BOMBARDMENTS AS TODAY'S.

FIRST OF THE CLASS, THE IOWA WAS LAUNCHED AUG.27, 1942; THE MISSOURI, JAN.29, 1944; AND THE WISCONSIN, DEC.7,1943.

EACH NORMALLY CARRIES MORE THAN 2,000 OFFICERS AND MEN.

PM855PPW NM

WITH FLEET-AIR

GUAM, SUNDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-REAR ADM. OSCAR CHARLES BADGER, 55, SERVED UNDER ADM.ERNEST J.KING, NAVY COMMAANDER-IN-CHIEF, AS ASSISTANT CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS FOR LOGISTICS FOR TWO YEARS BEFORE TAKING HIS PRESENT SEA COMMAND OF THE THIRD FLEET'S BATTLESHIP DIVISION NOW STRIKING JAPANESE COASTAL CITIES.

AADMIRAAL BAADGER WAS BORN IN WASHINGTON,D.C., AND MAINTAINS HIS RESIDENCE THERE.

AS AN ENSIGN, HE WON THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR BY LEADING A COMPANY OF SAILORS IN LANDING REINFORCEMENTS AT VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, APRIL 21-22, 1914.

AS SKIPPER OF THE DESTROYER WORDEN IN 1918, HE WON THE NAVY CROSS FOR DUTY WITH CONVOYS CARRYING TROOPS ACROSS THE U-BOAT-INFESTED ATLANTIC.

DM947PPW

A144FX

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GUAM 100 xx said.

AFTER THE DAY-LONG POUNDING OF TOKYO TUESDAY, THE ENEMY RADIO REPORTED THE AMERICAN FLEET HAD "FLED SOUTHWARD." CREWS OF THE FLEET LAUGHED WHEN THEY HEARD THAT BROADCAST; THEY WERE "FLEEING" NORTHWARD TO ATTACK HOKKAIDO UNDER PROTECTION OF FOG.

HALSEY MEDE HIS SURPRISE MOVE AFTER HIS CARRIERS--VICE ADM. JOHN S.MCCAIN'S FAMED TASK FORCE 38--FAILED TO FIND ANY SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF THE ENEMY AIR FORCE ON THE FIELDS BUILT FOR TOKYO'S DEFENSE.

HOKKAIDO HAS 20 TO 25 OPERATIONAL AIRFIELDS, AND THE EIGHT NORTHERN DISTRICTS OF HONSHU HAVE AN EQUAL NUMBER.

RADIO TOKYO ACKNOWLEDGED THE CARRIER ASSAULTS TODAY, AND SAID THE "MAIN STRENGTH" WAS AIMED AT THE NORTH TIP OF HONSHU--BUT ESTIMATED THE RAIDING STRENGTH AT ONLY 500 PLANES.

ALTHOUGH DESTRUCTION OF JAPAN'S REMAINING 4,000 TO 5,000 TRAINERS AND 4,000 TO 5,000 COMBAT AIRCRAFT WAS A PRIMARY GOAL, TODAY'S AERIAL ATTACKS ALSO OFFER COMPLETE VISUAL AND PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE OF THE AREA, AND CLOSE EVEN MORE TIGHTLY THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE OF THE MAJOR HOME ISLANDS.

THE NEW ASSAULT BY TASK FORCE 38 OPENED WITHIN A DAY AFTER 500 SUPERFORTRESSES POURED 3,000 TONS OF FIRE BOMBS AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON FIVE MORE ENEMY INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE BOMBERS SANK OR DAMAGED 49 MORE JAPANESE WATER CRAFT--FROM SCHOONERS TO A 6,000-TON FREIGHTER--GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED TODAY. THE BOMBERS SCOURED ENEMY SEAS FROM CHINA TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. MEANWHILE MORE THAN 100 MITCHELL MEDIUM

30.24-28407

BOMBERS AND MUSTANGS OF THE FIFTH AND SEVENTH AIR FORCES AT OKINAWA STRUCK KYUSHU.

NIMITZ REPORTED FLEET AND MARINE AIRCRAFT CONTINUED THEIR DAILY HARRASSING OF ENEMY SHIPPING AND COASTAL AREAS OF THE HOMELAND AND OUTLYING ISLANDS. EIGHT SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED.

PM1155PPW NM

JUL 15 1945

BY ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA, JULY 14-(AP)-A JAPANESE AIRFIELD ON TOKUNO ISLAND, ONLY 70 MILES NORTH OF OKINAWA, WAS LEFT IN FLAMES BY 180 AMERICAN PLANES THAT BOMBED, ROCKETED AND STRAFED THE INSTALLATION THURSDAY, A SURVEY SHOWED TODAY.

FIGHTERS, FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND LONG RANGE BOMBERS THAT MADE UP THE ATTACKING FORCE ALSO HIT SATA CAPE, THE EXTREME SOUTHERN TIP OF THE JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU.

FIFTY-SIX CORSAIRS AND THUNDERBOLTS ROCKETED AND STRAFED TOKUNO AIRFIELD, SCORING DIRECT HITS ON THE RADIO AND POWER STATION, A LIGHTHOUSE AND BARRACKS, WHICH WERE SET AFIRE.

SMALL SHIPPING WAS STRAFED ENROUTE.

ONE AMERICAN PLANE WAS DOWNED IN THE ATTACK AND TWO OTHERS WERE DAMAGED BUT WERE NURSED HOME BY THEIR PILOTS, LTS.JACK MARSHALL OF MAGNOLIA, ARK., AND BILLY SMOCK OF SANTA ANA, CALIF.

RETURNING FLIERS REPORTED HUGE COLUMNS OF SMOKE STILL WERE RISING FROM WAN AIRFIELD ON KIKAI ISLAND, 90 MILES NORTH OF TOKUNO, HIT IN AN EARLIER RAID.

FR/ETS32ACW

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

ABOARD BATTLESHIP SOUTH DAKOTA IN SIGHT OF JAPAN,JULY 14-(AP)-HIGH EXPLOSIVES, BEARING MADE IN AMERICA STAMP, WHISTLED FOR TWO HOURS FROM FLAMING MUZZLES OF BIG NAVAL GUNS INTO THE GREAT JAPANESE IRON WORKS AT KAMAISHI IN NORTHERN HONSHU TODAY.

IT WAS MY PRIVILEGE TO WATCH THIS BOMBARDMENT OF JAPAN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR--A BOMBARDMENT WHICH CAUSED SKY-REACHING EXPLOSIONS AND STARTED ROARING FIRES WHICH BLANKETED THE AREA WITH SMOKE.

A BATTLE SQUADRON OF THREE BATTLESHIPS, TWO HEAVY CRUISERS AND NUMEROUS DESTROYERS, WAS IN PLAIN SIGHT OF JAPAN FOR THREE HOURS BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT STARTED AND FOR SOMETIME AFTERWARD.

FOR TWO HOURS THE SQUADRON SWAGGERED BACK AND FORTH WITHIN RIFLE SHOT OF HONSHU, DRAWING ONLY MOST MEAGER AND APPARENTLY TIMID OPPOSITION.

IT WAS AS IF YOU STRUTTED BACK AND FORTH ON SOME ENEMY'S FRONT PORCH, PIKED IN HIS FRONT DOOR, MESSED UP HIS PARLOR AND ASKED HIM WHAT HE PROPOSED TO DO ABOUT IT.

THE JAPANESE CHOSE TO DO VERY LITTLE ABOUT IT.

THE JAPANESE CHOSE TO DO VERY LITTLE ABOUT IT.

AS THIS IS WRITTEN THERE IS NO REPORT OF DAMAGE TO AMERICAN VESSELS IN THIS ACTION, ONE OF THE MOST SPECTACULAR OF THE PACIFIC WAR.

KAMAISHI IS 275 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO. IT HAS A PRE-WAR POPULATION OF ABOUT 42,000, BUT AN INFLUX OF WORKERS TO THE STEEL MILLS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SWELLED IT TO NEARLY TWICE THAT.

THE IMPERIAL IRON AND STEEL WORKS, PRIME TARGET OF THE BOMBARDING WARSHIPS, IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE WHOLE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

HW615APW NM

JUL 15 1945

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

WITH THIRD U.S. FLEET OFF COAST OF JAPAN, JULY 14-(AP)-AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS, STANDING CLOSE INSHORE, TODAY BOMBARDED JAPAN'S VITAL IRON WORKS COAST OF NORTHERN HONSHU, 275 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO IN THE FIRST NAVAL SHELLING OF THE ENEMY'S HOME ISLANDS.

THE BIG GREY SHIPS, MOVING IN UNDER LEADEN SKIES, RAIN AND FOG, HAMMERED THE IRON WORKS CITY OF KAMAISHI WHERE MANY WORKMEN RESIDE. IT HAS A POPULATION OF 40,000 AND IS SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF KAMAISHI BAY ON THE OWATARI RIVER, WHICH IS TOO SHALLOW FOR NAVIGATION.

SHELLS FROM THE BIG MEN OF WAR WERE LOBBED INTO THE PLANT AREA

WHICH IS WALLED NORTH AND SOUTH BY ABRUPTLY RISING MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH SCRUB TREES, A FITTING BACKGROUND FOR THIS BLEAK COASTLINE, USUALLY HIDDEN BY FOG AND SQUALLS.

THE AUDACIOUS ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED FIVE DAYS AFTER THE CARRIER STRIKE AGAINST AIRFIELDS IN THE TOKYO AREA.

DIRECTED BY REAR ADM.JOHN FRANKLIN SHAFROTH, JR., THE AMERICAN SHIPS MOVED RIGHT INTO THE ENEMY'S FRONT YARD IN THEIR STRIKE AT ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

JUL 15 1945

UM311APW NM SPOT

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE U.S. THIRD FLEET OFF HOKKAIDO, JULY 14-(AP)-THE THIRD FLEET'S PROWLING FAST CARRIER TASK FORCE TURNED LOOSE ITS SECOND MAJOR STRIKE IN A WEEK TODAY, SENDING HUNDREDS OF BOMB-LADEN PLANES FLASHING OVER SOUTHERN HOKKAIDO AND NORTHERN HONSHU ISLANDS.

THE FORCE, WHICH HAS BEEN RANGING NOT FAR OFF THE JAPANESE COAST SINCE THE HEAVY CARRIER STRIKES AT TOKYO TUESDAY MORNING, UNLEASHED ITS PLANES AT DAWN TODAY.

HOKKAIDO IS THE NORTHERNMOST OF THE MAIN JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

INDUSTRIES, OF WHICH HOKKAIDO HAS A NUMBER OF IMPORTANCE, AND AIRFIELDS, WERE CHIEF OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSAULTING BOMBERS.

THE ISLAND REPORTEDLY HAS NUMEROUS AIRFIELDS, ALTHOUGH THERE IS BELIEVED TO BE RELATIVELY FEW FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS BASED THERE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT THE TARGET FROM THIS STANDPOINT IS NOT COMPARAELE IN IMPORTANCE TO THE TOKYO AREA.

AMONG THE CHIEF CITIES OF HOKKAIDO IS KUSHIRO WITH A POPULATION OF ABO

AMONG THE CHIEF CITIES OF HOKKAIDO IS KUSHIRO WITH A POPULATION OF ABOUT 60,000. IT IS A RAILROAD CENTER ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST. IT HAS A SMALL HARBOR AND AN UNIMPORTANT NAVAL ANCHORAGE.

KUSHIRO'S CHIEF INDUSTRIES INCLUDE A SYNTHETIC OIL REFINERY WHICH IS REPUTEDLY PRODUCING ABOUT 375,000 BARRELS YEARLY. IT IS A STORAGE POINT FOR IRON, COKE AND COAL AND ITS RAILROADS CONNECT WITH THE BIG SOUTHERN HOKKAIDO PORT OF HAKODATE WHERE FERRIES LINK RAIL LINES WITH HONSHU PORT OF AOMORI.

UM116APW NM

WITH FLEET-AIR (120)

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

ABOARD BATTLESHIP IOWA, WITH THIRD FLEET OFF HOKKAIDO, SUNDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET MOVED DEEP INTO THE VERY HEART OF JAPANESE WATERS TODAY FOR THEIR DARING BOMBARDMENT OF MURORAN, SOUTHERN HOKKAIDO.

IT WAS THE SECOND THUNDEROUS ATTACK BY SHIPS' BIG GUNS ON THE ENEMY HOMELAND IN TWO DAYS, AND STRUCK ACCURATELY THE BIG NIHON STEEL WORKS AND WANISHI IRON WORKS.

THIS BATTLESHIP AND OTHERS NOW ARE HURLING SHELLS SHOREWARD OVER THE VISIBLE RIDGE OF GREEN HILLS IN EAR-ACHING BROADSIDES AS ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY USES THE 16-INCH BATTERIES OF THE BATTLEWAGONS FOR STRATEGIC ARTILLERY.

STARTING THEIR BOMBARDMENT ONLY 30,000 YARDS FROM SHORE AS U.S. PLANES ROARED OVERHEAD IN THE GRAY, COLD SKIES, THE MEN-OF-WAR ARE THROWING HUNDREDS OF HUGE SHELLS INTO THE ENEMY PLANTS AND OTHER TARGETS NEARBY.

MURORAN, WITH A POPULATION LAST REPORTED AS 100,000, IS THE THIRD LARGEST PORT OF HOKKAIDO.

PM1146PPW NM

BY RICHARD O'MALLEY

WITH THIRD U.S. FLEET OFF COAST OF JAPAN, JULY 14-(AP)-AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS, STANDING CLOSE INSHORE, TODAY BOMBARDED JAPAN'S VITAL IRON WORKS COAST OF NORTHERN HONSHU, 275 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO IN THE FIRST NAVAL SHELLING OF THE ENEMY'S HOME ISLANDS.

THE BIG GREY SHIPS, MOVING IN UNDER LEADEN SKIES, RAIN AND FOG, HAMMERED THE IRON WORKS CITY OF KAMAISHI WHERE MANY WORKMEN RESIDE. IT HAS A POPULATION OF 40,000 AND IS SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF KAMAISHI BAY ON THE OWATARI RIVER, WHICH IS TOO SHALLOW FOR NAVIGATION.

SHELLS FROM THE BIG MEN OF WAR WERE LOBBED INTO THE PLANT AREA WHICH IS WALLED NORTH AND SOUTH BY ABRUPTLY RISING MOUNTAINS COVERED WITH SCRUB TREES, A FITTING BACKGROUND FOR THIS BLEAK COASTLINE, USUALLY HIDDEN BY FOG AND SQUALLS.

THE AUDACIOUS ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED FIVE DAYS AFTER THE CARRIER STRIKE AGAINST AIRFIELDS IN THE TOKYO AREA.

DIRECTED BY REAR ADM.JOHN FRANKLIN SHAFROTH, JR., THE AMERICAN SHIPS MOVED RIGHT INTO THE ENEMY'S FRONT YARD IN THEIR STRIKE AT ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

UM311APW NM SPOT

JUL 15 1945

ABOARD ADMIRAL MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN,JULY 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-VICE ADM.JOHN S.MCCAIN HAS A THEORY ABOUT NIPPONESE MEN--THAT THEY NEED TOUGHTER WOMEN.

HE ILLUSTRATED HIS POINT:

"TAKE THE AMERICAN MAN. HE COMES HOME FROM THE OFFICE OR THE SHOP AND THINKS HE'S TURNED IN A PRETTY BIG DAY. SOMETIMES HE FEELS THAT HE IS QUITE AN IMPORTANT CHARACTER AND STARTS TO BRAG TO HIS WIFE. WHAT HAPPENS? WHY SHE JUST SAYS: "GET INTO THE KITCHEN AND HELP WITH THE DISHES' THAT'S THE KIND OF THING THAT KEEPS OUR FEET ON THE GROUND."

THE JAPANESE, HE CONTINUED, HAVE SUBJECTED THEIR WOMEN UNTIL THEY ARE ONLY DOMESTIC MENIALS. NO CRITICISM IS OFFERED THE MALE, HENCE WHEN HE SUFFERS REVERSES THEY COME AS A SHOCK TO A TEMPERAMENT WHICH HAS ATTUNED ITSELF TO ITS OWN IMPORTANCE.

"THEY'RE BRAGGARTS WITHOUT BRAKES," MCCAIN CONCLUDED. "THEY HAVE NO ONE TO CONVINCE THEM OF THEIR UNIMPORTANCE AND WHEN WE PUNCTURE THEIR BALLOON IT'S TOO MUCH FOR THEM.

JW257PCW

3024-28409

NIGHT LEAD SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (240)

MANILA, SUNDAY, JULY 15-(AP)-AUSTRALIAN FORCES PUSHED CLOSER TO THE SAMBODJA OIL FIELDS OF BORNEO TODAY WHILE IN THE PHILIPPINES, WHERE JAPAN CLAIMED HER "TIGER" GEN. TOMOYUKI TAMASHITA WAS STILL HOLDING OUT, AMERICAN TROOPS GAINED ON MINDANAO AND LUZON.

FORWARD ELEMENTS OF THE AUSTRALIAN SEVENTH DIVISION WERE ONLY NINE MILES FROM THE OIL FIELDS. GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED IN REPORTING THE AUSSIES' COASTAL POSITION WAS 20 MILES NORTH OF BALIKPAPAN.

THE AUSTRALIAN NINTH DIVISION CONTINUED ITS DRIVE ON JESSELTON IN NORTHERN BORNEO.

TOKYO RADIO DECLARED THAT YAMASHITA, CONQUEROR OF SINGAPORE, WHO WAS SENT TO THE PHILIPPINES WITH MUCH FANFARE TO CRUSH MACARTHUR'S LIBERATION CAMPAIGN, WAS STILL WITH HIS TROOPS ON NORTHERN LUZON.

FILIPINOS RESCUED FROM JAPANESE CAPTIVITY AT BAGUIO, THE JAPANESE COMMANDER'S FORMER NORTHERN LUZON HEADQUARTERS, REPORTED HE FLED BY PLANE TO JAPAN WEEKS AGO. A LATER REPORT SAID HE ESCAPED BY PLANE ONLY RECENTLY.

MACARTHUR, WHO HAS DECLARED THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN ENDED, MADE NO MENTION OF FIGHTING THERE IN HIS SATURDAY COMMUNIQUE. FIELD DISPATCHES REPORTED SIXTH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN CAPTURED BONTOC, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE CAPITAL NORTHEAST OF BAGUIO AND THE JAPANESE STRONGHOLD OF KIANGAN, IN THE SAME PROVINCE.

ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION WERE LANDED THURSDAY UNDER PROTECTION OF NAVAL GUMS ON SOUTHERN MINDANAO AT SARANGANI BAY IN A NEW MOVE TO CLEAN UP THAT BIG SOUTHERN ISLAND.

XA1120ACW

JUL 15 1945

MANILA, SATURDAY, JULY 14-(AP)-LT.COL.PAUL R.WING, FATHER OF ACTRESS TOBY WING, AND A SURVIVOR OF THE BATTLE OF BATAAN WHO WAS RESCUED FROM THE JAPANESE CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP, WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FOR PICTURES HE TOOK SECRETLY IN HIS LONG MONTHS OF IMPRISONMENT.

THIRTY-NINE OTHER OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL SECTION ALSO WERE DECORATED FOR VARIOUS ACTIVITIES.

THE CEREMONY WAS RECORDED FOR TELEVISION--THE FIRST TIME THIS HAS BEEN DONE IN ANY OVERSEAS WAR THEATER.

FR527ACW

TO SPEED THE CLEANUP OF INVADED MINDANAO, ELEMENTS OF THE U.S. 24TH DIVISION WERE LANDED THURSDAY UNDER BOMBARDING GUNS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET IN SARANGANI BAY. THE INFANTRYMEN, ALSO COVERED BY MARINE AIRCRAFT, WERE UNOPPOSED AS THEY MOVED INLAND IN PURSUIT OF ENEMY FORCES RETREATING IN THAT SECTOR.

IN NORTHERN LUZON, SIXTH DIVISION INFANTRYMEN HAVE CAPTURED THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE STRONGHOLD OF KIANGAN WHERE THE JAPANESE HAD HELD OUT IN CAVES AND BAMBOO THICKETS FOR WEEKS. NORTHEAST OF BAGUIO, THE LAST PROVINCIAL CAPITAL OF BONTOC FELL TO GUERRILLA FORCES.

UM110APW

FOLLOW WASHINGTON NAVAL COMMANDS

PEARL HARBOR, JULY 14-(AP)-NOT ONE LOADED AMERICAN TRANSPORT TRAVELING IN CONVOY IN THE PACIFIC HAS BEEN LOST TO ENEMY ACTION, REAR ADM.WALDEN L.AINSWORTH, RETIRING COMMANDER OF PACIFIC CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, REPORTED TODAY. HE WILL COMMAND THE FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT.

RA9PCW

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, SATURDAY, JULY 14)

(ADVANCE)--PEARL HARBOR, JULY 14 (AP)-REAR ADM.EDWARD V. HANSON, FORMERLY COMMANDER OF THE BATTLESHIP DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, WAS NAMED COMMANDANT OF PEARL HARBOR NAVY YARD TODAY, SUCCEEDING REAR ADM.WILLIAM FURLONG, WHO HAS REACHED RETIREMENT AGE.

HANSON IS A NATIVE OF ALEXANDRIA, MINN. FURLONG, WHO HAD COMMANDED THE NAVY YARD SINCE THREE DAYS AFTER THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON DEC. 7, 1941, IS A NATIVE OF ROSCOE, PA.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 2:30 P.M., TODAY, SATURDAY, JULY 14)

GG808ACW NM

JUL 15 1945

AN ALEUTIAN BASE, JULY 14-(AP)-SERVICEMEN IN THE ALEUTIANS NOW MAY TELEPHONE HOME DIRECT FROM THIS BASE BY RADIO TELEPHONE.

THE CIRCUIT WAS ESTABLISHED TODAY AND THE FIRST CALL WAS PLACED BY PFC.JACK K.BOLDRIN WHO TALKED TO SEATTLE.

RADIO TELEPHONE SERVICE FROM ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, WAS ESTABLISHED LAST FALL, BUT THIS IS THE FIRST STEP BY ANY OF THE ALEUTAN ISLANDS TO ESTABLISH DIRECT VOICE CONTACT WITH HOME FOR SERVICEMEN.

THE SERVICE WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, AND WILL BE OPEN TO CIVILIANS AT FULL COMMERCIAL RATES.

RA924PCW NM

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII, JULY 14-(AP)-A SOLDIER WOUNDED ON OKINAWA LOOKED INTO A MIRROR AT HIS NEW EYE--THE FIRST PLASTIC ONE MANUFACTURED IN THE PACIFIC WAR THEATER--AND EXLCAIMED:

"I CAN HARDLY TELL THE DIFFERENCE. I DON'T SEE HOW ANY ONE ELSE CAN."

MIDDLE PACIFIC ARMY HEADQUARTERS SAID THE SOLDIER, BROUGHT TO AN ARMY HOSPITAL IN HAWAII, WAS T/5 JESSE KING OF (ROUTE 1) FRANKLIN, TENN.

THE EYE WAS THE FIRST COMPLETED AT THE HOSPITAL'S DENTAL PROSPTHETIC LABORATORY, WHICH THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID WAS THE ONLY SUCH LABORATORY IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC THEATER.

OFFICERS EXPLAINED THE ARMY AT PRESENT IS THE ONLY MAKER OF ALL-PLASTIC EYES.

COL.E.W.COLE OF BISMARCK, N.D., IS CHIEF OF DENTAL SERVICE AT THE HOSPITAL WHERE THE EYES ARE BEING PRODUCED. LABORATORY

TECHNICIANS ARE UNDER MAJ.WILLIAM L.PODESTA OF MATTOON, ILL.

THE PLASTIC IMITATIONS, THE OFFICERS SAID, ARE ACTIVATED BY OPTIC MUSCLES WHEN IN PLACE AND ARE COLORED TO MATCH THE LIVING EYE IN EVERY RESPECT.

FR325ACW

JUL 15 1945

WITH ROME

WASHINGTON, JULY 14-(AP)-ITALIAN AMBASSADOR ALBERTO TARGHIANI HAILED ITALY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN TODAY AS A MOVE TO COMPLETE A "SERIES OF FRIENDLY ACTS" TO RESTORE TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMBASSADOR TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE AT THE ITALIAN EMBASSY THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET, STILL A FORMIDABLE FIGHTING FORCE, WILL BE PLACED IMMEDIATELY AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE ALLIES, AND PROBABLY WILL BE ROUTED THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL FOR SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC.

HE ADDED THAT ITALY EXPECTS TO RECRUIT A CORPS OF VOLUNTEER GROUND TROOPS FOR SERVICE AGAINST JAPAN AND SAID IT IS POSSIBLE AIR FORCE UNITS MIGHT ALSO PARTICIPATE.

TARCHIANA POINTED OUT THAT THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT NOW HAD BECOME A "CO-BELLIGERENT" OF THE ALLIES IN TWO THEATERS OF AR AND ASSERTED:

"WE HOPE SOON TO BECOME ALLIES."

HY918PEW

MWITH FLEET-AIR (130)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 14-(AP)-THE THREE GREAT BATTLESHIPS IOWA, MISSOURI, AND WISCONSIN "AFTER ONE PRACTICE SALVO, NEVER MISSED THEIR TARGET" IN THE DARING BOMBARDMENT OF THE BIG HOKKAIDO STEEL CENTER OF MURORAN SUNDAY (JAPANESE TIME), NBC CORRESPONDENT JOE HAINLINE RPORTED FROM THE THIRD FLEET.

"REPEATEDLY AND ACCURATELY, WE'VE BLASTED THE TWO STEEL MILLS INTO WHAT IS PROBABLY RUBBLE," HE DECLARED.

FROM HIS SHIPBOARD STATION WITHIN SIGHT OF SHORE, HAINLINE RPORTED THE BOMBARDMENT GROUP HAD BEEN LYING OFF THE COAST ALL DAY WITHOUT MEETING ANY ENEMY OPPOSITION.

"THE ENEMY IS SO CONFUSED THAT NOT ONE SINGLE PLANE HAS APPEARED AGAINST US OR AGAINST OUR CARRIER PLANES," HE SAID.

EACH OF THE GREAT AMERICAN WARSHIPS DELIBERATELY AIMED AND FIRED TEN-TON BROADSIDE AFTER TEN-TON BROADSIDE WITHOUT INTERRUPTION. THE IOWA'S VERY FIRST SALVO WAS REPORTED WITHIN 100 YARDS OF THE TARGET.

ADM. WILLIAM F.HALSEY SENT ENTHUSIASTIC CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MEN OF THE FLEET, HAINLINE REPORTED.

DM945PPW

JUL 15 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 14-(AP)-FOR PROTECTION AGAINST "AMERICA'S NEW TACTICS, SUCH AS NAVAL BOMBARDMENT," THE JAPANESE HOME RADIO WARNED ITS PEOPLE TONIGHT TO GO INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS.

"UNLESS A BULL'S EYE IS SCORED ON A SHELTER THERE IS NOTHING TO FEAR," ADDED THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THESE MORE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN ON PROPER BEHAVIOR UNDER AERIAL STRAFING ATTACKS, WHICH ALSO WERE DESCRIBED AS A "NEW TACTIC":

"CEASE ACTIVITIES AND THINGS WHICH MIGHT ATTRACT THE ENEMY'S ATTENTION. GO INTO AIR RAID SHELTERS OR HIDE BEHIND SOME OBJECT. IT IS DESIRABLE TO PUT OUT OF SIGHT COLORED THINGS OR OBJECTS WHICH MIGHT ATTRACT THE ENEMY...OR TO APPLY PROTECTIVE COLORING."

PH853PPW

A68

NIGHT LEAD (TO RGNLS) (170)

NEW YORK, JULY 14-(AP)-AN ARMY TRANSPORT WAS TRANSFORMED INTO AN OCEAN-GOING SHOWBOAT TODAY AS IT SAILED FOR FRANCE WITH 212 USO PERFORMERS -- THE LARGEST GROUP EVER SENT ABROAD TO BRING FUN AND FROLIC TO GI'S.

SIXTEEN PERT, LEGGY ROCKETTES FROM THE RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL AND 12 MEMBERS OF THE THEATER'S CORPS DE BALLET, WERE AMONG THOSE WHO GRACED THE DECKS OF THE TRANSPORT -- THE JAMES PARKER, FORMERLY THE LINER PANAMA. ALSO ABOARD WERE SHEP FIELDS AND HIS ORCHESTRA, CLARE RIESCH AND HER ALL-GIRL "SINFONETTA," AND MUSICAL COMEDY STAR DIXIE DUNBAR AND HER HUSBAND GENE SNYDER, DIRECTOR AND MANAGER OF THE MUSIC HALL REVUE.

THE SHIP ALSO CARRIED MEMBERS OF THE CASTS AND 10 TONS OF SCENERY OF PLAYS INCLUDING "BLITHE SPIRIT," "KIND LADY," AND "ARSENIC AND OLD LACE."

TO PAUL B. ROTH OF THE BRONX, A TRUMPETER WITH FIELDS' BAND, THE TRIP WAS A CHANCE TO VISIT THE GRAVE OF HIS 19-YEAR OLD SON, STANLEY, KILLED SHORTLY AFTER THE INVASION NEAR CHERBOURG.

TO HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF SOLDIERS IN EUROPE THE TRIP FORE-SHADOWED ENTERTAINMENT GALORE.

AS AN UNIDENTIFIED RED-HAIRED SAILOR SAID, CASTING EYES AT THE BEAUTIFUL GIRLS:

"IT LOOKS LIKE A GOOD TRIP."

MQ806PEW

30.24-28411

128 JAP VESSELS SUNK IN U.S. FLEET ATTACK

TRUMAN AND CHURCHILL ARRIVE IN BERLIN

JUL 16 1945

JUL 16 1945

NIMITZ REVEALS HIGH ENEMY TOLL IN BOMBARDMENT

Two-Day Attack on Homeland Also Costs Nipponese 92 Planes.

KUSHIRO BURNED OUT

Foe Offers No Defense on Sea or in the Air on Second Day.

ERICKSON

GUAM, Monday, July 16—(AP) Two days of unprecedented U. S. naval air and sea bombardment of Japan Saturday and Sunday cost the enemy 128 vessels and 92 planes destroyed or damaged, vital steel works in two cities blown up, one entire city burned down and another seriously damaged, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz reported today.

In the latest bombardm on Sunday, by battleships of the powerful Third Fleet, more than 1,000 tons of shells set off continual explosions and great fires in the once-important industrial port of Muroran on Hokkaido Island.

No Enemy Defense

The enemy offered no defense, either aerial or naval, he said, to this second day's assaults on the home islands by 16-inch broadsides and carrier plane strikes, which first were announced yesterday while they were taking place.

Preliminary reports of the two days of carrier attacks showed 128 Japanese ships and small craft sunk or damaged—including six vital train ferries linking Hokkaido and Honshu.

This accounted for all but one of the ferries the Japanese were known to have there.

Most of the city of Kushiro, a Hokkaido center of 63,000 population, was burned out by fires set in the first day's air assaults, Nimitz said.

Superfortresses from the Marianas joined the coordinated blasting of the empire with a 50 to 75-plane bombing of a major Honshu oil refinery at Kudamatsu.

Despite "widespread destruction" caused by the fleet's deliberate blasting and powerful air strikes, "the action of these forces brought no defensive response from the enemy in the air or on the surface throughout the day" Sunday—the second day in which Japan offered no gesture of defense except ineffective anti-aircraft fire, the communique reported.

Steel Plant Blasted

Muroran's Nippon steel plant and Wanishi iron works were exploding and aflame after Sunday's cyclone of 16-inch shells from the battleships Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin burst upon the city, formerly untouched by war.

The smoke pall from the burning mills, gasoline tanks and munitions works became so thick that spotter planes working with the battleships flew lower than 1,000 feet to try to observe results.

In complete reports of Sunday's carrier plane blows at northern Honshu and Hokkaido—again hampered by adverse weather—showed nine ships and six small craft totalling 12,000 tons were sunk and nine ships and 30 small craft totaling 12,000 tons were damaged during the early morning hours alone.

Four enemy planes were destroyed aground, and one was damaged. There was no aerial interception, and anti-aircraft fire did no damage.

Many Ships Sunk

Further reports from Saturday's carrier actions showed 24 Japanese ships and 25 barges totalling 41,000 tons were sunk and 25 ships totalling 43,000 tons were damaged.

Among the ships sunk or beached were six of the train ferries which bring Hokkaido's war-necessary coal to Honshu's industries.

Carrier forces lost nine planes and three air crewmen in the Saturday strikes.

In Sunday's terrific bombardment of Muroran, "very large" explosions and fires were observed, and the Wanishi iron works virtually was devastated.

An open hearth blast furnace and chemical plant and warehouses were "heavily hit" and a coal liquefaction plant—including gas and storage tanks—was aflame. Many other fires were observed along the city's waterfront, where building of small wooden ships had been rushed by the ship-desperate enemy.

While carrier and surface bombardment results were being totalled, 50 to 75 Superfortresses lashed an oil refinery on Honshu.

The night-flying B-29's struck the big Nippon Oil Company refinery at Kudamatsu for the second time in sixteen days. The plant, on the Inland Sea coast of Honshu, was once the fourth largest in the home islands.

The big bombers, striking from medium altitudes, returned in an attempt to finish a job they failed to do in a raid June 29, when their first raid caused only slight damage.

The refinery is about 5 miles southeast of Tokyuama, where B-29 strikes seriously damaged oil refineries May 10. Nine of the enemy's fuel centers now have been attacked.

Not a single Japanese plane came over the American battleship bombarding squadron, nor did shore batteries offer any opposition, while Muroran was taking the 16-inch gun broadsides.

The battleships pounded the Nippon steel works and the Wanishi iron works with more than 810 of their 2,700-pound shells.

Lay Offshore 30,000 Yards

Muroran, Japan's second ranking steel city, lies at the northern lip of Uchiura Bay, southeastern Hokkaido Island, surrounded by high hills. The battleships lay offshore 30,000 yards to lob their shells into the basket target.

The city is 250 miles north of Kamaishi, northern Honshu Island, where another battleship squadron of Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet Friday demolished the Imperial Iron and Steel Works and set the city's harbor area afire.

Hit Jap Airfields

The carrier airmen sought out Japanese airfields and shipping. The eight-flying B-29s struck the big oil refinery at Kudamatsu for the second time in 16 days. The sky giants rained demolition bombs on the Nippon oil company plant near Tokuiama.

Not a single Japanese plane came over the American battleship bombarding squadron, nor did shore batteries offer any opposition, while Muroran was taking the 16-inch gun broadsides, said Associated Press Correspondent Richard O'Malley, aboard the Iowa.

The battleships, commanded by Rear Adm. Oscar C. Badger, pounded the Nihon steel works and the Wanishi iron works with more than 810 of their 2,700-pound shells. Repeatedly their observation plane pilots messaged "no change," in range, meaning that the shells were scoring bullseyes.

Flames 300 feet high crowned the Nihon works. The smokestacks of the Wanishi plant crumpled and large buildings were blown up, O'Malley said.

Muroran, Japan's second ranking steel city, lies at the northern lip of Uchiura bay, southeastern Hokkaido island. Surrounded by high hills, the battleships lay offshore 30,000 yards to lob their shells into the basket target.

The city is 250 miles north of Kamaishi, northern Honshu island, where another battleship squadron of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet Friday demolished the Imperial iron and steel works and set the city's harbor area afire.

The three 45,000-ton warships in the Muroran strike flew their battleflags as they boldly stood off the enemy's home coast and hammered their targets.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, announcing the attack which began at 9:45 a.m., Sunday, Tokyo time, said the destroyers McGowan, Norman Scott and Remey participated. Unofficial reports said cruisers also were in the force which hit the city of more than 100,000 population.

Besides the steel mills, the battleships had other choice targets in factories producing aviation fuel from coal which abounds in the region, and tank, munitions and machinery plants.

Daring Strike

The strike at Muroran was a daring one, for the bombarding force could reach its objective only by steaming into the gulf that leads into Uchiura bay. The mouth of that bay is 17 miles across and the approach to it is only 60 miles wide.

The American naval airmen had ample targets to work on, if weather conditions were right, for Hokkaido island and adjacent northern Honshu contain much of Japan's vital war resources and industries.

Despite adverse weather Friday, the flyers did heavy damage to the enemy and encountered little or no opposition. They delivered strong blows at Hakodate, port city of southern Hokkaido, and smashed commercial shipping which carries coal and ore to the steel and iron mills on Honshu.

Nimitz said the airmen destroyed 24 grounded Nipponese planes and damaged 62. They sank 15 ships, including two train ferries, 10 small cargo vessels and a destroyer, and damaged 24 other craft ranging from a train ferry to tankers, small cargo vessels and destroyer escorts.

Hitting Hakodate and nearby transportation facilities, the Yank pilots damaged dock installations and destroyed 27 locomotives. Many plants have been moved from the heavily bombed southern areas to the northern part of the Archipelago, and many thousands of persons have been evacuated from ruined cities to the northern regions.

With the enemy's northward movement of his industrial potential American naval might also has gone north, closing in on Japanese shores for the purpose, as Nimitz said, "of extending and tightening the naval and air blockade of Japan and destroying Japanese resources."

A "strong force" of Privateer search planes of Fleet Air Wing 1 sank or damaged twelve Japanese vessels, inflicted "extensive damage" on an oil refinery and wrecked railroad installations in Saturday sweeps over a wide area of Korea and Korean waters, Admiral Nimitz announced.

Striking as far north as Heiko and Gensan, the lumbering search craft destroyed a railroad bridge, damaged another, skip-bombed and sealed a tunnel, exploded three locomotives and strafed five trains, damaged several locomotives and railroad stations, and attacked dock facilities and round houses.

A net tender was destroyed and three trawlers damaged by Liberators of Fleet Air Wing 18 in Sunday raids off Honshu's southern coast, the communiqué added.

Otake oil refinery destroyed.

Tokuyama — 50 per cent of the roof, 100 per cent of the oil storage tanks and 32 per cent of the by-product storage tanks of the Tokuyama naval oil storage and the Tokuyama synthetic fuel plants destroyed; 74 per cent of the storage tanks and 90 per cent of the buildings of the Oshima naval oil storage plant destroyed.

Yokkaichi, northeast of Osaka—50 per cent of the Utsube river oil refinery destroyed.

Shimotsu, also in the inland sea area—95 per cent of the Maruzen oil refinery destroyed.

Damage to the recently-hit Kawasaki petroleum center of Tokyo bay has yet to be ascertained.

JUL 16 1945

Superfortresses Destroy Honshu Oil Refineries

Marianas-Based B-29s Cut Enemy's Dwindling Fuel Supply.

GUAM, Monday, July 16—(AP) Japan's dwindling fuel supply was struck again last night by between 50 and 75 Superfortresses who showered high explosives on a big refinery on the inland seacoast of Honshu.

Striking from medium altitude, the Marianas-based bombers hit the Nippon Oil company plant at Kudumatsu, once the fourth largest in the home islands.

The big bombers returned in an attempt to finish a job they failed to do in a raid June 29, when their first raid caused only slight damage.

The refinery is about five miles southeast of Tokyuama, where B-29 strikes seriously damaged oil refineries May 10. Nine of the enemy's tacked.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay's 21st Bomber Command reported that the raids had made this progress in the destruction of the fuel resources of the Japanese war machine:

Koriyama, 110 miles north of Tokyo—73 per cent of the Koriyama chemical plant destroyed; 59 per cent of the Hadogaya chemical plant destroyed.

Otake, also on the inland sea west of Tokyo—45 per cent of the

FLAMES SEEN FROM SHIPS

Eyewitness Describes Crumbling Of Muroran Plants

RICHARD O'MALLEY

Aboard Battleship Iowa off Hokkaido, July 15 (AP)—Knifing boldly inshore where the rugged hills of Muroran are plainly visible, this American battleship and others of a bombardment group pounded the great Nihon steel works and Wanishi iron mills today.

Not a single Japanese plane the air, nor did shore batteri turn the fire, as the colum ships belched destruction at leaving a pall of smoke ove target area.

Fire For 58 Minutes

At 9.37 A.M. this ship turned loose the first salvo. In a moment other battleships joined in the bombardment. The fire continued for 58 minutes, mainly against vital enemy steel plants.

A blob of smoke rose after the first salvo hit rugged point Muroran, which is like many promontories on the Oregon and Washington coast of the United States.

Our planes covering the sky were reassuring as the ships went into the area surrounded on three sides by enemy land. The Muroran area is shaped like a big pruning hook with the target located about at the start of the curve. The battleships drew in daringly close.

Battleflag At Masthead

The ship's battleflag—a big United States flag flown only once before—fluttered from the Iowa's masthead. Flame and brown smoke leaped from the guns. Audible above the bellowing and shock of the big guns was the rustle of shells sounding like giants shaking their coats in the sky.

This ship fired scores of shells. Each weighed 2,700 pounds. The ship barrage totaled more than 810 high-explosive projectiles divided between the Nihon steel and the Wanishi iron works.

It was terrifying enough even aboard the battleship. The guns seemed to shake the sea and sky. It must have caused an inferno ashore. The Japanese must have cringed under the steel cloudburst.

The skies were gray but there was a thin break of blue ahead as the bombardment continued and hills of the other section of the crescent-shaped promontory loomed off the starboard side.

They all seemed deserted, with no indication that somewhere in the area over which the guns were ranging was a city containing 107,000 Japanese.

Through binoculars the shore became startlingly close and a thin column of what appeared to be white smoke rose from a plant set in the depression between two low hills.

Our gunners were right on the mark and got repeated "no change, no change" reports from observers who meant that the range was right on the target and the shells were dropping where they would do the most damage.

The ship's officers reported the plants were "thoroughly worked over with damage everywhere."

Blasts At Nihon Works

Terrific explosions sounded from the Nippon works, followed by flames spurting 300 feet upward. Fires broke out everywhere in the big shops.

Much damage also was inflicted along the water front where coaling docks are located.

The slender stacks of the Wanishi iron works crumpled under the shelling, and another large building was blown up. The open-hearth blast furnaces were damaged badly.

Numerous small buildings of another plant were hit. Heavy smoke rolled upward.

Synthetic Oil Plant Burns

A coal liquefication works where the enemy produces synthetic petroleum burst into flames. Storage tanks took a pounding and through-

PILOTS RELATE DESTRUCTION OF JAP IRON WORKS

By RICHARD O'MALLEY

WITH THE U.S. THIRD FLEET OFF JAPAN, July 13 — (Delayed) (AP) The first salvos from U. S. Third Fleet battleships and cruisers bombarding the Japanese main islands today for the first time in the war, landed squarely in the center of the Imperial Iron and Steel Works at Kamaishi.

"A big column of smoke rose from the plant," said Lt. Samuel S. Hutchins, of St. Augustine, Fla., pilot of one of the 1,000 carrier planes which struck north Honshu and nearby Hokkaido Island simultaneously with the bombardment.

"We got a little antiaircraft fire over Kamaishi," Hutchins said, "but after the first salvo from the ships it stopped. Smoke from the plant areas rose to about 8,000 feet."

From then on the area proved a disappointment to the fliers searching for targets. The smoke obscured everything.

Other fliers from the Vice Adm. John S. McCain's Carrier Task Force 38 met heavy fog at some of their objectives, and so they turned to striking targets of opportunity.

The airmen destroyed 24 Japanese planes on the ground and damaged 62 more, sank 15 vessels of various types including two train ferries, and damaged 24 other craft.

Flew at 4,000 Feet

Describing the warships' firing on Kamaishi, Lt. McDonell Tyre, of Savannah, Ga., piloting an observation plane, said that "after the first hour we flew at 4,000 feet beneath a billowing smoke blanket.

"It looked like somebody had drawn a big black curtain in between the mountains, which were on both sides of the target."

Fleet headquarters said the steel plant was destroyed and the flames spread to Kamaishi's harbor area.

The warships, three battleships, two heavy cruisers and four destroyers, fired so rapidly that shells screamed into the target area by salvo every 15 seconds, Hutchins said.

"Those ships just steamed leisurely up and down the coastal areas firing at will," the flier declared. "There were ships in the harbor and one vessel which was trying to get out was straddled by shells.

"We saw one tremendous explosion along the waterfront. It may have been an ammunition ship close to shore or an ammunition dump on land, but it was one big explosion. I believe we hit one or two ships."

Type, grinning, said "these Japs didn't do anything but just take it. They hardly fired a pistol at us."

Hutchins said he believed the first hit of the bombardment was scored on blast furnaces of the iron works, which was a heavy producer of pig iron.

The naval airmen had a field day bombing and strafing enemy shipping, railroad trains and airfields.

Train Ferries Sunk

The two train ferries sunk were caught in Tsugaru strait, carrying war materials between Hokkaido and Honshu. Rocket bombs were showered on a destroyer lying in the bay Hakodate, on the south shore of Hokkaido.

Lt. George Blair of Sewickley, Pa., who was rescued from under Japanese noses at Truk harbor in February, 1944, after flak hit his plane, said he saw an enemy destroyer at Hakodate. It put up heavy anti-aircraft fire.

Hakodate harbor was dotted with shipping as the planes dropped down through holes in the overcast. Some of the ships tried to scamper to safety as rocket bombs whirled down among them.

Bad weather and low ceiling forced Lt. Richard W. Demott, of Philadelphia, to drop down to 100 feet attitude to drop his bombs on a small tanker.

Demott said his plane was hit by ack-ack, but other fliers who were nearby said they saw a piece of the ship come up at home.

Lt. (jg) Duncan McPhee, of Roselle Park, N. J., made a water landing when his gasoline supply gave out. As he floated in his life raft he was spotted by a squadron companion, Lt. (jg) James B. Black of Jacksonville, Fla., who guided a destroyer to his rescue.

JUL 16 1945

MARINES LAND ON 2 ISLANDS

Nimitz Reports Action In Okinawa Group Belatedly

Guam, *Monday*, July 16 (AP)—The islands of Ihiya and Aguni in the Okinawa group were occupied by American forces on June 3 and June 9 without opposition, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today.

Rear Admiral R. L. Reifsnider was in command of the amphibious operations under over-all command of the late Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr.

Marines Form Landing Force

The 8th Marine Regimental Combat Team made both landings under command of Maj. Gen. L. P. Hunt.

Ihiya is a small island 25 miles northwest of the northern tip of Okinawa. Aguni is 35 miles west of central Okinawa.

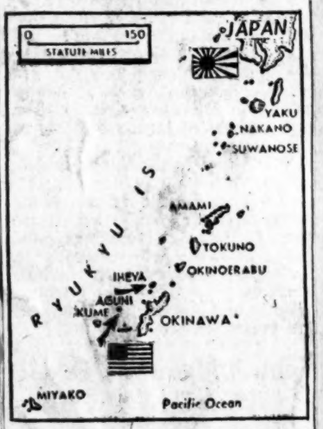
No reason was given for the delay of more than a month in announcing the occupation.

The 8th Marine Regimental Combat Team later helped in the final successful drive on Okinawa, where organized enemy resistance ended on June 21. Hunt is commander of the 2d Marine Division, of which the combat team is a part.

Garrisons Evacuated

Japanese garrisons had been evacuated from both Ihiya and Aguni and presumably taken to Okinawa to reinforce the garrison which defended Okinawa in an 82-day campaign.

Ryukyuan natives on both islands have small farms on which they grow sweet potatoes, sugar cane and some rice.



31-Year-Old USS New York Wins New Laurels in Battle of Okinawa

JUL 16 1945

GUAM, Monday, July 16—(AP) One of the oldest and one of the newest American battleships, the U.S.S. New York and the U.S.S. Washington, were among vessels which figured prominently in the conquest of Okinawa.

Pacific Fleet headquarters, in making the disclosure today, said the 31-year-old New York was the only capital ship at Okinawa "to stay on the job without relief." She alone poured more than 5,000,000 pounds of shells into Japanese positions on the island—more than were fired by all ships combined during the invasion bombardment of Tarawa.

The Washington, described by headquarters as the first U. S. battleship in this or the last war to sink an enemy battleship with her main batteries, supported the invasion of Okinawa after helping to smash Japanese defenses on Iwo Jima.

At Iwo, the Washington hurled

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steel and explosives into the island fortress for four solid days, sometimes firing her main 16-inch batteries at pointblank range of only 1,500 yards. She fired 800 tons of 16-inch shells and 65 tons of five-inch projectiles.

The New York, known as "the Old Lady" of the fleet, was at an Atlantic port at the time of Pearl Harbor. She joined the Pacific Fleet early in 1945, after participating in the North Africa campaign and in European convoy duty, and saw action at Iwo Jima. She mounts ten 14-inch guns in her main battery.

It was in November, 1942, that the 16-inch guns of the Washington sank a Kongo class Japanese battleship in the battle of Savo island, off Guadalcanal. She saw action later at Kwajalein and Saipan.

The present commanding officer of the Washington, which was commissioned in May, 1941, is Capt. R. F. Good, of Long Beach, Calif. He relieved Rear Adm. T. R. Cooley Nov. 16, 1944.

preference will be given to officers. Some men prefer water to air travel because the latter limits baggage to 65 pounds eliminating souvenirs.

Most of the men sent home average three years overseas, but after August it is expected that 85 points will be sufficient for a transfer and the average then will be about 14 months overseas with two campaigns, two or three dependents and one or two awards. The point line now is 106 because only a small percentage of the island's troops may be released and still keep a sufficient garrison.

Okinawa Tactical Score 625

GUAM, Monday, July 16 (AP)—Planes of the Okinawa Tactical Air Force shot down 625 Japanese planes during the Okinawa campaign and flew 38,192 combat sorties, Maj. Gen. Louis E. Woods of Washington, D. C., told a press conference today in reporting completion of [illegible]b as tactical air

JUL 16 1945

More Than 3,200 Okinawa Troops To Be Released from Army Soon

OKINAWA, July 15—(AP) A colonel and a technical sergeant were the first American soldiers through the Okinawa classification center which opened today to process overseas servicemen for return home on points.

Col. George H. Lennox of Cambridge, Mass., had 162 points and Sgt. Louis Zade of Portland, Ore., 138.

Zade has a wife and four children and said he wouldn't take the help of psychologists to readjust himself to civilian life.

"You're damn glad to get out aren't you, Sarge?" one of his buddies asked.

"You ain't whiffin'," said Zade who has been in the Pacific since December of 1941. He worked in a sawmill before the war and said he probably would return to that job.

Col. Oliver Trechter of Los Angeles, commanding officer of the personnel section, said all Okinawa soldiers with 106 or more points would be returned to the United States by August. They total about 3,200 and more than 100 a day will be handled.

The men will travel both by air and water. Sufficient air space is available so the men can be given their choice, Trechter said. No commander.

With realignment of the Okinawa air campaign placing all Army Air Forces planes in the Ryukyus under Gen. George G. Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces, the joint Army, Navy and Marine tactical force, which supported the Tenth Army's conquest of Okinawa, has been disbanded.

General Woods said that since the fall of Okinawa the Japanese have put very few planes into the air over their home fields of Kyushu Island, but "I presume they are hiding their planes in the bushes and off the roads miles from airfields."

He paid special tribute to our night fighters over Okinawa. One such Marine squadron scored thirty-one kills, of which six were by one pilot who bagged three Japanese planes in a single night.

Under the new Okinawa air organization, the Second Marine Aircraft Wing squadrons are under direction of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell and charged with defense of the island; Fleet Air Wing 1 planes are assigned to blockading the Yellow Sea and East China Sea under direct Navy command, and all other Okinawa air operations are under General Kenney's Far Eastern Air Forces.

Battleship Commander Medal Of Honor Holder

Guam, *Sunday*, July 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral Oscar Charles Badger, 55, served under Admiral Ernest J. King, navy commander in chief, as Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for logistics for two years before taking his present sea command of the 3d Fleet's battleship division now striking Japanese coastal cities.

Admiral Badger was born in Washington, D.C., and maintains his residence there.

As an ensign, he won the Congressional Medal of Honor by leading a company of sailors in landing reinforcements at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21-22, 1914.

As skipper of the destroyer Worden in 1918, he won the Navy Cross for duty with convoys carrying troops across the U-boat-infested Atlantic.

2,000 SUPERFORTRESSES MAKE LANDINGS ON IWO

GUAM, Monday, July 16—(AP) The 21st Bomber Command said today that nearly 2,000 Superfortresses had made emergency landings, sometimes under enemy fire, at Iwo Jima since an advance base was set up there early in April after the conquest of the volcanic island.

(The dispatch did not elaborate, but presumably Japanese planes sometimes pursued the formations to Iwo Jima, which is more than 750 miles south of Tokyo).

Engineers are completing construction of an airfield on Iwo with runways nearly 10,000 feet longer than those of any other 21st Bomber Command base. Col. John G. Fowler of Newnan, Ga., commands the base.

JAPA[illegible]SE HINTING SECRET WEAPONS

Nipponese Army Communique Realistic On Damages

San Francisco, July 15 (AP)—The Japanese Army admitted today the United States Navy had bombarded the home islands for the second day in a row and told of widespread and cencerted air-raids, while a navy spokesman talked of "a surprise" for the American fleet "in the not too distant future."

Japanese propagandists hinted that secret weapons were being perfected to meet the challenge of the American fleet, but a communiqué from the Japanese Northern Army district was coldly realistic.

Japs Claim 32 Raiders Down

It reported that while a task force bombarded the steel city of Muroran on southern Hokkaido, carrier planes bombed and strafed "military and harbor installations and marine and land transportation" across the entire length of the island. It said losses and damage were being assessed.

It announced the aerial targets as Hakodate, prefectural capital on Hokkaido's south coast; Asahigawa and Obihiro, inland railway hubs; the ports of Otaru and Kushiro on the west and east coasts, and the port of Abashiri, far to the north.

The communiqué claimed that 12 of the raiders were brought day, would put the total at 32 out claims of 20 knocked down Saturday would put the total at 32 out of the thousand planes that ripped the home islands.

'Propaganda' Impresses

The Tokyo radio mentioned "certain developments being experimented upon here."

"Actual completion of those equipments," the broadcast continued, "would enable the Japanese to meet enemy carrier planes twice or thrice as large as those that operated lately."

Then, said Tokyo, "we can urge the world to wait for the opportunity which is not far off to see the real Japanese Navy and air forces in action."

The broadcaster conceded, however, that "the way our enemy is going about not only in his combative efforts, but in the propaganda aspect of the war is something so remarkable that you are impressed."

JAPANESE YIELDING SAMBOJA OIL FIELD

Australians 5 Miles Away From Its Core—Others Drive for Oil Port of Samarinda

JUL 16 1945

MANILA, Monday, July 16 (AP)—Capture of one of the principal oil fields in eastern Borneo was imminent today after Australian troops pushed to within five miles of the center of Samboja against vanishing Japanese resistance.

Advances of five miles in two days were disclosed in Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué, and they came in a sector along the coast where previous gains had been bought by the yard in heavy fighting.

The wells of the Samboja fields feed the refineries of Balik Papan, which were wrecked by bombings or set ablaze in the liberation of the port city.

The condition of the wells was not known, but if the Japanese who have retreated from strong, fixed positions under heavy pounding from land, sea and air follow their usual tactics the wells will be found dynamited and choked with drilling tools.

The Australians were pushing on toward Samboja from the village of Amborawang, in the heart of the difficult tidal swamp region.

Australians and Netherland colonials brought heavy artillery to bear and drove the Japanese from Mount Batochampar or Smashed Stone Ridge, six miles northeast of Balik Papan.

This was an important obstacle in the northeastward push along the highway leading to the port and oil center of Samarinda, sixty miles distant.

This drive is concerted with the one along the coast, since Samarinda lies thirty-six miles north of Samboja.

The Japanese fought back stubbornly, however.

Patrols were operating thirty miles south of the enemy-held base of Jesselton in British North Borneo.

Heaviest fighting still was in the Balik Papan area.

The Australians, bent on pushing the Japanese from strong ridge positions, have been attacking with tanks and flame-throwers.

Light naval units swung back into the battle for the Sambodja oil fields, hammering enemy positions along the coast. One plane failed to return from supporting aerial sweeps.

Heavy bombers also struck Japanese airfelds, supply areas and transport on Celebes Island and the Halmaheras farther east.

Okinawa Flyers in Attacks

MANILA, July 16 (Monday) (AP).—Patrol bombers of the Far East Air Force from Okinawa have raked two airfields on the southern Japanese home island of Kyushu, General Douglas MacArthur's communique announced today, although the operations were limited by bad weather, as were harassing sweeps of the day before. The air bases struck were at Miyazaki and Kagoshima.

More than forty Thunderbolt fighters from Okinawa also swept over the China coast on Saturday, forced a small freighter ashore with near bomb misses and left it blazing from incendiary bullets in Hangchow Bay, south of Shanghai, MacArthur reported. On Formosa heavy bombers caused violent explosions in the Suo boatyards, and Invaders (attack bombers) blasted rail yards at Karenko.

Two Liberators of the 7th Fleet Air Wing over Malaya destroyed six enemy planes and damaged three others on Kuantan airfield north of Singapore. Other navy and army warplanes ranged the coasts of Indo-China and China, shooting up railways.

JAP TOLL RISES

MANILA, Monday, July 16—(AP) An additional 4,879 enemy dead have been counted and 68 captured in mopping up operations in the Philippines during the last week, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said today.

American casualties in the same period were 62 killed, 195 wounded and one missing.

This brought total Japanese casualties in the Philippines campaign to 428,732, including 10,768 prisoners. Americans killed, wounded and missing now total 54,502. Most of the Japanese casualties for the week were on Luzon, where 4,222 dead were counted.

TROOPS IN LUZON AID MISSIONARIES

JUL 16 1945

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Luzon, Monday, July 15 — (AP) Two Belgian priests and five nuns escorted by spear-wielding Ifugao natives have reached American lines in the wild bamboo forests near Kiangan, northern Luzon, the Sixth Infantry division reported today.

The missionaries fled to the mountains six months ago when the retreating Japanese army occupied Kiangan and set up headquarters there.

Some of the party had served for 37 years in the Philippines and one had served in the United States.

They weer the Rev. Jerome Moerman of the Rev. Alphonse Coymans, both of the Brussels congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and Mothers Eugene, Oda Renata, Vincent, Rachel and Guillaume.

All are missionary canonists of Saint Augustine. Mother Eugene was at the convent of St. John in New York city in 1921 and 1922.

Tired and covered with dust, the group was given coffee and doughnuts when they arrived at the Sixth division camp.

"Our Calvary is finished," said Father Moerman. "Now comes the resurrection."

None of the seven had slept on a bed for more than five months. They were astonished at the modern field equipment of the American army.

Asked what they hoped to do now that they were free, the seven replied almost in unison: "Clean up and go back to our Ifugaos at Kiangan."

Manila Service Tourney Opens

Manila, *Monday*, July 16 (AP)—A shutout victory was scored today by the United States 841st Engineers over the 21st Evacuation Hospital in the first game playoffs of the Manila service baseball championship.

The Engineers took the game, 1 to 0, on a timely triple by Jim Waldrop, of Alexander City, Ala., former Southern Association infielder.

Ten thousand fans packed Rizal Stadium to watch a tight-pitching duel between Frank Bess, of Hinton, W.Va., the winning hurler, and Herald Staley, of Brush Prairie, Washington.

Bess formerly was a player-manager in the Middle Atlantic and Florida State leagues. Staley, formerly with Boise, Idaho, was the property of the St. Louis Cardinals before entering military service. He has pitched five no-hit, no-run games while overseas.

BOX SCORE OF FLEET FOR TWO-DAY ATTACK

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Japanese losses:

Vessels sunk: 64, totalling 53,000 tons.

Vessels damaged: 64, totalling 55,000 tons.

Planes destroyed: 28 on the ground, 1 in the air.

Planes damaged: 63 on the ground.

Locomotives destroyed: 27.

Cities hit: Kushiro on Honshu burned out; Hakodate on Hokkaido, rail and shipping facilities knocked out; Kamaishi on Honshu, steel mills and harbor works set aflame; Esashi on Hokkaido, rail yards smashed; Muroran on Hokkaido, two steel mills, chemical works, warehouses and other industries set afire and exploded.

U. S. losses:

Nine planes and three crew members.

Ships damaged: none.

Mexican Flyers Joining In Attacks On Formosa

Clark Field, Luzon, July 15 (AP)—Mexican fighter pilots who have sharpened their skill on Luzon targets, now are hitting the Japanese on Formosa, and are preparing for the day when they can strike against the Nippon homeland.

In a little over a month of combat the Mexican Expeditionary Air Force hit every ground target in close support work on Luzon.

BIG THREE START PARLEY TODAY IN POTSDAM PALACE

Stalin Reported in German Capital Without Official Announcement.

PRESIDENT CHEERED

He Lands from Cruiser at Antwerp, Flies to Meeting from Brussels.

BERLIN, July 15 — (AP) President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Germany's ruined capital by plane today to join Premier Stalin in an historic conference that may shorten the Pacific war and decide the world's fate for years to come.

Premier Stalin also was understood to have arrived although the Russians made no formal announcement.

Open Talks Today

The Big Three will begin discussions tomorrow in Kaiser Wilhelm's former castle in suburban Potsdam and an unofficial estimate tonight was that the conference would last from 10 days to three weeks.

Planes roared in over the bomb-blasted capital in an almost continuous stream from about 2:30 p. m. onward, bringing British, American dignitaries, while other American, British and Russian fighter planes patrolled the skies.

The President, accompanied by his personal chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy, flew in from Brussels at 4:15 p.m. Berlin time (8:15 a.m. E.W.T.), 15 minutes after Secretary of State James F. Byrnes had landed. They had spent two hours and 50 minutes in Belgium after leaving the cruiser Augusta at 11:10 a. m. (5:10 a. m. E.W.T.).

Churchill's plane landed at 6:10 p.m. from Bordeaux, France, where he had motored from his vacation retreat at Hendaye.

Truman, who has completed a draft of the proposals he will make, was understood to be ready to offer American cooperation in the rehabilitation of Europe in exchange for assurances that European countries will amicably adjust any differences that might cause war.

His continuing primary objective, however, will be victory over Japan. The Pacific war is bound to figure in the discussions, although Russia's attitude may not become known until some time after the conference ends. (A Tokyo radio broadcaster Sunday said "the conference will be centered on Japan," but sought to discount it in advance.)

The 41st regiment of the Second Armored division formed an honor guard and the division's 56-piece band played as the President, bronzed from his eight days on the Atlantic, stepped spryly from his silver Skymaster transport at the airport.

Truman Looks Trim

The President looked trim in a gray hat and a gray double-breasted suit. The presidential physician, Naval Capt. Alphonse McMahon, said "the trip has done the President a world of good. It's the first time he has relaxed since he took office."

Truman was greeted by General of the Army Alexander Sokolovsky, chief of staff to Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, and Col. Gen. Alexander Grobatov, commander of Soviet troops in Berlin, as well as Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, commander of American forces in Berlin.

Also in Truman's plane were Gen. Henry H. Arnold and his son, Lt. Col. Henry H. Arnold, Jr., who commanded an artillery unit in the heavy fighting at Anzio, Italy, last year.

The President's plane crossed the Rhine at Coblenz and turned sharply northeastward to pass over Kassel.

Secretary of State Byrnes, a veteran of the Yalta conference although a newcomer to his present post, descended from his Skymaster in sparkling humor with a broad smile for the group at the field.

Secretary of War Stimson landed in a plane just ahead of Byrnes and told of travelling by ship to Gibraltar, spending Saturday night at Cannes.

Waiting to speak with the cabinet members were W. Averell Harriman, U. S. ambassador to Moscow, and his predecessor, Joseph E. Davies.

Churchill wore a khaki colonel's uniform and looked rested as he stepped leisurely to the ground some two hours after Truman.

Cigar There Again

The Prime Minister drew out his inevitable cigar and lighted it before inspecting an honor guard of the R.A.F., the Royal Marines and British Seventh Armored division troops.

British Foreign Minister Eden, showing signs of his recent illness but immaculately garbed in a grayish blue suit and snap brim hat, was welcomed by Soviet Foreign Vice Commissar Andrei J. Vishinsky.

Eden walked by the first line of the British honor guard unit but then cut short his usual inspection and entered a waiting limousine. He was accompanied by his personal physician, as were most of the arriving dignitaries.

A band struck up "Rule Britannia" while the British party made the inspection.

It was believed possible that Stalin came from Moscow by special train. Rail traffic between Moscow and Berlin was resumed this month.

Moscow announced yesterday that the Premier had departed for the conference, accompanied by Foreign Commissar Molotov.

It was probable that Stalin, like Truman and Churchill, would draw heavily on the advice of his marshals during the deliberations.

Gen. Eisenhower, who will sit in on part of the Potsdam conferences, greeted the President at Antwerp, along with Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of American naval forces in Europe.

Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. naval commander-in-chief, toured Berlin before the President's arrival.

From the Berlin airport, surrounded by tall aspens and cabbage patches, a heavily guarded route led to the Potsdam area. American signs pointed with arrows. British signs used Army terminology "L of C" for line of communications.

Thirty-six Allied fighter planes patrolled the Berlin sky throughout the afternoon, and outgoing traffic was suspended at the airport. The fighter planes were Soviet P-39s, [illegible] and powerful [illegible] action of these forces brought defensive response from the enemy in the air or on the surface throughout the day" Sunday—the second day in which Japan offered no gesture of defense except ineffective anti-aircraft fire, the communique reported.

Steel Plant Blasted

Muroran's Nippon steel plant and Wanishi iron works were exploding and aflame after Sunday's cyclone of 16-inch shells from the battleships Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin burst upon the city, formerly untouched by war.

The smoke pall from the burning mills, gasoline tanks and munitions works became so thick that spotter planes working with the battleships flew lower than 1,000 feet to try to observe results.

In complete reports of Sunday's carrier plane blows at northern Honshu and Hokkaido—again hampered by adverse weather—showed nine ships and six small craft totalling 12,000 tons were sunk and nine ships and 30 small craft totaling 12,000 tons were damaged during the early morning hours alone.

Four enemy planes were destroyed aground, and one was damaged. There was no aerial interception, and anti-aircraft fire did no damage.

Many Ships Sunk

Further reports from Saturday's carrier actions showed 24 Japanese ships and 25 barges totalling 41,000 tons were sunk and 25 ships totalling 43,000 tons were damaged.

Among the ships sunk or beached were six of the train ferries which bring Hokkaido's war-necessary coal to Honshu's industries.

Carrier forces lost nine planes and three air crewmen in the Saturday strikes.

In Sunday's terrific bombardment of Muroran, "very large" explosions and fires were observed, and the Wanishi iron works virtually was devastated.

An open hearth blast furnace and chemical plant and warehouses

Truman wore a double-breasted grey suit and a cream-colored felt hat.

"I always had a great admiration for your country," Truman replied. "It was a pleasure to be of assistance to your people."

At the Brussels airport Premier Achille Van Acker rushed up after Truman had boarded his transport for Potsdam. The President emerged and exchanged pleasantries for a minute or two with the premier and then reentered the plane, shucking off his coat because of the intense heat.

Quitting the Augusta at Antwerp's Pier 23 where transatlantic liners used to dock, Truman got a good glimpse of some of the port's war damage. Roofs over the pier shed were shattered from German buzz-bombs.

Smartly uniformed British MPs in red caps and American MPs in gleaming white helmets presented a sharp contrast to the rubble still littering sections of the pier.

Truman left the Augusta followed by Byrnes, Eisenhower, Stark, Leahy and Ambassador and Mrs. Charles Sawyer. Eisenhower and Stark rode with the President to the airport and left for their own stations after his takeoff.

As the Augusta picked its way slowly up the Schelte during the morning radio messages of welcome poured in from mayors of the villages along the river. The President looked through field glasses at the crowds lining the banks. At one point he saw a hundred German war prisoners in a stockade. At another place a Belgian pedalling down a road alongside the river and waving a handkerchief took a tumble but got up and kept waving.

Midway between Antwerp and Brussels Truman's auto caravan was picked up by an additional motorcycle escort from his old World war outfit—the 35th division.

Guards Line Route

From this point on through suburban Brussels to the airport the route was guarded by men of the 35th, standing back to back.

These men—some with guns at present, others with cocked pistols pointing skyward at half ready—were a stirring sight as they stood motionless at rigid attention along the shoulders of the road and in the fields of golden wheat. They were putting on a show for the man who used to be one of them and they did it proudly.

Many fields along the way were packed with American tanks and half-tracks, their guns now covered. Outside the town of boom the President got a glimpse of the notorious Breendonck concentration camp where the Germans kept political prisoners. Belgian collaborators are living there now.

The President also drove by the Laeken royal palace and its spacious brick - walled surrounded grounds outside of Brussels. With Leopold in Bavaria and Prince Charles maintaining residence in Brussels, Laeken is now shuttered.

Upon reaching the airport Truman made an informal and chatty inspection of the 400 picked men of the 35th division's 137th regiment. He was escorted by Col. William Murray, Nogales, Arizona, regimental commander and Lt. Col. George O'Connel, Emporia, Kans., honor guard commander. Commanding different units were Maj. Paul Stansburg, Topeka, Kans., Capt. Lloyd Friedman, Omaha, Neb., and Capt. Jack Haw, Lawrence, Kans.

Praised by President

The President told them theirs was a swell outfit—it was good in the First World war and it repeated in this one.

"Being honor guard is something of an honor for us," said Pfc. Ustain Reily, Akron, Ohio. Sgt. Donald Konold, Marietta, Minnesota and Pfc. John Lavaty, East Chicago, Ind., agreed.

After 15 minutes of talking with the men of the 35th, Truman boarded his plane piloted by Lt. Col. Henry T. Myers of Tifton, Ga., who is an old hand at hauling presidents.

The President was prepared for a meeting running longer than the eight-day Yalta conference, last Big Three meeting for President Roosevelt—possibly twice as long.

Men close to the President asserted he is going to the meeting with the hope of aiding European war allies in settling European boundary and territorial disputes which could breed future wars. At the same time, he still considers the No. 1 objective of United States foreign policy to be the early defeat of Japan to save the lives of American boys still fighting the enemy in the Pacific.

There are increasing indications that if the Potsdam parley is unduly prolonged, the President may return immediately to Washington, which he left July 6. He has decided definitely against going to France, and associates say his reported plans to visit London are extremely tentative.

President Truman left British waters behind last night as the British cruiser Birmingham and six destroyers escorted the Augusta godspeed after taking over he escort for several hours. The traditional three cheers, set in motion by a British officers' "hip, hip hurrah for the President of the United States," sounded across the English Channel.

Truman in Good Health

Smiling and with his hat across his heart, the President acknowledged the salute from his position besides Byrnes.

Truman was in the peak of health. The sun and wind of the sea voyage had added new vigor to his step and new color to his cheeks.

Virtually all the highest military and diplomatic leaders of the United States, Russia and Britain gathered for the meeting.

Among Churchill's advisers was Clement Attlee, former deputy prime minister in the British coalition government which served through most of the European war. In the midst of the recent British election campaign Churchill asked Attlee, leader of the rival Labor party, to accompany him to Potsdam "as a friend and counsellor." Attlee accepted, he said, in the interest of presenting a united British foreign policy.

Other Britons were Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff; Sir Andrew Cunningham, admiral of the Fleet; R.A.F. Marshal Sir Charles Portal; Lord Leathers, minister of war transport; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, who was deputy commander of Allied forces on the Western front, and Field Marshals Sir Harold Alexander, Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Sir Henry Maitland Wilson.

Truman was as heavily supplied as Churchill with military advisors. Among those whom the Skymasters brought in were General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff; Gen. Brehon S. Somervell, comander of the Army Service forces, and Assistant Secretary of War Frank McCloy.

White House correspondents who crossed the Atlantic with him parted company with the President at Brussels but were flown to Berlin and will join him again when the conference ends.

KAISER'S CASTLE SITE OF MEETINGS

POTSDAM, Germany, July 15—(AP) The scene of the Big Three meeting, a former castle of Kaiser Wilhelm, is "the kind of a place you'd like to take a summer vacation at—if you could afford it," according to an American photographer who was allowed to take pictures of it a few days ago.

"It's got gardens and woods and a lake shore and the best of everything," said the photographer, Charles T. Haacker, whose photographs for the combined American press were flown back to the United States.

Tomorrow an American midwesterner, a British aristocrat and a Georgian cobbler's son will motor through an archway into a courtyard reserved exclusively for them, in this suburb of Berlin where the Hohenzollern Kaisers lived until Germany's defeat in World War One.

A small foyer leads to the conference room where there will be many hours of deliberation in the coming days, as seemingly endless global problems will be dumped, figuratively speaking, upon a round-table 12 feet in diameter.

The conference chamber is about forty by thirty feet with a peaked roof of oaken beams two stories above the parqueted floor. The deep red color admired by Russian Communists and the German Hohenzollerns alike is dominant in the rugs and draperies.

An elaborate stone fireplace

stands in one corner.

Haacker counted 15 chairs at the roundtable, three of them large rococo pieces with gilded cherubs on the backrests and standing a foot higher than the others.

A common hall leads to both Truman's and Churchill's studies on the ground floor.

Truman's study is a bright, comfortable affair furnished in pine with his favorite books lining three of the walls. In an alcove are chairs and a table where refreshments may be served.

Nearby is an elongated dining room in a color combination of soft greens, creams and whites, with glass cupboards filled with expensive crystal ware.

Homelike Place Fixed For Truman

Potsdam, July 15 (AP)—Fourteen truckloads of furniture owned by the former Nazi gauleiter of Halle have made homelike the "little White House" which President Truman entered in the Potsdam area late today.

Capt. Thomas V. Ryan, Syracuse, N.Y., located the furnishings, which include matched white maple bedroom and drawing room suites, broadloom rugs, ultra-modern lamps and earthenware bric-a-brac.

The gauleiter, according to intelligence reports, committed suicide before the United States Army entered Halle.

4,000 GI'S HELPED PREPARE POTSDAM

POTSDAM, July 15—(AP) Nearly 4,000 GIs helped to get Potsdam ready for the Big Three and, among other jobs, converted German homes into everything from restaurants to radio stations.

Drawn from Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks' Berlin occupation troops, the Americans put up new buildings, hauled in 4,000 blankets and set up luxury installations for food and drink.

The output of one suburban ice plant was reserved exclusively for the Potsdam conferees.

Two quartermaster corps dietitians conferred on the conference menus, which will include lettuce hearts, succulent melons and choice meat cuts stored until needed in two ten-ton mobile refrigerators.

When President Truman offers his Soviet and British friends a drink there will be a wide choice available — Scotch, Gin, Bourbon and Vodka, Moselle and other wines, cognac, curacao and creme de menthe.

(The American Army transported 20 electric refrigerators from Great Britain to Potsdam and a variety of other items, including 20 lawn mowers, 50 vacuum cleaners and 150 alarm clocks, American broadcasting company correspondent Donald Coe reported today from Berlin.

("Among other items brought in for the American area," Coe said, "were 15 davenports and matching chair suites. There also were 25 ironing boards, 100 whisk brooms, 20 sets of lawn furniture, 3,000 bath towels, 90 electric irons, 5,000 linen bedsheets and 100 bedside lamps.")

Eisenhower in Berlin

Transfers Headquarters From Frankfurt am Main

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—The Berlin radio said tonight that General Dwight D. Eisenhower had transferred his headquarters from Frankfurt am Main to Berlin.

...yo Expects BigThree ...enterTalks on Japan

...Also Detects Signs of 'War ...Weariness' Among Allies

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 (AP).—The Tokyo radio said today that deliberations at the coming Big Three meeting at Potsdam would be "centered on Japan." As heard by the Federal Communications Commission, the broadcast did not enlarge on this theme.

The commentator, identified as Isamu Inouye, an editor of the Japanese Domei news agency, predicted that the conference would "reach an impasse" because the Big Three no longer were bound by the common cause of war against Germany.

The broadcast said "an atmosphere of war weariness prevails" among the United Nations and now "each nation is out to capitalize on its own war efforts."

LIGHTS RESTORED IN LONDON STREETS

LONDON, July 15 — (AP) The lights went on in London again tonight after nearly six years of inky blackout that had become so much a part of things that most people had forgotten what street lights were like.

The great switch-on coincided with the elimination of another wartime measure—double summer time. Clocks were put back to only one hour ahead of Standard time, giving an extra hour for celebration, and thousands of wide-eyed men, women and children flocked into the streets.

It was the most gala evening in London since V-E night, when the capital came to life under the glow of spotlights and bonfires.

The strict wartime blackout which helped guard Britain's cities against air raids was lifted on May 23, permitting residents to take down their blackout curtains and let house lights shine into the streets.

But the streets themselves remained dark because several difficulties stood in the way of restoring the brilliant street lighting of pre-war days. Many lighting fixtures had been damaged in air raids, the supply of replacements and manpower to install them was short—as was the supply of fuel to generate the power.

So July 15 was set as the date for resumption of full street lighting, permitting time for repairs and also for conservation of fuel during the period when days were longest and double summer time was in effect.

Under the combination of double summer time and Britain's normally long periods of daylight in summer it remained light in London until about 11 p. m.

Tonight Piccadilly Circus—the Times Square of London—was the center of activity, with the huge electric signs on the theaters in the district giving it a Broadway effect.

For thousands of children it was the first time they had ever seen the world's biggest city lighted up.

Crowds, some of them arm in arm and singing "When the Lights Go Up in London," followed the forgotten "Milky Way" along Whitehall to the Thames embankment.

In some sections of the city there were red, yellow and green street lights—an experiment in new forms of street illumination.

BRITISH REVEAL BORDEAUX EXPLOIT

LONDON, July 15 — (AP) The British Admiralty disclosed another long-kept war secret today in telling some of the daring exploits of the Navy's "cockle" men — Royal Marine commandos who were launched from submarin... sneaked up on their targts in ... rowboats.

In one of their most remarkable adventures two and one-half years ago, these marine daredevils, all volunteers, paddled 50 miles up the Gironde river to attack enemy shipping in the harbor at Bordeaux, France.

Using limpet mines—small mines that are fastened to the hull of the vessel—they attacked six ships suspected of being blockade runners for the Nazis. Large holes were blown in at least three, and probably five of the ships, the Admiralty said in describing it as one of the most daring individual attacks of the war.

Ten marines in five cockles—small, flat-bottom boats — were launched the night of Dec. 7, 1942, from the submarine Tuna at the entrance to the Gironde on the French Atlantic coast for the Bordeaux exploit.

Three of the teams were lost as the boats capsized, but the other two covered the 100-mile round trip in five nights to reach the objective and return to the mother submarine. They travelled only at night, hiding on land by day.

ASK ENGLISH TO AID 52,000 UNWED MOTHERS

LONDON, July 15—(AP) Appealing for funds for a group called "The National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child," London Judge J. O. H. Watson said in a broadcast today that 52,000 illegitimate children were born to British girls last year.

The council promotes the founding of children's homes and supports legislation for unmarried mothers and their offspring.

The London Sunday Pictorial appealed today for houses which could be converted into nursery homes for 1,000 unwanted babies. Unless quarters can be found, the paper said, the youngsters may have to be put in orphan institutions instead of being kept by the WAIFS and Strays Society and offered for adoption by childless couples.

Most of the mothers of these children, the Pictorial said, are "unfortunate girls whose husbands-to-be gave their lives in the war."

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MENUHIN TO RETURN

LONDON, July 15—(AP) Yehudi Menuhin, internationally known violinist, is returning to the United States following a tour of the war fronts.

The 29-year-old artist played a farewell concert for Yanks stationed in England and on the continent last night over the American forces radio network.

Menuhin, who has a wife and two children, said he may have another engagement in the near future—he said his draft board had classified him 1-A.

Menuhin has given hundreds of concerts for American troops in areas ranging from the Pacific to Germany.

Destruction Of Army Equipment Disproved

London, July 15 (AP)—Charges that reparable equipment was destroyed by United States Army troops at a military depot in Warminster were found to be "without foundation" by an official army investigating committee, headquarters of the United Kingdom base announced today.

It had been alleged at the trial of Alfred Grist, a former civilian employé at the depot who was convicted of unlawful possession of United States Army equipment, that thousands of dollars' worth of motor trucks, ambulances, tires, furniture, motor accessories and tons of timber had been burned at the depot.

The investigation disclosed that early last month one wooden ambulance body and one two-and-a-half-ton truck body, wrecked beyond repair, were burned in order to salvage the steel frameworks, the official statement declared.

The statement added that the investigation found no evidence to support the general charges.

BRITISH TO POLICE GERMANY FROM SKIES

LONDON, July 15—(AP) More than 90,000 RAF airmen and ground crewmen will assist in the air policing of Germany, the Air Ministry said today as a new aerial police known as the British Air Force of Occupation in Germany came into being.

The new force is a direct successor to the RAF Second Tactical Air Force, which ceased to exist as such. Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of the second TAF, relinquished his command to Air Chief Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, head of the new force, which will have headquarters at Bad Eilsen, west of Hanover.

The makeup of the American occupational air force has not yet been officially announced.

Worries in Manchuria

LONDON, July 15 (AP).—The Tokyo radio announced today that leading Manchurian industrialists would meet July 20 to 22 at Mukden to "discuss the delicate position of Japanese war industry in Manchuria." [The Japanese announced recently that a large part of Japanese home-islands industry had been evacuated to Manchuria to escape American bombing and to prepare the empire for a fight against an invasion.]

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HONOR JOHN PAUL JONES

KIRKBEAN, Scotland, July 15—(AP) The memory of John Paul Jones was honored today at the dedication of a baptismal font in Jones' hometown on the southwestern Scottish coast. The font was given to the parishioners of Kirkbean through contributions by American sailors and naval officers stationed in Britain.

ALLIES WILL REOPEN 3 MEDICAL SCHOOLS

PARIS, July 15—(AP) Three of seven German medical schools, including the University of Heidelberg will open Sept. 1, Maj. Gen. M. C. Stayer said today, if the necessary equipment, a faculty and coal to heat the buildings can be assembled.

Gen. Stayer, chief of the Public Health branch, G-5, United States forces in the European theater, said there was a serious need in Germany for well-educated physicians and surgeons as German medicine declined badly during the Hitler period.

He said that in order to protect the health of Allied troops it was necessary that German health be kept at a high level. He added that many German prisoners now were in bad health.

He said present plans call for the matriculation of 300 doctors for advanced training at Heidelberg, 500 students at Marberg University and 300 students at Erlangen University, adding that the other schools were too badly damaged to function.

Lyon Gets a Roosevelt Street

LYON, July 15 (AP).—Another street in France was named today for Franklin D. Roosevelt during a Bastille Day celebration ceremony at which former French Premier Edouard Herriot officiated.

LEOPOLD PLANS TO REMAIN AWAY

BRUSSELS, July 15—(AP) Prime Minister Achille Van Acker said today that King Leopold had decided against abdicating but nevertheless would not return to Belgium, thus leaving the whole "royal question" in a state of uncertainty.

The premier told newspapermen: "The government delegation which went to Salzburg has declared to King Leopold that the government was unanimous in thinking that if the King does not abdicate that parliamentary debates are inevitable.

"The King has decided not to return to his country. He has also decided not to abdicate. In view of this situation, the regent (Prince Charles) has refused the resignation of the government. In consequence, the government will go into office again. The cabinet will meet tomorrow."

Van Acker made the announcement after conferring with government leaders just returned from parleys with Leopold at his villa near Salzburg, Austria.

If the cabinet carries out its implied threat to hold a parliamentary debate on Leopold's action, a spirited verbal battle is expected. Anti-Leopold newspapers recently have been full of accusations about the monarch's attitude during the German occupation and anti-Leopold parliament members are known to be ready to amplify their charges.

The first reaction to Van Acker's statement was one of perplexity. Observers pointed out that obviously the King could not stay away from his throne indefinitely without some positive action yet neither abdicationists nor Leopoldists were willing tonight to even guess at the outcome.

Reds Approve 4-Party Front For Germany

Soviet Pattern for Rebirth of Nation Is Announced in Berlin Newspapers

BERLIN, July 15 (AP).—A Soviet-approved pattern for Germany's rebirth was announced in Berlin newspapers today with the formation of a united front of four

political parties.

Contrasting sharply with the British-American policy of stifling all political activity in western Germany, the Soviet authorities gave the widest possible publicity to the coalition which the Communist - Socialist, Democratic Christian, Democratic Union and Liberal Democratic parties have achieved here.

Wilhelm Pieck, a longtime Moscow exile, headed the Communist central committee which engineered the movement toward unity.

A five-point program was adopted by committees of the four parties last night.

Its points are:

1. Co-operation in clearing Germany of Hitlerism and imperialistic, militaristic thought.

2. Energetic efforts for a quick rebuilding of economy to create work, bread, clothing and housing.

3. Restitution of justice and the basis of a democratic state.

4. Insuring of freedom of spirit and thought, including religious convictions.

5. Rewinning of the trust of other peoples and the elimination of racial frictions.

All British-American sectors of Berlin are included in the united front. Party subheadquarters in these sectors are fully as active as those in the Soviet part of the city.

ALLIED COUNCIL WILL BE SET UP IN BERLIN SOON

WHITEHEAD

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, July 15 — (AP) Within another four weeks battered Berlin will become once more one of the great government centers of Europe as the four power Control Council takes over its task of directing the governing of occupied Germany.

Already representatives of all 12 divisions of the United States group of the Control Council are in Berlin as an advance echelon to work out details of liaison and co-operation with the Russians, the British and the French preparatory to the first full dress meeting of the Control Council.

By mid-August the Central Control Council is scheduled to begin functioning, thus focusing in Berlin the Allied government of Germany.

As American representative on the Control Council Gen. Eisenhower will spend part of his time in Berlin working out policies and a multitude of details with Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov, Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, and other Control Council members.

Eisenhower, working in a spacious office here in a building which formerly housed the headquarters of I. G. Farbenindustrie, is expected to spend a large part of his time in Frankfurt, where the American occupation activities center.

Paris becomes of secondary importance, although communications zone headquarters will remain there until the redeployment program is completed. This headquarters directs the handling of supplies, communications and transportation for the occupation army in Germany.

Meanwhile Marseille, Cherbourg, Rouen and Le Havre will continue to be important centers for the Americans in the redeployment of troops and the shipment of supplies into Europe.

Both the 12th and Sixth Army groups are in the process of being dissolved. Their command functions have ceased. Gen. Omar Bradley is expected to leave his Wiesbaden headquarters by early August to take over his new job as veterans administrator in Washington.

The American occupation armies, Gen. George S. Patton's Third and Lt. Gen. Wade H. Haislip's Seventh, have established headquarters at Munich and Augsburg respectively. Patton has his advance headquarters at Bad Tolz and the Seventh is expected to move its main headquarters from Augsburg to Heidelberg.

In each of the two regions of the American zone of occupation there will be large military government detachments, one in the eastern region of Bavaria and the other in the western region, a region whose geographical boundaries have not yet been defined.

Where these detachments will be stationed permanently has not been announced.

MRS. HESS SEES 'CHANGE' IN MATE

HINDELANGE, Germany, July 15—(AP) Mrs. Rudolf Hess said today that her husband had "undergone certain psycho - physical changes" during his imprisonment in England, judging from his most recent letters.

Frau Hess, 45, has been living at this health resort with her eight-year-old son, Wolf Ruediger, since 1943, when her home near Munich was destroyed in an air raid.

She said Hess' last letters to her mentioned the "disappearance" of a chronic and incurable stomach trouble he had suffered, and the loss of all recollection except of herself and their child.

Her family physician explained the change, she said, as "only the natural accompanying antidote to deep thoughts built up in mental seclusion."

Frau Hess insisted that her husband's flight to Scotland on May 10, 1941, was as much a mystery to her as to the rest of the world. She said that she remained under house arrest at Munich for seven months afterwards and that the Gestapo watched her closely until the end of the war.

The first of Hess' monthly letters to her arrived in March, 1942, and the last in August, 1944, she said, but all were censored through Nazi party channels.

GREEKS WARN REDS

ATHENS, July 15 — (AP) The newspaper "Embros" editorially declared today that "we are and wish to remain Russia's friends but we shall never accept or become her slaves."

Referring to the "sombre days of the Balkan crisis," the newspaper added that "it is suggested that the Russian hand is behind the odious Balkan plot of hatred and envy against Greek glory. We do not know or believe it."

Chennault Lauds Chiang, Hits Critics of Chinese

KUNMING, China, July 15—(AP) Maj. Gen. Claire Lee Chennault, who has resigned as commander of the 14th U. S. Air Force, said today he had been shocked deeply by what he termed adverse criticism of the armies and government of China "recently made by irresponsible persons at home.

"I think it's about time for Americans to cease to be so concerned by the mote in our neighbor's eye," he declared in a statement.

Chennault, former leader of the Flying Tigers announced his resignation yesterday, saying he would remain until a new higher U. S. Force command is installed in Chungking and then return to the United States and retire from the Army.

His statement said that China's armies and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government were "no more faultless than any others."

"I have been a witness of eight years of war in China, and I have the deepest admiration for the Generalissimo's courage, foresight and unwavering loyalty to the cause we share," Chennault declared.

"I think it's time for us to remember that we owe China an immense debt."

Lauds Wedemeyer

Chennault said that Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, as commanding general of U. S. Army forces in China, had done a "great job," and that the Japanese now were being pushed back in retreat.

In his tribute to Gen. Wedemeyer, Chennault said that the "war was at a low ebb here when he assumed command. I think I can claim not to be easily discouraged and even I was discouraged. He brought his splendid energy and determination to attack a most difficult situation.

"Imperial headquarters at Tokyo must have been pained by the way we got on the job in China under Gen. Wedemeyer," Chennault continued. "Aided by American soldiers and airmen and the Chinese airforce, the Chinese armies halted what seemed likely to be Japan's last offensive. A heavy defeat has been suffered by the Japanese and they are being pushed back in retreat."

Praises United Team

Chennault said that one of the important factors in driving [illegible] has been the American team [illegible] of both nations—air, ground and supply are striving together for the great objective of pushing the Japanese from Chinese soil," he said.

"Under the leadership of the Generalissimo and of Gen. Wedemeyer the team is going to attain that objective. They are going to attain it sooner than some people think. Good speed and good luck to them. I regret that I cannot be with them at the end."

Chennault expressed every confidence in the 14th Air Force. "No man in this war has ever had a finer job than mine," he said, "or more magificent response from the men under his command, or finer help than I have received from the Chinese people."

Asked to Retire

Asked about the state of his health, Chennault said that "the new command gives me an opportunity for which I have long honed. Eight years ago I was retired from active duty because of my health. Most of those eight years have been spent in China.

"I have led a small force, limited in resources, against a stronger enemy for more than three years," he continued. "The Japanese now have been defeated in the skies of China. In view of this I have asked Gen. Wedemeyer to allow me to retire for a second time, keeping me here only as long as I am needed.

"I have received consent," the general added, then grinned and said "I'm still deaf, you know."

Actually Chennault, 54, is not deaf but his hearing has been impaired for many years as a result of flying in open planes before the days when cockpits were covered.

His resignation, announced simultaneously by Chennault and Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, new overall commander of U. S. airforces in China, left Army circles speculating over its possible effect on conduct of the war and American-Chinese relations.

Close to Chiang

Chennault is known as one of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's most intimate advisers. He came here in 1937 and guided the organization of a Chinese air force to fight the Japanese. After the Japanese attacked the United States, he formed the colorful Flying Tigers in July of 1941. Later he was reinstated by the U. S. Army Air force.

As far as is known, Chennault's decision has not yet been transmitted officially to the Chinese government. Chennault has a unique dual position as an American air force general and chief of staff of the Chinese Air force. His retirement as Chinese Air force chief of staff will automatically take effect under the new air force setup.

CHINESE SEIZE KANHSIEN BASE

Also Capture Chenghsien In Drive Along Seaboard

MOOSA

Chungking, July 15 (AP)—Chinese assault troops have recaptured the lost American airfield at Kanhsien, 250 miles north of Hong Kong, the Chinese high command said today, giving the United States 14th Air Force an advance base from which to lash China's "invasion" coast.

Chinese coastal forces at the same time plunged up the eastern seaboard and captured Chenghsien in Chekiang province, 117 miles south of Shanghai and only 59 miles southeast of Hangchow, Chinese headquarters said.

Veterans Storm Airfield

Kanhsien airfield, stormed and reoccupied Friday by veteran fighters of Free China, was the sixth former American airbase liberated from the Japanese in recent months. It had been abandoned by American flyers on January 30.

The airfield lies a short distance south of the town of Kanhsien, on the Kan River 200 miles west of the embattled southeastern coastal area of Amoy. Mopping-up operations against Japanese remnants still holding out in the streets of Kanhsien, the most important highway junction in southwestern Kiangsi province, were continuing, a Chinese communiqué said.

It was doubtful, however, that the bombed Kanhsien field could be put to immediate use for it is without communication with the main airfields of the Chinese interior and would have to be supplied by transports hopping the Japanese corridor from Hong Kong north to Hankow.

Headed Toward Suichwan

The main Japanese garrison of Kanhsien was pulling out to the northwest toward Suichwan, the first of the six American airbases recaptured by the Chinese.

The withdrawing Japanese gained up to 10 miles, reaching points 4½ miles south and 6 miles east of Suichwan, the communiqué said, placing that field in imminent danger of recapture by the Japanese. Another enemy column was moving on Wanan, an auxiliary landing field 16 miles east of Suichwan. The communiqué reported "fierce fighting" before Suichwan.

Beside Kanhsien and Suichwan, the Chinese have taken back from the Japanese the bases at Sinfeng, Yungning (Nanning), Liuchow and Tanchuk.

Thrust Nearer Kweilin

From Liuchow, Chinese forces following in the wake of withdrawing enemy troops made new progress along the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad and highway toward the triple-airfield base at Kweilin.

Chinese columns, striking along the highway, were approaching Yungfu, 31 miles southwest of Kweilin, a communiqué said, while other units pushing along the railroad were laying siege to Kwangminhu, 20 miles southwest of Yuntgu.

South Coast Hub Taken

Southeast of Canton, Chinese forces operating along the South China coast June 30 recaptured the important highway center of Limkong in the neck of the Luichow peninsula, the high command announced belatedly.

The capture of Limkong further disrupted shattered Japanese communications eastward from Indo-China and from Hainan Island.

East of the Luichow peninsula, the Japanese were reported maintaining their advance along the coast toward Canton, and bitter fighting also was raging below Amoy.

Fifty-six miles southwest of Amoy, Chinese regulars temporarily halted Japanese forces at Yunsiao, stemming a rapid enemy advance southwestward along the coastal highway toward the isolated Japanese garrison holding the port of Swatow.

Rear Guards Cleaned Out

The high command announced that Chenghsien had been seized after enemy remnants were mopped up. Enemy rear guards also were cleaned out from Tientai and Sinchang, on the Hangchow-Wenchow highway south of Chenghsien.

The Japanese rear guards were left by main enemy forces as the bulk of Japan's troops in Chekiang province withdrew northward toward the Hangchow Bay area.

United States pilots meanwhile ranged up and down the Japanese Honk Kong-Hankow corridor, blasting enemy convoys and Siang river shipping and for the second day struck into Indo-China to hammer Japanese positions at Trung Khang Phu, 4 miles inside the frontier.

Fighter-bombers, joining the ground battle near Kweilin, bombed enemy barracks at Pinglo.

14th Air Force Clears Japs from China's Skies

CHUNGKING, July 15—(AP) The U. S. 14th Air force in China sank, probably sank or damaged 43,000 tons of Japanese shipping and, virtually clearing the Japanese air force from the China skies, encountered and destroyed in the air only one enemy plane during the month of June, it was announced today.

The Japanese lost 11,950 tons of shipping definitely sunk during June, a figure more than double that inflicted by American pilots in May. China-based American fliers destroyed at least 293 small craft in operations largely centered in harassing Japanese troops withdrawing from South China northward along the Siang river.

During the month, 10 enemy planes were destroyed aground, headquarters said.

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BRITISH PRESS DRIVE IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, July 15—(AP) British 14th Army troops have seized the initiative from Japanese forces in the Sittang river bend in South Burma and are besieging the main Japanese concentration point of Myitkyo, 74 miles northeast of Rangoon, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

British raiding parties attacked Myitkyo, 29 miles northeast of Pegu, with machine guns and grenades while Thunderbolt and Spitfire fighter-bombers blasted enemy troops in the area, a communique said.

Ninety miles to the north, Japanese artillery, covering the withdrawal of enemy troops toward Indo-China, shelled a British position on the Toungoo-Indo-China road.

Liberator bombers yesterday winged east of Rangoon across the Gulf of Martaban and hammered the Moulmein-Ye railroad, tearing up the track at a number of points in the Anin area.

In other air strikes, Thunderbolts bombed and strafed a troop area at Kalagy-Aunggyi, 15 miles southwest of Mokpalin, and other P-47s destroyed or damaged enemy huts at Kyubin in the Pegu hills.

Failure at Simla Laid to British And Moslems

PURDUE

Difference Over Single Seat on Interim Government Responsible for Impasse

SIMLA, July 15 (AP).—The failure of the Simla conference and the discarding of the Wavell plan for a new Indian government were blamed today on both British and Indian party leaders by conference participants and by observers.

The all-India Congress (Nationalist) party pinned responsibility upon the Moslem League, saying its attitude on the issue of Moslem representation in the proposed interim government was the immediate cause of the failure, but it added that the British were basically responsible in permitting the League's veto on a single point to block the Wavell plan despite the agreement of all other groups.

Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, who participated in the conference as a former Premier of Madras, declared that Viceroy Lord Wavell, having rejected the League's demand that it be the sole nominator of Moslems for the interim government's executive council, should have taken the "necessary consequential action" by forming a government without the League's participation.

Apparently voicing the view of the minorities involved, Master Tara Singh, who represented Sikhs at the conference, blamed the rigid refusal to concede by leaders of both the League and the Congress party.

Singh said the situation in the negotiations boiled down to the League's insistence, as the sole body representative of the Moslems, to nominate all Moslems to the council, while the Congress insisted, as the national party representing all communities, that it should have the right to name at least one Moslem for the interim government, and thus a dispute over only one seat "resulted in this gigantic failure."

Rajagopalachari asserted the British missed the greatest opportunity to stimulate the Indian war effort in their failure to take advantage of the Congress's willingness to co-operate and get into the government such men as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Meanwhile, despite Lord Wavell's statement that it was unlikely he would make further efforts to untangle the Indian problem in the near future, many observers here confidently looked for a fresh move when a new British Cabinet takes over as a sequel to the recent election in Great Britain.

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U-Boat Crew Held

Germans To Be Confined as Prisoners on Martin Garcia Isle

BUENOS AIRES, July 15 (AP).—All crew members of the German submarine U-530, including the commander, Captain Otto Wermoutt, were brought to Buenos Aires this morning and placed aboard the Argentine naval auxiliary ship Cormoral, which left immediately for Martin Garcia Island, where the U-boat crew will be held as war prisoners.

Two buses under strong Argentine guard brought the Germans from Mar del Plata, where Wermoutt surrendered his 700-ton craft to Argentine authorities July 10. Martin Garcia Island is where officers and crew of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee also are held.

Pan-Arab Unit To Fight For Palestinian Land

Cairo, July 15 (AP)—Abdel Rahman Azzam Bey, secretary general of the Pan-Arab League, appealed to the league's member nations tonight to "save Palestinian land from the biggest aggression raid of all history—the raid of Zionist aggression."

Azzam Bey told delegates at the first meeting of the league's new economic subcommittee that the league intends not only "to protect the interests" of member states but also will "fight for the interests of all Arab states.

"The struggle for Palestinian land," he said, "is a struggle between international Zionist policy and the inherited right of a thousand years of an Arab nation."

He appealed to the delegates to look upon the problems of all Arab states "with sympathy and kindness" because "your sister nation has fallen into the claws of Zionist imperialism. . . ."

The economic subcommittee's first meeting was held at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and was attended by representatives of nonmember Arab states as well as those of the league's members—Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Transjordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Latest Mail Dislocates Archeological Theory

Adak, Aleutians, July 15 (AP)—Marine Corporal Cornelius J. Roffelsen, of Fort Wayne, Ind., found an ancient metal stirrup in the Aleutians.

He sold it to Private Eugene Raychel, of Milwaukee, who prepared to send it to the Smithsonian Institution while various amateur archeologists pondered its origin and bearing on the history of the Aleutians.

Yesterday Lieut. W. C. Hill wrote Raychel asking him would he please return the stirrup which he (Hill) had purchased in Lima, Peru, and lost while on a tour of duty at Adak.

4 Y[illegible] On Lost Brazil Cruiser Die On Life Raft

Recife, Brazil, July 15 (AP)—Four United States radio (sound) operators aboard the Brazilian Cruiser Bahia, when the warship exploded and sank July 4, died on a life raft, according to Lieut. Com. Luis Clovis Oliveira, second in command of the Brazilian Destroyer Greenhalgh, which docked today with four survivors.

SENATE TO BEGIN DEBATE TODAY ON WORLD BANK PLAN

Three Days of Discussion Expected Over Bretton Woods Agreement.

APPROVAL IS SEEN

Wagner to Lead Fight for Bill; Minority, Led by Taft, Opposes Move.

WASHINGTON, July 15—(AP) The pocketbook test of America's widened role in world affairs—the question of United States participation in the Bretton Woods monetary agreements—comes up before the Senate tomorrow.

Administration leaders, who have insisted that unqualified approval of United States commitments to share in the 44-nation, $17,900,000,000 international monetary fund and bank is inseparable from overall plans for world peace, are confident that approval will be given with votes to spare. One Republican who opposes the plan said privately that it undoubtedly would be approved.

But the three days or so of debate that will precede the showdown may provide a foretaste of some opposition opinion when consideration is begun next week of the United Nations peace charter, even though ratification of that document is regarded as assured.

Minority Opposed

A preview of arguments to be presented against United States subscription of $3,175,000,000 to the proposed international bank's capital and $2,750,000,000 to the international monetary fund was given yesterday in a minority report by four Republican members of the Senate Banking committee. They declared "the net result of the present bill is to waste our money and accomplish nothing."

The majority of the committee had reported earlier that the program adopted by representatives of 44 nations last summer at Bretton Woods, N. H., "will help preserve peace by making possible an expansion of international trade."

The report was adopted by a 10 to 4 vote. The minority report was returned by Senator Taft (R-Ohio), who heads opposition to the program, and Senators Millikin (R-Colo), Butler (R-Neb) and Thomas (R-Idaho).

Wagner to Lead Fight

Chairman Wagner (D-NY) of the Banking committee, who has held out for blanket, unaltered approval of the program, will lead off the final administration drive tomorrow.

The asserted purpose of the $9,100,000,000 International Bank is to make or guarantee long-term loans for rehabilitation and development. The $8,800,000,000 monetary fund is intended to stabilize exchange and eliminate competitive exchange depreciation.

JUL 16 1945

MIDDLE EAST PERIL EXISTS

Arab World May Be Next Test Of Big Three Unity

Washington, July (AP)—The oil-rich Middle East may be the next critical testing ground of Big Three unity, the Foreign Policy Association said today.

The private research organization offered this view as President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin assembled near Berlin for a face-to-face conference on international problems.

Suggesting the possibility of "open warfare" throughout the Arab world, the association's report served to focus official attention here on one of the trouble spots certain to be reviewed by the Big Three conferees.

Strategic Concern To Russia

One specific problem of the Middle East is the restoration of full independence of action to Iran. Throughout the war Russian troops controlled the northern half of that country and British troops the southern half while American transport forces operated the country's transportation lines.

The big powers have all pledged to withdraw from Iran within six months after the end of the war. Some weeks ago the Government at Teheran declared that meant the European war, and it called on all three powers to withdraw their armies at once.

Iran is of strategic concern to Russia to whom it affords both a border barrier against attack and an avenue for trade in the Middle East. At the same time it is of immense importance to Britain which relies upon it heavily for oil.

Violent Explosions Feared

The United States is committed principally to seeing Iran's independence fully restored and, as in Europe to establishing a political stability there which would promote peace rather than threaten war.

It is, however, in the situation with respect to Jewish and Arab claims on Palestine that the Foreign Policy Association finds the greatest danger.

"Many observers," the association declared, "believe that, before they are realized, the political aspirations of both Jews and Arabs in Palestine—fanned by outside sympathizers—will lead to violent explosions far more serious than the prewar riots which took place in that country or the more recent terrorist activities of small groups operating in the Middle East."

Both Sides Obtain Arms

Both sides have obtained arms, and the danger of open warfare throughout the Arab world does exist, the association continued.

The strategic location of the area on the important war and trade routes between Europe and Asia adds to the dangers of an outbreak which might result from some small beginning. The warnings of the Foreign Policy Association, while they come from a private agency, are in line with the privately expressed views of many officials here that the great dangers to a real peace in the next quarter of a century lie primarily in the Middle East.

Quick Action Necessary

The situation is somewhat comparable to that of the politically disorganized Balkans where there have been threatening exchanges between Greek and Jugoslav sources over allegations of oppression in Macedonia. The explosive possibility is that some trouble might break out between the two countries that would involve the interest of Britain as a protector of Greece and of Russia as the big power friend of Yugoslavia.

This is the kind of situation which makes it extremely important for the Big Three at Berlin to lay down machinery for immediate action on these small nation controversies as they arise and before they have time to develop into big power controversies.

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NAVY DISCLOSES SINKING OF U-BOAT CARRYING MINES

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) The Navy revealed today how a German U-boat, loaded with mines destined for planting in Atlantic seaboard waters, was rammed and sunk by the destroyer escort Thomas a year ago.

The mines were apparently intended for harbor entrances at New York or Halifax, but they found their way to the ocean floor when the Thomas ripped open the hull of the 1,600-ton submarine minelayer, the U-233, July 5, 1944. A surface battle preceded the ramming.

The U-boat was almost cut in two by the crash. The sumbarine, one of the largest German minelayers with a capacity of 66 mines, sank in a few seconds.

The Thomas, operating as part of a task group, was ordered late in June to proceed toward Cape Race, Newfoundland, to intercept an east bound submarine.

"We always had an ambition to ram an enemy submarine, and we got our wish that day," the Thomas' skipper, Lt. Comdr. David M. Kellogg, Seattle, Wash., said in a Navy statement.

"On July 5, the U.S.S. Baker, another destroyer escort, reported to the task group commander that she had a sub contact. The Baker attacked immediately with depth charges while the Thomas closed in at flank speed."

The Baker was under command of Lt. Comdr. N. C. Hoffman, Swampscott, Mass.

Survivors of the U-boat said the first depth charge attack caught them by surprise. The concussion tore a torpedo from its service rack, crashing it into an after torpedo tube with enough force to rupture watertight fittings, and the U-boat was forced to surface dead ahead of the Thomas.

"We were about 11,000 yards from the scene of action when the sub's bow broke water dead ahead," Lt. Comdr. Kellogg said. "The Baker opened fire. At 9,000 yards the Thomas opened fire with all forward guns, and continued rapid fire all the time she was closing in for the kill.

"Flames were shooting out of the

sub's conning tower, but as we closed to 7,000 yards the smoke cleared and we could see him getting under way, trying to break off and hide in a fog bank about two miles distant. We were still closing at flank speed. We could see men jumping or falling off the U-boat's sides, but there were flashes from aft the conning tower and splashes off our port bow.

"Word was passed throughout the ship to stand by for a ram. At 250 yards we slowed to standard speed, and at 50 yards we went into emergency full stern with full right rudder to keep us on a collision course designed to hit the sub right at the conning tower."

He said the crash knocked men sprawling all over the Thomas, although they had been warned and were prepared for it.

The Thomas picked up 29 survivors of the U-boat, including her commanding officer, Kaptain Leutnant Hans Steen.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TALKS ON CHARTER

WASHINGTON, July 15—(AP) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today in a discussion of the San Francisco charter that "awareness on the part of the individual of the obligation in this great work is the thing that my husband felt most important."

Mrs. Roosevelt, one of three women speakers on the program, "The Washington Story," broadcast over the American Broadcasting company, said in a talk that the late President "realized always that the war had to be won before any peace could really be set up in the world."

Other speakers were Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie, widow of the 1940 Republican presidential candidate, and Mrs. Eleanor McAdoo, daughter of former President Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. Roosevelt said her husband "felt if we could get the machinery running, then we would have a better chance than ever before of making the people more aware that keeping a peace lay in their hands."

She added that Mr. Roosevelt believed it necessary to have the charter "accepted while the war was still going on and the United Nations were fighting together to win the war."

Mrs. Willkie said, "Wendell Willkie's greatest idea was that the United States should lead the world as a moral force. The spirit which brought men together at San Francisco is the same spirit for which he struggled."

Mrs. McAdoo said her father was "a supreme realist," and added: "He saw clearly that no League of Nations could possibly succeed unless the American people understood the need for it and consented to join it.

"The league isn't dead. It was reborn in San Francisco in a newer, more modern form. And this time, because Americans will back it up, it can't fail."

ARMY DISCLOSES FOOD SHIPMENTS

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) The Army shipped 2,045,829 long tons of food, chiefly wheat and flour, for "wake of battle" feeding of civilians in liberated European areas during 1944 and the first five months of 1945.

The great bulk of the tonnage went to Europe after August, 1944, as the Allied advances began opening large areas of Europe, a War department statement said today.

(Earlier in the week, department officials said the Army will stop food shipments to civilians in the liberated countries on Sept. 1.)

Wheat and flour made up more than 70 per cent of the total, the Army said. It asserted that "minimum quantities of rationed foods have been exported for Europe's civilians. Total of canned meats, sugar and fats supplied during the period has been approximately 200,000 tons or 11 per cent of the food supplied. All of the meats supplied were under 1944 procurement as there has been no procurement of meats for civilian feeding since December, 1944."

The statement gave this breakdown of the total food shipped, in long tons of 2,200 pounds:

Wheat 910,351; flour 564,238; canned meats 87,717; fats 46,558; sugar 100,962; coffee 16,522; evaporated milk 62,892; dry skimmed milk 55,243; dried peas 124,251; dehydrated soup 51,558; salt 1,272; dehydrated eggs 9,204; peanut butter 300; canned fish 12,689; fish (wet, salt, dry etc.) 2,072.

Army Air Force To Mark 38th Birthday August 1

Washington, July 15 (AP)—The Army's air arm will celebrate its thirty-eighth birthday on August 1.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the organization of 2,300,000 officers and men ordered today that the date be observed as "Air Force Day," with airfields in this country opening their gates for public inspection of planes and facilities.

On August 1, 1907, an order was issued by the Signal Corps creating a division of aeronautics "to study the flying machine and the possibiliy of adapting it to military purposes." The nation's air force, as of that date, consisted of a captain and two enlisted men.

PLANT EXPANSION DURING WAR COST OVER 20 BILLION

WASHINGTON, July 15—(AP) The War Production board asserted today that the war has left geographical distribution of industry generally unchanged, despite a $20,300,000,000 expansion of the country's manufacturing facilities.

In a survey covering the period from July 1, 1940 through May 31, 1944, the agency said there has been "much less widespread relocation of industrial plants throughout the country than might have been the popular conception."

"Labor supply, existing transportation facilities, housing and above all the need for top speed combined to bring about the placement of the added facilities in the pre-war manufacturing centers," the report continued.

More than 13,000 facility additions are represented in the total expansion valuation of over $20,000,000,000. Of this, WPB said, $15,800,000,000 was in public financing and $4,500,000,000 in private funds.

Of the overall total, approximately $19,000,000,000 or 93 per cent was expended in 179 previously existing manufacturing areas. These areas, covering 451 counties, in 1939 had 84 per cent of the country's manufacturing wage earners and 81 per cent of the value of products, WPB said.

Big Cities Share

Over a third — $7,500,000,000—of the total expenditure was for facilities in 10 of the nation's leading industrial cities, as follows:

Chicago, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Houston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Among the states, Ohio led with 1,293 facilities and authorizations totaling $1,677,000,000. Others close to the top ranked in this order:

Pennsylvania, 1,200 authorizations valued at $1,675,000,000; Michigan, 1,145 authorizations valued at $1,549,000,00; Illinois, 1,087 authorizations valued at $1,490,000,000; New York, 1,111 authorizations valued at $1,383,000,000; Texas, 441 authorizations valued at $1,259,000,000.

Cost of New Plants

Overall authorizations for new plants totaled $13,900,000,000, with more than half of this expenditure in the East North Central, Middle Atlantic and West South Central regions.

Expenditures totaled $4,200,000,000 for expansion of plants that made products during the war similar to those of peacetime, while $2,200,000,000 was spent for conversion of existing plants to the manufacture of war materials.

Facilities for aircraft production, WPB said, are concentrated primarily in the East, North, Central and Middle Atlantic regions, where 60 per cent of these authorizations were placed.

Although the Pacific and West South Central regions showed a large share of aircraft deliveries, only 8 and 6.8 per cent, respectively, of the authorizations were assigned there. This is due, WPB said, to the relatively low cost of constructing assembly plants as additions to existing aircraft facilities.

The distribution of new iron and steel is concentrated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Utah and California, while synthetic rubber plants have been centered in the Southwestern states. Texas has 41 per cent of the total authorization.

Floating Drydock Serves 226 Ships in 18 Months

The ARD-13 Is Now on 'Front Battle Line' in Pacific

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—The ARD-13, a floating drydock, has provided a haven for 226 damaged ships in the Pacific during the last eighteen months, the Navy reported tonight.

Thousands of miles from a Navy yard, the ARD-12 (Auxiliary Repair Dock) has served as a workshop for repairs to virtually every type vessel up to cruiser size. More than 100 destroyers have been docked in its stern well.

The ARD-13, commanded by Commander W. L. Travis, of New Orleans, started its career in the Pacific in February, 1944. It is now on "the front battle line," the Navy reported.

The floating drydock resembles a ship in general appearance except at the stern, where the great well of the dock is located. The craft was built in 1943 by the Pacific Bridge Company at Alameda, Calif.

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Tugwell Seeks U. S. Aid In Island Food Shortage

Puerto Rican Governor Confers With Washington Officials

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP).—Rexford G. Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, arrived in Washington by plane today to discuss the island's "tight" food situation with Interior and Agriculture Department officials.

Mr. Tugwell also plans to consult with the Commodity Credit Corporation on the possibility of a resumption of negotiations for purchase by the United States of the 1946 Puerto Rican sugar crop and said he would try to arrange for sale of the large island tobacco crop.

A recent $4,000,000 reduction of an Interior Department revolving fund, used among other things for subsididzing the sale of essential food items in Puerto Rico probably will force a substantial modification of the government's food program for the island, Mr. Tugwell said.

Several of the food items may be taken off the subsidized list and sent to the island henceforth through ordinary private trade channels, he added.

Mr. Tugwell was accompanied to Washington by his naval aide, Lieutenant Commander Thomas Carston; Elmer Ellsworth, Coordinator of Insular Affairs for the Puerto Rican government; Jaime Benitez, Chancellor of the University of Puerto Rico, and Jose Bultrago, an officiaal of the university.

GLASS IS CHALLENGED ON PROLONGED ILLNESS

WASHINGTON, July 15—(AP) An Arlington, Va., Republican, said tonight he will challenge in the Virginia Court of Appeals the right of veteran Senator Carter Glass, (D), to hold his Senate seat through a prolonged illness.

John Locke Green, treasurer of Arlington county, said he plans to petition the court to declare the Senate seat vacated. In that event Gov. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., could call an election this November for a successor, Green explained.

Declaring the ailing, 87-year-old senator has not answered a Senate roll call since June 20, 1942, Green told a reporter:

"His seat is either abandoned or vacated. We have courts to decide just such questions and I intend to file the petition and see what happens."

Glass could not be reached for comment.

Minimum Wage of 65 Cents Urged by Senate Committee

Resolution Proposes 25 Cent Increase Within Stabilization Act.

WASHINGTON, July 15 — (AP) A Senate Labor subcommittee endorsed today a resolution declaring it is the sense of Congress that any hourly wage below 65 cents is "substandard."

It recommended that Congress give early consideration to amending the Fair Labor Standards act "with a view to raising the statutory minimum wage and broadening the coverage of the act." That law fixes 40 cents as the minimum wage which may be paid by businesses engaged in interstate commerce.

The resolution—introduced by Senators Pepper (D-Fla), La Follette (Prog-Wis) and Johnston (D-SC)—would direct specifically that the War Labor Board shall consider any wage under 65 cents an hour substandard.

At present, WLB accepts 55 cents as substandard. This means that wages can be raised to that level without regard for the Wage Stabilization program.

See 10 Million Affected

The subcommittee—composed of Senators Pepper, La Follette, Thomas (D-Utah), Tunnell (D-Del) and Aiken (R-Vt)—estimated in its report that 10,000,000 workers receive less than 65 cents.

This minimum rate, it is important to remember, would in no sense be a compulsory minimum," the report said. "It would be purely permissive, if an employer wished to raise his wage rates to 65 cents he would be permitted to do so."

The committee emphasized that the resolution if adopted "would not prevent the board from setting a higher minimum should it determine such a rate to be necessary to fulfillment of the requirements of announced policy."

"Despite the relatively high level of wartime wages," the committee's report declared, "millions of American workers and their families are today forced to exist on earnings insufficient to provide even the barest minimum standard of living consistent with health and decency."

"If this resolution is adopted, the maximum posible aggregate cost of wage increases to the industries affected would be about $4,000,000,000 a year. This figure, however, is based upon the unrealistic assumption that all workers receiving less than 65 cents an hour would immediately be raised to 65 cents," the group said.

Cost Put at $761,000,000

A more realistic estimate, the committee added, "for which the War Labor Board is the authority, places the total annual cost at $761,000,000."

"The cost of the proposal can be absorbed by American industry without substantially affecting current profit levels and in most instances within the limits of existing price ceilings," the report added.

"As for the postwar period, the guarantees of continued profits provided by Congress in the revenue laws give substantial assurance of the ability of industry in general to absorb whatever cost would be involved if the resolution is adopted."

B-29 Crashes In New Mexico; 13 Flyers Killed

Another Hurt as Superfort Shears Off Telephone Pole Near Albuquerque

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 15 (AP).—Thirteen flyers were killed and one was injured late yesterday in a crash of a Superfortress six miles south of Albuquerque.

Colonel Frank Kurtz, commandant at Kirtland Field, where the B-29 was based, gave no details of the accident, but private reports said the plane appeared to be attempting a forced landing. It sheared off a telephone pole.

Military authorities expected to obtain details of the accident from the injured man, First Lieutenant John P. Shaw, twenty-seven, who was reported not to be in critical condition.

The dead were identified as First Lieutenants Myron Seeder, twenty-seven, of Easton, Pa., and Gordon E. Cleland, twenty-six, San Antonio, Tex.

Second Lieutenants Earl N. Pelton, twenty-six, Albuquerque; Wayne McKinney, twenty-two,

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Newton, Iowa; Richard Serensky, San Francisco; Alfred J. Johnson, twenty-seven, Sausalito, Calif., and James F. O'Brien, twenty, Providence.

Flight Officer Jess Flower, twenty-one; Albuquerque; Technical Sergeant Loren R. Kargel, twenty-three, Chrystal, N. D.

Corporals Robert J. Wisneski, twenty, Charleroi, Pa.; Herbert H. Boger, twenty, Wynnewood, Pa.; Martin S. Kaye, the Bronx, and Roy S. Dupre, nineteen, Schreveport, La.

Shapley Tells How Russia Subsidizes Its Scientists

Harvard Astronomer Cites Gifts of Homes and Private Cars

BOSTON, July 15 (AP).—Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard astronomer, recently returned from a three-week stay in Russia as chairman of the American delegation to the U. S. S. R. International Scientific Congress, said today that the Russian government is not sparing cash or effort on scientific development there.

Dr. Shapley said state scientists are given incomes, private cars and chauffeurs, town and country homes and unlimited laboratory facilities, to develop their experiments.

While waiting for seats at movies in Moscow, Dr. Shapley reported, patrons could see exhibits of scientific interest.

In an increasingly scientific age, he added, Russia seems to be aware that science is the effective tool in social evolution. He said elaborate ceremonies were held in the Kremlin for the award of "Hero of Socialist Labor" to distinguished scientists—a title that means the same as valor on the battlefield.

[Dr. Shapley, who is director of the Harvard College Observatory, and fifteen scientists flew from La Guardia Field on June 10 to attend the 220th anniversary ceremonies of the Russian Academy of Sciences held June 15-28].

VESSEL FROM SWEDEN ARRIVES IN BOSTON

BOSTON, July 15—(AP) The S.S. Belos, the first Swedish merchant ship to arrive here in more than five years, today docked at the Mystic docks with a cargo of 4,300 tons of wood pulp consigned to New England paper mills.

Her sister ship, the C.S. Consul Corfitzer, is due in New York tomorrow with an additional 4,100 tons of pulp.

Capt. O. N. Hellborg, skipper of the Belos, said that hundreds of floating mines were sighted in the Baltic, North Sea and Atlantic.

He said that his comfpany has contracted to ship wood pulp regularly to the United States ports of Portland, Me., Boston, New York and Baltimore, Md. These shipments are expected to alleviate the critical shortage of pulp used for manufacture into newsprint in this country.

Old Destroyer Is Beached After Cape Cod Collision

4-Stacker, Being Towed, and Collier Hit in Fog

BOSTON, July 14 (AP).—An old "four-stacker," identified by 1st Naval District headquarters as one of fifty destroyers turned over to Great Britain early in the war, was aground off Sakonett Point, R. I., after colliding with a collier.

A 1st Naval District spokesman said that the vessel had been "turned back to the United States to be scrapped" and was being towed to Philadelphia Navy Yard for that purpose when the accident occurred.

The Navy Department at Washington, however, said no destroyers had been turned back to the United States by Great Britain.

When the fifty old destroyers were turned over to Great Britain before the United States entered the war it was under an agreement in which the vessels were given outright in return for Atlantic air-base privileges.

The destroyer collided with the collier Winding Gulf near the west end of the Cape Cod Canal in a dense fog, the Navy said. The towline parted and later the Coast Guard cutter Hornbeam picked up the line and beached the craft on a reef.

The Winding Gulf, the Navy said, proceeded to Boston under her own power.

LA GUARDIA STAYS HOME AND CHIDES PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, July 15—(AP) Mayor La Guardia, who called off his proposed trip to France to celebrate Bastille Day there because the White House gave him permission to do so only in "a personal capacity," today offered President Truman the following advice in his weekly broadcast:

"If the President should visit any other country during or after the conference at Potsdam, I hope he visits France—and, Mr. Truman, if you do go to France, go as the President of the United States, not in a personal capacity nor as a private citizen.

"You know the French are sensibly sensitive. You should visit France by all means; it would be most encouraging to the good people of France."

The Mayor was invited to attend the Bastille Day celebration as a guest of the French government, but decided not to go after President Truman, at a press conference at the White House July 5, disclosed La Guardia would have to go as a private citizen.

FIRST WACS ARE HOME FROM SERVICE ABROAD

NEW YORK, July 15—(AP) The first contingent of WACs to be returned from Europe by air under the Army's redeployment program arrived today at La Guardia field.

The majority of the 67 WACs comprising the contingent completed more than a year's service in England or on the European continent. Some served as long as 24 months overseas.

S-Sgt. Bella Sharp of Leslie, S. C., with 86 discharge points, displayed the Bronze Star medal which she said she received for her work as a stenographer on pre-invasion plans for the First division. She wore six campaign stars on her European theater ribbon.

"I was the only one of the enlisted personnel in the First division," she said, "that knew when D-day was coming."

She said she did not plan to apply for a discharge.

Japanese Troops Hungry

Shanghai Forces Sell Clothes to Buy More Food

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15 (AP).—Japanese soldiers occupying Shanghai are selling their clothes, soap, tobacco and even stolen gasoline and tires in order to buy food, the China news agency said tonight in an English-language broadcast.

The Japanese military ration there is only two balls of cold rice a day, the dispatch added, and men "consider themselves lucky when they are able to get smelly salted fish."

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West Coast Blackout To End On August 1

San Francisco, July 15 (AP)—The Western Defense Command today ordered the already-suspended dimout regulations on the West Coast terminated August 1, and advised governors of the eight Western States that blackout regulations no longer are required.

Maj. Gen. H. C. Pratt, commanding general, announced the end of the dimout rules, in effect since August 5, 1942, in public proclamation No. 23.

Dimout was to eliminate light which silhouetted ships at sea. Blackout was for protection of areas which might be attacked by the enemy.

N.Y. PAPER STRIKE TO BE CONTINUED

Deliverers Say Other Unions Offer Financial Aid

New York, July 15 (AP)—The head of New York's striking newspaper deliverymen said after a mass meeting today that the work stoppage would continue despite a warning from publishers that the strikers would be dismissed unless they returned to work tomorrow.

Joseph Simons, president of the newspaper and mail deliverers' Union (unaffiliated), also said "several unions affiliated with the newspaper industry have agreed to support the strike financially."

No Formal Vote Taken

The meeting had been called for the purpose of giving the strikers an opportunity to vote on whether they wanted to return to work, but Simons said no formal vote was taken.

"The men were here and heard what we had to say and I read the letters from the various unions which offered to support them," Simons said.

The strikers were warned last night by the Publishers Association of New York City that they would be dismissed immediately unless they reported back to work at their usual time tomorrow. The deliverymen already had ignored three War Labor Board directives and a previous ultimatum from the publishers.

Advised of today's action by the union, the publishers association, in a statement reiterated its warning that workers failing to report to work tomorrow would be dismissed.

Led To 'Brink Of Disaster'

Later, Edwin S. Friendly, general manager of the *Sun* and representative of the association, said in a broadcast that the strikers, by their action, "wrote one of the blackest marks in the history of trade unionism."

He said the union members had been misled to "the brink of disaster" by "irresponsible leaders," and added:

"We don't use the word 'disaster' lightly—nor is it easy to use that word. But it is the truth! Because the newspapers will continue to roll from the presses and the publishers will see that they are delivered."

Since that announcement, the WLB has canceled all provisions of the contract, which had been extended by the board pending negotiation on a new agreement.

Nearly all of the 1,700 strikers attended today's closed mass meeting. Not all were in favor of continuing the strike, however, it learned.

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23,000 STRIKERS TO RETURN TODAY TO OHIO PLANTS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The nation's labor pictures brightened last night as at least 23,000 of the 54,000 idle through work stoppages prepared to return to their jobs.

Maintenance, service and power plant crews were busy yesterday preparing the Akron, O., plant of Firestone Tire and Rubber company for the resumption of production by 16,500 C.I.O. United Rubber Workers who voted by a 3 to 1 margin to end a two week dispute caused by a contract renewal.

At Toledo, Ohio, where 6,500 C.I.O.-U.A.M. workers at the Spicer Manufacturing company struck over discharge of an employe, production was expected to be resumed today after a vote return to work was taken at a membership meeting Saturday night.

A walkout of 2,700 members of the United Mine Workers (C.I.O.) caused closing of four soft coal mines in Kentucky.

In San Francisco 874 A.F.L. Bay Cities Metal Trades Workers who left their jobs on nine damaged ships Friday in protest over the use of C.I.O. scalers, cleaners and painters had not returned to the disputed ships yesterday although they continued to work on other vessels.

Cigar Makers Out

In Tampa, Fla., 6,000 (A.F.L.) union cigar makers remained idle in protest against recent OPA regulations which they said reduced their piece-work earnings. A spokesman for an advisory board representing the local unions said he saw no end to the walkout unless OPA revised its regulations. Manufacturers refused to comment.

Other work stoppages included:

Detroit: 2,900 C.I.O. United Automobile Workers at the Graham-Paige corporation over upgrading of two employes for replacements; 700 A.F.L. workers at 12 lumber yards, closed shop issue; 500 C.I.O.-U.A.W. workers at the American Metal Products company, protesting disciplinary action against five employes.

Chicago: 1,100 A.F.L. printing tradesmen at the R. R. Donnelly and Sons company, union shop; 600 C.I.O.-U.A.W. at the Pressed Steel Car company, wage rates.

Minneapolis: 87 grain weighers, protesting lengthening of work week from 40 to 44 hours.

East St. Louis, Ill., 500 refinery workers at the Socony-Vacuum company plant, over employment of non-union truck drivers.

Connellsville, Pa.: 1,000 A.F.L. machinists and glass bottle workers at Anchor-Hocking Glass company, jurisdictional.

Steel Workers Idle

Trenton, N. J.: 1,500 C.I.O.-United Steel Workers at De Laval Steam Turbine company. Company officials said they did not know the reason for the stoppage.

Syracuse, N. Y.: 1,250 United Mine Workers at Solvay Process company contract changes and bonuses.

Newark, N. J.: 115 North Hudson county boulevard bus line company drivers, over WLB delay and back pay.

Terre Haute, Ind.: 900 workers at Stran-Steel division of the Great Lakes Steel corporation, neither company or C.I.O. Steelworkers union would comment on cause.

South Bend, Ind.: 600 C.I.O.-U.A.W. employes at Bantam Bearings division of Torrington company, over discharge of two employes.

Gen. de Tassigny Shifted

Appointed Inspector-General of French Army

General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, former commander of the French 1st Army and recently French representative on the Inter-Allied Control Commission at Berlin, has been appointed inspector-general of the French Army, the French press agency (A. F. P.) said yesterday.

General Joseph Pierre Koenig, military governor of Paris, will replace General de Tassigny on the control commission, according to to the A. F. P. wireless dispatch, which was transmitted to the French domestic press and was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

BY ALEX H. SINCLETON (AP-Wirephoto)

LONDON, JULY 15—(AP)—EUROPE'S IMMEDIATE FUTURE HUNG TONIGHT UPON THE OUTCOME OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE IN POTSDAM AND HOW THE CHIEFS OF STATE OF THE POWERFUL NATIONS WOULD SOLVE THE TOP PROBLEMS OF HUNGER, BOUNDARIES AND RECONSTRUCTION. HERE AT THE DIPLOMATIC CROSSROADS OF THE WORLD, INTEREST CENTERED UPON WHETHER THE ALLIANCE, FORGED AND BOUND BY THE COMMON INTEREST OF SELF-PRESERVATION IN WAR, WOULD BE EQUALLY EFFECTIVE

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IN PRESERVING THE PEACE.

DIPLOMATS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN MIGHT INSIST UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLEAR-CUT BALANCING POINT BETWEEN RUSSIAN COLLECTIVISM AND THE WESTERN SYSTEM OF FREE ENTERPRISE AS A PREREQUISITE FOR DETERMINING AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE RESSTABLISHMENT OF EUROPE'S ECONOMIC STABILITY. IT WAS ANTICIPATED HERE THAT BOTH TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WOULD STAND FIRM FOR A POLICY WHICH WOULD GIVE BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES A VOICE IN SETTLING AFFAIRS IN EASTERN EUROPE EQUAL TO THAT FOR WHICH RUSSIA HAS BEEN INSISTING IN THE DETERMINATION OF PROBLEMS OF THE WESTERN PART OF THE CONTINENT.

TRUMAN APPROACHED THE CONFERENCE WITH A POWERFUL BARGAINING POINT - THE PRODUCTION MIGHT OF THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL MACHINE THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN, PLUS INCOMPARABLE FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

BRITONS GENERALLY LOOKED HOPEFULLY TO THE POTSDAM PARLEY TO SPUR THE RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH RUSSIA, BUT PREDICTED TRUMAN AND STALIN WOULD TALK BUSINESS ON A BIG SCALE.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE SOVIETS VIRTUALLY HAS BEEN AT A STNDSTILL SINCE V-E DAY WITH THE BALTING OF LEASE-LEND SHIPMENTS. THE RUSSIANS STILL ARE BUYING DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS SOME URGENTLY NEEDED TOOLS, AND EXPORTING TO BRITAIN SMALL SUPPLIES OF TIMBER. BUT, SAY AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES, TENTATIVE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR LARGE LONG-TERM CREDITS HAVE FAILED TO GET A FAVORABLE RECEPTION HERE.

THE LONDON SUNDAY TIMES SAID TRUMAN IS "UNDERSTOOD TO BE PREPARED TO AGREE TO LONG-TERM CREDITS FOR $6,000,000,000 AND IN VIEW OF THE ALMOST LIMITLESS REQUIREMENTS OF RUSSIA IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD, THE VALUE OF SUCH A LAVISH ACCOMMODATION CAN HARDLY BE OVER-ESTIMATED AS A BARGAINING COUNTER."

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A27

THE SOVIET NEWSPAPER PRAVDA, IN AN ARTICLE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW, SAID "WORLD PUBLIC OPINION AWAITS WITH BATED BREATH NEWS OF THE MEETING OF THE BIG THREE NOW MEETING UNDER ENTIRELY NEW CIRCUMSTANCES. X X X THEY ARE CALLED UPON TO SOLVE PROBLEMS DEALING NOT MERELY WITH DISPOSING OF THE AFTERMATH OF WAR IN EUROPE BUT WITH THE CREATION OF A POSTWAR, PEACEFUL EUROPE UPON A FOUNDATION OF SOUND AND LASTING SECURITY."

TOKYO BROADCASTERS DECLARED AMERICA WAS SEEKING TO DRAW RUSSIA INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO ATTEMPTING TO FORCE NIPPON'S CAPITULATION BY BOMBING ALONE. ONE COMMENTATOR, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE, ADOPTED THE OLD NAZI TACTIC OF TRYING TO SPREAD DISSENSION. HE ASSERTED AMERICA AND BRITAIN WERE PLAYING INTO RUSSIAN HANDS BY TRYING TO DESTROY JAPAN.

FROM ROME ITALIAN PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI TELEGRAPHED TRUMAN, CHURCHILL AND STALIN, INFERENTIALLY EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE MIGHT DECIDE TO ACCEPT ITALY INTO THE UNITED NATIONS.

W146PEW

BEHALF OF WAR BOND SALES, HAD BEEN MARRIED JULY 8 TO CAPT. E. J. JEROSKI OF CLEVELAND, O. (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE).

THE NEWSPAPER SAID "A DISPATCH FROM PARIS DISCLOSED THE WEDDING OF THE COUPLE WHO MET WHEN MARGIE ARRIVED IN PARIS IN JUNE TO START A 45-DAY TOUR OF GERMANY, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM."

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LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-MORE THAN 4,500 GLASGOW DOCK WORKERS AGR TODAY TO RETURN TO THEIR JOBS TOMORROW, ENDING A FIVE DAY STRIKE THAT SAW BRITISH SOLDIERS UNLOADING CATTLE AND PERISHABLE FREIGHT ALONG THE WATERFRONT.

THE STRIKE BEGAN JULY 11 WHEN, EMPLOYES SAID, A 68-YEAR-OLD WORKER WAS SUSPENDED FOR GOING HOME TO CHANGE HIS CLOTHES AFTER WORKING FOR AN HOUR IN THE RAIN.

BUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS ON ONE LONDON SUBURBAN ROUTE ALSO AGREED TO RETURN TO WORK TOMORROW AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT SOME 1,000 EMPLOYES ON 32 OTHER SUBURBAN LINES, WHO STRUCK IN SYMPATHY WITH THEM, WOULD FOLLOW THEIR EXAMPLE. THE MEN WALKED OUT IN PROTEST AGAINST A LONGER SUMMER WORKING SCH[illegible]E, OFFICIALS SAID.

BUT IN 12 MIDLAND COUNTIES A STRIKE OF [illegible] BUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS CONTINUED T[illegible]H ITS NINTH DAY [illegible]PROXIMATELY 1,350 BUSES SERVING 15,000 M[illegible]F ROUTES WERE [illegible]AFFECTING TRANSPORTATION IN THE [illegible]RIAL CITY OF B[illegible]HAM AND MANY NEARBY COMMUNITIES.

MD9A6PEW

LONDON, JULY 15-(AP)-THE BRUSSELS RADIO TODAY QUOTED BELGIAN PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER AS ANNOUNCING KING LEOPOLD HAD DECIDED NOT TO RETURN TO BELGIUM BUT WAS NOT ABDICATING AT PRESENT. VAN ACKER INDICATED BOTH ROYAL DECISIONS WERE SUBJECT TO CHANGE AND SAID THE CABINET WOULD MEET TOMORROW TO DISCUSS THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

J81229PEW

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LONDON, [illegible] MONDAY, JULY 16-(AP)-THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES SAID TODAY THAT MARGIE STEWART, OF WABASH, IND., [illegible]D AS "UNCLE SAM'S POSTER GIRL," WHO IS TOURING EUROPE IN

LDN ADD CONINGHAM X[illegible] ARMY

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT CONINGHAM PLANS A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES IN SEPTEMBER AS A "GUEST" OF THE U. S. ARMY AIR FORCE.

30.24-28421

BERLIN, JULY 15. --(AP) -- ARMORED INFANTRY VETERANS FROM THE AMERICAN SECOND ARMORED DIVISION MADE UP THE COLOR GUARD FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN HERE TODAY, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

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THE DIVISION'S 56-PIECE BAND WAS ASSIGNED TO PROVIDE MUSIC AND WAS AUGMENTED BY THE DIVISION BUGLE CORPS. THE COLOR GUARD, ARRAYED AT BERLIN AIRPORT SEVERAL HOURS AHEAD OF TIME, WAS DRAWN FROM THE 41ST ARMORED INFANTRY REGIMENT OF NORTH AFRICA-TO-THE-ELBE FAME.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS WERE: LT. COL. SAMUEL L. IRWIN, OF DOERUN, GA., SECOND BATTALION; LT. COL. ARTHUR J. ANDERSON, OF VIBORG, S. D., THIRD BATTALION; CAPT. JAMES W. MCCNEV, OF CONRAD, MONT., WHOSE "E" COMPANY WAS THE FIRST TO ENTER BERLIN AS A BILLETING PARTY; 1ST LT. ROBERT F. BROOKMAN, OF 443 NORTH TIBBS AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., PFC "F" COMPANY; CAPT. GEORGE W. FITZHUGH, BOX 18, TOLAR, TEX., "G" COMPANY; AND CAPT. WILLIAM F. PARKINS, JR., OF DICKERSON, MD., "I" COMPANY.

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DR 616PEW DELUCES 1620 APR

BERLIN--FIRST ADD BIG THREE (ORIGINAL) X X X WILSON.

ALSO WITH HIM WERE PAYMASTER GENERAL LORD CHERWELL AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S MILITARY SECRETARY, GENERAL SIR HASTINGS ISMAY, AND SIR EDWARD BRIDGES AND SIR ALEXANDER CADOGAN.

TRUMAN WAS AS HEAVILY SUPPLIED AS CHURCHILL WITH MILITARY ADVISORS, AMONG THOSE WHOM THE SKYMASTERS BROUGHT IN WERE GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, AND GENERAL BREHON S. SOMERVELL, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR FRANK MCCLOY.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS WHO CROSSED THE ATLANTIC WITH THE PRESIDENT AT BRUSSELS BUT WERE FLOWN WITH HIM PARTED COMPANY WITH THE PRESIDENT AT BRUSSELS BUT WERE FLOWN TO BERLIN TO JOIN HIM AGAIN WHEN THE CONFERENCE ENDS.

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TRUMAN WAS AS HEAVILY SUPPLIED AS CHURCHILL WITH MILITARY ADVISORS. AMONG THOSE WHOM THE SKYMASTERS BROUGHT IN WERE GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, GEN. BREHON S. SOMERVELL, COMMANDER OF THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES, AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR FRANK MCCLOY.

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS WHO CROSSED THE ATLANTIC WITH HIM PARTED COMPANY WITH THE PRESIDENT AT BRUSSELS BUT WERE FLOWN TO BERLIN AND WILL JOIN HIM AGAIN WHEN THE CONFERENCE ENDS.

ALSO IN TRUMAN'S PLANE WERE GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD AND HIS SON LT. COL. HENRY H. ARNOLD, JR. WHO COMMANDED AN ARTILLERY UNIT HEAVY FIGHTING AT ANZIO, ITALY, LAST YEAR.

(140)

BERLIN, JULY 15-(AP)-MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID TONIGHT THAT THE AMERICAN NON-FRATERNIZATION RULE, RELAXED YESTERDAY, MAY BE LIFTED COMPLETELY DURING THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

THE RULE WAS MODIFIED YESTERDAY TO PERMIT FRATERNIZATION ON THE STREETS ONLY.

RUMORS THAT THE BAN HAD BEEN LIFTED COMPLETELY CIRCULATED AMONG GI'S HERE YESTERDAY AND CAUSED MORE EXCITEMENT THAN THE POTSDAM MEEING, BUT WH

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MEETING, BUT WHEN MP'S WERE ASKED TO CONFIRM THE REPORTS THEY SAID: "WE'VE JUST HAULED IN THREE SOLDIERS FOR FRATERNIZATION AND WE'VE GOT NO ORDERS TO THE CONTRARY, BUT WE'RE HOPING."

EXPERIENCE OF BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS HAS SHOWN THE RULE BLOCKED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CONFIDENCE BETWEEN PROVEN ANTI-NAZIS AND THE OCCUPATION FORCES AND ALSO DEVELOPED UNDERGROUND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOLDIRS ANDGERMAN GIRLS

DEVELOPED UNDERGROUND RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND GERMAN GIRLS WITH A CONSEQUENT DOUBLING OF THE ARMY VENEREAL DISEASE RATE IN MANY LOCALITIES.

MD950PEW

POTSDAM, JULY 15-(AP)-NEARLY 4,000 GIs HELPED TO GET POTSDAM READY FOR THE BIG THREE AND, AMONG OTHER JOBS, CONVERTED GERMAN HOMES INTO EVERYTHING FROM RESTAURANTS TO RADIO STATIONS.

DRAWN FROM MAJ.GEN.FLOYD L.PARKS' BERLIN OCCUPATION TROOPS, THE AMERICANS PUT UP NEW BUILDINGS, HAULED IN 4,000 BLANKETS AND SET UP LUXURY INSTALLATIONS FOR FOOD AND DRINK.

THE OUTPUT OF ONE SUBURBAN ICE PLANT WAS RESERVED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE POTSDAM CONFEREES.

TWO QUARTERMASTER CORPS DIETITIANS CONFERRED ON THE CONFERENCE MENUS, WHICH WILL INCLUDE LETTUCE HEARTS, SUCCULENT MELONS AND CHOICE MEAT CUTS STORED UNTIL NEEDED IN TWO TEN-TON MOBILE REFRIGERATORS.

WHEN PRESIDENT TRUMAN OFFERS HIS SOVIET AND BRITISH FRIENDS A DRINK THERE WILL BE A WIDE CHOICE AVAILABLE--SCOTCH, GIN, BOURBON AND VODKA, MOSELLE AND OTHER WINES, COGNAC, CURACAO AND CREME DE MENTHE.

(THE AMERICAN ARMY TRANSPORTED 20 ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO POTSDAM AND A VARIETY OF OTHER ITEMS, INCLUDING 20 LAWN MOWERS, 50 VACUUM CLEANERS AND 150 ALARM CLOCKS, AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY CORRESPONDENT DONALD COE REPORTED TODAY FROM BERLIN.

("AMONG OTHER ITEMS BROUGHT IN FOR THE AMERICAN AREA," COE SAID, "WERE 15 DAVENPORTS AND MATCHING CHAIR SUITES. THERE ALSO WERE 25 IRONING BOARDS, 100 WHISK BROOMS, 20 SETS OF LAWN FURNITURE, 3,000 BATH TOWELS, 90 ELECTRIC IRONS, 5,000 LINEN BEDSHEETS AND 100 BEDSIDE LAMPS.")

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SN905PEW

POTSDAM--1ST ADD BIG THREE SCENE X X X CRYSTAL WARE.

D.GOGBERIDZE, A GEORGIAN WHO CATERED WITH DISTINCTION AT YALTA, HAS HAD A SPECIAL BANQUET TABLE MADE FOR THE BIG THREE AND 27 OTHER POSSIBLE GUESTS.

FROM THE DINING ROOM THREE FRENCH DOORS OPEN ONTO A FLAGSTONED TERRACE BEYOND WHICH STRETCHES A GREEN GARDEN.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR A SITTING ROOM WITH MAHOGANY FURNISHINGS HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR TRUMAN.

ON THE SAME FLOOR IS A SPACIOUS COMMUNICATIONS CENTER FOR THE AMERICAN STAFF INCLUDING AN ARRAY OF 16 DESKS, EACH WITH A TELEPHONE. BEYOND IS A ROW OF 13 CUBICLES FITTED WITH DESKS AND ALSO A NUMBER OF BEDS, WHERE THE OFFICE STAFF MAY BOTH WORK AND REST.

AT THE END OF THE AMERICAN WING ON THE SECOND FLOOR IS A LIAISON ROOM WHERE OFFICIALS CAN CONFER AND EXCHANGE NOTES.

MD823PEW

SIMLA, JULY 15-(AP)-THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS PARTY TODAY CRITICIZED THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND ASSERTED THAT THE GREAT POWERS HAD SHOWN NO INCLINATION AT SAN FRANCISCO TO GIVE UP COLONIAL POSSESSIONS AND SPECIAL PRIVILEGES ENJOYED AT THE EXPENSE OF DEPENDENT PEOPLES.

THE CONGRESS PARTY'S WORKING COMMITTEE, IN A STATEMENT, SAID THE UNITED NATIONS "DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELFGOVERNING TERRITORIES WAS VAGUE AND UNSATISFACTORY AND LITTLE BETTER THAN THE OLD MANDATE SYSTEM OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

THE STATEMENT ASSERTED THAT THE DISCUSSION AT SAN FRANCISCO REGARDING TRUSTEESHIPS, AND OBJECTIONS TO THE USE OF THE WORD "INDEPENDENCE," WAS EVIDENCE THAT THE "IMPERIALIST POWERS STILL ARE FUNCTIONING IN THEIR OLD IMPERIALIST WAY AND INTEND TO RETAIN AND EXPLOIT THEIR POSSESSIONS."

MD1003PEW

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BY HAMILTON W. FARON

GUAM, JULY 16-(AP)-AMERICAN LAND-BASED AIR POWER IN THE PACIFIC CAN HURL 3,000 PLANES AT JAPAN IN A SINGLE DAY BY COORDINATING TACTICA

AND STRATEGIC AIR FORCES WHICH NOW ARE BEING REALIGNED FOR THE GREAT PREINVASION ASSAULTS ON THE HOMELAND, LT.GEN. BARNEY M. GILES SAID TODAY.

REPORTING THAT THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF EIGHTH AIR FORCE B-29S UNDER LT.GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE "WILL ARRIVE BY THE MIDDLE OF NEXT MONTH," GENERAL GILES, THE NEW STRATEGIC AIR FORCES DEPUTY COMMANDER, ADDED THE POINTED COMMENT THAT IN JAPAN ITSELF "THERE IS NOTHING LEFT AS AN INDIVIDUAL TARGET" THAT IS WORTH EVEN A 1,000-PLANE RAID.

UNDER THE NEW ALIGNMENT, GILES EXPLAINED, "FURY OF THE B-29 PROGRAM IS ABOUT TO BE DOUBLED." SUPERFORTS WILL CONCENTRATE THEIR "FULL DESTRUCTIVE WEIGHT WHERE IT WILL PUT JAPAN OUT OF THE WARMAKING BUSINESS AS FAST AS POSSIBLE."

THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND ON GUAM AND OLD B-29 GROUPS IN CHINA AND INDIA ARE INACTIVATED; ALL ARE CONSOLIDATED UNDER THE NEW USASTAF --OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES.

DOOLITTLE'S PLANES, AFTER MID-AUGUST, "WILL BE INCREASED REPIADLY UNTIL HIS FULL FORCE IS IN ACTION," GILES EXPLAINED.

AFTER SUPERFORTRESSES BEGIN OPERATIONS FROM OKINAWA BASES, "THERE WWILL BE A NUMBER OF VALUABLE TARGETS WITHIN RANGE ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND", HE SAID. PRESUMABLY NORTHERN JAPAN, THUS FAR UNTOUCHED EXCEPT BY THE NAVY, ALSO WILL COME UNDER B-29 ATTACK.

GEN. CARL A. SPAATZ, WITH GILES AS HIS DEPUTY, HEADS THE CONSOLIDATED STRATEGIC FORCES.

UNDER USASTAF WILL BE TWO AAIR FORCES "COMPOSED OF VERY LONG-RANGE BOMBERS AND LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS TO PROTECT THEM," GILES SAID.

ONE IS THE 20TH AIRFORCE, WHICH WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE FROM MARIANAS BASES, WITH SUPPORT OF P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTERS FROM IWO JIMA. (NOW OPERATING INDEPENDENTLY AS THE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAAND, THE IWO MUSTANGS FORMERLY WERE PART OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE.) MAJ.GEN.

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30.64 28423

CURTIS E. (OLD IRON PANTS) LEMAY, OF THE OLD 21ST BOMBER COMMAND, HEADS THE NEW 20TH AIR FORCE.

THE OTHER STRATEGIC AIR FORCE WILL BE THE EIGHTH UNDER DOOLITTLE--INCLUDING B-29S AND P-47S BASED IM THE OKINAWA AREA. TRANSFERRED TO ITS STAFF WILL BE HEADQUARTERS PERSONNEL FROM THE OLD 20TH BOMBER COMMAND WHICH STARTED AMERICAN OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN, GILES SAID.

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A14FX

THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCES WILL BE RESPONSIBLE DIRECTLY TO THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, PARTICULARLY GEN. HENRY H. (HAP) ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES, AND WILL COLLABORATE WITH WAR-THEATER COMMANDERS. IT WILL "PROVIDE MACHINERY FOR PRESSING HOME THE STRATEGIC BOMBING OF JAPAN IN THE MOST EFFICIENT AND DEVASTATING MANNER POSSIBLE," GILES CONTINUED.

"HEAVY BOMBARDMENT WEAPONS CAN AND WILL BE USED FOR TACTICAL PURPOSES" LATER, HE ADDED, REFERRING EVIDENTLY TO PRINVASION TACTICAL STRIKES.

ALREADY, HE EMPHASIZED, B-29 RAIDS ARE "PRACTICALLY AN INVASION" IN THEMSELVES, AND THE ENEMY'S COUNTRY "IS BEING DESTROYED."

ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT RICHARD CUSHING REPORTED TODAY FROM OKINAWA THAT NEW AIRFIELDS THERE ALREADY WERE TAKING SHAPE "AND FROM THE FREQUENCY OF ARRIVAL OF NEW AND EAGER AIR UNITS THE STEPPED-UP OFFENSIVE FROM THIS THRESHOLD ISLAAND IMPENDS."

UNDER OKINAWA'S NEW AIR ORGANIZATION, GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY'S FAR EAST AIR FORCES ARE OPERATING ARMY TACTICAL STRIKING UNITS; SECOND MARINE AIRCRAFT WING PLANES ARE DEFENDING THE ISLAND AND FLEET AIR WING PLANES UNDER NAVY COMMAND ARE BLOCKADING THE YELLOW AND EAST CHINA SEAS.

ENERGETIC, BRIG. GEN. THOMAS D. WHITE, ARRIVING TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE SEVENTH AIR FORCE UNDER GENERAL KENNEY, HEADS A FORCE COMPOSED CHIEFLY OF CENTRAL AND SOUTH PACIFIC VETERANS--WITH SOME NEW UNITS THUS FAR UNANNOUNCED, CUSHING REPORTED.

WHITE (821 SOUTH SECOND ST., SPRINGFIELD, ILL., (WIFE, 3439 SOUTH STAFFORD, ARLINGTON, VA.) IS A 43-YEAR-OLD WEST POINTER WHO HAS SEEN THE AIR CORPS GROW THROUGH 21 YEARS IN WHICH HE HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH IT.

"WE INTEND TO FLATTEN THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND WITH ALL THE WEIGHT WHUSEER," HE

"WE INTEND TO FLATTEN THE ENEMY'S HOMELAND WITH ALL THE WEIGHT WE CAN MUSTER," HE ANNOUNCED. "GIVEN TIME, THE AIR WAR OUGHT TO BE THE DECISIVE ELEMENT IN BRINGING JAPAN TO OUR TERMS."

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DM1222APW

GUAM, JULY 16-(AP)-MORE THAN 100 IWO-BASED MUSTANG FIGHTERS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 37 JAPANESE AIRPLANES YESTERDAY IN STRIKES AT SIX NAGOYA AREA AIRFIELDS.

THEY ALSO ATTACKED SHIPPING IN NAGOYA BAY AND RAILROAD YARDS IN LOW-LEVEL STRAFING ATTACKS.

THREE MUSTANGS WERE LOST.

MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY'S 20TH AIR FORCE SUPERFORTRESS CREWS, RETURNING FROM A DEMOLITION ATTACK ON THE KUDUMATSU OIL REFINERY, SAID BOMBING RESULTS WERE "GOOD TO EXCELLENT" THROUGH BROKEN CLOUD COVER.

A4FX

IN THIS SECOND STRIKE ON THE NIPPON OIL COMPANY'S KUDUMATSU PLANT BY 50 TO 75 B-29S, EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES WERE VISIBLE FOR 100 MILES.

ONE BIG BLAST WAS VISIBLE 50 MILES OUT.

"IT TURNED THE CLOUDS AND HORIZON BLUE AND THEY STAYED THAT WAY FOR ABOUT 30 SECONDS," SAID CPL.WILLIAM T.LAYTON, RANCOCAS WOODS, MASONVILLE,N.J.

NO B-29 WAS LOST ON THE KUDUMATSU STRIKE.

ONLY EIGHT JAPANESE PLANES ROSE TO CHALLENGE THE MUSTANG SWEEPS OVER AIRFIELDS AT KAGAMIGAHARA, MEIJI, OKAZAKI, KOWA, KOMAKI AND NAGOYA-EAST.

A5FX

FOUR OF THESE INTERCEPTORS WERE SHOT DOWN, ANOTHER PROBABLY WAS DESTROYED AND TWO WERE DAMAGED.

NINE JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, THREE PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED AND 18 WERE DAMAGED.

IN STRAFING RUNS ON RAIL AND SHIPPING TARGETS, PILOTS SAID THEY DESTROYED ONE LOCOMOTIVE, ONE GASOLINE TANK, DAMAGED TWO LOCOMOTIVES, ONE HANGAR, ONE CONTROL TOWER, A RADIO STATION AND HIT FOUR SMALL FREIGHTERS, THREE SAMPANS, AND ONE 200-FOOT FREIGHTER.

ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OVER THE TARGETS WAS "MEDIUM TO INTENSE."

HW1127PPW NM 95

BY ROBERT GEIGER

IHIYA ISLAND, OKINAWAS, JUNE 5--(DELAYED)--(AP)--RUGGED, TENSED MARINES OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM SPLASHED ASHORE ON THIS LITTLE ISLAND 310 MILES SOUTH OF KYUSHU JUNE 3 BEHIND A STIFF ROCKET AND SHELLFIRE BARRAGE AND BENEATH LOW-FLYING AIR COVER--AND FOUND NO ONE BUT DOCILE NATIVES.

BUT THE ONLY JAPANESE IN THE WHOLE AREA--GARRISONING A TINY ISLAND NEARBY--HAAD WATCHED THE BARRAGE AND PROMPTLY ROWED OVER IN A LONGBOAT TO SURRENDER THEIR ENTIRE 156-MAN GARRISON.

(ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ TODAY--JULY 16--ANNOUNCED THE UNOPPOSED OCCUPATION OF IHIYA AND AGUNI, JUNE 3 AND 9, RESPECTIVELY BUT DID NOT MENTION THE SURRENDER OF THE THIRD. IHIYA, 8 MILES LONG, IS ABOUT 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF OKINAWA'S NORTHERN TIP; AGUNI IS 35 MILES WEST OF CENTRAL OKINAWA.)

"WELL, IT WAS A GOOD TRAINING MANEUVER," REMARKED MAJ. GEN. LEROY P. HUNT, OF BERKELEY, CALIF., WHO COMMANDED THE MARINE INVASION.

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THE ABSENT IHIYA GARRISON (LIKE AGUNI'S) EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN CALLED TO OKINAWA MOR THAN TWO MONTHS EARLIER TO AIJ

THE ABSENT IHIYA GARRISON (LIKE AGUNI'S) EVIDENTLY HAD BEEN CALLED TO OKINAWA MORE THAN TWO MONTHS EARLIER TO AID IN THE FUTILE DEFENSE OF THAT LARGE ISLAND.

A FEW JAPANESE PLANES APPROACHED IHIYAA ON THE FIRST DAY BUT FAILED TO REACH THE AMERICAN INVASION FLEET. A TROPICAL STORM--COMPLETE WITH TYPHOON WARNINGS--MADE THE SHIPS WITHDRAW TEMPORARILY MONDAY BUT DID NO DAMAGE.

ACCIDENTS COST THE LIVES OF TWO MARINES AND INJURED 12. A SCORE OF NATIVES WERE WOUNDED BY THE PRE-INVASION BARRAGE AND SEVEN DIED. APPRXIMATELY 3,000 OTHERS WAVED WHITE FLAGS AND SURRENDERED IMMEDIATELY. NO ONE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

BY NOON YESTERDAY (JUNE 4) COL. CLARENCE B.WALLACE, OF MANITOU, COLO., REGIMENTAL COMMANDER, PRONOUNCED THE ISLAND SECURE. IT TOOK THAT LONG TO SEARCH THE PLACE.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD THE JAPANESE LONGBOAT WAS SIGHTED APPROACHING FROM THE ADJOINING ISLAND. IT WAS ADORNED WITH A WHITE FLAG, AND THE SIX JAPANESE IT CONTAINED SAID THEY WANTED TO SURRENDER ALONG WITH 150 COMRADES THEY HAD LEFT BEHIND THEM.

THE IHIYA NATIVES, A PITIFUL BAND OF RAGGED OLD MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WERE DUMFOUNDED AS THEY WATCHED THE HELMETED.

BROAD-SHOULDERED MARINES ROLL UP IN HUGE AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS.

A16FX

SPEAKING ONLY OKINAWAN DIALECT, THEY HAD TROUBLE MAKING AMERICAN INTERPRETERS UNDERSTAND THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME ANY SORT OF MECHANICAL VEHICLE HAD MOVED ALONG THEIR ROADS.

THEIR ROADS FRANKLY WEREN'T BUILT FOR VEHICLES, GENERAL HUNT AGREED. "ENGINEERING IS OUR GREATEST PROBLEM HERE. THERE APPEARS TO BE VERY LITTLE CORAL FOR SURFACING ROADS."

MOTHERS COMING DOWN FROM THE HILLS CARRIED THEIR BABIES ON THEIR BACKS IN AMERICAN-INDIAN STYLE. OLD MEN CARRIED INJURED WOMEN ON RUDE LITTERS. THERE WAS ONLY A SPRINKLING OF MEN AND WOMEN OF MILITARY AGE AMONG THE CIVILIANS.

ALMOST EVERY HUT CONTAINED SILKWORMS, AND VILLAGES HAD LITTLE WAREHOUSES FOR STORING RAW SILK. THERE WERE ALSO SMALL FISH-PACKING AND TILE-MAKING PLANTS.

MAJ. WILLIAM C.CHAMBERLIN, OF (4418 NORTH PAULINA) CHICAGO, SAID ONE SMALL RADIO STATION ON THE ISLAND APPARENTLY WAS CIVILIAN-OPERATED.

A TINY LEPER COLONLY ALSO WAS DISCOVERED ON AN ISOLATED HILLTOP.

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THE TOKYO RADIO HAD ANNOUNCED THE AMERICAN INVASION PROMPTLY, AND SAID TWO BATTLESHIPS WERE SUNK.

THEY WEREN'T. THERE WASN'T ANY OPPOSITION.

DM1SF1237APW

GUAM ADDS

IHIYA'S HIGHEST POINT IS 965-FOOT HIGH GAYO PEAK AT THE SOUTH END OF THE ISLAND. MARINES WHO LANDED ON THE EASTERN BEACHES THE MORNING OF JUNE 3 TOOK UNTIL NOON THE NEXT DAY TO COVER THE ROUGH RIDGES AND HILLS ALONG THE NARROW ISLAND'S 8-MILE LENGTH.

MARINES LANDED ON AGUNI AT 6:12 A.M., JUNE 9. THE ISLAND WAS DECLARED SECURED AT NOON.

IHIYA'S 1940 POPULATION WAS 2,710--A DENSITY OF ABOUT 370 PER SQUARE MILE. AGUNI'S 1940 POPULATION WAS 2,768.

QD733PPW

MANILA,MONDAY,JULY 16-(AP)-PATROL BOMBERS OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE FROM OKINAWA HAVE RAKED TWO AIRFIELDS ON THE SOUTHERN JAPANESE HOME ISLAND OF KYUSHU, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE OPERATIONS, HOWEVER, WERE LIMITED BY BAD WEATHER, AS WERE HARASSING SWEEPS OF THE DAY BEFORE. THE AIR BASES STRUCK WERE AT MIYAZAKI AND KAGOSHIMA.

KW242PPW

MANILA, JULY 16-(AP)-PFC RICHARD J.KREBS--THE AUTHOR, JAN VALTIN--HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST THE JAPANESE AT MINDORO AND MINDANAO, 24TH DIVISION HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AS VALTIN, HE WROTE "OUT OF THE NIGHT," BASED ON FIGHTING WITH THE GERMAN UNDERGROUND. HE'S BUSY NOW WRITING "JAPS DIE HARD."

IN THE ASSAULT ON MINDANAO, HE SLOGGED UP THE INVASION BEACH WITH RIFLE IN ONE HAND AND TYPEWRITER IN THE OTHER; AND HIS FRIENDS SAID HE TYPED AWAY BUSILY. LATER THAT DAY, BENEATH A RUDE SHELTER IN A TORRENTIAL DOWN

12APW

(120)

MANILA, JULY 16-(AP)-THE U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT TODAY LICENSED THOUSANDS OF PREVIOUSLY-BLOCKED NATIONALS SUCH AS CHINESE, SPANISH AND SWISS, RESIDING IN THE PHILIPPINES, TO CONDUCT NORMAL BUSINESS AND TO DRAW UPON THEIR BANK ACCOUNTS. EXCLUDED ARE ENTERPRISES OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY JAPANESE, GERMANS, OR OTHER NATIONALS LIVING ABROAD WHOSE FUNDS AND TRADING PRIVILEGES ARE BLOCKED BY LAW.

THE LICENSE APPLIES TO RETAIL STORES, RESTAURANTS, NIGHT CLUBS, PRODUCE GROWERS AND DEALERS, TAILORS, LAUNDRIES AND SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS. THEY ALSO ARE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH LICENSE.

OPERATIONS AND INCOMES OF MORE THAN $7,500 MUST BE REPORTED TO THE FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL OFFICE. A NEWLY-ENACTED PHILIPPINE CONGRESS LAW PROHIBITS FUTURE ENTRY INTO BUSINESS BY PERSONS WHO DO NOT ACKNOWLEDGE ALLEGIANCE EITHER TO THE UNITED STATES OR FILIPINO GOVERNMENTS, BUT IT EXCEPTS THOSE ALREADY IN BUSINESS.

SF215APW

JUL 16 1945

CHICAGO,JULY 15-(AP)-ROBERT SOKOTOWSKI, 10 YEAR-OLD UKRAINIAN LAD, HOSPITALIZED AT BURY ST.EDMONDS, ENGLAND, HAS A HOME WAITING FOR HIM IN CHICAGO WITH MRS. KLONOWSKI (CQ), MOTHER OF ROBERT'S ADOPTED GI, SGT. EDWARD KLONOWSKI.

MRS. KLONOWSKI, WAITING NEAR THE TELEPHONE FOR A CALL FROM "THE SERGEANT," WHOM SHE EXPECTS TO DOCK IN NEW YORK "ANY TIME," IS UNCERTAIN HOW TO GO ABOUT GETTING ROBERT HERE. HOWEVER SHE IS CERTAIN THAT HER SON WANTS TO DO ALL HE CAN FOR THE LAD, AND IF HE CAN'T ADOPT HIM, SHE WILL.

"I DON'T KNOW TOO MUCH ABOUT ALL THIS," THE SOFT VOICED MRS. KLONOWSKI SAID TODAY, "BUT IT SEEMS A SHAME TO HAVE THE LITTLE FELLOW SICK BECAUSE HE LOST "THE SERGEANT." EDDIE WROTE ABOUT HIM QUITE A WHILE AGO, AND I UNDERSTOOD THEN THAT EDDIE'S COMPANY HAD TAKEN ROBERT AS A MASCOT OR SOMETHING.

"LATER EDDIE WROTE HE WANTED ME TO DO ALL I CAN FOR ROBERT, AND SPEND HIS (EDDIE'S) MONEY IN DOING IT, IF NECESSARY. I KNOW IT'S NOT EDDIE'S FAULT THAT ROBERT IS NOT WITH HIM RIGHT NOW.

"WHAT I WANT TO KNOW IS HOW TO GET THE BOY HERE. EITHER EDDIE OR I WILL ADOPT HIM, AND HE WILL HAVE A GOOD HOME. EDDIE PROBABLY WILL BE ON A 30 DAY FURLOUGH, BUT I AM GOING TO BE RIGHT HERE AND IF I CAN ARRANGE IT, ROBERT WILL BE HERE WHEN EDDIE COMES HOME AFTER HIS NEXT ASSIGNMENT."

MRS. KLONOWSKI THINKS THERE IS TOO MUCH RED TAPE IN ROBERT'S PRESENT SITUATION. HER IDEA IS THAT ROBERT SHOULD BE PLACED ABOARD AN AMERICAN-BOUND TROOP SHIP, BROUGHT TO CHICAGO AS A GI WOULD BE, AND SHE WILL TAKE CARE OF THINGS FROM THERE IN.

ROBERT'S PARENTS AND THREE SISTERS WERE KILLED BY THE GERMANS AT KHARKOV. HE HAS BEEN WITH SGT. KLONOWSKI ALMOST CONSTANTLY SINCE THE UNITED STATES 44TH DIVISION RESCUED THE BOY FROM THE NAZIS.

RS411PCW

JUL 16 1945

30.24 28425

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 15-(AP)-ASSERTING THAT EVEN THE "MOST DETAILED PLANS ARE OF NO USE IF THEY ARE ONLY THEORETICAL PLANS," THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI TODAY ASKED PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI TO UTTER "WORDS OF REASSURANCE WHICH WILL SWAY THE VERY SOUL OF THE PEOPLE.

"RIGHT NOW, WHAT WE NEED IS ACTION XXX

"THE PEOPLE WANT PREMIER SUZUKI TO PROMOTE VIGOROUSLY THE SORT OF POLITICS WHICH MAKES (OUR MORAL OBLIGATIONS) CLEAR XXX.

"THUS, WITH THE FEELING THAT THEY CANNOT LAY DOWN THEIR TASKS AND DIE, THE PEOPLE WILL CARRY ON THEIR LOYAL FIGHT AND, ENCOURAGED BY THE PREMIER'S CRIES TO MARCH ON, EVEN OVER HIS DEAD BODY, THEY WILL CHARGE AHEAD."

HW615PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 16-(AP)-TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY AN "ENEMY" SUBMARINE SHELLED SHIRIYA, AT THE NORTHERN TIP OF HONSHU ISLAND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. THE BROADCAST, MONITORED IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THE OPERATION PROVED "A VAIN OFFSHORE SHELLING" AND "ANOTHER BLIND BOMBARDMENT WITH NO EFFECT AT ALL."

(EDITORS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED IN GUAM FLEET AERIAL BUDGET BY ERICKSON).

SF216APW JUL 16 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 16-(AP)-PREDICTING AN EARLY INVASION OF JAPAN, RADIO TOKYO, IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TODAY:

"THE HOMELAND DECISIVE BATTLE IS THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF ALL DECISIVE BATTLES."

IN OTHER WORDS, DECISIVE.

SF217APW

SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 15-(AP)-LT.GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON'S SAN GABRIEL, CALIF., CHURCH PASTOR SAID HERE TODAY THAT THE ARMORED FORCE LEADER "IS PROBABLY A MILITARIST IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THE WORD AND MAY THINK THAT WAR IS INEVITABLE."

THE REV.FRANKLIN L.GIBSON, PASTOR OF OUR CHURCH OF THE SAVIOR, MADE THE STATEMENT IN A SERMON AT ST.MARJ'S CATHEDRAL. HE IS A FORMER SALT LAKE CITY CHURCHMAN.

DR.GIBSON SAID GEN.PATTON HAS BEEN THE TARGET OF UNJUST CRITICISM FOR TELLING CHILDREN IN THE SAN GABRIEL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL: "YOU ARE THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND NURSES OF THE NEXT WAR IF SOMETHING CAN'T BE DONE TO STOP THE NEXT WAR."

THE MINISTER ADDED HE BELIEVES PATTON IS OPPOSED TO WAR.

RA10PCW NM

NEW YORK, JULY 15-(AP)-[redacted] AN ITALIAN BROADCAST SAID TONIGHT THAT PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI OF ITALY, TAKING NOTE [redacted] OF THE OPENING OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE TOMORROW, HAD SENT TELEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND GENERALISSIMO STALIN

JUL 16 1945

EXPRESSING HOPE ITALY SOON WOULD BE ALLOWED TO TAKE HER PLACE AMONG TH DEMOCRATIC NATIONS OF THE WORLD. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE FCC.

JUL 16 1945

BRITISH JOIN BLOW; B-29'S STRIKE; FLEET PLANES SWARM ON TOKYO; BIG 3 PARLEY IS DELAYED A DAY

HALSEY TOP COMMANDER OF ARMADA; JAPS LIST 10 CARRIERS IN ATTACK

Erickson

Nimitz Announces Action Is Still Going On—Blow Follows Raid By Nearly 500 B-29's On Four Nippon Cities

JUL 17 1945

Guam, *Tuesday*, July 17 (AP)—The United States and British fleets, combined to form the greatest carrier striking force ever assembled, hurled some 1,500 planes at the Tokyo area today. The onslaught still is in progress.

The blow, starting at dawn, followed closely a 2,500-ton incendiary-bomb assault on four Japanese cities by nearly 500 American Superfortresses.

It was the latest in a series of attacks [redacted] and air for four days along the entire length of the enemy's home islands.

Nimitz Reports Attack

The naval shelling opened "the pre-invasion phase" of the war on Japan, in which the Allies rely upon the twin strategies of an ever-tightening blockade and destruction by shells and bombs "of every industry and resource which contributes to Japan's ability to make war," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz declared in a radio broadcast to America immediately following his announcement of the present operation.

The American fleet—the Third—shelled the enemy home islands of Honshu and Hokkaido on Saturday and Sunday and with its thousand-odd carrier planes burned out three Japanese industrial cities and destroyed or damaged 128 enemy vessels.

Yesterday it clamped on a radio blackout, and its whereabouts were unknown until this morning, when Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that it had joined the British Pacific fleet in a gigantic and continuing blow against the Tokyo area. The American carrier planes had smashed the same area's airfields in a great strike one week ago today.

First Combined Operation

It is the first combined American-British operation of the war against the enemy homeland, and is commanded by U. S. Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr.

Nimitz identified one British carrier, one battleship, two cruisers and five destroyers, and it was clear that other unidentified units were participating.

He named the battleship King

FOUR JAP CITIES SET AFIRE BY HUGE FLEET OF B-29S

450 to 500 Superforts in Widespread Raid—Three Towns Demolished by Navy Guns —13 Others Are Hit by Planes.

Guam, July 17 (Tuesday) (A. P.).—Between 450 and 500 Superfortresses in a predawn attack today showered fire bombs on four Japanese cities over a 460-mile stretch.

The targets fanged from Oita on the northeast coast of Kyushu to Hiratsuka, thirty-four miles southwest of Tokyo. More than 2,500 tons of incendiaries were dropped on the four cities in the raid, which was the fifty-third fire bomb mission carried out from Mariana bases. The other cities hit were Kuwana, twelve miles southwest of Magoya, and Numazu, twenty-five miles southeast of famed Mount Fugi.

It marked the first raid carried out under the newly organized Gen. Carl A. Spaatz. Spaatz is expected here soon from Washington to take direct command.

Kuwana, a city of 42,000, is actually a part of the big Nagoya war production center. Numazu, with a population of 55,000, has several ordnance and armament plants. Hiratsuka, of 43,000 population, is an important aircraft and armaments center as well as a focal point for naval activities. It is an urban area of slightly less than a square mile with its most congested section forming an oblong pattern of about one-third square mile. Oita is the most important Kyushu city on the Inland Sea. Its naval air depot supplies airfields at Oita, Saiki and Usa. Its population of 76,000 is closely confined with a density of 26,000 to the square mile.

Fleet Scores Heavily.

The new raid followed a devastating succession of blows by United States sea and air power which virtually erased three Jap cities, struck heavily at thirteen others and sank or destroyed 107 surface craft over the week end.

The powerful Third Fleet all but leveled two Jap oil centers in northern Japan while its carrier planes burned another to the ground, winged offshore to knock off 108,000 tons of shipping and joined with American land-based aircraft to bomb and strafe thirteen additional Nipponese towns and cities.

[Japanese Domei News Agency early today said the fleet had withdrawned, presumably because of bad weather, but warned it might return any time and any place. Domei said 2,500 carrier planes took part in the strikes of northern Honshu and Hokkaido—1,500 Sunday, 1,000 Saturday. The agency claimed early reports indicated damage was "slight."]

Feeble anti-aircraft fire was the only opposition offered to the entire series of explosive assaults.

Battleship forces spearheaded by the 45-000-ton superbattleships Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, all but destroyed the iron and steel center of Muroran, on Hokkaido Island, yesterday. Carrier planes had burned out practically all of industrial Kushiro, on the same island, the day before.

B-29s Hit Oil Plant Anew.

B-29s made a return visit Sunday to attack the Nippin Oil Company plant at Kudumatsu, on Honshu, about five miles southeast of Tokyuama, with high explosives. Between fifty and seventy-five Superfortresses made the attack.

Returning B-29 crews said the bombing results were "good to excellent" and that fires and explosions were visible for 100 miles.

"It turned the clouds and horizon blue, and they stayed that way for thirty seconds," one pilot said. No Superforts were lost.

More than 100 Mustangs from their Iwo base struck at six Nagoya airfields and destroyed or damaged thirty-seven Jap planes and then pounced on shipping in Nagoya Bay and railroad yards. Three Mustangs were lost. Only eight interceptors came up to fight. Four of them were shot down, another was probably destroyed and two were damaged. One locomotive and a gasoline tank were blown up, two locomotives and other harbor, airfield and rail installations were damaged.

[Tokyo claimed Jap pilots "bagged a sizable number" of American planes, but admitted the American air forces "had not suffered serious attrition yet. Vague hints were thrown out of forthcoming "secret weapons."]

Other Areas Also Attacked.

Elsewhere in the Far Western Pacific, Navy search Privateers heavily attacked Korea; Army Liberators hit the Singapore area and shipping off southern Honshu; Thunderbolts ranged to the China coast, and attack and fighter bombers hit two Kyushu Island cities, carrier planes struck three airfields on Honshu.

Communiques from three American commands reported aerial assaults on eleven Jap cities: Muroran, Hakodate, Esashi, Kushiro and Shikabetsu, all on Hokkaido Island; Nagoya, Aomori, Sendai and Kudumatsu, all on Honshu, and Miyazaki and Kagoshima, on Kyushu. The Tokyo radio additionally reported that carrier planes also raided Otaru, Abashiri, Ashigawa and Obihiro, all on Hokkaido.

Muroran Takes Heaviest Blow.

The battleship shelling of Muroran blasted two steel plants, one synthetic oil factory, other war plants and left the city rocked with fierce explosions and fires. Saturday's bombardment of Kamaishi on Honshu set fires in the steel mills which spread to the water front.

In the Muroran shelling which lasted an hour, Rear Admiral Oscar C. Badger's big ships fired more than 1,000 tons of projectiles into Hokkaido's war industry plants and its transport and harbor areas. When the force withdrew, the Nippon Steel Company's large plant was rocking under a series of terrific explosions. In this plant was concentrated most of Muroran's gun and munitions production. Stores of munitions apparently were blowing up.

Sixteen-inch shells from the Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin also destroyed or burned out most of the Wanishi Iron Works plant buildings at Muroran. One open hearth blast furnace and many coke ovens were damaged heavily. Great fires raged in a coal liquefaction plant producing synthetic gasoline. Flames boiled into the sky from gasoline and oil storage tanks.

Smoke clouds shrouding the city under a low overcast made accurate damage assessment difficult. Observation planes had to fly at less than 1,000 feet altitude. They encountered some anti-aircraft fire. But Jap shore batteries did not fire a shot against Badger's ships, which retired without damage.

In Saturday's attacks, ranging from Sendai on Honshu to Shibetsu in Northeast Hokkaido, nine American planes were lost but all except three air crewmen were rescued.

In the Muroran shelling, Badger's big ships fired more than 1,000 tons of projectiles into Hokkaido's war industry plants and its transport and harbor areas.

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In this most destructive naval bombardment against any Japanese city, Badger's big battleships also shattered an important chemical plant and started fires spreading along the city's waterfront.

The Muroran shelling continued an hour. While it was in progress, Task Force 38 planes were ranging for the second successive day over Northern Honshu and much of Hokkaido. They caught Japanese ships trying to run westward

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George V, completed since the war began; the fleet carrier Formidable, the six-inch gun cruiser Newfoundland, the 5.25-inch-gun light cruiser Black Prince, the destroyers Troubridge, Undine, Barfleur and Grenville and the Australian destroyer Quickmatch.

While not named by Nimitz in the present action, the British fleet carriers Illustrious, Indomitable and Indefatigable previously have been listed as operating in the Pacific—against the Sakishima group of islands south of Okinawa.

Japs Admit Attack

Probably 1,500 planes were engaged, adding the British carrier strength to the 1,000-plus rating of the American Third fleet carriers.

Americans Previously Named

No American ships were named but Nimitz's communiqués on the strikes of the past week have identified the carriers Lexington, Essex, Independence and San Jacinto; the new battleships Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, Massachusetts and South Dakota; the cruisers Chicago, San Juan, Springfield, Atlanta and Quincy; and the destroyers DeHaven, Samuel N. Moore, John Rodgers, Schroeder, Cogswell, Heerman, Southerland, Aul, John W. Weeks, Colohan, Wedderburn, Rowe, Caperton, Frank Knox, Erben, Black, McGowan, Norman Scott and Remey.

[Since the Americans suffered no damage in their earlier strikes, it is fair to assume that all those named, and more, may be on the present Tokyo raid.]

Their primary mission probably was to attempt to find and destroy the remnants of the Japanese air force, but Nimitz' brief announcement, after receipt of flashed word that the assault was on, gave no details.

Tokyo already has suffered the loss of 53.6 square miles of the heart of the city from previous raids—principally from Superfortress firebombs—but the low-flying carrier planes could be expected to locate and destroy remaining pinpoint targets considered worthy of attack.

The combined fleet, the most powerful ever assembled in a single task force anywhere in the world, is under over-all comanmd of Admiral William F. Halsey, commander of the U. S. Third fleet.

The British commander under Halsey is Vice Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings, with Vice Admiral Sir Philip Vian in command of British carriers.

(The fact that Vian, famed since Malta convoy days was listed as in command of carriers showed that the formidable certainly was not the only Royal Navy carrier in the operation.)

Other British task group commanders included Read Admirals E. J. Brind and J. Edelston—a hint as to the extensive nature of the forces involved.

Identifies Targets

Nimitz identified the targets only as being "in the Tokyo region" and said the carrier planes struck at dawn. His communique, issued at 10:15 a. m. Guam time (8:15 p. m., Monday, Eastern War Time), said the assaults were still in progress.

The spectacular American-British operation followed by a few hours a strike by 450 to 500 U. S. Superfortresses against four Japanese industrial centers with fire bombs.

Roaring out of the Marianas, the sky fleet dumped 2,500 tons of incendiary bombs before dawn on the four industrial cities spaced along a 460-mile stretch from the Tokyo area southwestward to the inland sea.

They hit 24 hours after a smaller force of Superforts, taking over the attack from the U. S. Third fleet, turned one of Japan's most important refining centers left on the inland sea into an inferno.

Today's targets were:

Hiratsuka, naval arsenal, aircraft and armaments center of 43,000 population, 34 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Numazu, ordnance, armaments, textile and electrical machine center of 55,000 about 55 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Kuwana, city of 42,000 and maker of bearings, aircraft parts, electrical equipment, machine tools and fine steels, 12 miles southwest of Japan's fourth city of Nagoya.

Oita, naval air depot and railway city of 70,000 on the southern island of Kyushu and that island's most important city on the inland sea.

As the Superforts struck, the Third fleet steamed somewhere off Japan today and the ashes of three northern cities flattened by its shells and bombs served notice on the enemy that henceforth no part of the home islands is safe.

Airfields, Harbors Wrecked

From Sendai—190 miles north of Tokyo—on for 470 miles to the northern tip of Hokkaido, cities, air fields and harbors were littered with the wreckage left by the fleet's man-made typhoon of fire and steel.

Apparently the weather forced Admiral William F. Halsey to break off the action Sunday after two days of merciless bombardment by his mightiest battleships and 1,000 planes from his carriers.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a communique yesterday said the weather had begun to hamper operations when planes took off Sunday.

The Japanese speculated that bad weather forced a let-up in the blows but warned that the fleet possibly would come back—a fairly safe assumption since fleet commanders have announced their intentions of striking at the very core of Japan's war production.

The first naval bombardment of Japan's shores in this century was a good starter toward that goal.

The steel city of Muroran on the southern shore of Hokkaido and Kamaishi, another one 275 miles north of Tokyo, were all but destroyed by naval bombardment.

Carrier planes leveled most of the port and industrial city of Kushiro, on the eastern coast of Hokkaido.

In all, 13 northern Japanese cities —16 by Tokyo's account—were struck, including Esashi, which is on the coast not far from the northern tip of Hokkaido, northernmost of the four main home islands.

Caught and sunk or damaged were 103 ships totaling 108,000 tons. Ninety-two enemy planes were destroyed or damaged and 27 locomotives were wrecked.

From all this action the U. S. fleet came away unscratched. Nine American planes and three crew members were lost.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters announced that a fire raid July 10 destroyed almost 75 per cent of Gifu, textile and aircraft making city 18 miles north of Nagoya.

Gifu joined the list of 38 Japanese cities damaged by incendiary raids, which will be almost doubled in size and fury when 8th Air Force veterans from Europe begin flying Superforts over Japan.

To Arrive In August

Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles, deputy commander of the newly-set up United States Army Strategic Air Forces, said the first contingent of the 8th Air Force would arrive in mid-August, after which 3,000 tactical and strategic air force planes could hit Japan in a single day.

Actually, Giles said, "there is nothing left as an individual target" in Japan worth even a 1,000-plane raid, but he pointed out that with Superfortresses on Okinawa "there will be a number of valuable targets within range on the Asiatic mainland."

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through the Tsugaru Straits into the Japan Sea to escape the Third Fleet.

In the first strikes yesterday, nine ships and six small craft totaling 12,000 tons were sunk and nine ships and 30 small craft totaling 12,000 tons were damaged in the early morning.

Only four Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground and one was damaged. There was no air resistance.

In fuller but still incomplete reports on the carriers' Saturday air strikes, Nimitz said 25 ships and 25 barges totaling 41,000 tons were sunk and 25 ships totaling 43,000 tons were damaged. Some of these were caught in Tsugaru Strait but others were hit in the ports of Muroran, Hakodate and Aomori.

Among the ships sunk were two destroyer escorts, one large cargo ship, one medium cargo ship and three small cargo ships.

Five of seven train ferries plying between Hakodate and Aomori were sunk Saturday and a sixth was driven onto a beach, where it was smashed with four direct bomb hits.

This virtually knocked out the communications link over which Hokkaido's vital coal supples were ferried and steel and munitions produced in its factories were transported to Honshu.

Only one ferry ship was left and Task Force 38 planes were looking for it as they continued yesterday's raids.

The 360-foot-long, specially built ferry ships, designed to carry 25 loaded freight cars, hardly can be replaced during the war.

BIG THREE PARLEY OPENING AWAITS ARRIVAL OF STALIN

DeLuce

Midnight Passes Without Any Direct Word from Russian Premier

Vaccaro

START SEEN TODAY

Truman, Churchill Talk Informally; Both Tour

Berlin Ruins.

POTSDAM, Tuesday, July 17—(AP) President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill awaited today the opening session of the momentous Big Three conference, but there still was no direct word well after midnight of the arrival of Premier Stalin.

Truman and Churchill, both of whom came here Sunday, yesterday talked informally with each other and made separate unheralded tours of ruined Berlin while waiting for the Russian generalissimo.

NIGHT

It had been generally believed that Stalin and the Soviet foreign commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, reached the German capital late yesterday and there was speculation in some quarters that the Big Three might have chosen to gather last night. Evening meetings are customary at the Kremlin in Moscow.

Leaders Retire

However, Soviet officials and German Communist party representatives finally retired after midnight without official word of the arrival of the Russian leaders.

The Communist party newspaper Deutsche Volszeitung went to press at 1:30 a.m. after holding open its forms in expectation of important news from Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

The secrecy which shrouded the movements of the Russian premier was in line with the traditional precautions which the plainclothes police of the Interior Commissariat take to protect their state leaders. Travelling by train more than 1,000 miles outside the red brick walls of the Kremlin, Stalin was venturing into a country whose population still was drugged by anti-Russian propaganda and intense hatred.

Truman and Churchill at any rate were awaiting the first session of the momentous conference which is believed to have the war with Japan high on the agenda and the peace of Europe definitely on the list of talks.

Emerging separately from behind the wall of secrecy and the thousands of crack American, British and Russian troops guarding the Kaiser Wilhelm castle, Truman and Churchill, each with his retinue of advisors and high military chiefs, travelled through the wreckage of Berlin during the afternoon.

It was the first time in history that an American president had visited Berlin. Truman, in fact, is the first American chief executive to set foot on German soil.

Churchill Visits Truman

Earlier, within the spacious confines of the conference area around the castle, with its aura of now-shattered German militarism, Churchill called on President Truman at 11:50 a. m. (4:50 a. m., E.W.T.), being driven there by his daughter, Mary Churchill. It was their first meeting.

The cigar-chewing British leader left Truman's luxuriously-furnished "little White House" at 12:30 p. m., walking away while his daughter, a junior commander in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, drove. In their own quarters, meanwhile, the American and British joint chiefs of staff held preliminary meetings among themselves.

Churchill was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. They were greeted by Admiral William D. Leahy, President Truman's personal chief of staff.

What Truman and Churchill talked about was not known. All that was told the more than 200 Allied correspondents quartered in the press camp in the adjacent suburb of Zehlendorf was that it was a "courtesy" call.

Nevertheless there was much speculation in Berlin with regard to Russia's future role in the Pacific war. The defeat of Japan was the main problem on Truman's mind and Churchill has pledged Britain's aid.

To oldtime foreign dwellers in Moscow, it has seemed that besides the defeat of the Soviet Union's enemies in the west, one of Stalin's objectives is the defeat of Soviet enemies in the east—meaning first of all, Japan.

Invited to Tour

About 1 p. m., U. S. Marshal Fred Canfil, who was a sergeant in the President's World War outfit, arrived at the "Little White House" and urged the President to see the ruins of Berlin for himself. By 2:30 the President had decided to make a quick trip and by 3:30 p. m. the Presidential car was pulling out of the restricted area.

The President, who retired early last night and slept until 8 a. m., more than a hour beyond his usual rising time, was out of Potsdam for two hours.

He saw Berlin and inspected the famous second armored (Hell on Wheels) division, drawn up along the wide Avus super-highway built by Hitler between Potsdam and Berlin.

After taking the salute, Truman, looking natty in a blue suit and his familiar gray hat, sped into Berlin and passed triumphantly under the Brandenburg gate where he was saluted by Col. Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, Soviet commander of Berlin, and his deputy, Maj. Gen. Mikolai Barinov.

As the blistering sun beat down, the Presidential car, accompanied by a small secret service detail and Army riflemen under Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, American commandant of Berlin, moved through the ruins along Sibmarckstrasse, Berlinstrasse and through the blackened Tiergarten to Unter den Linden.

Berliners walking the streets or riding bicycles paid little notice as the cavalcade drove past the wreckage of the Reichstag, past breadlines and under giant photographs of the President, of Churchill and of Stalin, erected in the Russian section of the capital.

Truman's limousine stopped outside the war-wrecked Reichschancellery where Adolf Hitler whipped up the spirit of Nazism and reportedly met his death.

The President, shaking his head, told accompanying reporters:

"It (the destruction) is a terrible thing but they brought it upon themselves. It best demonstrates what man can do when he overreaches himself."

Churchill Sees Ruins

Ten minutes after the President left, Churchill and Eden and several other members of the British leader's personal party arrived at the Reichschancellery. Grimly biting his cigar, Churchill, in an obviously dour mood, got out of his car, unlike the President, and spent about half an hour stalking swiftly through the building which housed Hitler's greatest hopes and became the shattered monument to his failure.

Truman left Potsdam accompanied by Leahy, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and his military and naval aides. Greeted by the Second Armored division's band as he moved on to the Avus, he bared his head, acknowledged the salutes, and then awarded a citation.

Standing in a half-track personnel carrier, he made the award to Company "E," of the 17th armored engineering battalion which spanned the Rhine under fire, and said:

"I am only sorry that I didn't get a chance to participate in some phase of this war myself."

The President, an old artillery officer, presented the award to battalion Commander Capt. James E. McAdam, of Birmingham, Ala., while the Second division's commander, Brig. Gen. John T. Collier, looked on.

Presented in turn with the emblem of the battalion, Truman said: "I'll take it to the White House and keep it in my office."

Berlin tours of the two Allied chiefs were so hurriedly improvised that Churchill, going to the city from Potsdam, found himself driving along the autobahn where the Second armored was lined up waiting for the President.

As a result, the prime minister was detoured over a by-pass through the woods so that the American ceremony could proceed without interruption.

Churchill was almost belligerent at the Reichschancellery. He stood aside defiantly near the spot where Hitler's body purportedly burned and asked Russian escorts how the Nazis had died there.

He inspected Hitler's office and visited older parts of the chancellery and descended through the stench into the underground shelter where Hitler and his sweetheart, Eva Braun, were said to have spent the last days of the siege of Berlin.

Although Churchill came out quickly, his daughter, Eden, and others remained below some time. As the uniformed prime minister reappeared, his bulldog countenance was screwed up against the smell.

2 N. Y. G. I.s in Potsdam Guard

POTSDAM, July 16 (AP).—Among the American military police guarding the "Little White House" here today were Corporal John Tuohy, 67 Park Terrace, and Private Julius Barbell, 901 Walton Avenue, both of New York.

Allied Parley Is Now Waiting on Premier Stalin

DeLuce + Vaccaro

Churchill Visits Truman and Both Western Leaders Examine Berlin Wreckage.

Potsdam, July 16 (A. P.)—President Truman talked with Prime Minister Churchill and toured the wrecked heart of Berlin today preliminary to the first Big Three meeting, at which the war with J[illegible]PAN will be a leading topic.

The first American President to visit Germany, Mr. Truman had an opportunity to see Adolf Hitler's ruined and looted Chancellery, the battle-scarred Reichstag and the wreckage of the Tiergarten.

Soviet spokesmen said they had no word that Premier Stalin and Foreign Minister Molotov had arrived in Potsdam, but added: "They will be here in time for the opening of the conference." The opening sessions, originally scheduled for today, apparently had been delayed until tomorrow.

Stalin and Molotov generally were believed to be in Potsdam.

Churchill, chewing dourly on a cigar, inspected the Reich's Chancellery during the afternoon and asked his Russian escort how the Nazis there had died.

The President slipped out of Potsdam for two hours for his tour. He inspected the United States Second Armored (Hell on Wheels) Division along one of superhighways Hitler built. This division is an American occupation force in Berlin.

Churchill Visits Truman.

Prime Mmister Churchill called on Mr. Truman for their first meeting since President Roosevelt's death, but this was described as simply a courtesy call.

Mr. Truman also conferred with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, veteran of the Yalta conference, and with his chief of staff, Admiral William D. Leahy.

Stopping outside Hitler's Chancellery, the President shook his head at the destruction and told reporters:

"It is a terrible thing, but they brought it on themselves."

President Truman, an artillery captain in the last war, presented a citation to Company E of the Seventeenth Armored Engineering Battalion—which crossed the Rhine under fire — and commented:

"I am only sorry that I didn't get a chance to participate in some phase of this war myself."

He made the award from a half-track personnel carrier in which he stood with Secretary Byrnes, Admiral Leahy, and his military and naval aids. He wore a blue suit and the familiar gray hat.

He inspected the Second Armored Division in the company of its commander, Brig.-Gen. John H. Collier. Then his wide tour of Berlin carried him into some sections of the Russian occupation zone.

Saluted by Russians.

Passing through the Brandenburg Gate, he was saluted by Col.-Gen. Alexander Gorbatov, commander of Berlin, and by his deputy, Major-Gen. Nikolai Barinov.

The presidential car was accompanied by a small secret service party and a detail of Army riflemen.

Major-Gen. Floyd L. Parks, United States member of the Berlin Kommandatur, directed the party through streets of ruined buildings to the Kaiserdam, Bismarckstrasse, Berlinerstrasse, through the Tiergarten, the Grossestrum monument and Unter den Linden.

The President saw breadlines amid crumbling buildings, including the wreckage of the Reichstag and the debris which is all that remains of the famous Adlon Hotel, and pictures of himself among the Big Three along a road in the Russian section.

Berliners walking the streets or riding bicycles paid little attention to the procession.

The Second Division band played the Star Spangled Banner as President Truman arrived for the divisional inspection. Baring his grey head to the hot sun, he acknowledged the salutes of the soldiers.

Heavy and medium tanks, tank destroyers and other weapons extended two miles down the highway.

Presented in turn with the emblem of the Seventeenth Armored Engineering Battalion, the President said: "I'll take it to the White House and keep it in my office."

Churchill Visits Chancellery.

Churchill visited the Chancellery about ten minutes after Mr. Truman left and strode almost belligerently to near the spot

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where some reports say Hitler's body was burned. With him were his daughter, Junior Commander Mary Churchill; Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and several others.

The British leader spent nearly a half hour stalking through the rubble of the building. He inspected Hitler's office and visited older parts of the Chancellery.

Accompanied only by members of his personal party, he descended through stench into the underground shelter where Hitler and Eva Braun were said to have spent their last days during the Russian siege. Although Churchill came out shortly, his daughter, Eden and the others remained below for some time.

Military Leaders Present.

The whole hierarchy of United States and British military leaders was in Potsdam along with two American Cabinet officers, Secretary of State Byrnes and Secretary of War Stimson. Just who accompanies Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov to the Big Three conference has not been announced. Russia alone of the great world powers is at peace with Japan.

Mr. Truman flew to Berlin from Antwerp yesterday. He was the first American President to touch German soil since Wilson visited the beaten Reich of Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1919.

The scores of State and military leaders talked in an atmosphere as remote to the outside world as Shangri La. The 200 news men assigned to the momentous and closely guarded gathering got no closer than the adjacent suburb of Sehlendorf. The conference may last ten days to three weeks and the only authoritative news from it will come from the conferees themselves.

Stalin comes here after at least half a dozen conversations in Moscow with the new Chinese Premier, T. V. Soong, and a gala farewell dinner for Soong which suggested that the meetings had been fruitful. China, like the United States and Great Britain, is preoccupied with the Japanese war.

Mr. Truman, for his part, was said to see his role not as simply a mediator between two powerful Allies, but as a spokesman for a nation which is seeking to arrange a world structure in which its technological leadership and democratic ideals will have a greater play than ever before.

Stalin's Apparent Objectives.

Oldtime foreign dwellers in Moscow say it has seemed that Stalin has held closely to four objectives in directing the state affairs for the huge land mass and nearly 200,000,000 people who make up the Soviet Union.

His first objective—defeat of Soviet enemies in the west—has been achieved. The others are said to be:

1. Defeat of Soviet enemies in the east—meaning first of all Japan.

2. Consolidation of the outer defense system for Soviet territories, which, with the inclusion of the Carpatho-Ukraine in the Soviet Ukraine and the prospective inclusion of the northern half of East Prussia in Soviet Lithuania, would extend the Kremlin's dominion farther than was ever reached by the czars.

3. The crystallizing of wartime friendship with the Western Allies to endure through long years of peace to come, in which at the very least there would be tolerant non-interference by the others in the sphere in which each of the Big Three is to be dominant.

Virtually all European problems reported up for discussian in Potsdam bear in some way on the Soviet Union's outer defenses. One of the most pressing of these, of course, is the future of conquered Germany.

Stalin and Molotov at preceding Big Three meetings have succeeded in securing United States and British underwriting of Soviet policies in Europe.

Asia, which stretches from the Dardanelles to the Bering Strait off Alaska, now will contribute its share of issues of which the majority may have to be put off for still another Big Three rendezvous. Russia and Japan are bound by treaty to non-agression until next April.

Paul Wandel, chief editor of the German Communist publication, Deutsche Volks Zeitung, wrote: "We have no individual party interests any more. All anti-Fascist democratic parties are united now and seek permission from all the Allies to cooperate in the rebuilding of German life on a new basis. We hope that permission will be forthcoming from Potsdam."

Wandel recently returned to Berlin from exile in Moscow.

For the next 10 days to three weeks these three—a soft-spoken Missourian with a reputation for directness, a British aristocrat and a son of a Georgian cobbler—are expected to discuss hunger, reconstruction, boundaries and many other problems besetting Europe's conglomerate millions. It seemed certain, also that the war against Japan would be on the agenda.

Sixty-one-year-old President Truman, bronzed and at the peak of vitality after an eight-day Atlantic crossing during which he mixed work with relaxation, was ready to talk business at once with Churchill and Stalin. The President, who arrived by plane yesterday, took up residence 10 minutes away from the Big Three conference building, where the momentous talks will be held.

Reporters will be permitted in Potsdam, but not in the conference area, where the American delegation occupies ten residences. President Truman is reported in favor of brief, generalized reports by himself and the other two conferees as progress of the conference warrants.

London Visit Tentative.

The President's reported plan to visit London after the meeting was described as wholly tentative, and he will not visit France. It was reported that should the conference be prolonged unduly, the President would return immediately to Washington, where he would report promptly to Congress on the pariey.

The President, long an advocate of international co-operation, follows a policy based on a belief that reasonable men can agree generally as to aims and can resolve their differences over details by sober discussion.

He views as the primary United States objective just now the winning of the war with Japan, but he sees in recurrent European conflicts a threat to his country, and he is willing to lend all American help in solving the problems perplexing Europe's war-weary millions.

Men who know the President best say he is likely to follow the course which he pursued as chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, which won him the vice-presidency and sent him to the White House upon the death of President Roosevelt, whom he warmly supported in the Senate, though never softening reports directed at the administration's war program.

The President's associates said he met with his new Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes, immediately after the arrival of their separate planes from Brussels, where they had been driven by automobile after the cruiser Augusta, on which they crossed the Atlantic, docked at Antwerp.

After a strenuous day, which included acknowledgment of greetings from thousands lining the streets of Antwerp and Brussels, President Truman retired last night shortly after 10 o'clock.

Churchill Comes Later.

Prime Minister Churchill arrived in Potsdam shortly after the President. Mr. Truman, however, dined with his press secretary, Charles G. Ross, members of his staff and Secretary Byrnes. He conferred briefly with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King.

The European greetings to the American chief executive, which had begun with a salute by seven British men of war upon his arrival in British waters, continued through the arrival at Potsdam. During the trip from Antwerp to Brussels villagers lining the route waved hopefully to him.

Gen. Eisenhower and Admiral Harold R. Stark, commander of United States naval forces in Europe, had met the President on the deck of the cruiser and accompanied him as far as Brussels.

President Truman was reported amazed by the evidences of destruction he saw during his flight across the Rhine near Coblenz and over Kassel and other German cities. He was interested in the signs of agricultural activity he saw in scattered areas.

The President's party includes Byrnes, Gen. Marshall, Admiral King, Admiral William D. Leahy, his personal chief of staff; Ross, and a number of State, War and Navy Department experts who have gone over the agenda submitted by the other Powers and whipped into shape some clear-cut proposals for Mr. Truman to submit to the conference.

Belgian Paper Protests.

Brussels, July 16 (A. P.).—The newspaper La Lanterne, commenting on press arrangements for President Truman's trip through Belgium, protested today in an editorial that Belgian newspaper men had been given inadequate opportunity to cover the story.

"Without doubt our Allies have the greatest respect for freedom of the press and the greatest concern for freedom of information, but it appears it is exercised only when it benefits correspondents of American agencies and newspapers," La Lanterne said.

The Belgians, however, were not the only one to protest over the press arrangements. Up to the minute the cruiser Augusta docked with the presidential party aboard, Army, Navy and diplomatic officials declined to discuss the subject of the President's visit with American news men, telling them:

"It's a top secret, I can give you no information."

This attitude was taken despite the fact that most details of the President's passage through the country were known on every street corner.

Americans and other accredited correspondents finally sent a radio message to Press Secretary Ross aboard the Augusta asking that they be permitted to cover the President while he was in Belgium, but received no answer.

Just before the President left the Augusta the correspondents located a secret service man who was sent aboard with their appeal. They were then admitted to the pier.

Press Arrangements Studied.

Berlin, July 16 (A. P.).—American, Soviet and British press officials attached to the Potsdam delegations were reported to have conferred today on possible measures to assure the press of informative reports on the Big Three meeting.

Lieut.-Col. John M. Redding, U. S. A., in charge of the Berlin district Allied press camp, said last night: "I believe this will be the best covered of any Big Three conference, but my belief is subject to change without notice."

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'BIG 3' SESSION MAY SHORTEN WAR AGAINST JAPANESE

WASHINGTON, July 16 — (AP) The Big Three meeting in Potsdam carries the possibilities of dealing major psychological blows to Japan.

President Truman is reported to hope that the war with Japan can be shortened. If the conference does have that result, it may be accomplished more by psychological than by military means.

From a strictly military point of view, in the opinion or American strategists, the great factor now governing the progress of the war against Japan is the speed of redeployemnt of the forces from Europe to the Pacific. It is unlikely that decisions taken at Potsdam could hasten this redeployment.

It is also considered improbable that any action which Russia might take against Japan either as a result of decisions made at Yalta or of those to be made at Berlin, could greatly hasten the conquest of Tokyo—unless it helped to persuade the Japanese to surrender sooner.

There are actually two great objectives ahead of American and Allied forces battling the Pacific enemy. The first, on a strictly military basis, is to invade and conquer Japan as Germany was conquered. No land force which lacked enormous naval resources could participate in such an invasion.

The second objective, however, is a land army job in the main. That is the clean up of powerful Japanese armies in Manchuria, Korea and north China. The assumption is that these armies may go on fighting even after Tokyo surrenders. Months or even years of time could be saved if the destruction of these enemy hordes was accomplished jointly by Russian, American and other Allied forces.

Similarly, much time and many lives could be saved by cracking the Japanese will to resist. One possible move to accomplish this by enlisting the support of any dissonant elements inside Japan, may be to define more exactly what unconditional surrender would mean for the defeated country. The United States has reiterated time and again that the surrender must be unconditional but ranking officials say this does not bar a definition.

PREINVASION, SAYS NIMITZ

Admiral Uses Term Concerning Shelling By Fleet

Guam, *Tuesday*, July 17 (AP)—Heavy naval shelling of Japanese homeland cities opened a new phase—"the preinvasion stage"—of the war upon the Nipponese empire, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said today.

"At this—the preinvasion stage—we rely upon two principal strategies to further our aim: first, an ever-tightening blockade of Japan's islands; second, destruction by shelling and bombing of every industry and resource which contributes to Japan's ability to make war," the Fleet Admiral reported in an address broadcast from his advanced headquarters.

Dominate Approaches

"The 16-inch guns of our battleships, opening fire on industrial targets on Honshu and Hokkaido, also opened an era in which we dominate the Pacific Ocean approaches to Japan, and when necessary the air above Japan," Nimitz stated.

"Conversely, the action highlights the desperate defensive position in which the Japanese now find themselves. We have paralyzed the will and the ability of the Japanese navy to come out and fight.

"From this stage we must take a series of certain and progressive steps until the will and the ability of the Japanese people to resist is broken. It is the aim of our forces fighting in the Pacific to achieve this final stage quickly and with a minimum of American lives and material resources."

Blockade Results Show

Of the preinvasion strategies, Nimitz said the first, blockade, is already showing results. Conquest of the Philippines and Okinawa and control of the adjacent sea areas has severed Japan from her resources to the south.

"Patrol planes and surface craft operating from Okinawa have all but cut the sea line between central China and the Japanese mainland. Vital raw materials formerly brought to Japan across the east China Sea are now being shipped by railroad a long distance north through Manchuria and then to Korea, where cargoes are loaded

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into ships to cross the Sea of Japan. But even this is now a perilous passage.

"From the Aleutians, the north Pacific force covers the Kuriles and sweeps into the Sea of Opkotsk.

Enemy Being Hammered In

"The enemy is gradually being hemmed in on all sides and he will encounter great difficulty in obtaining oil, coal, iron and ore and other matetrials formerly obtained in large volumes from outside sources of supply.

"Meantime, while we seek to deprive Japanese factories and munitions works of necessary raw materials we intend to carry out wholesale destruction of the factories.

B-29's of the Army's new Strategic Air Force, naval surface craft and carrier aircraft bombers of the Ttactical Air Force and the Air Wing work hand in hand doing this job.

"What we have achieved so far in the Pacific has been the result of applying the carefully co-ordinated force of our arms.

Due To United Effort

"That we are now able to hammer hard at the enemy's inner defenses i sdue to the united effort of the Army and Navy ably assisted by the British Pacific Fleet and our other capable Allies.

"There is an old proverb that the lifeblood of Japan is the water of the sea. The navy's surface ships, submarines and aircraft are working in concert to control that lifeblood. We intend to deny the enemy use of the waters surrounding him, even down to the detail of hampering his efforts to get fish out of it.

"That project had an auspicious beginning when the battleships Iowa, Misouri, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Indiana and South Dakota and their escorts hurled hot steel into Japanese cities. As I speak these words our carrier aircraft are again striking at Tokyo, capital of the Japanese Empire."

Weather Hinted No Invasion Bar

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Vice Admiral Daniel Barbey hinted tonight that American forces may not wait until the end of the typhoon season to invade China or Japan.

Discussing invasion prospects in a radio interview, the 7th Amphibious Force commander said that while the weather is important "it will take more than a big wind to stop us."

Barbey said that landings in Japan and China are equal possibilities and that an invasion force could be readied within 30 to 90 days, depending upon the size of the force.

Could Be Ended In Year

Reiterating his prediction that Japan can be forced to surrender within a year if there is no slackening of the war effort at home, Barbey declared that Japan is "now at the crossroads."

"Her leaders must make a decision," he said. "She can follow the German example and see her cities destroyed or she can be realistic and save something for the future. If the Japs keep on fighting, then what happened to German cities and factories will seem like peaceful prosperity and perfect order by comparison."

Barbey expressed belief that a landing could be achieved without heavy casualties, because American forces will be able to pick the spot for invasion and mass overwhelming gun and air power on it.

JAPS WARNED ON FALSE HOPE

Told Counting On Allied Split Means Confusion

San Francisco, July 16 (AP)—A Tokyo broadcast declared today that Japan would fall into "irretrievable political confusion compelling surrender" if it pinned hopes of victory on a split among the Allies.

Amid persistent criticism and expressed fears of imminent invasion, Premier Kantaro Suzuki was reported to have called an emergency session of his Cabinet to discuss the war.

Orders More Production

In broadcasts heard by the Federal Communications Commission, the Tokyo radio said Suzuki had issued orders for increased production of war weapons and told Japan's regional governors that more food must be raised "to gain victory."

The reference to "political confusion" compelling surrender was made in a Domei agency dispatch quoting the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi*. It demanded that war leaders take a realistic view of the world situation.

The newspaper said that Japan's leaders should learn rom the "tragic lesson" of Germany, which lost "its very national existence" because it went to war with Russia trying thereby to come to an understanding with Great Britain and the United States.

Other Domei dispatches beamed to the United States challenged President Truman's thesis that unconditional surrender would not mean the extinction or enslavement of the Japanese people.

Halsey Article Cited

One cited a magazine article by Admiral William F. Halsey advocating elimination of Japan's military clique and the Shinto belief in the divine origin of the Emperor.

That, said the *Nippon Times*, was the tipoff because "the effacement of Shintoism means the effacement of the Japanese race and that is what Americans like Admiral Halsey are threatening."

"It must be assumed," the *Times* concluded, "that the real aim of the Americans is to efface the Japanese race from the face of the earth and propagandistic statements to the contrary must be regarded as part of a sinister plot to dupe the Japanese."

Play Down Bombardment

Japanese broadcasts in the main played down the effects of the United States 3d Fleet's bombardment of northern Honshu and southern Hokkaido Saturday and Sunday.

A Domei correspondent at Kamaishi reported a heavy battering in residential districts, but said nothing about the industrial sections, including a big steel plant that went up in flames.

On the contrary, the Governor of Hokkaido was quoted by Tokyo as expressing the hope that "large numbers of people will come over to Hokkaido and help in the development of new lands."

"There is nothing to worry about," he added.

TOKYO NEWSPAPER RAISES SPECTER OF SURRENDER

Says It Will Be Compelled if Leaders Count on Allied Split.

San Francisco, July 16 (A. P.).—Unless her war leaders take a realistic view of the world situation and abandon hopes of victory through a split among the United Nations, Japan will be compelled to surrender, Domei, the Japanese official news agency, declared in a broadcast dispatch picked up here today by the FCC.

Quoting the Tokyo newspaper Yomiuri Hochi, Domei called such a hope superstitious, compared it to Germany's fatal blunder of plunging into a two-front war, and added: "Such political superstition when taken advantage of by the enemy is bound to produce irretrievable political confusion compelling surrender."

In another dispatch, Domei again questioned President Truman's assurance that unconditional surrender would not mean the extinction and enslavement of the Japanese people. It cited a magazine article by Admiral Halsey advocating the elimination of Japan's military clique and the doctrine of Shintoism, and it described this article as part of a campaign to instigate "passions of beastly hatred against the Japanese race."

The Nippon Times was quoted as saying that "the effacement of Shintoism means the effacement of the Japanese race and that is what Americans like Admiral Halsey are threatening."

Meanwhile today the Tokyo radio aired the views of a retired lieutenant-general who bluntly called upon the Japanese Army to "discontinued" itself from political activities. The general was identified as H. Ishiwara, said to have achieved distinction at the time of the Manchurian incident in 1931.

"The Army should devote itself solely to military operations," Ishiwara said, "while the Government and people must give the Army their fullest support by concentrating their maximum strength in political and economic fields. The Army intrinsically is an organization designed solely for military operations."

Sound Invasion Warning.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—The Tokyo radio said today that Premier Suzuki had called an emergency meeting of the Jap Cabinet and all regional governors at his home to discuss the war situation and prepare the Japanese people for invasion.

To regional governors the Premier gave this order, the broadcast said:

"All efforts must be concentrated on maintaning regional stability. Enemy attacks are becoming ever more violent, but let us have absolute faith in the preparation of our command against enemy landings on our homeland. The governors must make full use of the fighting spirit of the Japanese people."

The Premier also issued an order to production chiefs for "an immediate increase in the production of special weapons," the broadcast added.

U. S. CAN HURL 3,000 PLANES AT JAPAN IN DAY

Guam, July 16 (AP)—American land-based air power in the Pacific can hurl 3,000 planes at Japan in a single day by co-ordinating tactical and strategic air forces which now are being realigned for the great pre-invasion assaults on the homeland, Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles said today.

Reporting that the first contingent of Eighth Air Force B-29s under Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle "will arrive by the middle of next month," General Giles, the new strategic air forces deputy commander, added the pointed comment that in Japan itself "there is nothing left as an individual target" that is worth even a 1,000-plane raid.

Fury To Be Doubled

Under the new alignment, Giles explained, "fury of the B-29 program is about to be doubled." Superforts will concentrate their "full destructive weight where it will put Japan out of the warmaking business as fast as possible."

The 21st Bomber Command on Guam and old B-29 groups in China and India are inactivated; all are consolidated under the new USASTAF—official designation of U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces.

Doolittle's planes, after mid-August, "will be increased rapidly until his full force is in action," Giles explained.

After Superfortresses begin operations from Okinawa bases, "there will be a number of valuable targets within range on the Asiatic mainland", he said. Presumably Northern Japan, thus far untouched except by the Navy, also will come under B-29 attack.

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, with Giles as his deputy, heads the consolidated strategic forces.

Under USASTAF will be two air forces "composed of very long-range bombers and long-range fighters to protect them," Giles said.

One is the 20th Air Force, which will continue to operate from Marianas bases, with support of P-51 Mustang fighters from Iwo Jima. (Now operating independently as the Seventh Fighter Command, the Iwo Mustangs formerly were part of the Seventh Air Force.) Maj. Gen. Curtis E. (Old Iron Pants) LeMay, of the old 21st Bomber Command, heads the new 20th Air Force.

The other strategic air force will be the Eighth under Doolittle—including B-29s and P-47s based in the Okinawa area. Transferred to its staff will be headquarters personnel from the old 20th Bomber Command which started American operations against Japan, Giles said.

The strategic air forces will be responsible directly to the joint chiefs of staff, particularly Gen. Henry H. (Hap) Arnold, Commander of U. S. Army Air Forces, and will collaborate with war-theater commanders. It will "provide machinery for pressing home the strategic bombing of Japan in the most efficient and devastating manner possible," Giles continued.

"Heavy bombardment weapons can and will be used for tactical purposes" later, he added, referring evidently to pre-invasion tactical strikes.

Already, he emphasized, B-29 raids are "practically an invasion" in themselves, and the enemy's country "is being destroyed."

New Okinawa Airfields

Associated Press Correspondent Richard Cushing reported today from Okinawa that new airfields there already were taking shape "and from the frequency of arrival of new and eager air units the stepped-up offensive from this threshold island impends."

Under Okinawa's new air organization, Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East Air Forces are operating Army tactical striking units; Second Marine Aircraft Wing planes are defending the island and fleet air wing planes under Navy command are blockading the Yellow and East China Seas.

Energetic, Brig. Gen. Thomas D. White, arriving to take command of the Seventh Air Force under General Kenney, heads a force composed chiefly of Central and South Pacific veterans—with some new units thus far unannounced, Cushing reported.

"We intend to flatten the enemy's homeland with all the weight we can muster," he announced. "Given time, the air war ought to be the decisive element in bringing Japan to our terms."

SUBS TURN DECK GUNS ON JAPAN, SAY NIPS

GUAM, Tuesday, July 17—(AP) The Tokyo radio today asserted American submarines had moved in close to the coast and shelled northern Honshu with their deck guns.

The bombardment struck Tshiri and Yowaya on the Shimokita peninsula at the northern end of Honshu, the enemy radio said, adding that the shelling was not destructive but rather a method of "intimidation."

The broadcast termed the use of submarines part of a U. S. fleet plant "to reconnoiter in force," and also described it as "a challenge for a final decisive battle with all the fighting power" of the American fleet. There was no Japanese answer, however, to the challenge.

MARINES TAKE IHIYA, 310 MILES FROM JAPAN

GUAM, July 16 — (AP) American forces have moved up to within 310 miles of Japan with the unopposed conquest of eight-mile long Ihiya island, 20 miles northwest of Okinawa.

Occupation of this island June 3 and of Aguni—35 miles west of Okinawa—six days later was announced today by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

Associated Press Correspondent Robert Geiger, who went ashore on Ihiya with the Marines, said the island was given the usual working over with rockets and shell fire but not a single Japanese soldier was found.

But 156 Japanese soldiers who watched the bombardment of Ihiya from a tiny nearby island sent over a party of six in a longboat under a flag of truce and surrendered to the Marines.

OUR FIGHTERS DOWN 24 FLIERS IN JAPAN

GUAM, Tuesday, July 17 (AP)—Mustang fighters from Iwo shot down twenty-four Japanese planes and possibly destroyed another sixteen in a dog fight over the Nagoya-Osaka area Monday. It was the first extensive opposition they had encountered in weeks of harassing raids over the empire.

A large force of P-51's ran into the Japanese planes en route to the homeland targets and the fight spread from 100 feet to three miles altitude.

Although the enemy interceptors dived from above in their first attacks, the Mustangs outflew the Japanese in seventy-five encounters. Two Mustangs were lost, neither due to direct enemy action.

After the dog fights the Mustangs strafed and damaged five fishing boats in the area.

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KUSHIRA AIRFIELD BLASTED BY CORSAIRS

GUAM, Tuesday, July 17—(AP) Marine Corsairs hit Kushira airfield on Kyushu island on Saturday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced today in a communique which said no further information was yet available on the fleet and air bombardments of Hokkaido and Honshu over the week-end.

The Marine planes destroyed barracks, strafed two trawlers and on Kamiga island nearby strafed parked planes and hit a powerhouse.

Many Privateer planes set fires among ships in the Whamgpoo river at Shanghai Saturday night and struck an oil plant there.

AUSSIES MASSING FOR BIG PUSH ON BORNEO OIL FIELD

Japs Block Last Five Miles to Rich Wells at Sambodja.

RESISTANCE LIGHT

Troops Pushing Through Salt Marshes Protecting Oil Fields.

MANILA, Tuesday, July 17—(AP) The main Australian force in eastern Borneo appeared today to be massing for a strong blow that will drive the Japanese from positions blocking the last five miles into Sambodja and the first-rate military prize of the adjacent oil field.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique mentioned only that strong combat patrols were thrusting into enemy lines, striking opposition at some points.

Most of this opposition came from points inland from the coastal highway leading up to Sambodja, particularly along a road that winds up to a second rich oil field around Samarinda, 36 miles north of Sambodja.

In the drive on Sambodja, whose wells used to supply the now-ruined refineries of Balikpapan, Australians only yesterday had reported resistance was evaporating and capture of the oil center was expected at any time.

Penetrate Salt Marshes

A spokesman said there was no new information on these forces, which already had penetrated into the salt marshes which form a natural obstacle to the oil fields.

However troops thrusting northward into the hill country back of the coast northeastward from Balikpapan were running into stiff Japanese resistance.

One patrol hit a strong Japanese road block thrown up on the highway that links Balikpapan and Samarinda.

The block took advantage of strategic hills north of Mount Batochampar, six miles northeast of Balikpapan. The mountain itself was taken by storm after a heavy artillery barrage, it was announced yesterday.

Strafe Jap Positions

Search planes joined fighters in strafing Japanese positions along the northeast coast of Borneo.

Light Allied naval forces moved in to blast coastal positions east of Sambodja.

It was thought that the retreating Japanese have already sabotaged the oil wells and the coastal pipe line leading to Balikpapan.

Heavy artillery was employed by the Aussies and Dutch colonials to drive the Japanese from a 200-foot high position a half dozen miles northeast of war-wrecked Balikpapan. The Nipponese continued to resist north of the captured ridge.

Ground troops were closely supported by Allied airmen.

AUSSIES SCORE FIVE-MILE GAIN IN EAST BORNEO

Japs Fall Back as Troops Near Rich Oil Center

Manila, July 16—(AP)—Japanese resistance was melting into the jungle today as Australian troops pushed within five miles of the big Borneo oil field center of Sambodja in the swamps near the east coast.

The Aussies made five miles in two days, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported, after two weeks of hard-slogging in which gains usually were registered in yards against desperate enemy opposition.

A pipeline runs from Sambodja to the refineries at Balikpapan but it was suspected that both it and the wells would be found sabotaged by the retiring Japanese. The Balikpapan refineries were wrecked in the fighting for that port, now in use by the Allies.

Dutch Troops Gain

Six miles northeast of Balikpapan, Dutch colonial and Australian troops used heavy artillery that drove a small enemy holdout force from the top of 200-high "smashed stone ridge," which covered a jungle trail leading northward to the oil district of Samarinda, 60 miles distant. The Japanese still were resisting beyond the ridge, however.

The Australian coastal drive on Sambodja also was aimed utilimately towards Samarinda, which is 36 miles northwest of Sambodja.

Allied planes continued to support all ground operations and light naval forces shot up enemy positions on the coast east of Sambodja.

Jap Philippine Losses Increased To 428,732

Manila, *Tuesday*, July 17 (AP)—Over-all Japanese casualties in the Philippines campaign have risen to 428,732, as compared to total American Army losses in killed, wounded and missing of 54,502.

Nippon casualties were increased by 4,879 counted dead and 608 captured last week as American troops pushed mopping-up operations, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

American losses during the week were 60 dead and missing and 195 wounded.

Meanwhile, Philippine Army officers reported that Japanese Navy labor troops on the east coast of Luzon were left to starve, while regular army men in the same area were well fed. The officers found more than 400 of the navy laborers in caves, houses and beach areas north of Infanta town. Many had died of starvation and disease. Those still alive were so weak they could hardly move.

The Filipino officers called it striking evidence of lack of sympathy between the Nippon Army and Navy.

4,879 More Japanese Killed In Philippines

Manila, July 16—(AP)—American mopping-up operations in the Philippines cost the Japanese 4,879 dead and 608 captured in the past week, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

This brought the enemy casualties in the entire Philippines campaign to 428,732, including 10,768 prisoners. Most of the Japanese losses in the week were on Luzon where 4,222 of the dead were counted.

American casualties for the week were 62 dead, one missing and 195 wounded, bringing the total for the whole campaign to 54,502.

5th Air Force Planes Hammer Japs On Luzon

Manila, *Tuesday*, July 17 (AP)—Fifth Air Force dive bombers killed more than 300 Japanese and wrecked 400 vehicles near Kiangan in northern Luzon while a single Liberator search plane destroyed or damaged 37 enemy two-master cargo-carrying junks near Hong Kong, it was announced here today. Both actions occurred Saturday.

The 5th Fighter Command, which reported the Luzon action, said it was in the Kaingan area, where the Mustangs bombed pillboxes and other strong points held by enemy remnants.

The scene of the lone Liberator's strike was 35 miles southeast of Hong Kong.

Formosa Attacks Continue

American blockade planes meanwhile continued their incessant assaults on Formosa and the Asiatic coast.

Navy Liberators ranging around Saigon, Indo-China, on Saturday sank a 4,000-ton enemy freighter, a loaded 300-ton cargo ship and a motor launch and forced a river steamer aground.

Indo-China port facilities were hit at Quinhon.

Mustangs and A-26 attack bombers destroyed a station and other railway facilities on Formosa's west coast and hit the Taiharo sugar refinery, which makes alcohol for Japanese military fuel.

One Japanese plane was encountered over Formosa and another over Canton, China, and both withdrew.

Twenty liberators of the 13th Air Force, augmented by Australian bombers and fighters, attacked the islands of Celebes and Halmahera in the East Indies.

Yanks Win 2 Islands Off Okinawa As Jap Garrison Gives Up On Third

Ihiya Island, Okinawas, June 5—(Delayed)—(AP)—Rugged, tensed Marines of the Eighth Regimental Combat team splashed ashore on this little island 310 miles south of Kyushu June 3 behind a stiff rocket and shellfire barrage and beneath low-flying air cover—and found no one but docile natives.

But the only Japanese in the whole area—garrisoning a tiny island nearby—had watched the barrage and promptly rowed over in a longboat to surrender their entire 156-man garrison.

(Adm. Chester W. Nimitz today—July 16—announced the unopposed occupation of Ihiya and Aguni, June 3 and 9, respectively but did not mention the surrender of the third. Ihiya, eight miles long, is about 20 miles northwest of Okinawa's northern tip; Aguni is 35 miles west of Central Okinawa.)

"Well, it was a good training maneuver," remarked Maj. Gen. Leroy P. Hunt, of Berkeley, Calif., who commanded the Marine invasion.

The absent Ihiya garrison (like Aguni's) evidently had been called to Okinawa more than two months earlier to aid in the futile defense of that large island.

A few Japanese planes approached Ihiya on the first day but failed to reach the American invasion fleet. A tropical storm—complete with typhoon warnings—made the ships withdraw temporarily Monday but did not damage.

Accidents cost the lives of two Marines and injured 12. A score of natives were wounded by the pre-invasion barrage and seven died. Approximately 3,000 others waved white flags and surrendered immediately. No one committed suicide.

By noon yesterday (June 4) Col. Clarence R. Wallace, of Manitou, Colo., regimental commander, pronounced the island secure. It took that long to search the place.

Shortly afterward the Japanese longboat was sighted approaching from the adjoining island. It was adorned with a white flag, and the six Japanese it contained said they wanted to surrender along with 150 comrades they had left behind them.

The Ihiya natives, a pitiful band of ragged old men, women and children, were dumbfounded as they watched the helmeted, broad-shouldered Marines roll up in huge amphibious tractors.

Speaking only Okinawan dialect, they had trouble making American interpreters understand that this was the first time any sort of mechanical vehicle had moved along their roads.

Their roads frankly weren't built for vehicles, General Hunt agreed. "Engineering is our greatest problem here. There appears to be very little coral for surfacing roads."

Mothers coming down from the hills carried their babies on their backs in American-Indian style. Old men carried injured women on rude litters. There was only a sprinkling of men and women of military age among the civilians.

Almost every hut contained silkworms, and villages had little warehouses for storing raw silk. There were also small fishpacking and tile-making plants.

Maj. William C. Chamberlin, Chicago, said one small radio station on the island apparently was civilian-operated.

A tiny leper colony also was discovered on an isolated hilltop.

The Tokyo radio had announced the American invasion promptly, and said two battleships were sunk.

They weren't. There wasn't any opposition.

FIND JAP NAVY MEN STARVED ON LUZON

Infanta, Luzon, July 16 (A. P.).—Ill-clad Japanese Navy laborer troops starved on Luzon's isolated east coast while nearby Japanese Army contingents were well-fed and well-dressed, Philippine Army officers disclosed today. Lieut.-Col. Jaime Manzano, youthful regimental commander, said the bodies of more than 400 Navy laborers were found in caves, houses and on the beach north of Infanta, victims of starvation and disease.

"Those still alive were so weak they were barely able to move," he said. "They just lie there rolling their eyes and looking at you helplessly. One cried like a baby when we put food before him. He said he had never been treated so well, even by Japanese. He kept bowing gratefully to every one. His bones protrude pitifully. Many prisoners say others would surrender if they knew the treatment awaiting them instead of the torture they've been told to expect."

By contrast, Manzano reported, Army troops ten to twenty miles distant up the Agos River were well supplied. "It's more evidence of the lack of sympathy between the Japanese Army and Navy," he added. "The Japanese moved their supplies up river before we arrived on April 27 and it's impossible to starve them out."

Navy Flyer Saved Off Jap Coast.

With the U. S. Third Fleet Off Japan, July 16 (A. P.).—Lieut. (j. g.) Duncan McPhee of 414 Hancock street, Roselle Park, N. J., made a water landing when his gasoline supply gave out during the attack on northern Japan by Task Force 38.

Aliens in Philippines Now Free to Trade

Manila, July 16 (A. P.).—The United States Treasury Department today licensed thousands of previously blocked nationals such as Chinese, Spanish and Swiss, residing in the Philippines, to conduct normal business and to draw upon their bank accounts. Excluded are enterprises owned or controlled by Japanese, Germans, or other nationals living abroad whose funds and trading privileges are blocked by law.

Richard Krebs Wins Citation In Pacific

Manila, July 16—(AP)—Pfc. Richard J. Krebs—the author, Jan Valtin—has been awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious achievement against the Japanese at Mindoro and Mindanao, 24th Division Headquarters announced today.

As Valtin, he wrote "Out of the Night," based on fighting with the German underground. He's busy now writing "Japs Die Hard."

In the assault on Mindanao, he slogged up the invasion beach with rifle in one hand and typewriter in the other; and his friends said he typed away busily, later that day, beneath a rude shelter in the torrential downpour.

JAPS WERE JUST OUT FOR A RIDE

Guam, July 16 (A. P.).—Sgt. Blair E. Artz, Hegins, Pa., reports that four Jap fighter pilots gave the Superforts a regular fighter escort on the bombing of an oil refinery at Kudumatsu yesterday.

"The four Japanese pilots picked us up about thirty miles from land and seemed to take us right to the target and then part of the way out again," Artz related on his return. "At first, they blinked their lights at us from a distance. Then they slid in until they were practically flying close formation with us. They didn't shoot."

Artz made no attempt to explain the enemy action.

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SOLDIERS HONORED

Okinawa, July 3—(Delayed)—(AP)—Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Tenth Army commander, today presented Silver Star medals to 56 96th Division officers and men for gallantry in action during the 72-day battle for Okinawa. Those decorated included:

Capt. Albert A. Todd, Fitchburg, Mass.

First Lieut. Charles C. Fyfe, Worcester, Mass.

Hirohito "Shows Interest"

San Francisco, July 16 (AP)—The Tokyo radio said today that Emperor Hirohito had sent one of his court councillors to visit general headquarters of the army air force, thereby proving his "deep interest" in "the present situation of our air force."

Tokyo Says Shiriya Shelled By Submarine

San Francisco, July 16—(AP)—Tokyo Radio said today an "enemy" submarine shelled Shiriya, at the northern tip of Honshu Island yesterday afternoon. The broadcast, monitored in San Francisco by the Federal Communications Commission said the operation proved "a vain offshore shelling" and "another blind bombardment with no effect at all."

McNUTT TO VISIT ISLANDS

San Francisco, July 16—(AP)—Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt leaves today for conferences in Hawaii on an economic survey trip to the Philippines where once he was United States High Commissioner.

He said last night President Truman requested the health and economic survey of the Philippines. He will make his report early in August.

BRITISH BLAME INDIANS FOR SIMLA FAILURE

London, July 16—(AP)—The British Press voiced sharp criticism today of Indian leaders, blaming them for breakdown of the Simla Conference called by Viceroy Lord Wavell to discuss his proposals for revision of the Indian Government.

"Once again the terrible jealousies and mistrust which divide Indian political parties have ruined a promising scheme," said the Daily Mail. "The world has witnessed a deplorable exhibition of political irresponsibility."

"The responsibility for failure of the Simla Conference was not Lord Wavell's," declared the News Chronicle. "It was Mr. Jinnah's (Mahomed Ali Jinnah, president of the Moslem League) and Mr. Jinnah's alone."

The Daily Telegraph said the conference had been wrecked by "the ancient hostility between Moslem and Hindu, and added that "so long as there exists among Indian leaders the same spirit of narrow sectarianism which frustrated Lord Wavell's attempt at a settlement, just so long will realization of dominion status for India be held up."

The Times of London said the outcome of the Simla Conference was a "profound disappointment," but asserted that "the determination of the British people to assist the Indian people to complete self-governmnt remains unchanged by this latest of a long series of setbacks."

The Times added that "opinion in Britain and India is united in demanding solution of the political deadlock by one means or another and looks to the Viceroy to try again when he thinks the time is ripe."

BRITISH VICHY DATA GIVEN TO FRANCE

Details Of Talks Handed Over For Petain Trial

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London, July 16 (AP)—The British Foreign Office said tonight it was turning over to the de Gaulle Government full details of secret negotiations with a self-described emissary of Vichy in 1940, but at the same time denied any agreement ever had been reached with Marshal Pétain that would save him from the French charge of treason.

Pétain told a high court commission, questioning him at Montrouge Fortress June 8 that Churchill or the British Government could say the word that would place his whole course as head of the Vichy state in its proper perspective.

Emissary Rougier

The British white paper acknowledged that secret negotiations were being conducted in Madrid and through Geneva in the autumn of 1940 with a Vichy emissary identified as Louis Rougier, the French philosopher.

The Foreign Office, however, asserted that Rougier's book, which recently revealed these negotiations, contained "not only a wholly misleading interpretation of the policy of His Majesty's Government . . . but certain serious misstatements of the fact 'in an attempt' to prove the exitsence of a secret agreement."

Weygand The Key

The British disclosed that they had suggested to Rougier that he give Gen. Maxime Weygand, then high commissioner of French North Africa, "first-hand evidence of the state of affairs both in this country and at Vichy" in an attempt to induce him to bring North Africa into the war on the Allied side "when the time was ripe."

The Foreign Office charged that Rougier in his book had deleted the name of General Weygand from the document dealing with these proposed negotiations in an obvious attempt "to support the contention that the note was intended not as a guide for conversations with General Weygand, but as a communication to Marshal Pétain."

BRITISH PRELATE URGES ACTION TO DECREASE DIVORCE

Canterbury, Eng., July 16—(AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury urged today a nationwide network of public bureaus to help adjust marital troubles and check an increase in the divorce rate which he described as "a grave national problem."

In an address prepared for delivery at the Canterbury Diocesan Conference, the Archbishop urged mayors of every town in England to "take immediate steps" to establish such bureaus and declared that "public money should be available" to finance them.

He also demanded "ruthless" action by the Government to provide adequate housing to help restore the stability of home life, which he said was essential to national well being.

The Archbishop added, however, that "whatever remedial measures are devised they cannot avail much unless at the same time the community is deliberately determined to raise the general standard of honor, loyalty and obligation in marriage and sex relations."

"Very many marriages are broken up or imperiled for reasons directly or indirectly connected with the war," the Archbishop said.

He cited "long separations under unnatural conditions" and hasty wartime marriages.

The Archbishop cautioned, however, that the need for help was "not confined to service men and women" because "many civilians also have been obliged to live away from their homes" and some were unable to find proper homes."

"The first requirement is that in each locality experienced and sympathetic workers should combine to form a co-ordination policy," he said, "suggesting centers where married persons could discuss their troubles and obtain expert advice confidentially.

He proposed that the centers be equipped to offer "spiritu[illegible] medical, phychological and [illegible] help" by specialists who are [illegible]e and understanding people."

BRITISH WARY OF MONEY PLAN

J. F. King

Financial Press Sees Flaws in Bretton Woods Pact.

London, July 16 (A. P.).—A possibility that Britain would raise further objections to the Bretton Woods plan was suggested by articles in two of London's leading financial dailies today. With the plan coming before the United States Senate, financial circles here awaited congressional arguments as a prelude to eventual debate in Parliament.

The Financial Times said opinion in Britain as a whole had "probably hardened toward acceptance of the basic principles of the final act," but that utterances by Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, suggested, "We do not intend just to put our signature on the dotted line, even if the American Senate passes on the legislation before it."

"We in this country will consider it entirely upon its merits," said the Financial Times. "It must not be assumed that we are out to raise bargaining points, but our position is a peculiar one. We have already suffered severely in the cause of others and still have to face up to the inexorable pressure of economic circumstances.

"The desire of most people in Great Britain is to follow an expansionist policy in world trade, but we must have room to turn around."

Would Give Blank Check.

The Financial News, taking note of the possibility of American dollar loans, said Britain would have to "give a blank sterling check to other nations."

"The grand total of these checks would be fixed, it is true, by the amount of the British contribution to the fund," the News said. "But there is nothing in the final act that would prevent any one of the member countries from using its quota entirely in the form of sterling.

"This may not appear to be a bad thing, for it would mean that the country concerned would increase its purchases from Great Britain. But, during the first post-war years at any rate, it is essential to export largely to countries which pay in hard exchange.

"Under the Bretton Woods plan there is a risk that an unduly large amount of our limited exportable surplus of goods would be bought up with the aid of sterling placed at the disposal of the fund."

'DRACULA' PROWLS LONDON STREETS

Residents Told To Bolt Windows Against Demon

London, July 16 (AP)—Police warned residents of two northeast London districts tonight to bolt doors and lock windows against a "Dracula man"—a mysterious bedroom prowler who police said may be a potential killer.

Scotland Yard took up the hunt for him today after receiving a number of complaints that a man with staring eyes and a throaty voice had been stealing into bedrooms and terrorizing women and young girls. Several said they awakened to find him gripping them by the throat.

In A Kind Of Stupor

So far he has chosen only ground-floor bedrooms and there have been no reports of serious injuries, but in one instance he was frightened off while tieing a rope around the neck of a 14-year-old girl.

"He seemed to be in sort of a stupor and stared at me with queer, piercing eyes for about a minute," said one of his latest victims, Jean Folkhard, a schoolgirl, who said she awakened to find him bending over her bed.

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On All Fours

"Then his hands caught my shoulder and I scremed for mother."

In another incident the wife of an RAF flyer said she awakened and saw a man on hands and knees in her bedroom.

"He saw me and scrambled through a half-opened window," she said.

The bedroom raider was described as slightly built and about 50 years old. He wears a heavy overcoat with upturned collar and carries a powerful flashlight.

Police cars are maintaining all-night patrols in sections where the attacks have occurred.

Scotland Yard Hunts For 'Dracula Man'

London, July 16—(AP)—Scotland Yard hunted today for a "Dracula man" who reportedly has terrorized Northwest London by sneaking into bedrooms by night and gripping women and girls by the throat.

A dozen homes have been entered thus far, the Daily Mail said, but no one has been seriously injured.

Each of several women reported she awoke to find the intruder's fingers about her throat. One said a string has been drawn tightly around her neck, and another said the man paused long enough to ask for a kiss.

The intruder is no common robber. He scorns valuables within easy reach. Nobody has been able to give a good description of him because he blinds his victims with a flashlight.

Russians Start Breakup Of Big German Estates

Industry in Occupied Zone Is To Be Decentralized

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—The Moscow radio said today that a policy of breaking up and decentralizing German industry and of parceling big estates among small farmers has been instituted in the Russian-occupied zone in Germany.

The broadcast, quoting Councillor Mattern of Dresden, said that big German industries would be replaced by medium and small factories and home industry, and that "by autumn of this year all big estates in Saxony will be broken up and given to small farmers."

"Big estates of the supporters of Nazi militarism will be confiscated," the broadcast said.

German Navy Is Made To Mind Its Ps and Qs

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—What's left of the German Navy isn't being allowed to forget the etiquette of the sea.

Rear Admiral H. T. Baillie-Grohman, British flag officer at Kiel, made that clear to the crew of the 6,000-ton German cruiser Leipzig when it failed to pay what the admiral considered "proper respect" to his barge as it steamed past.

Baillie-Grohman immediately sent orders aboard the German warship, then retraced his course and slowly steamed past her again. This time the entire German crew lined the rail and gave a smart salute in traditional form.

Zionist Declares Jews Want to Leave Europe

Dr. Altman Asserts His People Have No Future There

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—Dr. Louis Altman, leader of the New Zionist Organization, said today it is "impossible for Jews to remain in Europe without causing friction."

He told a press conference that 80 or 90 per cent of the 1,250,000 Jews left in Europe "not only want to leave but are preparing to leave—legally or illegally. The Jews have no future in Europe," he asserted, "and I do not believe those that remain can exist there."

Dr. Altman said that the Zionist organization has a working force of between 25 and 30 per cent of the 500,000 Jews in Palestine.

He said he is in London to urge establishment of a Jewish national state in Palestine, "now when the world is being reshaped."

U. F. A. Making Movies Again

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—U. F. A., the German film company which before the war exported to America such Emil Jannings pictures as "Variety," "Passion" and "The Loves of Pharaoh," is resuming production under Allied supervision, the Paris radio said today.

Anderson Churchill Substitute

London, July 16 (AP)—Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will preside at British Cabinet meetings during the absence of Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the Ministry of Information said tonight.

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60,000 British Women Seek Passage To U.S.

London, July 16 (AP) — British wives and sweethearts of American service men are inquiring at the rate of hundreds a day at the United States Embassy about the quickest way to get to the United States.

The diplomats estimated there are about 60,000 such women.

The adjutant general's office announced today that the backlog of wives approved for transport to the United States and waiting for boat space had increased from 4,000 to 9,000 in the last few weeks.

At the embassy some of London's longest queues wait for information. Some of the women are accompanied by husbands or parents, some carry babies.

The Army estimates it will be at least nine more months before wives and fiancées can be shipped in large numbers.

LIGHTS ON IN LONDON

London, July 16—(AP)—Londoners celebrated until the early morning hours today as lights in the British capital went on full blast for the first time in nearly six years.

The strict war time blackout ended May 23, but the return of peacetime street lighting had been delayed to conserve fuel supplies and to repair damages to the lighting system resulting from German bombings.

Picadilly Circus—The Times Square of London—was the center of activity as huge electric signs in many colors turned nigth into day. The entire West End glowed under a multitude of new lights and in many sections there were red, yellow and green street lights —an experiment in new forms of street illumination.

Londoners paraded the brightly lighted streets in vast numbers, many of them dancing arm in arm and singing. It was the first time that many of the capital's thousands of children ever had seen the city fully lighted.

BRITISH CENTERS URGED

Youth Council Wants Something Like Our Drug Stores

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The establishment of non-commercial cafes, "something like American drug stores," was recommended today by Britain's Youth Advisory Council.

The council, appointed in 1943 by the Minister of Education, suggested that cafes of this type would enable young people to meet friends, talk, dance and obtain food and soft drinks in bright, cheerful surroundings.

Urges Post-War British Curbs

BLACKPOOL, England, July 16 (AP).—Chairman Harry J. Edwards told the opening session of the biennial conference of the Transport and General Workers Union today that government controls on vital needs should be continued in the post-war period to prevent inflation and profiteering.

MORE TROOPS HEADING HOME

165,784 Now in Assembly Areas for Redeployment.

Paris, July 16 (A. P.).—The Forty-fifth Infantry Division began moving into the Reims assembly area today in the quickening trek homeward of United States Army units.

The division is expected to embark in August. It had been alerted earlier for July shipment. The Forty-fifth fought in Sicily, Salerno and Anzio before pushing into France.

More than 26,000 members of the United States Ninth Air Force are among the 165,784 troops now in the seventeen redeployment assembly areas, it was announced. Additional units being processed for movement to the Reims area will bring the number of Ninth Air Force men in the redeployment mill to 50,000 soon.

These Ninth Air Force units now are in the assembly area: Nineteenth Tactical Command Headquarters; 18th Tactical Command Squadron; Headquarters of the 42d Bomber Wing and the 100th Fighter Wing; Headquarters of the 386th, 409th, 410th, 416th and 391st Bomber groups; Headquarters of the 365th, 371st, 404th, 362d 367th, 313th, 349th and 439th Troop Carrier groups; the 422d and 425th Night Fighter Squadrons; plus twenty bomber squadrons 21 fighter squadrons, 33 troop carrier squadrons and two liaison squadrons.

Status of Divisions.

The status of divisions in redeployment shifts:

4th, 8th and 87th—Landed in the United States.

2d, 5th and 44th—On the seas.

13th Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30. Main body now shipping and all are expected to clear by July 19.

20th Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14, main body now in port for July shipment.

28th—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14, main body moving from assembly area to port tonight.

30th—Advance units at Le Havre and expected to sail July 21. Rest of division at assembly area.

45th—Advance units arrived at Reims assembly area today. Main body to be there by July 23.

WOULD RELEASE PLANE SURPLUS

U. S. Official Cites Benefits Expected From Policy.

Paris, July 16 (A. P.).—Responsible American officials here feel that a judicious handling of surplus air transports at this time might be extremely valuable in pending aviation agreement negotiations, and might bring long-time benefits to the United States aircraft manufacturing industry. Discussing the situation informally, an official called attention to a report from an American business source that some twenty C-53s, airline style twin-engine Douglas planes, which had been declared surplus, had been flown to the United States. The mouths of these people are watering for such planes, he said, and great use could be made of them through proper allocation direct from this theater.

His feeling is that American authorities should make the transports available as quickly as possible, giving foreign carriers consideration very close to the American. The reasoning is that in addition to the value of such treatment in seeking air rights—we are now negotiating with France, Belgium, Egypt, Lebanon, Portugal and the Netherlands—it would help develop a taste for American planes and thus create a continuing market for our industry.

The British may well attempt to sell their transports to foreign carriers before supplying their own needs, because British carriers must purchase from the home industry and that market therefore is assured. No European country has sufficient transports at present, and a huge potential market exists. The United States has transport types and world demonstration of their efficiency, but the British are pressing to get into the commercial race.

As an example of the interest in planes, the official told a story of a dismantled C-47 which the Army donated to the air transport ferrying branch of the R. A. F. for ground school purposes. Students eventually determined that all they lacked for a flyable craft was a set of engine mountings. These they made themselves, and they now fly the plane.

Channel Pipeline Breaks; Gasoline Drought Ends

Lille, France, July 16 (AP)—A break developed near here over the week end in the Allies' pipeline across the English Channel, and gasoline-starved motorists had a field day scooping up fuel that drained out.

The black-market price on gasoline dropped from $3.50 to $1 a gallon.

The underwater line, built from England to France about the time of the Saint Lo breakthrough to service American and British air forces operating on the Continent, sprung a leak late Friday and gasoline flowed out onto the ground for more than 24 hours.

Frenchmen came from miles around, bearing buckets, dishpans and even sponges, and gathered up every drop possible.

When the black-market price dropped, Allied military officials investigated on the ground that Government property was being sold, and the sales ceased.

German Arms For Use Against Japan Are Out

Frankfurt on the Main, Germany, July 16 (AP)—Germany's industrial might will not be revived by the Allies to be turned against Japan.

An authority in the production control agency of United States forces in the European theater said today that as far as American policy is concerned, German war machinery will be smashed for all time, and that American factories will forge the tools to defeat Japan.

Some products are being produced in German factories for the American army and may be used in the Pacific; but no effort will be made to produce heavy armaments, the authority said.

The Leica plant at Wetzlar is producing cameras. Hydrogen peroxide, used in fuel for V-1 bombs, is being shipped to the United States.

WHAT TO DO WITH NAZIS?

Yanks Weed Them Out But Don't Have Disposal Plan

Frankfurt on the Main, July 16 (AP)—American military authorities are weeding Nazi leaders and other dangerous elements out of German civil life by the tens of thousands, but today had reached no solution on what to do with them.

Some 70,000 Nazi war criminals and SS troopers are being held in jails throughout the American zone of occupation until it is decided whether they will be placed on trial or released.

Those named on Allied war-criminal lists, of course, will be tried for their crimes, but they are only a small percentage of the number held as the American Army goes about the slow and tedious task of screening Nazi leaders from government and industry.

G-5 Handling Task

The de-Nazification of Germany is one of the major tasks being handled by the G-5 (intelligence) division of United States Forces in the European Theater. Considerably more progress has been made since V-E day than is generally recognized, but the Americans still have no definite policy on what is to be done with the mass of Hitler's minions.

Discussing the de-Nazification program at a press conference, Brig. Gen. Clarence L. Adcock, assistant chief of staff of the G-5 section, said the solution would have to be a matter of high policy.

"We have got to solve what to do with them," he said. "We cannot put everyone who was on the Nazi party lists in jail, until we determine whether they were practicing Nazis or merely dues-paying members of the party. For the present we are jailing known Nazi leaders and the more obstreperous members and even yet our lists are not complete."

Probe Ordered

During the discussion representatives of the psychological warfare department remarked that at a church service yesterday in the village of Hoechst the minister had asked for donations from the congregation for "Christian members" who had been removed from offices or their jobs and now had no means of livelihood. The General immediately ordered an investigation of the incident.

Among subjects discussed by General Adcock were:

Food—Germany's food situation will continue to be serious throughout the winter.

Political Activity—Adcock said restrictions would be relaxed with authorities encouraging anti-Nazi parties representing a coss-section of the German people.

Coal—The crux of Germany's utter industrial collapse is lack of fuel to turn the wheels of plants providing essentials. Until fuel is available, German economy cannot be revived. Every effort is being made to get the coal mines operating.

Tax Problem Tackled

Finance—The military government has tackled the problem of tax collections, hoping to get money into the banks to meet the requirements of various mayors and thus to avoid the growth of any system of barter or black markets.

Displaced Persons—By fall all displaced persons camps will be operated by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Four million DP's already have been cleared from the American zone and returned to their homelands, but 3,600,000 still remain.

Frauleins Adopt Nonfraternization

With 21st Army Group in Germany, July 16 (AP)—German girls who were most willing to flirt seem to get a kick now out of a little nonfraternizing policy of their own.

They ignore American and British soldiers who sidle up to them for a talk, and stubbornly refuse to return a smile.

Girls who used to make themselves conspicuously tempting to passing soldiers now promenade with German men.

The German men—many of them newly demobilized soldiers wearing uniforms altered to resemble civilian clothes—have appeared in greater numbers than ever before for escort duty.

CONFESS SHOOTING CAPTIVE U. S. FLYER

Freising, Germany, July 16 (A. P.).—A United States Third Army Military Commission on War Crimes said yesterday that two German policemen had confessed that they killed a young American flyer after he parachuted from an exploding bomber over the village of Langenselbold on December 12 last. He was Tech. Sgt. Donald Ludwig Hein of the United States Eighth Air Force.

Witnesses said Hein was captured by a gardener and a German soldier shortly after landing and was turned over to Police Chief Albert Bury and Policeman Wilhelm Haefner at the Langenselbold police station.

Bury testified that higher authorities instructed him in October, 1944, that Allied flyers guilty of "terror attacks" should not be treated as prisoners of war, but must be shot. Haefner said that, upon Bury's orders, he and two other policemen took Hein a short distance from the village and shot him in the head."

BELGIANS CALL PARLIAMENT

Session To Be Held Today On Leopold's Decision

Brussels, July 16 (AP) — Prime Minister Achille van Acker announced today after a four-hour cabinet meeting that Parliament would be convened tomorrow to work out the next step in the impasse produced by King Leopold's decision that he would not abdicate nor return immediately to Belgium.

Van Acker said that "due to the gravity of the situation" another cabinet meeting would be held tonight.

Meanwhile, rumors circulated that the King, through Regent Prince Charles, had sent a message to the Belgian people declaring that he wished to await the results of a general election before definitely making up his mind.

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C-47s Leave 3d Army Gasless

BAD WIESSEE, Germany, July 16 (AP).—The United States 3d Army ran out of gas today for the first time since last September—and there were no C-47 planes around to haul in a supply.

An abnormal drain caused by movement of divisions being redeployed to the United States and the Pacific was blamed for the shortage. Gasoline pumps have been dry for three days.

Brussels Reports Say Leopold Will Return to Throne

Brussels, July 16—(AP)—The Belgian Cabinet met in emergency session today following an announcement by Prime Minister Achille Van Acker that King Leopold had decided against abdicating but also had decided not to return to Belgium immediately.

Rumors were current that the King had addressed a message to the Belgian people saying he wanted to await a general election before making up his mind on a course of action, but there was no confirmation of this.

Van Acker announced Parliament had been called into session tomorrow and that the cabinet was meeting again tonight, "due to the gravity of the situation."

The Prime Minister told newspapermen yesterday that in view of this situation, the regent, Prince Charles, "has refused the resignation of the government," and consequently the present government will go into office again.

The announcement was made after Van Acker conferred with government leaders just returned from talks with the monarch at his villa near Salzburg, Austria.

Awarded Croix de Guerre.

Oslo, July 16 (A. P.).—Capt. Herbert C. Melin of 262 North Grove street, East Orange, N. J., received the Croix de Guerre with gold-silver star in Bastille Day ceremonies Saturday in which the French Embassy in Norway awarded twelve American officers and enlisted men high military honors for outstanding accomplishments in the liberation of France.

TRIAL OF FIVE ITALIANS ENDS

Youths May Get Death Sentences For Crimes

Milan, July 16 (AP)—Five Italian youths—all in their twenties—faced possible death sentences as their trial, the first of its kind in northern Italy, ended today before an Allied military tribunal.

The five were accused of the possession of arms, looting and robbery with firearms, and the slaying of two civilians.

The tribunal was composed of American, British and Canadian army officers.

The defense pleaded the youths were victims of the manner of life under the Fascists during the past 20 years and especially in the past two years, when they served as Partisans and learned to live like "wolves." The defense admitted the youths erred, but asked the court for mercy.

Crimes Secondary

Capt. Louis G. Greenfield, former New York city attorney, acting as prosecutor, said crimes were secondary to the violation of the Allied proclamation prohibiting the possession of arms after May 30 under penalty of death.

Greenfield attacked the defense contention that the slaying of the two civilians constituted a part of the Fascist purge and declared the defense had failed to show the slain persons were Fascists.

The defendants said they were ordered by their Partisan leader to carry out the raid and holdup which resuletd in the killing of the civilians. The leader now is in prison awaiting a later trial.

Dissatisfied With Loot

Greenfield contended that the defendants were dissatisfied with their share of the loot allotted them by their former Partisan superiors in anti-Fascist activities and for their own personal aggrandizement decided on a career of crime and refused to turn in their guns as ordered by the Allied proclamation.

Greenfield told the jammed courtroom that the crimes were premeditated and committed "in cold blood" and that all five were equally guilty.

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Professor Rescued From Gestapo Is Anxious To Return To America

JUL 13 1945

By STANLEY M. SWINTON

Aversa, Italy—(AP)—Prof. Alexander P. Gwiazdowski, former University of Michigan faculty member who abandoned his books to become a Polish underground leader, has won his four-year gamble with death.

Rescued from the Gestapo by the Red Army, the 62-year-old Polish-American scholar has arrived at the Allied reception center for displaced persons in this sleepy South Italy village.

Professor Gwiazdowski had returned in 1936 to his birthplace in Suwalki, Poland, to write a technical book which was to be his life work.

He had looked forward to that journey during his years as an American educator, first on the University of Toledo faculty from 1914 to 1918; as a University of Michigan professor from 1929 to 1935, and, lastly, at the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, from 1935 to 1936.

Joined Underground

In July 1939 the book was finished. Two months later the Wehrmacht swept through Suwalki, and the professor "got busy with Partisan and underground activities." He used a radio to secure news from Allied sources, and began to circulate bulletins; he helped to train 50 Polish youths to become underground leaders.

Gestapo spies betrayed the patriots. In May 1941, a mass raid scooped up 160 Poles, including the professor and his son, Richard, who was exchanged after two and one-half years imprisonment and is now a University of Pennsylvania student.

"For a year I was imprisoned in Suwalki and then for another year in the human slaughter house in Koenigsberg," the grey-haired scholar recalls. "Finally we were tried for high treason. Nineteen men and four women were beheaded. Only because I was an American did I escape with a sentence of seven years hard labor in Wartenburg, East Prussia."

Won Better Treatment

At first the prison was a living death. Then one day, the prison commandant called the professor in for questioning. He commented that as an educated man Professor Gwiazdowski must have studied German culture. In perfect German, the professor replied with a long quotation from the poet Goethe. From that day on he received better treatment than other prisoners.

"There is no explaining Germans," Professor Gwiazdowski shrugged. "The commandant had killed 1,500 people himself but somehow that simple quotation touched him and he ordered them to be better with me."

When Soviet troops neared the prison and Red Air Force flyers bombed the local railroad station, evacuation was ordered. When the professor, past 60, was unable to keep up with other prisoners and fell to the ground, a German guard threatened him with a pistol. The professor told him to go ahead and shoot; instead he called a higher officer.

"The officer pulled out his gun. And then he recognized me," Professor Gwiazdowski said. "I had never seen him before but he knew me. He and another German carried me four kilometers. Then they told me I could either stay behind or try to follow them. I stayed."

Found Shelter

The professor found shelter in an abandoned farm house with two Russian slave laborers. Next morning Soviet troops arrived. Suspecting he was a spy, the Russian major ordered him shot.

"Sometimes an old man is so tired he does not care if he lives or dies," Professor Gwiazdowski recalled. "In Russian, I told him to go ahead and shoot me if he didn't mind killing an American."

The surprised major put down his gun and began to talk. Soon Professor Gwiazdowski was on his way to the rear. That was the beginning of a long and weary trip across East Prussia and the Ukraine to Odessa, thence to Malta, Marseilles and, finally, to Aversa.

Now he looks forward only to his return to the United States and reunion with his family in Wyandotte. His wife, Agnes, and a daughter, Barbara, were interned by the Germans and exchanged several months ago. They are with a married daughter, Mrs. Murray G. Halstead, a University of Michigan graduate who lives at 2524 Van Alstyne Blvd.) Wyandotte.

There will be no return to teaching. "I am too old and tired," the professor said. "I have two inventions and they will bring enough for us to live upon."

Of all his misery and torment, one thing irritates the professor more than any other.

"The Germans charged me three marks for board and room each day they kept me in prison. They even confiscated my house at Suwalki and sold it to pay the bill. It is not very nice to have to pay to be in prison. I think I would like to get my house back."

Pope Stresses Power Of Films Upon Society

Urges Hollywood Group to Make Them Influence for Good

VATICAN CITY, July 16 (AP).—The influence of motion pictures on society was stressed by Pope Pius XII in an address before the Motion Picture Executive Committee of Hollywood here Saturday. His remarks were made public today.

"One wonders at times," the Pope said, "if leaders of the motion picture industry fully appreciate the vast power they wield in affecting social life, whether in the family or larger groups."

He asked whether the screen's output was "something that will make for a better citizen—industrious, law-abiding and God-fearing—who finds his joy and recreation in wholesome pleasure and fun?"

Asserting that "bad conversation corrupts morals," the Pope added, "How much more effectively are they corrupted by bad conversation when accompanied by conduct vividly depicted which flouts the laws of God and civilized decency?"

Firing Breaks Out in Syria

4 Policemen and Civilian Injured in Gun Battle With French

BEYROUTH, Lebanon, July 16 (AP).—Four Syrian policemen and a civilian were wounded Saturday in firing between police and French troops at the northern Syria town of Quamichley, near the Turkish border, the British said today.

The British said the French fired on the town from a fort near by after Syrian gendarmes had discharged a few shots on the French military post. The British intervened, occupying two French posts and confining the French troops to their barracks.

FINN OFFICERS SEIZED

HELSINKI, July 16 — (AP) An undisclosed number of military officers were arrested today in connection with a plot against the Finnish government, government sources said. The plot was revealed in parliament July 4 by Yrjde Leino, Communist minister of the interior, who said a group within the army had planned an armed reactionary uprising and secret stores of weapons and food had been found.

CHINESE TAKE RAIL CENTER

Capture Southwest Of Kweilin Announced By Chungking

Moosa

Chungking, July 16 (AP)—Chinese troops fighting toward Kweilin, site of a triple-airfield base abandoned last October by the Americans, have captured a railroad stronghold and are driving on Yungfu, 31 miles southwest of the city, the Chinese high command said today.

In a co-ordinated assault, Chinese troops seized Hwangminhu, on the [illegible] Kwangsi railroad, 51 miles so[illegible]weilin, on Saturday, a communique said. Part of the attack hit along the railroad, and part along the main Liuchow-Kweilin highway. Hwangminhu is 40 miles northeast of Chinese-controlled Liuchow.

Fleeing Japs Inetrcepted

Some of the enemy fled northward toward Paishou, highway center 25 miles west of Kweilin, but were intercepted and fighting continues, the communiqué added.

Other Chinese units on Friday seized Liukianghsien, 34 miles northeast of Liuchow on a winding highway that enters Kweilin from the south, and pushed on 7½ miles more, the high command said. These forces perhaps were seeking to outflank Kweilin from the east.

Reconquest of Kweilin would restore to Allied control the seventh of the former United States 14th Air Force bases yielded to Japanese offensives in the last year.

The Chinese made no mention of the fighting to the northeast in the Kanhsien area. There they had retaken an American-abandoned airfield, and last were reported mopping up in Kanhsien itself. The Japanese were said to be retreating northwest toward Suichwan, location of one of the six airbases already recovered.

Mustangs Strafe Jap Troops

United States 14th Air Force Mustangs, an American communiqué said, attacked a concentration of 1,000 Japanese troops Sunday at Pacooung in French Indo-China northeast of Caobang, wiping out the principal compounds and a command post.

Other planes killed 40 enemy troops swimming in the Yellow River in a swoop on Japanese gun positions, shot up locomotives and river shipping, and lashed at Japanese positions near Shaoyang (Paoking) in Hunan province.

NIGHT EDITION

CHINESE CLEAR KANHSIEN, GAIN NEAR KWEILIN

Sixth Former U. S. Air Base Recaptured From Japs

Chungking, July 15—(AP)—Chinese troops were reported mopping up Japanese remnants in the streets of Kanhsien today after capturing the airfield south of that Kiangsi Province city—sixth former American air base site to be regained by the Chinese in their current drive.

To the southwest in Kwangsi Province other Chinese forces were closing in on still another former American air base at Kweilin. The Chinese High Command announced today that one Chinese column had captured Hwangminkai on the Hunan-Kwangsi railway 50 miles southwest of Kweilin and was pressing on toward Yungfu, 32 miles from Kweilin.

Another Chinese column captured Liukianghsien, 35 miles northeast of Liuchow and was advancing toward Hsiujenhsien on a circuitous secondary highway leading to Kweilin. Chinese vanguards were reported 11½ miles from Hsuijehnsien, which is 47 miles east of Liuchow.

The major portion of the Japanese troops garrisoned at Kanhsien were reported retreating to the north in the direction of Wanan.

It was considered doubtful that the bomb-cratered Kanhsien airfield could be put to immediate use, for it is without overland communication with the Chinese interior and would have to be supplied entirely by air. It was abandoned by the U. S. 14th Air Force last Janu-

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ary 30.

On the East China Cosat, meanwhile, Chinese troops recaptured Chenghsien in Chekiang Province, 117 miles south of Shanghai and 79 miles southeast of the industrial center of Hangchow, a Chinese communique said.

Further south the Chinese seized Limkong, important highway center in the neck of the Luichow Peninsula, further disrupting Japanese communications with their forces in Indo-China and on Hainan Island.

WEDEMEYER REGRETS CHENNAULT TO RETIRE

CHUNGKING, July 16 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of U. S. forces in the China theater, said in a statement today that he had agreed with "deep regret" to the retirement of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault as commander of the U. S. 14th Air force in China.

Coincident with Wedemeyer's statement, Chinese newspapers paid high tribute to Chennault who indicated reasons of health for his action.

Wedemeyer said Chennault had for eight years "led the fight against tremendous odds under the most trying and difficult circumstances. His outstanding leadership and his unquestioned ability as an airman have inspired those who served under him to accomplish almost incredible results against the enemy.

"The Chinese-American military team for which we labored so long is now on the verge of great accomplishments. On behalf of all the officers and men in the China theater I wish him Godspeed and every happiness."

shek's air chief of staff and commander of the Fourteenth Air Force. Like Lieut-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, commander of United States forces in the China Theater, Chennault has been on close terms with the generalissimo.

Rumors preceding the resignation lessened some of the shock felt in various quarters when the news was announced. Clyde A. Farnsworth, Associated Press correspondent, reported from Kunming that Chennault actually had his resignation statement prepared, and ready for reading at a Kunming press conference July 12—two days before he announced it. The statement was not read at that time because Chennault's personal aid, Capt. Joseph Alsop, had been unable to get a phone call through to Wedemeyer and obtain permission.

Gen. Chennault plans to remain in China until a higher American Air Force command is installed in Chungking.

Chennault said yesterday in an interview that Americans should remember that "we owe China an immense debt."

He deplored recent criticisms of the Chinese Army and Government by what he called "irresponsible persons at home," adding that "I think it's about time for Americans to cease to be so concerned by the mote in our neighbor's eye."

Assembly, set for November 12 to introduce constitutional government in China, stirred a lively debate at a session of the Peoples' Political Council.

Several members argued that fresh elections should be held for the national assembly, which was chosen more than eight years ago. The assembly originally was scheduled to meet in 1937, but the war intervened.

During the debate, some council speakers criticized Gen. Shen Hsih-tsai, minister of agriculture and forestry, for his earlier administration as governor of Sinkiang province. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek removed him as governor as a friendly gesture to Soviet Russia.

5 BURMA VILLAGES TAKEN BY BRITISH

CALCUTTA, July 16—(AP) British troops have captured five Japanese-held Burmese villages in the Sittang river bend northeast of Rangoon and are closing in on the pocketed enemy stronghold of Myitkyo after putting Japanese rearguards to flight, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten announced today.

The five villages are clustered 16 miles southeast of Pegu, which is 45 miles northeast of Rangoon, headquarters said.

Twenty-three miles northeast of Pegu, the British converged on Myitkyo after routing a Japanese mortar concentration at a point one mile southwest of the Japanese stronghold.

British troops followed the retreating enemy but were unable to regain contact, a communique said.

Spitfire and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers, joining the fight in the Sittang river bend where the Japanese were attempting to hold a bridgehead, bombed and strafed enemy troop concentrations. They also struck north to Kyaukkyi, 10 miles northeast of Rangoon, destroying huts and starting fires.

Liberator bombers meanwhile yesterday made a round-trip flight of 2,500 miles to the Malay peninsula where they bombed warehouses and shipping at the port of Songkhla in southern Thailand on the South China Sea.

MERCY OPERATION FOR BOY

South African Lad Flying to U. S. —Public Raises $9,264

PORT ELIZABETH, Union of South Africa, July 16 (AP)—Weymouth Pedlar, 5 years of age, who breathes through artificial throat tubes, will start from his King William's Town home tomorrow for the United States and an operation deemed necessary to save his life.

The child and his mother, Mrs. G. Pedlar, will board a plane here Friday for New York via London. Dr. Chevalier Jackson will perform the operation in Philadelphia.

A total of $9,264 was raised by the Eastern Province Herald to finance the trip.

Weymouth had eight operations at Port Elizabeth last September to remove warts from his vocal chords but his larynx closed. An emergency tracheotomy was performed and tubes were inserted, enabling him to breathe but rendering him speechless.

Juliana And Daughters Start For Netherlands

Ottawa, July 16 (AP)—Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her three daughters left by train for New York city to sail for home, ending the five-year absence of the Princess from war-ravaged Holland.

A crowd gathered at Union Station to see them off. The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and his wife, Princess Alice, and Prime Minister MacKenzie King led an official farewell group.

Juliana and her two oldest daughters, Princesses Beatrix, now 7, and Irene, now 6, fled Holland in 1940 to find refuge in a modest home at nearby Rockcliffe. Two-year old Princess Margriet Francisca was born in a hospital section declared Netherlands territory for the birth.

Juliana's husband, Prince Bernhard, returned to Holland before the nation was completely liberated.

HITLER REPORTED IN PATAGONIA

Dispatch from Montevideo Says Nazi Chief, 'Wife' Landed in Argentina.

CHICAGO, July 16 — (AP) The Chicago Times, in a dispatch from Vincent DePascal, Montevideo correspondent, today reported he was "virtually certain" Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun landed in Argentina and are on a German-owned estate in Patagonia.

"From information just received from Buenos Aires," DePascal wrote, "I am virtually certain Adolf Hitler and his 'wife,' Eva Braun, the latter dressed in masculine clothes, landed in Argentina and are on an immense, German-owned estate in Patagonia."

This information, which the writer said was received from "reliable channels" is that the two are living on one of a number of estates purchased to provide sanctuaries for the Nazi overlords "if and when their schemes for world conquest went awry."

"The pair reportedly landed," the dispatch continued, "on a lonely shore from a German submarine which supposedly returned to surrender to the Allies.

"There are reasons to believe the Argentine government may have known Nazi U-boats lurked off its shores. Certainly there are enough Nazi sympathizers in Argentina who would jump at the chance to give a haven to the living symbol of national socialism."

In this connection, the story said, "the utmost significance is now attached to the words of Gen. Basilo Pertine at a banquet on June 4:

"'I am glad to announce that our friends are safe at last.'"

"A federal inspector recently reported there was serious cause to believe leading Nazis had landed at San Julian in Patagonia, perhaps bringing with them bullion, jewels and other treasures which escaped Allied armies in their final dash to Berlin," the dispatch concluded.

Four U. S. Navy Men Die After Sinking

Recife, Brazil, July 16 (A. P.)—Four United States radio (sound) operators aboard the Brazilian cruiser Bahia when the warship exploded and sank July 4 died on a life raft, according to Lieut.-Commander Luiz Clovis Oliveira, second in command of the Brazilian destroyer Greenhalgh, which docked yesterday with four survivors.

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SENATE GROUP ASKS CHARTER RATIFICATION

Foreign Relations Body Asserts Treaty Accords With U. S. Interests.

REPORTS PACT FORMALLY

But Warns It Will Be a Fraud Unless We Take Necessary Steps to Implement It.

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—The Foreign Relations Committee formally reported the United Nations Charter to the Senate today. It expressed the opinion that this country will be "repaid many times" for its projected contributions to a world peace-keeping organization. In a favorable report on the document which it approved by a 21 to 1 vote last week, the committee said it had no hesitation in recommending Senate ratification because it believes the fifty-nation agreement "in accordance with our national interests."

Declaring that participation by the United States in the new league is essential, the committee said:

"But of far greater importance will be the determination with which our Government and our people will give to the organization their active and wholehearted interests and support. This will require on the part of our Government and of the people both an understanding of what the United Nations is designed to accomplish and also a realization of the limitations under which it must necessarily set out to do that task."

The committee said that unless the United States is "prepared to take all steps which are necessary to effectuate our membership in the United Nations, we would be merely deceiving the hopes of the United States and of humanity in ratifying the charter."

The committee report was submitted without senator shipstead (R.-Minn.) having announced how he stands on ratification. Senator Johnson (R.-Cal.) voted against it and all other members supported it.

SENATE DEBATE ON CHARTER DUE NEXT MONDAY

Washington, July 16—(AP)—A Senate drive to have the United Nations charter signed and sealed, ready for delivery to President Truman on his return from the Big Three meeting loomed today.

Scheduled to be brought before the chamber next Monday, leaders were hopeful the document could be sped through to ratification with a single week of debate.

This possibility assumed larger proportions with the virtual collapse of any reservation front. Senator Bushfield (R.-S. D.), old a reporter he has decided definitely to offer no reservations or amendments to the 50-nation agreement drafted at San Francisco.

Bushfield had been expected to spearhead a drive to define the power of this country's representative on the Security Council of the proposed peace-keeping organization. He said, however, this could wait until later legislation is introduced.

Adding emphasis to the senatorial hope for speed were reports that Mr. Truman might return from Potsdam earlier than he originally had planned.

Criticism Scored

Meanwhile, Senator George (D.-Ga.), told reporters that last week's hearings before the Foreign Relations Committee had convinced him that "there can be no legitimate criticism of the charter."

He described the document as carrying a "minimum commitment" by the United States on matters that call for domestic decisions, such as the use of American troops to aid in policing the peace.

If was the Georgia's Senator's opinion that Congress can deal with the question of the number of military forces and their disposition in both legislation and in a treaty which is expected to be made with the proposed Security Council.

Chairman Connally (D.-Tex.) announced over the weekend that

Chinese Study Chennault Move

Believe Much Remains Untold Behind Resignation of Popular General.

Chungking, July 16 (A. P.).—Officials in the Chinese capital generally took for granted today that much still untold lies behind the resignation of Major-Gen. Claire Lee Chennault as commander of the United States Fourteenth Air Force in China. Chennault indicated reasons of health for his action.

One of the most popular Americans ever to come to China, the former leader of the Flying Tigers has been serving in a dual role as Generalissino Chiang Kai-

China Council Debates Assembly-Delay Plan

Chungking, July 16 (AP)—A proposal to seek postponement of a meeting of the Chinese National

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Senator Johnson (R.-Calif.) would be recorded as against Foreign Relations Committee approval of the charter, with Senator Shipstead (R.-Minn.) not voting. Senator Murray (D.-Mont.) asked to be recorded in favor, making the committee tally 21 to 1, Connally said. Johnson opposed United States entry in the League of Nations after World War I.

Conclusions of Senate Committee's Favorable Report on United Nations Charter

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WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—A partial text of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's report on the United Nations Charter, in which it said the committeemen "hereby report the same favorably to the Senate without amendment and recommend that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification thereof," follows:

Scope of Report

No effort will be made in this report to summarize the charter and the statute or to discuss the origins and meaning of their different sections. That has been done admirably in the report to the President, dated June 26, 1945, of the chairman of the United States delegation which is included in the printed hearings. This report, therefore, will be confined to a discussion of the principal points with reference to the charter which were brought out in the questioning of the witnesses during the hearings.

The General Assembly

Your committee gave special attention to the scope of the functions of the General Assembly, in view of its central position in the organization and of its relation to the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the trusteeship Council.

The General Assembly, on which all the member states will be represented, will have functions which may be broadly described as being to discuss, to deliberate, to recommend, to supervise various agencies, to elect certain officials, to approve budgets, and to initiate amendments. The United Nations will not be a super-state and the General Assembly will not be a legislative or law-making body. The General Assembly, nevertheless, will be an important forum where the public opinion of the world may be brought to bear effectively upon any matter within the scope of the charter or which relates to the powers and functions of any of the organs provided for in the charter. It will, in effect, be, as Senator Vandenberg so aptly described it, "the town meeting of the world."

The General Assembly will be concerned with the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments. Further, it may discuss any question relating to the maintenance of peace and security brought before it by any member of the United Nations or by the Security Council. In addition, it may recommend measures for the peaceful adustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare of friendly relations among nations. In all these matters the General Assembly may make recommendations, except in the case of a dispute or situation with which the Security Council may be currently dealing. The general Assembly also has broad recommendatory functions in connection with the trusteeship system and with economic and social matters of concern to the organization. It will elect the nonpermanent members of the security council, all of the members of the economic and social council, and certain members of the Trusteeship Council. It will participate with the Security Council in the election of judges of the International Court of Justice and in the admission, suspension and expulsion of members of the organization.

Pacific Settlement of Disputes and Means for Facilitating Peaceful Change

In the course of the hearings the committee examined carefully the role which the United Nations as an organization may be able to play in bringing about the pacific settlement of disputes and to effect "peaceful change."

The members of the organization voluntarily accept an obligation to settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered. Moreover, they undertake to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

Both the General Assembly and Security Council are given important roles in the process of peaceful settlement of such disputes as may arise. That of the General Assembly is one of discussion, consideration, and (with the exception of matters currently being dealt with by the Security Council) recommendation. The General Assembly, moreover, may contribute to "peaceful change" by recommending measures (Article 14) for the adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations.

The Security Council, in contrast to the General Assembly, is to be concerned not with the general welfare as a whole, but specifically with the maintenance of international peace and security, for which it has the primary responsibility. It is given broad powers to enable it to fulfil this responsibility, although it has no authority to impose terms of settlement. It has considerable discretion in the methods it may use to bring about a satisfactory solution of a situation or dispute which might menace the peace. It can recommend methods for effecting a peaceful settlement, or it can under Article 37 propose the actual terms of such a settlement. In addition, under Article 38 it has general authority, where all the parties to a dispute so request, to make recommendations with a view to pacific settlement of any dispute.

The committee feels that the powers of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council, backed in the first case by the assembly's prestige as the forum of the United Nations, and, in the other, by the council's position and particularly by the unity of its five permanent members, afford grounds for believing that, where called for, change may be brought about peacefully under the aegis of the United Nations.

Enforcement Functions of Security Council

The means for employing force which are made available to the Security Council are solely for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security and of restoring peace if it has been breached. Resort to such means is conditional upon a prior determination that a threat to the peace exists, or that a breach of the peace or act of aggression has occurred. This determination is for the Security Council to make. No other organ of the United Nations is competent to make it. If and when such a determination is made, the Security Council will take into account all pertinent facts and factors.

Action by the Security Council to maintain or restore peace need not, of course, terminate its efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The Security Council, when taking forcible action, can simultaneously be taking steps to work out a settlement; and can, moreover, continue these efforts after the threat or breach of the peace or act of aggression has been removed.

The Authority of the United States Delegate on the Security Council

No attempt was made to define in the charter the powers and authority of the representatives on the Security Council of its members. This was, of course, because that is a matter which must be determined by each government for itself and is not appropriate for international agreement.

The committee believes that the authority of the United States delegate should therefore be determined after the charter has been ratified. However, the committee is convinced that any reservation to the charter, or any subsequent Congressional limitation designed to provide, for example, that employment of the armed forces of the United States to be made available to the Security Council under special agreements referred to in Article 43 could be authorized only after the Congress had passed on each individual case would clearly violate the spirit of one of the most important provisions of the charter. One of the fundamental purposes of the charter is to provide forces which will be immediately available to the Security Council to take action to prevent a breach of the peace. Moreover, if a reservation to this effect were to be adopted by the Senate, the very nature of the charter itself would be changed, and further negotiations with the other signatories of the Charter would unquestionably be necessary.

Preventive or enforcement action by these forces upon the order of the Security Council would not be an act of war but would be international action for the preservation of the peace and for the purpose of preventing war. Consequently, the provisions of the charter do not affect the exclusive power of Congress to declare war.

The committee feels that a reservation or other Congressional action such as that referred to above would also violate the spirit of the United States Constitution under which the President has well established powers and obligations to use our armed forces without specific approval of Congress.

The special position of the United States as one of the five permanent members of the Security Council whose approval is needed for any enforcement action needs to be emphasized once again in this connection. No United States forces can be employed, no enforcement action of any kind against a nation breaking the peace can be taken, without the full concurrence of the United States acting through its delegate on the Security Council.

The Monroe Doctrine and the Charter

The relation which would exist between the Monroe Doctrine and the Charter of the United Nations was carefully considered by the committee. It was brought out that the Monroe Doctrine remains completely unimpaired and that the purposes and objectives of the charter strengthen rather than weaken the doctrine.

The doctrine's purpose is to prevent aggression against the Western Hemisphere and to prevent any attempt from the outside to impose any non-American system of government on an American nation. The doctrine is essentially a policy adopted by the United States for its own defense, but it has been greatly reinforced by recent inter-American agreements which have assured common action by all of the republics of the hemisphere in resisting military or political aggression. One of the principal purposes of the charter of the United Nations is to utilize and mobilize collective means to these same ends everywhere in the world.

The charter provides means for dealing with any threat to the peace or security of the hemisphere, whether in the form of a direct attack or of political aggression. Most of these means are set forth in Chapters VI, VII, and VIII. Article 51 specifically recognizes that the member states have the inherent right of individuals or collective self-defense against an armed attack, pending the adoption by the Security Council of the necessary measures to deal with the attack. This means that in the case of a direct act of aggression against an American country, that is, in the case of the first contingency contemplated in the Monroe Doctrine, the United States and the other American Republics could proceed at once to the assistance of the victim of the attack.

The committee further directs attention to the fact that former Secretary of State Stettinius announced at San Francisco that it is the policy of this government to further implement this provision of the charter by negotiating a treaty with the other republics of the hemisphere, not later than autumn of this year, which will give permanent form to the act of Chapultepec. This act specifically provides that an attack against one American republic is an attack against all and calls for immediate collective measures against the aggressors. It also provides that the activities and procedures referred to in the act shall be consistent with the purposes and principles of the general international organization when formed.

With respect to the second aspect of the Monroe Doctrine, it was brought out in the course of the hearings that, under Article 2, paragraph 4 of the charter, all the members of the organization have the obligation to "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations." Moreover, Paragraph 1 of this same article emphasizes that the organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members and paragraph 7 specifies that nothing in the charter authorizes the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state. These provisions together with the machinery of the charter for the peaceful settlement of disputes and for maintenance of peace offer additional protection against any attempt at the kind of political aggression against which the Monroe Doctrine is directed.

Your committee, believing that both the Monroe doctrine and the inter-American system are effectively safeguarded under the charter, desires to emphasize its concurrence with the view that the basic purposes of both will be strengthened by the establishment of the organization.

Domestic Jurisdiction

The committee is convinced that the domestic jurisdiction of member states is amply safeguarded from intervenion by the organization. A special provision on this question was placed in Chapter 1, Article 2, which applies to all parts of the charter and to all activities of the organization. This provision reads as follows:

"Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII."

If the security council, acting under Chapter VII, decided upon enforcement action, it would be deciding that the matter threatened inernational peace and security and, therefore, had already gone beyond the limits of domestic jurisdiction. The decision as to whether such enforce-

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ment measures should be taken would, of course, require the concurring votes of the permanent members of the security council.

The general assembly and the economic and social council are given recommendatory functions concerned with the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development. These organs also are charged with promoting solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems, and with promoting international cultural and educational co-operation and respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

In this connection the question was raised as to whether such economic and social matters could be promoted by the organization without intervening in the domestic affairs of particular countries in view of the fact that the general assembly would have the right in these fields to make studies and to make recommendations on such matters provided these matters have international repercussions. In order to make it entirely clear that in making its studies and investigations of economic and social problems, the general assembly and the economic and social council would not intervene in the domestic affairs of member countries, the following statement of committee 3 of commission II of the conference report was approved by that commission:

"The members of Committee 3 of Commission II are in full agreement that nothing contained in Chapter IX of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals can be construed as giving authority to the organization to intervene in the domestic affairs of member states."

The Regulation of Armaments

The committee has examined with care Article 26, which provides:

"In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the security council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the military staff committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments."

It will be seen from this that the charter itself does not establish a system for the regulation of armaments. The Security Council is to prepare plans for such a system, but it will not do so until some time in the future. The military staff committee, on which the United States armed forces will be represented, will work on those plans, which cannot be adopted by the Security Council for submission to the members of the organization unless the United States concurs. Moreover, they will be only plans—only recommendations to the governments—and every country, including our own, will be free to accept or reject them according to its own conception of its national interest.

Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Trusteeship System

Chapter XI is a declaration by those members of the United Nations having responsibility for the administration of territories whose people have not attained a full measure of self-government. In this declaration the administering nations recognize certain principles which should govern their relations with such peoples.

In explanation of chapters XII and XIII it was pointed out that these chapters set up a system of international trusteeship in recognition of the need for a system which might cover territories which had been detached from Germany and Turkey at the end of the last war, i.e. existing mandated territories, and also territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of this war. In addition the system would accommodate other territories which might be voluntarily placed under it by the responsible administering states. It was emphasized that the precise territories of the above categories which might be placed under the trusteeship system would be determined later by agreements among the states concerned, and these agreements would be subject to approval by the organization. The United States would, of course, be a state concerned with respect to any territory in its possession. Thus, for example, no island in the Pacific occupied by the United States could be placed under trusteeship without this government's consent, and therefore only on terms agreeable to the United States.

It was pointed out that careful consideration had been given to the security interests of the United States with respect to the trusteeship system. In this connection, as indicated earlier in this report, letters from the secretaries of war and navy stating that the military and strategic implications of the charter as a whole are in accord with the military interests of the United States were read into the record.

The charter contains no provision with reference to withdrawal. At the conference the United States delegation took the position that there should be no explicit provision in the charter either prohibiting the right of withdrawal or providing for voluntary withdrawal. It was felt by our delegation and a number of others that the inclusion of a provision expressly recognizing an automatic right of withdrawal might tend to encourage states to dissociate themselves from membership in the organization. On the other hand it was clear that it would not be appropriate to abridge the rights of a sovereign state to withdraw from membership.

The committee has fully satisfied itself that any member has the right to withdraw. No power is vested in the organization to compel a member to continue its participation in the organization or to penalize it for its action. The only penalty for withdrawal would be the displeasure of peace-loving people of the world incurred by a member if in their judgment its reasons did not constitute, in the light of circumstances at the time, adequate justification for so serious a step.

The interpretative statement adopted by the San Francisco Conference is authoritative on this question and met with the full approval of the committee. This statement, which appears in the report of the chairman of the United States delegation to the President, June 26, 1945, pp. 48-49 (pp. 28-29 as reprinted in the record of the committee), reads as follows:

"The committee adopts the view that the charter should not make express provision either to permit or to prohibited withdrawal from the organization. The committee deems that the highest duty of the nations which will become members is to continue their co-operation within the organization for the preservation of international peace and security. If, however, a member because of exceptional circumstances feels constrained to withdraw and leave the burden of maintaining international peace and security on the other members, it is not the purpose of the organization to compel that member to continue its co-operation in the organization.

"It is obvious, particularly, that withdrawls or some other form of dissolution of the organization would become inevitable if, deceiving the hopes of humanity, the organization was revealed to be unable to maintain peace or could do so only at the expense of law and justice.

"Nor would a member be bound to remain in the organization if its rights and obligations as such were changed by charter amendment in which it has not concurred and which it finds itself unable to accept, or if an amendment duly accepted by the necessary majority in the Assembly or in a general conference fails to secure the ratification necessary to bring such amendment into effect.

"It is for these considerations that the committee has decided to abstain from recommending insertion in the charter of a formal clause specifically forbidding or permitting withdrawal."

The legality of the right of withdrawal is not put in question through absence of specific permission in the charter. Both the security council and the general assembly could, of course, discuss a contemplated or completed withdrawal since both have responsibility jointly over questions of membership in the organization. Moreover, the security council would have responsibility concerning any threat to international peace and security resulting from or connected with a withdrawal.

It should be pointed out that a state which had withdrawn would be subject to the obligations of a non-member as stated in paragraph 6 of article 2 of the charter to act in accordance with the principles of the charter so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The International Court of Justice

Separate ratification of the statute of the international court of justice is not required inasmuch as the statute is an integral part of the charter.

The court to be established in accordance with the statute will be a new court, though its statute is based upon that of the now existing permanent court of international justice. It is expected that the permanent court of international justice will be terminated along with the League of Nations with which it was connected.

The court will be composed of fifteen judges, nominated by the national groups in the permanent court or arbitration under The Hague Convention of 1907, and elected by the general assembly and the security council, acting independently of each other.

The jurisdiction of the court will extend to legal disputes which the parties thereto agree to submit to the court. While a large number of the states represented at the United Nations conference favored compulsory jurisdiction in certain designated types of legal disputes, such a provision was not included in the statute. In Article 36 of the statute, however, there is a provision known as the optional clause under which states may make declarations agreeing to accept compulsory jurisdiction of the court in specified types of cases. Unless a state has accepted compulsory jurisdiction, it goes into court only of its own free will, by agreement in advance with the other party to the dispute. Many states have made declarations under the optional clause of the existing statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and these declarations, as between parties to the statute, will be continued according to Article 36. A commission of the conference recommended that other members of the United Nations should proceed to make similar declarations as soon as possible.

The charter does not permit the Security Council or the General Asesmbly to force states to bring cases before the court, nor does it, or the statute, permit the court to interfere with the functions of the Security Council or the General Assembly. Members of the United Nations agree to comply with decisions of the court in cases to which they are parties. If a party brings to the Security Council a complaint that another party has failed to comply with a decision, the Security Council may, if it deems it necessary, make recommendations or take action under Chapter VII of the Charter if it considers that peace and security are endangered as it would in any other situation involving a threat to the peace. This involves no enlargement of the authority of the Security Council.

The charter, in addition to providing that the Security Council and the general assembly may request advisory opinions on legal questions also provides that other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies may request advisory opinions on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities, if so authorized by the general assembly. The court, however, is not bound to render an opinion when requested.

Your committee recommends that the Senate accept the international court of justice in the form and with the authority set forth in chapter xiv of the charter and the annexed statute of the court. The acceptance of this court will not interfere with existing agreements for the peaceful settlement of disputes or with the negotiation of new ones, but will carry forward the tradition of the United States as a champion of judicial settlement of disputes of a legal character.

Conclusion

The committee is satisfied that the charter represents a remarkable accomplishment in the process of developing international co-operation. While it may be that this is not a perfect instrument, the important thing is that agreement has been reached on this particular charter, after months and even years of careful study and negotiation, between the representatives of fifty nations. The virtual unanimity with which the results of the Dumbarton Oaks and the San Francisco conferences have been approved by the people of the United States and now by this committee, is the best proof now available that a sound and practicable foundation has been achieved on which to work for peace and security.

The committee points out, however, that neither this charter nor any other document or formula that might be devised can prevent war, and the committee would be performing a disservice to the public if its action with respect to the charter should indicate any such opinion on its part. The establishment of the United Nations will at best be a beginning towards the creation of those conditions of stability throughout the world which will foster peace and security.

The participation of our country in the United Nations will be essential to its success; in fact, the charter cannot even become operative if we do not ratify it. But of far greater importance will be the determination with which our government and our people will give to the organization their active and wholehearted interest and support. This will require on the part of our government and of the people both an understanding of what the United Nations is designed to accomplish and also a realization of the limitations under which it must necessarily set out to do that task. And above all it must be understood that to the extent to which we do participate actively in this organization, we will by that very process be overcoming the imperfections in the charter. Unless we are prepared to take all steps which are necessary to effectuate our membership in the United Nations we would be merely deceiving the hopes of the United States and of humanity in ratifying the charter.

The question of our membership in an international organization to preserve peace has been debated throughout our country and in this Congress as fully as any public issue in our history has ever been discussed. The committee feels that the people and the members of the Senate understand clearly the consequences and the requirements of our membership in the United Nations and that they are prepared to undertake the responsibilities of membership in order to enjoy the privileges which that membership may ultimately bring in the form of world stability. The committee is convinced that participation in the United Nations is in accordance with our national interests, and that our contributions to the United Nations will be repaid many times.

The committee, therefore, has no hesitation in recommending that the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the Charter of the United Nations.

For the information of the Senate there is appended hereto and made a part of this report the President's address of July 2, 1945, and the text of the Charter and statute.

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Martin Urges World Ban on Peace Training

Will Ask in House That U.S. Push Anti-Conscription; Idea Is Called Utopian

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—Representative Joseph W. Martin, of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, today proposed a world-wide ban on compulsory peace time military service, but advocates of a training program dismissed his idea as merely something "grand to contemplate."

Representative Martin announced in a statement that he will introduce tomorrow a resolution calling on the Administration to work for an international anti-conscription agreement "before the United States adopts compulsory military service."

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, Democrat, of Virginia, chairman of the House Post-War Military Committee, which recently recommended a system of universal peace time training for this country, voiced the criticism.

"It would be a grand thing to contemplate . . . if all nations would beat their swords into plowshares and pruning hooks," the Virginian told reporters.

"But as shown in our hearings it has been the unanimous, emphatic judgment of every one of our diplomatic and military leaders that our national security demands a highly trained citizen reserve militia."

A voluntary system, he added, would not provide "a sufficient and adequate military establishment for our own security and to fulfill our obvious commitments."

Arguing for his proposal, Representative Martin said in a statement that if such a plan could be adopted "it would relieve . . . the nations of the necessity to assume this great new burden at a time when we must build, reconstruct and readjust the world to peace."

He declared that conscription "has never prevented war" and "is always viewed with suspicion and fear by other countries, forcing them to adopt the same policy."

Representative Martin said his resolution would urge the President, Secretary of State and the United States representative on the United Nations organization to work for his aim. He plans to propose only a House resolution, not requiring Senate action and not binding on the officials.

Representative Woodrum took exception to Representative Martin's suggestion along one other line. Representative Woodrum said his committee had recommended military "training," which would be as civilians, while Representative Martin had referred to military "service" in the armed forces.

"There's a world of difference between those two propositions," the Virginian asserted. "We ought to get them straight and remember that trainees would not be in in the Army unless called in by Congress or the President."

SENATE SEEN SURE TO BACK WORLD BANK

Measure's Enemies Concede Bretton Woods Be Approved

Washington, July 16—(AP)—Foes of the Bretton Woods plan for an international bank and monetary fund virtually conceded today that the Senate is sure to approve it.

"I'm afraid we haven't a chance to beat it," Senator Millikin (R.-Colo.) told reporters as the chamber prepared to open debate on legislation for United States participation in the program drafted by monetary experts from 44 countries at Bretton Woods, N. H., last Summer.

It calls for establishment of an international bank, capitalized at $9,100,000,000, to make or guarantee loans for rehabilitation and economic development, and an $8,800,000,000 monetary fund to be used for stabilizing currency exchange rates of the participating countries.

The measure already has been approved overwhelmingly by the House, and that chamber is deferring a Summer recess until later in the week in order to be able to concur in any minor changes the Senate may make.

Hope for Early Vote

Senate leaders were aiming for a final vote within three or four days, but discussion may be prolonged by argument over various proposed amendments.

Senator Thomas (D.-Okla.) has proposed one to establish the gold ounce as an official United States monetary unit. He hopes it would come into general world use.

Thomas also has another which could direct that the Treasury use any silver not held as security for outstanding currency to pay that part of the American subscription to the monetary fund which is not required to be paid in gold. The program calls for the United States to put $2,750,000,000 into monetary fund and $3,175,000,000 into the bank.

Long an advocate of a bi-metallic monetary base, Thomas' aim with his silver amendment is to promote world monetary recognition of the white metal.

There were indications however, that the Oklahoman would not have the support of the entire "silver bloc" for his proposal. Some members said they gained the impression in discussion with Secretary Morgenthau that the Treasury

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Germans Face Fingerprinting Inside U.S. Zone

5 Civilian Police Experts Are Named to Help List About 3,000,000 Persons

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—An estimated 3,000,000 persons in the American occupation zone in Germany are going to be fingerprinted. Colonel Orlando W. Wilson, of Berkeley, Calif., chief of public safety in the internal affairs division of the American Group, Allied Control Commission, appealed today for fingerprint experts to aid in the "gigantic task."

Wilson outlined the task in a War Department statement which also announced the appointment of five civilian police experts and a fire department supervisor to the control group in Germany.

The United States will undertake within its occupation zone the fingerprinting "of every German who, in our eyes, is a criminal," Wilson said. This category will include "any one with any connection with the Nazi party and officers and non-commissioned officers of the German armed forces, in addition to persons within the mandatory arrest categories and persons arrested for security reasons," he said.

The civilians appointed to the safety organization included Lynn G. Adams, former head of the Pennsylvania State Police, directing rural police forces; Jonathon Harwood 3d, of the Rhode Island State Police, and Theo E. Hall, police chief of Wilmette, Ill., in charge of public safety planning and preparation of orders and reports on police matters, and George Swann, of Upper Montclair, N. J., official of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, who will supervise German fire departments.

Harwood has left for Germany and the others are expected to depart soon.

Taft Proposes Reduced Tax on '47 Business

Asks That Law Be Passed This Year So That Plant Owners May Plan Ahead

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, proposed today that Congress write a tax reduction law this year that will be effective for business in 1947.

The Senate is expected to act this week on a house-approved revision of the corporation tax laws designed to aid reconversion by boosting the cash position of business by about $5,000,000,000.

While Senator Taft said this meets his approval, he told reporters something ought to be done by Congress soon to let business men know what to expect in what he believes will be the first real surge of the civilian economy after the changeover from war to peace-time manufacture.

"I don't think it makes so much difference whether tax reductions are made in 1946," the Ohio Senator said. "Most businesses then will be engaged in getting back to civilian production and they won't be making much money anyway.

"But 1947 should see production in full swing again and business men, especially small-plant owners and those who plan to build new facilities, ought to know in advance what sort of taxes they are going to have to pay."

Senator Taft said he had no specific revenue proposals in mind, but that he believes the subject should have immediate study.

The bill which will go before the Senate this week would make these changes in the law:

1. Boost the specific exemption from the excess-profits tax from the present $10,000 to $25,000.
2. Fix next Jan. 1 as the maturity date for outstanding excess-profits tax post-war refund bonds.
3. Hasten refunds on carry-backs of net operating losses and unused excess-profits credits.
4. Speed refunds on the recomputation of deductions for amortization of emergency facilities.

ARMY DISCHARGE SCORE WILL CHANGE

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—The new critical score for Army discharge, expected to be announced within the next two weeks, still will be based on points accumulated only up to May 12 last.

War Department officials said today that a new compilation of point totals, including those accumulated since May, probably would be made late this year.

The new critical score will be lower than the 85 points set in the interim score announced this spring, but the reduction probably will not be large. This lowering of the total score will make more soldiers eligible, on a point basis, for discharge even though they are unable to figure in new points earned since May 12.

Actually, there have been some instances where soldiers who lacked the required 85 points on May 12 subsequently became eligible. This arose out of the combat credit score. Awards in that category are based on the date of action instead of the date of award, and in some cases the awards postdated May 12 by some time.

The four factors for computing points will remain the same—service, overseas, combat and parenthood credit.

TRUMAN SEEKS RAIL WORKERS

Citizens Requested To Take Some Of 65,000 Jobs

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Manpower shortages on western railroads so gravely threaten the flow of supplies and men to the Pacific that President Truman today asked citizens to take some of the 65,000 vacant jobs.

There are approximately 100,000 jobs, including those open on the western roads, that must be filled to keep the railroads throughout the nation functioning efficiently, an Association of American Railroads spokesman said.

Engineers Needed Badly

President Truman, in a special statement issued at Potsdam, Germany, where he went for the Big Three conference, asserted:

"If the demands of the Japanese war are to be met, the railroads in the West must have additional man power immediately."

The most pressing need of the railroads, the A.A.R. spokesman said, is for engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and hostlers. Second in need are train dispatchers, yard masters, telegraphers, signalmen and similar workers. Next in demand are unskilled workers.

The War Manpower Commission accorded top priority to seventeen western railroads for the inter-regional recruitment of workers.

4,000 Only Fraction Needed

Qualified workers in 22 occupations can be referred to the western rail lines, the WMC added, without requiring certificates of availability.

The President said that the 4,000 experienced railroad men recently furloughed from the Army for 30 days to help out in the crisis are "only a fraction of the number needed."

"Any patriotic American who is not already engaged in essential war work can make a real contribution toward the defeat of Japan by applying for a job on a western railroad during this emergency period," the President added.

He also urged that those now working on railroads continue on their jobs.

The Association of American Railroads said the most urgent needs throughout the country were:

Twelve thousand skilled workers, such as trainmen, electricians, carpenters, signalmen and similar workers.

Eighty-eight thousand nonskilled workers, such as track laborers and maintenance workers, freight and express handlers, waiters, porters, cooks, etc.

Sixty per cent of the needed workers are wanted for the western railroads, the A.A.R. said, with jobs open in 75 different classifications.

Look To Discharged Veterans

Application should be made to the local offices of the railroad retirement board or to the local United States Employment Service offices.

The railroad association said it hoped to recruit some of the needed workers from discharged war veterans. It added that some 350,000 former railroad workers are now in the armed forces.

The current railroad labor force, the A.A.R. said, includes 115,000 women, or four times the prewar average. Many of them are doing heavy manual labor in shops and on tracks, the A.A.R. added, "just like the men."

Mexicans also have been brought into the United States for track maintenance.

In Chicago, Mayor Edward J. Kelly called a press conference together with Col. I. Sewell Morris, chairman of the Western Railroad Urgency Committee, to discuss a concerted drive to recruit railroad workers.

Mayor Kelly, who said that 8,000 of the 65,000 workers are needed in Chicago, read a telegram from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson asking citizens of Chicago to 'didicate themselves to the job of helping the Army and the railroads obtain the manpower necessary to move supplies and soldiers westward."

Unions To Co-Operate

Patterson's telegram said Chicago is the largest railroad center in the world and added "how well it does its job in moving the men and munitions of war will have a direct bearing on the length of the Japanese war."

Mayor Kelly, in urging persons to take even part-time jobs "to keep the wheels rolling," said the railroad unions have agreed to take in all workers recruited in the drive.

Colonel Morris said 846,091 troops were moved across the country by train in June, not counting troop movements of less than 40 men and furlough traffic, and the total will be far higher in July. He said more than 100 Army Transportation Corps officers have been as-

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signed to the western railroad manpower project in Chicago to assist the roads with their manpower problem during the redeployment period.

OBJECTIONS FILED TO ICC RATE ORDER

Petitions for Reconsideration Submitted by Three Groups, Two of Them Opposed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Ten Northeastern States and numerous industrial organizations petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission today for reconsideration of the commission's recent decision on railroad class rates.

Two separate petitions, one from the Governors of six New England States and the other from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, were filed. Both requested deferment of the effective date of the ICC order, which was set for Aug. 30.

A third petition was filed by the southwestern steering committee, representing the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

This petition stated that the ICC order is "just and reasonable in every respect" and will "result in non-discriminatory, non-preferential and non-prejudicial rates," but requested "certain slight alterations in the order."

It also asked that the railroads be allowed nine months from the date on which an amended order embodying their recommendations is issued in which to present uniform classifications. Informal estimates had been that it might take years.

The New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania-Maryland petition asserted that the ICC's conclusion that the present class rates are unlawful because they are not on a uniform level throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains "is not supported by the findings, is contrary to and without support in the evidence and does not justify the order requiring an increase in the class rates" in the "official" or eastern portion of the country.

The New England petition, which voiced the objections of the six Governors and ten commercial organizations, presented similar arguments.

It asserted that "the record in these proceedings not only affords no legal basis whatsoever for, but in fact precludes, an order directing an increase in the existing intraterritorial class rates applicable within official territory."

It added that the record failed to establish that the lack of uniformity between class rates has resulted in differences in the relative charges actually paid or required to be paid by shippers.

W. P. B. Cancels 21 Tire Tube Plant Projects

Curb on Sewing Machines Is Lifted, More Leather for Civilian Use Released

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The War Production Board today canceled twenty-one plant expansion projects for the manufacture of truck tires which, if completed, would have cost about $11,000,000.

The W. P. B. said the projects were in varying stages of completion and that it is unable at the moment to state how much has already been spent.

The projects, scattered from coast to coast, were eliminated primarily because of reduced demand for tubes from the armed forces.

Two projects for making air-curing bags and tire flaps were halted at the same time. Air-curing bags are rubber tubes used to inflate tire casings during the curing process.

All restrictions on production of sewing machines for domestic use were lifted today by the W. P. B., which cautioned that this would not mean any great increase in the number of sewing machines reaching retail channels within the next few months. It simply means that sewing machines now may be made to the extent that materials are available without priority assistance.

The W. P. B. has authorized delivery of small commercial electric motors without its authorization regardless of quantity. This allows manufacturers to ship unrated orders, after filling orders carrying priorities.

More leather will be available for such civilian items as luggage, footballs and other athletic equipment, and furniture upholstery, the W. P. B. announced today. The agency lifted three of its restrictions covering the use of leather, and relaxed a fourth. It said, however, that military and essential items still will have first call on all leather.

Lumber for emergency home repairs—except on farms—now may be purchased without the necessity of obtaining authorization from the Federal Housing Administration, it was announced today by the National Housing Agency and the W. P. B. A home owner now may buy lumber directly from a distributor by certifying that he needs it for emergency repair. Farmers will continue to obtain lumber for emergency repairs through county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Surplus metal helmets purchased by the government for air-raid wardens were exempted from price control today. The O. P. A. said they have been selling substantially below the retail price of $1.10 each.

The O. P. A. also announced a retail ceiling of $1.79 each for 700,000 new stirrup pumps bought by the Office of Civilian Defense for fighting fires in the event of air raids. The surplus pumps, together with a ten-foot hose and a pair of nozzles for each, were described as suitable for tree-spraying, whitewashing and watering gardens.

OWI TO ABOLISH FOREIGN BUREAU

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—The Office of War Information has decided to abolish its foreign news bureau, which supplies the American press with news from foreign broadcasts, principally Japanese.

Neil Dalton, director of OWI domestic operations, said today the decision resulted from the recent action by Congress in reducing the agency's appropriation. He estimated that the step would save about $70,000 a year.

Matthew Gordon, bureau director, has notified employees that it will be abolished thirty days after the twenty-four employees have received formal notification. The twenty-four employees include about a dozen editors.

Dalton said discussions are under way with the Federal Communications Commission to see what arrangements can be worked out for distributing foreign news. He said he thought the news undoubtedly would continue to be available in some form. The actual monitoring of foreign broadcasts is conducted by FCC. The OWI foreign news bureau digests and distributes the broadcasts.

BRITISH CITE 22 AMERICANS

General Eaker Among Group Honored By King

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Twenty-two Americans, headed by Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, were decorated today on behalf of King George VI by the Earl of Halifax, British Ambassador.

In a ceremony at the British Embassy, General Eaker was made honorary knight commander of the military division of the most Honorable Order of the Bath. Eaker, of San Angelo, Texas, received a citation which read: "As air commander in chief, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, Lieutenant General Eaker rendered distinguished operational services."

Others On List

Other high ranking officers decorated were:

MAJ. GEN. CHARLES C. CHAUNCEY, Ada, Okla., honorary commander of the military division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (C.B.E).

BRIG. GEN. ROBERT KAUCH, Alexandria, Va., C.B.E.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM D. OLD, Uvalde, Texas, C.B.E.

COL. WILLIAM W. BATCHELDER, Harvard, Mass., C.B.E.

NAVY CAPTAIN GEORGE C. DYER, Laporte, Ind., C.B.E.

COL. CARTER L. BURGESS, Roanoke, Va., honorary officer of the military division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.).

COL. HAROLD V. ROBERTS, West Lafayette, Ind., O.E.B.

LIEUT. COL. DAVISON DALZIEL, Evanston, Ill., O.E.B.

NAVY LIEUTENANT JOHN EDWARD THOMAS, Spencer, W.Va., honorary member of the military division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

THE REV. BRAYTON C. CASE (deceased), American Baptist Mission, M.B.E., (medal will go to son, Dr. Clarke Tillman Case, Marlboro, N.J.)

NAVY CAPTAIN EDWARD R. DURGIN, Middle Haddam, Conn., Distinguished Service Cross.

COAST GUARD LIEUTENANT COMMANDER LOUIS I. REILLY, Staten Island, N.Y., D.S.C.

NAVY LIEUTENANT COMMANDER HOARD S. ROBERTS, Webster Groves, Mo., D.S.C.

NAVY LIEUTENANT JOHN D. GAVAN, Milwaukee, D.S.C.

NAVY LIEUTENANT NORMAN G. HICKMAN, New York city, D.S.C.

NAVY LIEUTENANT WESLEY G. H. GALLAGHER, St. Louis, D.S.C.

MAJOR ARTHUR E. EXON, Estherville, Iowa, Distinguished Flying Cross.

CAPT. WILLIAM DIERKES, Cincinnati, D.F.C.

NAVY QUARTERMASTER (first class) GERALD M. GRAY, Falconer, N.Y., Distinguished Service Medal.

PFC. JAMES C. CORBEAN, USA, Xenia, Ohio, British Empire Medal.

General Clark Honored

Rio de Janeiro, July 16 (AP)—Gen. Mark Clark was awarded the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross by President Getulio Vargas today in a ceremony in Catete Palace.

Clark, who commanded Brazilian troops in Italy as commander of the 15th Army Group, was here for a national celebration planned for Wednesday honoring Brazil's returning veterans.

The Order of the Southern Cross in a lesser class also was conferred upon Lieut. Gen. Willis Crittenberger and Maj. Gen. Donald Brann.

B-29 LOSS OVER 1 PER MISSION

Total Is 291 For 21st Bomber Command Operations

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Losses of Superfortresses have averaged only slightly more than one airplane per mission since the 21st Bomber Command began operations last fall.

An Army Air Forces summary issued today reported that a total of 261 missions had been flown by the 21st Command since it went into action from Marianas bases in November, and that between then and last July 9 losses numbered 291 Superfortresses.

20th Command Data Lacking

These figures do not cover the 20th Command, which started operations from Southeast Asia bases on June 6, 1944, striking targets on Kyushu, southernmost of the enemy's home islands, and on the mainland. Records for the 20th Command were not immediately available, but they were expected to lift the total loss of B-29's well above the 300 mark.

The heavily armed bombers of the 21st Command knocked 760 Japanese planes out of the air and destroyed 159 more on the ground, incidental to their primary mission of putting bombs on the target.

All Causes Included

The total losses of B-29's, it was explained, were from "all causes," which would include losses due to weather, mechanical failure and other reasons as well as those shot down by Japanese fighters, suicide planes and anti-aircraft fire.

The size of the B-29 missions has varied from the original 20 or 30 to the 500-plus plane attacks in recent months.

The largest number of Superfortresses lost in a single operation is nineteen, which failed to return after a raid on Tokyo last May.

From November, 1944, when the 21st Bomber Command began operations against the enemy home islands from bases in the Marianas, to last June 15, a total of 61,055 tons of bombs was dropped on strategic targets. Of this, 46,473 tons went down on "urban targets" (presumably in saturation type attack) and 14,582 on precision targets, where individual factories or installations were selected.

An accounting of results obtained in the bombing of 26 enemy cities between last March 23 and July 9 showed that incendiary attacks had damaged 56 square miles, or 51 per cent, of Tokyo; 8 square miles, or 51 per cent, of Kobe; 15.6 square miles, or 26 per cent, of Osaka, and 8.9 square miles, or 44 per cent, of Yokohama.

FOOD SHORTAGES TO LAST INTO '46

Not Much Relief Can Be Expected This Year, Anderson Says.

WASHINGTON, July 16 — (AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson declared tonight that, on the basis of present indications, civilians will have to wait until 1946 for any material improvement in the domestic food situation.

"Because of the time it takes to produce food, not much relief from actual shortages can be expected during 1945," he said.

"The supply of food we have available to use at this time was fixed by what was done a year or more ago, just as what we do now will determine the food supply that will be on hand next year."

For the months ahead, he said, meats, food fats and vegetable oils, sugar, condensed and evaporated milk and canned fruits and vegetables will continue in short supply. In addition rice and dried beans will get shorter. The only bright spots, he said, are milk, wheat, potatoes and fresh vegetables.

"The total demand for meat will continue far above our supply," he said.

Anderson gave this picture of the prospective food supply—a picture which he described as "not an optimistic one on the whole"—in a talk over the American Broadcasting company network and at a news conference held earlier.

The report on the food outlook—the first broad one given by him since he became secretary of agriculture July 1—said the government was taking "positive steps" to deal with shortages.

SENATORS OPPOSE WAGE RISE CURB

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Five Senators took a stand today that the Government ought not to impose barriers against wage raises up to a rate of 65 cents an hour. They asked that Congress take a similar stand by approving a resolution directing that the War Labor Board consider as "substantial" all wages under 65 cents.

This would leave employers free to raise wages to that rate without WLB approval. WLB now recognizes 55 cents as the minimum standard wage. Further, the five Senators recommended that Congress consider soon amending the fair labor standards act to raise the statutory minimum wage and broaden its coverage. This law, generally known as the Wagner act, requires that firms engaged in interstate commerce pay a minimum of 40 cents an hour.

The recommendations came from a labor sub-committee composed of Senators Pepper (D.-Fla.), Thomas (D.-Utah), Tunnell (D.-Del.), La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) and Aiken (R.-Vt.). The resolution was introduced by Pepper, La Follette and Senator Johnston (D.-S. C.).

VINSON IS NAMED TREASURY HEAD

WASHINGTON, July 16 — (AP) President Truman today nominated Fred M. Vinson as Secretary of the Treasury and John W. Snyder to step into Vinson's post as director of war mobilization and reconversion.

Snyder, former St. Louis banker, succeeded Vinson only last April as federal loan administrator.

Confirmation of both appointments by the Senate was consider-

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ed a foregone conclusion.

Tthe nomination of Vinson, 55-year-old Kentuckian, was sent to the Senate earlier than planned. President Truman had expected to send it up after he returned from his present trip to Potsdam. It was transmitted today at the suggestion of retiring Secretary Morgenthau so Vinson could proceed at once with pressing financial decisions.

No successor was named at once for Snyder. His name went to the Senate a few hours after that of Vinson. The latter's was accompanied by two others.

Mr. Truman submitted the appointment of Theron Lamar Caudle, Wadesboro, N. C., as assistant attorney general to succeed Tom C. Clark, now attorney general.

Harold William Judson of California was nominated as assistant solicitor general succeeding Hugh B. Cox, who resigned giving "personal reasons."

Caudle, 41, has been U. S. attorney for the Western district of North Carolina since 1940.

Judson, 45, practiced law in Kansas City, Mo., in 1925 and 1926, and later in Los Angeles before entering the Navy in 1942. He is a native of Essex, Vt.

on account of sex. Congress and the several states shall have power, within their respective jurisdictions, to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This amendment shall take effect three years after the date of ratification."

Backed By Parties

The majority stressed that both political parties had recommended such an amendment last year and added that before the proposal became law it would require ratification by 36 states.

"The arduous and efficient service rendered by women . . . during the present war has clearly demonstrated that women are capable of fully participating in the economic activities of this country," the report asserted.

One minority report was signed by Reps. Celler (D.-N. Y.), Lane D.-Mass.), Gorski (D.-Ill.), Feighan (D-Ohio) and Gwynne (R-Iowa). The other was written by Rep. Hobbs (D.-Ala.) and endorsed by Rep. Russell (D.-Texas). Said Hobbs:

"The power here sought to b taken away from the states is to regulate the home, the marriage relation, the welfare of children and parents, property rights of wives, widows, and orphans, and the health, happiness and morals of most of the sovereign people. . . . It is with horror that Congress should contemplate this proposal."

have Butler reconsider his decision.

Mr. Butler's term expires next November. The Senator, who said Butler had remained in office as long as he has only because of the war crisis and at the request of the Justice Department, gave no intimation whom he may have in mind for the appointment.

The letter of Senator McMahon to Mr. Butler follows:

McMahon Letter

"As you and I are both aware, there has been some comment in the Connecticut press on the subject of your proposed retirement.

"You will recollect that last January you told me that you would not be a candidate for reappointment when your term expires in November. I asked you at that time to reconsider your decision, but you stated that it was final. You also informed me that you had notified the Attorney General of your decision.

"During our pleasant conversation here about two weeks ago, you reiterated your decision to retire at

times.

Added to the actual shortage is a big problem of distribution. Germany's damaged railroad system may have to be supplemented by American Army transport to move

even the limited supplies that the district affords.

War department officials were said to be pressing for a decision on the appointment of a food director because of the acuteness of the situation.

Gillette, long a member of the Senate Agriculture and Foreign Relations committees, also has been mentioned recently as a possible appointee for assistant secretary of state if James F. Byrnes, the new secretary, makes expected sweeping changes in the department after his return from the Big Three meeting.

Gillette Under Consideration As Food Head in Germany

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP) Former Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa was reported under consideration today for appointment as director of food production and distribution in the American-occupied portion of Germany.

Gillette, whose resignation as chairman of the Surplus War Property board became effective July 15, conferred with President Truman before the latter left for the current Big Three meeting, but there has been no public indication of the White House attitude on the appointment.

If Gillette is named to the post, he would operate directly under Lt. Gen Lucius Clay, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy for civil affairs in the American zone. General Eisenhower is the U. S. representative on the Allied Control Commission for Germany.

The Germans have been told to pitch in and produce food, with the warning that the alternative is hunger. This is less of a problem in the eastern breadbasket portion of Germany, occupied by the Russians, although the Soviet has contended that most of the producing areas there are so devastated that they can supply little more than their own population.

Western Germany, occupied by the Americans and British, is a deficit food area even in normal

SEEKS GLASS'S SEAT

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—John Locke Green, treasurer of Arlington County, Va., plans to petition the Virginia Court of Appeals to declare the veteran Carter Glass's Senate seat vacant.

Green, in challenging the right of the 87-year-old Virginian to hold his seat through prolonged illness, declared that Glass has not answered a Senate roll call since June 20, 1942.

"His seat is either abandoned or vacated," Green told a reporter. "We have courts to decide such a question and I intend to file the petition to see what happens."

In the event the seat were declared vacant, Gov. Colgate W. Darden Jr. could call an election, this November for a successor, Green explained.

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Congress Engages In New Battle Over Equal Rights For Women

Washington, July 16—(AP)—A battle over equal rights for men and women began in Congress today. The House Judiciary Committee touched off the controversy by filing a majority report urging adoption of legislation proposing an equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

The report said such action is needed to halt what it termed discrimination against women in the form of lower pay schedules, and to prevent their exclusion from many jobs.

Vigorous Protests

Protesting vigorously, seven committee members filed two minority reports condemning the suggested amendment.

They asserted it would take away many rights women need, such as special health laws, and that it would be "mischief breeding" and "confusing." It would, they said, raise such questions as whether a wife shouldn't be equally liable with the husband for support of a family or paying alimony.

The majority report, unsigned, recommended simply that Congress submit to the states this proposed constitutional amendment:

"That equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state

BUTLER PLANS TO QUIT POST ARE CONFIRMED

U. S. Attorney Not to Seek Reappointment—Praised by Senator M'Mahon

Washington, July 16—(Special)—Sen. Brien MacMahon (D.), of Connecticut, today confirmed reports that U. S. Attorney Robert P. Butler will not seek reappointment for another term by releasing a letter he has written Mr. Butler praising his work and stating he had sought to

W. A. Gallahan to Head Salary Stabilization Unit

Succeeds A. D. Burford in Internal Revenue Bureau Post

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—W. A. Gallahan has been appointed head of the government's salary stabilization unit, the office that has something to say about whether a salaried person can get a rise in pay.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue announced today that Mr. Gallahan succeds A. D. Burford as deputy commissioner of the bureau in charge of the salary stabilization unit.

Mr. Gallahan has been acting deputy commissioner since January. Mr. Burford, who has suffered a prolonged illness, has been assigned as special agent-in-charge at Dallas, Tex., at his own request. Mr. Gallahan, forty-eight, has served in the Treasury Department for twenty-six years.

Tthe salary stabilization unit administers the wage and salary stabilization act of 1942 as it applies to salaries in excess of $5,000 a year and also salaries of less than $5,000 paid to administrative, executive and professional personnel who are not represented by a labor organization. Mr. Burford has been head of the unit and Mr. Gallahan his assistant ever since it was created in October, 1942.

BUTTER POINTS CUT TO STOP SPOILAGE

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—Stores sold butter at sixteen ration points a pound today as the Government put into effect a major segment of its plan to improve the meat situation.

Elsewhere on the food front, the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee issued a statement saying that an increase in the price of bread and a reduction in the quantity produced may result from failure of the administration to provide adequate sugar supplies.

The reduction from twenty-four to sixteen points for creamery butter is expected by the OPA to prevent deterioriation in retail stores during the season of peak butter production. Farm or country butter remains unchanged at twelve points a pound, and margarine continues at fourteen points.

A ten-million pound increase in civilian butter supplies is expected next month, the OPA said, as a result of a cut in the amount ordered set aside for military use.

Householders have been buying less butter in the last two or three weeks, the OPA said in announcing the point cut a fortnight ahead of the date it previously reported such action probable.

The OPA warned however, that the point value would be increased again if butter sells too rapidly.

The Republican Food Study Committee's report on bread quoted Representative Jenkins of Ohio, chairman of the unofficial group, as saying most bakers have had to make up losses on bread output with profits from such sweet goods as rolls, cakes and pastries.

He asserted that sugar quotas for bakeries have been cut to 60 per cent of their 1941 volume and that many bakers report they actually are able to obtain only 44 to 50 per cent.

Citizens Urged to Order Winter Fuel Oil at Once

O. W. I. Asks Inactive Nurses to Return to Duty

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—The Office of War Information said today:

"The government needs and asks its citizens in this 188th week of the war against Japan to:

"Order your next winter's fuel oil immediately. Military requirements leave 5,500,000 barrels less storage space than last year. Home tanks can help make up the deficit and prevent shortage later.

"Return to duty if you are one of the 30,000 inactive graduate registered nurses or a trained nurse's aide. Your local hospital needs you to help care for a record number of patients.

"Buy only what you need and at ceiling prices. Compliance with price, wage and rationing controls will save your money and help prevent the ruinous inflation that, in the last war, came after fighting had ceased.

"Apply for only as much canning sugar as you will use. If essential civilian food requirements are to be met next winter, all the sugar allotted for home canning must be used for this purpose.

"Help care for the wounded or fill another important Navy job by joining the Waves. Twenty thousand new recruits are needed and food and housing allowances have been substantially increased. See your nearest Navy recruiting office."

U. S. Plans to Use Portion Of Idle Silver for Money

Senator Says Treasury Will Free 300,000,000 Ounces

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP).—Senator Abe Murdock, Democrat, of Utah, told the Senate today that the Treasury and President Truman have agreed that 300,000,000 ounces of idle government silver shall be used for money.

In effect, this "monetization" means the Treasury can issue $387,000,000 in silver certificates, holding the 300,000,000 ounces as backing for this currency.

Senator Murdock told reporters the action will "help the prestige of silver money throughout the world." He said also it would save money in two ways:

1. For the interest, which would have to be paid if the $387,000,000 were obtained by borrowing. (Senator Murdock estimated this interest at $7,740,000 a year.)

2. It would put $246,000,000 into the Treasury as "seigniorage."

Here's what the Senator meant by that: The Treasury now has 694,212,000 ounces of silver bullion which is "free silver" in that it has not been committed for monetary use. This silver cost the government an average of 47 cents an ounce. To "monetize" any of this silver would instantly bring the value of that portion of the metal stock up to $1.29 an ounce, since that is the lawful price of monetary silver.

At 47 cents an ounce, 300,000,000 ounces originally cost the government $141,000,000. If this much silver were monetized, its value would leap to $387,000,000. The difference in value, or "profit" to the Treasury, would be $246,000,000. This is called "seigniorage."

Senator Murdock also said issuance of silver certificates would be less inflationary than issuance of "credit money."

'A' CARD HOLDERS WHO MOVE MAY GET NEW TIRES

Washington, July 16—(AP)—Passenger car owners, including "A" card holders, became eligible today for new tires for a bona fide change of address that required a special gasoline ration.

This is the first time since the beginning of tire rationing that any "A" card holders have been eligible for new tires.

"This extension of the eligibility is particularly needed now that increasing numbers of persons are moving from one city to another," OPA said in announcing that:

These persons may apply for new tires if they have a tire failure while making a permanent change of residence, regardless of the type of ration they hold:

1. War workers moving from one city to another as production shifts from one type of war goods to another and to civilian goods.

2. Members of the armed forces moving to a new port.

3. Discharged veterans returning home or moving to another city to accept a job.

Before being eligible to apply, a motorist must have been issued a special gasoline ration for the trip.

GET RETROACTIVE PA...

27,000 in 12 Steel Casting Plants Win WLB Order

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The War Labor Board ruled today that certain wage adjustments and vacation and shift differentials for 27,000 employes of twelve steel casting companies should be retroactive in "most cases" to the date when union contracts with the company terminated. Industry members dissented.

Denied were the union's requests for an extension of the retroactive provisions relating to time and a half on six prescribed holidays and for an earlier retroactive date than Aug. 26, 1944, in the case of employes of the American Steel Foundries, Chicago.

The companies affected are National Roll and Foundry Company, Avonmere, Pa.; Mackintosh, Hemphill Company of Pittsburgh, Fort Pitt Steel Casting Company, McKeesport, Pa.; National Malleable and Steel Casting Company, Cleveland; Continental Foundry and Machine Company, McConway & Torley Company, Reliance Steel Casting Company and United Engineering and Foundry Company, Pittsburgh; Electric Steel Castings Company, Indianapolis; National Erie Corporation, Erie Pa., and Symington-Gould Corporation of Rochester, N. Y.

Labor Efficiency Gains In Merchant Shipyards

Washington, July 16 (AP)—Labor efficiency in merchant shipyards has increased 27 per cent in two years, the Maritime Commission reported today.

With the increase in the productivity of workers, a drop in employment has been considerably greater than the decline in ship construction, the commission said. Twenty-seven per cent more tonnage per man was delivered in the first six months of this year than in 1943.

In 1943 an average working force of 673,000 employes built 6,810,800 lightship tons of vessels. (Lightship tons indicate the weight if a ship were put on a scale and weighed.) This was an average of 1,686 pounds of ship per employe per month.

In the first half of 1945 average employment was 454,374 and tonnage was 2,926,700, or an average of 2,147 pounds of ship per man.

Only One WAC Knew Date of D-Day in Europe

New York, July 16—(AP)—WAC Staff Sergeant Bella Sharp of Leslie, S. C., who proved that little ladies can keep big secrets, returned here yesterday from Europe, arriving by air with the first full contingent of WACS to come home under the Army's redeployment program.

Sgt. Sharp, who worked as a stenographer on pre-invasion plans, said she was the only one of the enlisted personnel of the first division who knew when D-Day was coming.

Disproving male propaganda that women are impatient guardians of a secret, Sergeant Sharp kept the D-day news well under her overseas cap. She won the Bronze Star Medal, six campaign stars on her European Theater Ribbon and 86 discharge points for her service. She says she will not ask for a discharge.

She arrived with a group of 67 WACS, most of whom had served more than a year in Great Britain or in Europe. Several were overseas two years.

TRUMAN LACKS TIME FOR DE GAULLE VISIT

WASHINGTON, July 16 —(AP) State department officials said today President Truman's omission from his European itinerary of a visit to France was not meant as a rebuff to General de Gaulle.

"It is nothing of the sort," a spokesman said, explaining that Truman "has had to refuse many bids to visit the chiefs of other European countries because of pressing domestic matters."

The President's skirting of France in his trip from Antwerp and Brussels to Potsdam, site of the Big Three conference, had stirred speculation in diplomatic quarters here that De Gaulle was being ignored.

Madigan Named To Aircraft Board

Washington, July 16 (A. P.).—M. J. Madigan of New York city has been appointed a member of the Aircraft Production Board, it was announced today.

Madigan takes the place on the board formerly held by Lieut.-Gen. William S. Knudson, who has returned to private life. Madigan will continue as assistant to Under-Secretary of War Patterson.

AIR PRIORITIES TIGHT

WASHINGTON, July 16—(AP) The War department announced today it will not grant air priorities to travelers "denied sleeping car accommodations" under the 450-mile no-Pullman order of the Office of Defense Transportation.

A "substantial increase" in requests for air priority has followed the sleeping car ban, the department said.

Asked about the statement, Army officials said it did not mean that priorities on air trips of less than 450 miles would be denied if urgent missions directly connected with the war effort were involved.

2,375 TROOPS ARRIVE

NEW YORK, July 16—(AP) Two ships, the U. S. army transport Torrens and the freighter Thaddeus Kosciuszko, arrived today from Europe with 2,375 troops for reassignment.

The Torrens, a former Norwegian ship making its first Atlantic crossing since the beginning of the war, carried 2,001 men, members of the 214th field artillery group, 209th field artillery, 425th field artillery, Ninth air force, First tactical air force, 288th railhead company, 474th ordnance evacuation company and the Eighth infantry division.

Aboard the freighter which carried 374 men were members of the 3052nd quartermaster salvage collecting company, the 6837th, 6838th, 6839th, 6840th, 6841st, 6842nd and 6843rd quartermaster detachments.

They were scheduled to go to Camp Kilmer, N. J.

More Than 300 Civilians Leave U.S. For Europe

New York, July 16 (AP)—More than 300 persons, said by the War Shipping Administration to be the largest civilian group to leave the United States for Europe since V-E Day, sailed today for England aboard the S.S. John Ericsson.

The group, mostly business men, included 82 members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, State Department officials and members of the French and Swiss embassies.

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LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE BRUSSELS RADIO SAID TODA...
AND SOVIET FOREIGN COMMISSAR VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV HAD AR... IN
POTSDAM FOR THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE. THE PARIS RADIO SAID
STALIN MIGHT TOUR THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION ZONE DURING HIS STAY
GERMANY.
(EDS: MAY BE BRACKETED, IF DESIRED, IN BIG THREE BUDGET).
JP5AP4

LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)-A BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED TODAY THAT THERE WAS NO QUESTION OF SPAIN BEING REPRESENTED WHEN THE CONFERENCE ON THE RETURN OF TANGIER TO INTERNATIONAL STATUS IS RESUMED.

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LONDON, JULY 16-(AP)— THE HAMBURG RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT

A CURFEW BEGINNING AT 7:30 P.M. AND EFFECTIVE FOR THREE DAYS HAS BEEN

ORDERED IN THE HAMBURG HARBOR AREA, BECAUSE OF ATTACKS BY GERMAN

CITIZENS ON DISPLACED PERSONS THAT HAVE RESULTED IN A NUMBER OF [redacted]

THE BROADCAST, HEARD IN LONDON BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID

THE OUTBREAKS OCCURRED [redacted] LAST FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AND THAT THE

CURFEW WAS ORDERED BY THE HAMBURG MILITARY COMMANDER.

DUNOON, SCOTLAND, JULY 16 -(AP)- A SUDDEN NOR'WESTER SWEPT THE FIRTH OF CLYDE TODAY AND DROVE SCORES OF BOATS ONTO THE ROCKS OR AGAINST THE OPPOSITE [redacted] SHORE.

NAVAL VESSELS AND FERRY AND POLICE CRAFT RUSHED TO THE SCENE. NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED, BUT SOME MEMBERS OF BOATING PARTIES WERE MAROONED ON STORM-LASHED ROCKS OR CONSTRUCTION FLOATS FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR.

DC

PARIS, JULY 16-(AP)-THE 45TH DIVISION BEGAN MOVING INTO THE REIMS ASSEMBLY AREA TODAY IN THE QUICKENING TREK HOMEWARD OF U.S. ARMY UNITS.

THE DIVISION IS EXPECTED TO EMBARK IN AUGUST. IT HAD BEEN ALERTED FOR JULY SHIPMENT, BUT THE MOVEMENT [redacted] HAD BEEN CANCELLED BY A CHANGE OF PLANS. THE 45THE FOUGHT IN SICILY, SALERNO AND ANZIO BEFORE PUSHING INTO FRANCE.

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PARIS, JULY 16(AP)-FRE'CH MILITARY PO[illegible]

REPORTED FINDING A HIDDE'' TREASURE OF 25,000,000 FRA'CS($125,000) IN THE VILLA OF JOSEPH DARNA'D, LEADER OF THE VICHY MILITIA WHO RECE''TLY WAS ARRESTED 'EAR TIRANA, ITALY.

AUTHORITIES SAID THE MONEY, WHICH ARRIVED IN PARIS TODAY, APPARE''TLY WAS THE TREASURY [redacted] FOR DARNA'D'S FORCES WHICH COLLABORATED WITH THE GERMA''S DURING THE OCCUPATION.

PRELIMI''ARY DARNA'D A'D

MEA''WHILE, THE I''TERROGATIO'' OF IMPORTA''T MEMBERS OF HIS [redacted] MILITIA, INCLUDING HIMSELF, 'EARED A CONCLUSION.

DATES FOR

[redacted] THEIR TRIALS ON TREASO'' CHARGES [redacted] PROBABLY WILL BE SET AFTER THAT OF MARSHAL HE'RI PHILIPPE PETAI'' OPE'ING JULY 23.

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BY JAMES STREBIG
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

BERLIN, JULY 16-(AP)-ALLIED AND ENEMY OFFICERS ARE GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE WAR WOULD HAVE LASTED LONGER AND BEEN MUCH TOUGHER IF NAZI GERMANY HAD STARTED HER UNDERGROUND AIRCRAFT AND OIL PRODUCTION PROGRAM SIX TO 10 MONTHS EARLIER.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS SAY THE UNDERGROUND PLANTS WERE VIRTUALLY INVULNERABLE AND AIR ASSAULTS WOULD NECESSARILY BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST FEEDER FACTORIES, TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGES OF FINISHED PRODUCTS. THEY ASSERT THAT WHILE THE FINAL OUTCOME WOULD HAVE BEEN THE SAME, THE AIR FORCES WOULD HAVE HAD CONSIDERABLY GREATER OPPOSITION AND A MORE DIVERSIFIED TASK.

ONE OFFICER SAID THE SUBTERRANEAN INDUSTRY WOULD HAVE HAD TO BE STARVED TO DEATH, JUST AS THE NAZI MILITARY MACHINE DIED OF THIRST FOR PETROLEUM.

FULL DETAILS OF THE GERMAN UNDERGROUND SYSTEM HAVE NOT YET BEEN RELEASED BUT TWO MAJOR TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO TOURING AVIATION WRITERS.

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THE TYPE PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED WAS A LOW COST, BASILY CONSTRUCTED SEMI-UNDERGROUND PLANT INTENDED PRINCIPALLY AS AN AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY UNIT.

A PRIME EXAMPLE OF THIS WAS AN INSTALLATION AT MUHLDORF, NEAR MUNICH, ONE OF SEVEN SUCH PROJECTS, INTENDED FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF MESSERSCHMIDTS 262S, A TWIN-ENGINE, JET-PROPELLED FIGHTER WHICH COULD BE CONVERTED TO BOMBER AND RECONNAISSANCE USE.

THE OTHER TYPE IS AN UNDERGROUND FACTORY BLASTED INTO THE MOUNTAINSIDE, SUCH AS THAT AT EBENSEE, AUSTRIA, NEAR SALZBURG, WHERE PETROLEUM NOW IS PRODUCED FOR THE ALLIES. NEXT TO THE OIL PLANT WAS A VAST CAVE FOR ME-262 ASSEMBLY.

A GERMAN OFFICIAL SAID THE BERLIN AIRCRAFT ASSEMBLY PLANT HAD NOT BEEN STARTED.

HE EXPLAINED THE MAJOR SHORTAGE WAS MANPOWER, AND THAT ONLY 8,000 SLAVE LABORERS WERE AVAILABLE WHILE 20,000 WERE NEEDED.

THE EBENSEE PLANT STARTED PRODUCTION LAST FEBRUARY. IT IS CURRENTLY PRODUCING ONLY 500 TONS DAILY BECAUSE OF INABILITY TO GET MORE CRUDE OIL. PEAK CAPACITY IS RATED AT 300,000 TONS ANNUALLY WHICH WOULD MAKE IT THE LARGEST CRUDE REFINERY IN THE REICH. THE OUTPUT WAS BROKEN INTO 10 PER CENT GASOLINE, 35 PER CENT DIESEL OIL, 6 PER CENT PARAFFINE, 10 PER CENT ASPHALT, 10 PER CENT HEATING OIL AND 29 PER CENT LUBRICANTS. A CAVE FOR HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE PRODUCTION HAD BEEN STARTED ON A MOUNTAINSIDE ACROSS THE RIVER.

A197

THE EBENSEE AREA ACTIVITIES, AS ELSEWHERE, WERE UNCOVERED BY AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE BUT ALLIED AIRFORCES DEEMED BOMBING UNNECESSARY BEFORE THE PLANTS STARTED PRODUCING.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION ABOVE GROUND WAS REGARDED AS ASTOUNDING IN VIEW OF THE HEAVY ALLIED RAIDS ON BOTH GREAT AND SMALL MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

AIR EXPERTS BELIEVE ATTACKS ON PETROLEUM AND TRANSPORTATION, AIDED BY THE NEAR-OBLITERATION OF VITAL INDUSTRIES LIKE BALL-BEARINGS, WERE MORTAL BLOWS TO HITLER'S WAR MACHINE. THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT, HOWEVER, RANGED JUST BELOW HALF OF THE TOTAL PLANNED.

HERE ARE SOME FIGURES ON THE ACTUAL, COMPARED WITH THE PLANNED PRODUCTION OF ONE AND TWO-ENGINED CONVENTIONAL AND ALL TYPES OF JET AIRCRAFT: JULY, 1943, 980 AND 1600; JANUARY, 1944, 980 AND 2,000; JULY, 1944, 1,870 AND 3,100; NOVEMBER, 1944, 2,420 AND 3,500; JANUARY, 1945, 1,620 AND 3,500.

THE HIGHEST PRODUCTION OF JET AIRCRAFT WAS 250 IN FEBRUARY, 1945. SINCE THAT TYPE HAD TOP PRIORITY, THE OUTPUT COULD HAVE RISEN RAPIDLY. THE JETS CARRIED THE THREAT OF CONSIDERABLE POTENTIAL DANGER TO THE ALLIED EFFORT BUT PRESENTED NO PROBLEM WHICH THE ALLIES WERE NOT PREPARED TO MEET.

MD324PEW

NYV

B36

DT WX

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PARIS, JULY 16-(AP)-FORMAL OPENING OF THE FIRST CIVIL COURT IN THE FRANKFURT AREA OF GERMANY WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY HEADQUARTERS OF USFET, GENERAL EISENHOWER'S NEW COMMAND OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

OATHS WERE ADMINISTERED TO SEVEN JUDGES, THREE PUBLIC PROSECUTORS, 12 NOTARIES AND 23 LAWYERS BY CAPT. ALFRED E.HENDERSON OF DEDHAM, MASS.

LT. COL. ROBERT K. PHELPS OF SAGINAW, MICH., COMMANDER OF THE FRANKFURT MILITARY GOVERNMENT DETACHMENT, ADDRESSED THE COURTROOM FILLED WITH GERMAN CIVILIANS.

"YOU WHO ARE ABOUT TO ASSUME OFFICE TODAY," HE TOLD THE NEW GERMAN COURT OFFICIALS, "IN AN EFFORT TO REINSTATE YOUR OWN JUDICIAL SYSTEM, ARE FACED WITH A TASK OF GREAT MAGNITUDE..... THAT SYSTEM, WRECKED AND BELITTLED BY THE INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL INTERVENTION, IS YOURS TO REBUILD SUPERVISED ONLY BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT."

MK643PEW

A24

STRASBOURG, FRANCE, JULY 16-(AP)-A MUNITIONS DUMP BLEW UP NEAR HERE TODAY, KILLING EIGHT PERSONS AND INJURING TEN, AND AUTHORITIES SAID THE EXPLOSION WAS CAUSED BY HOT WEATHER. THE TEMPERATURE WAS NEAR 100.

WD558PEW

JUL 17 1945

BERLIN,JULY 16 (AP)--TWO OLD GRADS FROM CLEMSON COLLEGE EXCHANGED REMINISCENCES HERE TODAY.

ONE WAS MAJ. GEN. FLOYD L.PARKS, COMMANDER OF THE ~~FIRST AIR-BORNE ARMY IN BERLIN~~ WHOSE MOTHER RESIDES AT GREENEVILLE,S.C.

THE OTHER WAS SECRETARY OF STATE BYRNES, A CLEMSON LIFE TRUSTEE

APRA DELUCES01930 AM128P

B54 QUE

WX

BERLIN, JULY 16-(AP)-ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER HENRY L. GRIFFIN, WHO USED TO COVER ASSIGNMENTS ON CAPITOL HILL IN WASHINGTON, MET SOME OLD ACQUAINTANCES TODAY IN FRONT OF THE CHANCELLERY.

"HEY, COME HERE," CALLED SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES F.BYRNES, HOLDING OUT A HAND TO GRIFFIN, 29-YEAR-OLD BALTIMORE NATIVE WHO NEVER WAS KNOWN TO BE BASHFUL IN HOBNOBBING WITH NOTABLES.

"HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN HERE?" ASKED ADM. WILLIAM D.LEAHY.

"A LONG TIME, SIR," RESPONDED THE CAMERAMAN, WHO REACHED BERLIN RECENTLY AFTER COVERING THE ITALIAN AND WESTERN FRONT CAMPAIGNS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, LIKEWISE ONE OF GRIFFIN'S CAMERA SUBJECTS IN WASHINGTON, ALSO SMILED AT HIM, AND GRIFFIN RESUMED HIS PICTURE-MAKING.

GN235PEM

BY GEORGE TUCKER

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, JULY 16 -(AP)- GERMAN UNIVERSITIES, PURGED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND COMPLETELY DENAZIFIED, WILL BEGIN TO REOPEN THEIR DOORS BY SEPT. 1, WITH MEDICAL AND THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS HAVING TOP PRIORITY, THE UNITED STATES GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE SCHOOLS MOST IMMEDIATELY AFFECTED ARE THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS OF HEIDELBERG, MARBURG AND ERLANGEN UNIVERSITIES AND THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS OF AT LEAST EIGHT RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN THE AMERICAN ZONE.

"ANY PHASE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION CONDUCIVE TO GOOD MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUCH AS THE PROCESSING OF FOOD, THE BUILDING OF ROADS AND THE MEDICAL AND SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF OUR PEOPLE HAS OUR BLESSING AND WILL BE GIVEN EVERY ASSISTANCE POSSIBLE," A GROUPD CONTROL COUNCIL

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SPOKESMAN SAID.

"BUT OTHER ACADEMIC PHASES, SUCH AS PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY WILL HAVE TO WAIT," THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

HIGH ON THE AGENDA FOR AN EARLY OPENING WERE EIGHT THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS OF THE KATHOLISCH-PHILOSOPHISCH-THEOLOGISCH-HOCHSCHULEN CLASS -- SCHOOLS WHOSE CURRICULA OFFER COURSES OTHER THAN RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION. BUT ONLY THOSE COURSES LEADING TO THE PRIESTHOOD WILL BE PERMITTED AT THIS TIME. ONE OF THESE SCHOOLS IS AT FRANKFURT AND SEVEN ARE IN BAVARIA, THE MOST IMPORTANT ONE BEING AT FREISING, THE SEAT OF CARDINAL FAULHABER.

WHEN THE HEIDELBERG MEDICAL SCHOOL OPENS IT WILL BE UNDER A NEW HEAD. THE FORMER HEAD HAS BEEN ARRESTED FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, AS HAVE THOUSANDS OF OTHER EDUCATORS WHO BENEFITED UNDER THE HITLER REGIME.

THE GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL SPOKESMAN SAID THAT PAINSTAKING CARE HAD BEEN TAKEN IN SCREENING THE PROFESSORS, AND CITED MUNICH UNIVERSITY AS AN EXAMPLE. HE SAID THAT ONLY 35 OF THE 250 FACULTY MEMBERS WITH FULL PROFESSORSHIPS THERE WERE NON PARTY MEMBERS.

UNLIKE THE GROUP CONTROL COUNCIL'S PLAN FOR CHURCHES, WHICH ARE FINANCED BY A CHURCH TAX AND A STATE SUBSIDY, NO FISCAL SCHEME FOR THE UNIVERSITIES HAS YET BEEN ANNOUNCED.

"FORMERLY THE SCHOOLS WERE FINANCED BY THE STATE AND THE FACULTY MEMBERS WERE CIVIL SERVANTS, AT LEAST TECHNICALLY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "SOME UNIVERSITIES DID HAVE SMALL ENDOWMENTS BUT THEY LOOKED TO BERLIN TO PAY THE BILLS. THE FINANCIAL QUESTION WILL NOT BE SETTLED UNTIL THE QUADRIPARTITE MEETING AT BERLIN."

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT IT MIGHT BE TWO AND POSSIBLY FIVE YEARS BEFORE THE UNIVERSITIES WOULD BE GIVEN CARTE BLANCH TO OPERATE AS THEY CHOSE.

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NIGHT LEAD FLIER (300)

BY HOWARD COWAN

FREISING, GERMANY, JULY 16-(AP)-THE TRIAL OF TWO MORE GERMAN POLICEMEN FOR THE MURDER OF A BALTIMORE, MD., FLIER LAST DECEMBER WAS COMPLETED TODAY AND THE LAST TWO OF THE SIX DEFENDANTS WILL GO ON TRIAL TOMORROW.

THE FLIER, SHOT TO DEATH AFTER HE PARACHUTED FROM A BURNING BOMBER, WAS T/SGT. DONALD LEY HEIN, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN IS MRS. HELVA M. HEIN OF (2002 WOLFE ST.) BALTIMORE.

A SIX-MAN COURT HEADED BY COL. JAMES R. SPERRY OF COLUMBUS, O., SAT TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF KARL HENKEL, 40, AND WILHELM PLITT, 45, MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF LANGENSELBOLD, A SUBURB OF HANAU. AS IN THE CASE OF TWO MEN TRIED YESTERDAY THE VERDICT WILL REMAIN SECRET UNTIL THE TRIAL OF ALL SIX DEFENDANTS IS COMPLETED.

THE TWO TRIED YESTERDAY, POLICE CHIEF ALBERT BURY, WHO ADMITTED HE ORDERED THE SLAYING, AND WILHELM HAEFNER, WHO SAID HE KILLED THE FLIER WITH A SINGLE SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD, TESTIFIED TODAY AT THE TRIAL OF HENKEL AND PLITT.

IT WAS HENKEL AND PLITT WHO WALKED TO A WOOD AT THE EDGE OF THE VILLAGE AND WATCHED WHILE HAEFNER KILLED THE SERGEANT. HAEFNER SAID THE VICTIM WAS NOT INFORMED OF WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN, AND DID NOT FLINCH WHEN THE PISTOL WAS POINTED AT HIS HEAD FROM A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 15 FEET.

THE FLIER HAD PARACHUTED FROM A FLAMING BOMBER TWO HOURS EARLIER AND HAD BEEN MARCHED TO THE POLICE STATION BY A GARDENER AND A GERMAN SOLDIER WHO CAPTURED HIM. THESE WITNESSES TESTIFIED THAT THE AIRMAN WAS UNARMED.

HENKEL AND PLITT TESTIFIED THEY HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH THE FLIER'S DEATH. BUT THE PROSECUTOR, LT.COL. ALBERT LANGELLUTIG OF CHICAGO, BROUGHT HAEFNER TO THE STAND AND HE TESTIFIED THAT HE TOLD PLITT AS THEY WALKED TO THE WOODS WHAT WAS GOING TO HAPPEN.

"I PROTESTED," HENKEL SAID. "I HADN'T KNOWN HE WAS TO BE SHOT."

"I WOULD NEVER COMPLY WITH AN ORDER LIKE THAT," PLITT SAID, REFERRING TO A "SECRET ORDER" THE POLICE CHIEF, BURY, SAID HE HAD RECEIVED CALLING FOR SUMMARY EXECUTION OF ALL ALLIED "HORROR FLIERS." "HENKEL AND I DIDN'T DO ANYTHING," PLITT ADDED.

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A127 (300) JUL 17 1945

BY HOWARD COWAN

EGERN ON THE TEGERNSEE, BAVARIA, JULY 16-(AP)-THE MAJOR READ GEN.EISENHOWER'S ORDER RELAXING THE BAN ON FRATERNIZING.

"WHEW," HE SAID SOFTLY. "IT'S GOING TO BE JUST LIKE SATURDAY NIGHT IN JOPLIN, MO., WITH ALL THESE GIS AND ALL THESE FRAULEINS."

BUT THERE WAS NO ABRUPT CHANGE.

THE ORDER, ALLOWING AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO TALK TO GERMAN GROWNUPS ON THE STREETS AND IN PUBLIC PLACES, IS ALMOST 48 HOURS OLD NOW.

PERHAPS IT IS STAGEFRIGHT. MAYBE THEY ALL FEEL A LITTLE SHEEPISH. BUT ANYWAY, THE AMERICAN SOLDIER HAS FLOUNDERED AROUND THESE TWO DAYS AND HAS SCARCELY MUSTERED UP COURAGE TO WHISTLE WHEN HE SEES A GERMAN GIRL.

A SERGEANT AND TWO PRIVATES ARE A FAIR EXAMPLE. THEY HAD BEEN AMONG THOSE SCREAMING THE LOUDEST AGAINST THE ORDER THAT KEPT THEM FROM EVEN TALKING WITH GERMANS, SAYING IT WAS "CRUEL AND INHUMAN."

BILLETED IN ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE LITTLE CHALETS RIMMING THE SHORES AT THIS LAKE RESORT, THEY HAD BEEN EXPOSED DAILY TO SCORES OF BRONZED BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN BELLES SUNBATHING.

THESE THREE SAT IN A JEEP TODAY PARKED AT THE EDGE OF A SOFTBALL DIAMOND. THEY WERE NOT FRATERNIZING. THEY WERE JUST TALKING ABOUT IT.

"IT SAYS THAT 'CONVERSATION WITH ADULT GERMANS ON THE STREET AND IN PUBLIC PLACES' IS OKAY," THE SERGEANT SAID.

A GI BEGAN UNTANGLING HIS LEGS FROM THE FRONT SEAT OF THE JEEP.

"DOES THAT MEAN---"

"IT MEANS JUST WHAT IT SAYS," THE SERGEANT SAID. "CONVERSATION!"

"CAN'T YOU EVEN TOUCH THEM?" THE SOLDIER ASKED.

THE THIRD SPOKE UP.

"WHAT," HE ASKED, "IS 'PUBLIC PLACES?'"

THAT WAS AS FAR AS THEY HAD GOT.

THERE MAY BE SEVERAL REASONS BESIDES BASHFULNESS.

THOSE WHO CAME SWASHBUCKLING ACROSS FRANCE AND BELGIUM SWEEPING LADIES OFF THEIR FEET HAVE FOUND THE FRAULEINS JUST DO NOT SWEEP.

FOR ONE THING, MOST OF THEIR MENFOLK ARE HOME NOW. THE DISCHARGE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS DAILY HAS PROVIDED ESCORTS FOR MOST YOUNG WOMEN--ESPECIALLY THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ONES.

AND ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE CAMP'S CASANOVA (EVERY CAMP HAS ONE), SOUR BLACK BREAD, CHEESE AND SAUERKRAUT DO NOT EXACTLY MAKE FOR THE BREATH OF SPRING AMONG GERMAN GIRLS.

"ANYWAY, YOU KNOW," HE SAID, "MOST GERMANS HAVEN'T HAD SOAP FOR SIX MONTHS."

B1049AEW

A114

MOSCOW, JULY 16-(AP)-A PRAVDA ARTICLE BY DAVID ZASLAVSKY SAID TODAY SOVIET REPUBLICS BORDERING POLAND--THE UKRAINE, WHITE RUSSIA AND LITHUANIA--WERE SUPPLYING HALF THE COST OF REBUILDING THE MAIN DISTRICTS OF WARSAW AND THAT RED ARMY SOLDIERS WERE TAKING AN ACTIVE PART IN RECONSTRUCTING THE CITY.

MORE THAN 400,000 PERSONS WERE REPORTED NOW LIVING IN THE POLISH CAPITAL.

ZASLAVSKY SAID THERE WAS AN ACUTE SHORTAGE OF WORKERS IN POLAND AND CALLED FOR A QUICK RETURN OF POLISH EMIGRANTS FROM ABROAD.

KA945AEW

POTSDAM--THIRD ADD THIRD LEAD BIG THREE X X X MY OFFICE."

CAPT.JAMES R.MCADAM OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., RECEIVED THE CITATION FROM MR.TRUMAN FOR HIS UNIT'S BRAVERY UNDER FIRE. INS Big Three

A7 ADD Potsdam (Big Three) (NL) xxx The smell

CHURCHILL SHOWED AN INTENSE INTEREST IN WHAT THE RUSSIANS KNEW ABOUT THE FATE OF THE CHANCELLERY'S LAST RESIDENTS--DEMANDING TO KNOW IF THEY ALL DIED AND HOW.

AT TIMES, HE STOOD MODDILY LOOKING AT THE RUINS AND THEN HE WOULD POKE THROUGH THE WRECKAGE. ALTHOUGH APPARENTLY TIRED AND SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF THE DAY'S ALMOST SUFFOCATING HEAT, CHURCHILL WALKED BRISKLY AS HE INSPECTED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE OF THE REMAINS OF HIS SWORN ENEMY'S LAST LAIR. EDEN, IN CONTRAST, SEEMED BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL.

AMONG UNOFFICIAL SOURCES THERE WAS A GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE WOULD NOT END BEFORE JULY 26, WHEN BRITAIN'S ELECTION RETURNS WOULD BE ANNOUNCED. ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES, HOWEVER, BRITISH OBSERVERS AFFIRMED THAT CHURCHILL AND CLEMENT ATTLEE--WHO MIGHT BECOME PRIME MINISTER--WOULD SPEAK WITH ONE VOICE IN NEGOTIATING IN THE DISCUSSIONS.

VIRTUALLY ALL THE EUROPEAN PROBLEMS REPORTED UP FOR DISCUSSION IN POTSDAM BEAR IN SOME WAY ON THE SOVIET UNION'S OUTDER DEFENSES, INCLUDING THE MOST IMMEDIATELY PRESSING ONES--THOSE RELATING TO THE BOUNDARIES OF THE NEW EUROPE AND THE FUTURE OF CONQUERED GERMANY.

TRUMAN, FOR HIS PART, WAS SAID TO SEE HIS ROLE NOT SIMPLY AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN TWO POWERFUL ALLIES, BUT AS THE SPOKESMAN FOR A NATION WHICH IS SEEKING TO ARRANGE THE WORLD STRUCTURE IN WHICH ITS TECHNOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP AND DEMOCRATIC IDEALS WILL PLAY A GREATER PART THAN EVER BEFORE.

(EDS: IN A2 LAST GRAF ELIMINATE PERIOD AFTER WORD NOTICE. MAKE READ XXX NOTICE AS THE CAVALCADE ETC.)

WD440PEW

ADD Frankfurt (United States duthori Said

THE LEICA PLANT AT WETZLAR IS PRODUCING CAMERAS. HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, USED IN FUEL FOR V-1 BOMBS, IS BEING SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES. PLANTS ARE MAKING AERIAL CAMERA LENSES AND RANGE FINDERS.

"FEW PEOPLE REALIZE HOW COMPLETELY GERMAN INDUSTRY IS FLATTENED," THE AGENCY SPOKESMAN SAID, "SOME PLANTS ARE IN GOOD CONDITION BUT THEN THERE IS NO COAL TO OPERATE THEM, NO BASIC MATERIALS AND NO TRANSPORTATION."

BECAUSE OF THE AMERICAN POLICY OF BREAKING UP THE GERMAN WAR POTENTIAL AND OF THE ECONOMIC CHAOS EXISTING THROUGHOUT THE REICH, WHAT REMAINS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY WILL BE A NEGLIGIBLE FACTOR IN THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN.

WD611PEW

JUL 17 1945

EDITORS:

BRUSSELS--IN NIGHT LEAD BELGIAN SUB FOLLOWING FOR SECOND GRAF BEGINNING VAN ACKER SAID X X X AND ENDING X X X BE HELD TONIGHT.

VAN ACKER LATER SAID THAT A SECOND FOUR-HOUR CABINET SESSION, HELD BECAUSE OF THE "GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION," HAD ADJOURNED AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD "NOTHING TO REPORT."

MEANWHILE, RUMORS CIRCULATED ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAF.

SK728PEW

30.24-28447

PRAGUE, JULY 16-(P)-U.S.AMBASSADOR LAURENCE A.STEINHARDT, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, DULCIE ANN, ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY FROM TURKEY TO ASSUME HIS POST IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. HE ECTS TO PRESENT HIS CREDENTIALS WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

1227AEW

BSO

(Q)

KX

(110)

JUL 17 1945

TRIESTE, JULY 16-(AP)-COL.ALFRED C.BOWMAN, NEW CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN THIS AREA, SAID TODAY 33 PERSONS WERE UNDER ARREST ON UNDISCLOSED CHARGES INVOLVING MILITARY SECURITY AND THAT SOME POSSESSED A SIZEABLE STOCK OF ARMS AND OPERATED A SMALL ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF UNIFORMS.

BOWMAN, A FORMER LOS ANGELES LAWYER (2986 EDMONTON RD., GLENDALE, CALIF). SAID 12 OTHER PERSONS ARRESTED A FEW DAYS AGO HAD BEEN RELEAS sed WITHIN 48 HOURS.

AMONG THOSE AWAITING AMG TRIAL, BOWMAN SAID AT HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE, ARE GIORGIO JAKSETIC, EDITOR OF A COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER AND ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE TOWN COMMANDANT DURING THE YUGOSLAV OCCUPATION.

MQ1OPEW

WOONSOCKET ASKED

DC 91

ROME, JULY 16-(AP)-PFC. CHARLES PALMER OF THE A.A.F. 11TH AIR DEPOT HEADQUARTERS SQUADRON AT BARI, [redacted] DIED IN THE ARMY HOSPITAL HERE ON JUNE 30 OF ACUTE POLIOMYLITIS, MEDIETRRANEAN [redacted] ALLIED AIR FORCES HEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY. PALMER WAS ON LEAVE AT THE AIR FORCE REST CAMP IN ROME WHEN STRICKET AND WAS REMOVED IMMEDIATELY TO THE HOSPITAL.

RC NORGAARD 01700 RM 1213

OSLO, JULY 16 - (AP)— THE FIRST DEATH SENTENCE IMPOSED IN NORWAY SINCE 1873 WAS HANDED DOWN TODAY BY A COURT IN OSLO. THE COURT CONVICTED REIDAR HAALAND, A NORWEGIAN GESTAPO AGENT, FOR XXX TORTURING NORWEGIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD BY THE NAZIS.

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WP XXXX 735PEW ASSOCIATEDS 01805 APL

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JULY 16 (AP)-AMERICAN SERVICE MEN ARRIVING HERE ON LEAVE BY PLANE COMPLAINED BITTERLY TODAY WHEN AUSTRALIAN CUSTOMS INSPECTORS, IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT BLACK-MARKETING OF CIGARETTES, SEARCHED BAGGAGE AND SEIZED ALL BUT AN ALLOWABLE QUOTA.

EACH AMERICAN WAS ALLOWED TO RETAIN FIVE CARTONS (1,000 CIGARETTES) FOR USE DURING HIS TEN-DAY LEAVE. A UNITED STATES SPOKESMAN SAID CIGARETTES SEIZED WOULD BE GIVEN TO HOSPITALS AND CONVALESCENT HOMES.

BAGGAGE OF AUSTRALIAN SERVICE MEN ALSO WAS SEARCHED. THEY WERE ALLOWED TO KEEP 400 CIGARETTES FOR THEIR LONGER LEAVE PERIODS.

ONE AMERICAN'S BAGGAGE CONTAINED 39 CARTONS.

AUSTRALIAN AUTHORITIES SAID SERVICE MEN HAD BEEN BRINGING IN CIGARETTES DUTY FREE AND IT WAS BELIEVED MANY HAD BEEN SELLING THEM AT BLACK-MARKET PRICES, OR EXCHANGING THEM FOR LIQUOR OR OTHER GOODS.

GG929PCW NM

A72

(120)

KUNMING, JULY 16-(AP)-MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE LEE CHENNAULT, WHO IS RESIGNING AS COMMANDER OF THE U.S. 14TH AIR FORCE IN CHINA, PLANS TO REMAIN IN CHINA UNTIL A HIGHER AMERICAN AIR FORCE COMMAND IS INSTALLED IN CHUNGKING.

CHENNAULT, WHOSE RESIGNATION WAS ANNOUNCED SIMULTANEOUSLY SATURDAY BY HIMSELF AND LT. GEN. GEORGE E. STRATEMEYER, NOW OVERALL COMMANDER OF U.S. AIR FORCES IN CHINA, SAID YESTERDAY IN AN INTRVIEW AMERICANS SHOULD REMEMBER THAT "WE OWE CHINA AN IMMENSE DEBT."

HE DEPLORED RECENT CRITICISMS OF THE CHINESE ARMY AND GOVERNMENT BY WHAT HE CALLED "IRRESPONSIBLE PERSONS AT HOME," ADDING THAT "I THINK IT'S ABOUT TIME FOR AMERICANS TO CEASE TO BE SO CONCERNED BY THE MOTE IN OUR NEIGHBOR'S EYE."

CHENNAULT EXPECTS TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES AND RETIRE FROM THE ARMY.

JR712AEW

JUL 19 1945

A70

BURMA (150)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16-(AP)-SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT JAPANESE TROOPS HAD WITHDRAWN AT SOME POINTS IN THE SITTANG RIVER BEND IN BURMA AFTER ATTEMPTING FOR MORE THAN A WEEK TO HOLD A BRIDGEHEAD ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE STREAM.

THE WAR BULLETIN SAID THAT AT ONE POINT 29 MILES NORTHEAST OF PEGU ALLIED TROOPS ATTACKED FOLLOWING AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE ONLY TO FIND THE MAIN BODY OF THE ENEMY HAD WITHDRAWN, LEAVING MERELY A COVERING FORCE WHICH FLED FROM THE ATTACKERS.

JUST SOUTHEAST OF PEGU FIVE VILLAGES WERE REPORTED CLEARED OF THE ENEMY.

B-24 LIBERATORS MEANWHILE MADE A ROUNDTRIP OF ABOUT 2,500 MILES YESTERDAY AND BOMBED WAREHOUSES AT THE PORT OF SONGKHLA IN THAILAND ON THE SOUTH CHINA SEA. THEY ALSO HIT A 100-FOOT FREIGHTER TOWING A LARGE BARGE.

JP703AEW

JUL 19 1945

BELGRADE, JULY 16. --(AP) -- HERBERT H. LEHMAN WILL ARRIVE IN THIS YUGOSLAV CAPITAL JULY 21 FOR A FOUR-DAY INSPECTION TOUR OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND [redacted] REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE UNRRA CHIEF WILL FLY TO SARAJEVO, PODGORICA AND ZADAR TO OBSERVE THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF SUPPLIES IN THE DEVASTATED AREAS OF BOSNIA, MONTENEGRO AND LIKA. LEAVING YUGOSLAVIA, [redacted] LEHMAN WILL VISIT ALBANIA AND RETURN TO LONDON IN TIME FOR A COUNCIL SESSION OF UNRRA AUG. 7.

DR 6PEW WILLKINGS 01610 APR

JUL 17 1945

(160)

FORT SHAFTER, HAWAII, JULY 16-(AP)-LT. GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE MID-PACIFIC, ANNOUNCED AWARD OF THE LEGION OF MERIT TO FIVE LEADERS OF THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION DURING A RECENT TOUR OF INSPECTION AT OKINAWA.

CITED FOR "EXCEPTIONAL MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE" WERE MAJ. GEN. GEORGE W. GRINER, OF CHAPEL HILL, N. C., DIVISION COMMANDER, WHO RECEIVED THE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN LIEU OF A SECOND LEGION OF MERIT; BRIG. GEN. CHARLES S. PERRIN, OF MONTPELIER, VT., DIVISION ARTILLERY COMMANDER; BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM B. BRADFORD, OF TALLAHASSEE, FLA., ASSISTANT DIVISION COMMANDER; COL. RICHARD P. GWINNINE, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., CHIEF OF STAFF; AND LT. COL. CHARLES E. DECROFF, OF AMSTERDAM, N. Y., COMMANDER OF THE THIRD BATTALION OF THE 105TH INFANTRY REGIMENT.

THE ARMY SAID THE AWARDS WERE BASED PRIMARILY ON THE DIVISION'S PART IN THE OKINAWA CAMPAIGN, PARTICULARLY THE CAPTURE OF TOUGH KAKAZU RIDGE. EARLIER IN THE WAR THE DIVISION PARTICIPATED IN THE OPERATIONS AT MAKIN, ENIWETOK AND SAIPAN.

JY636PCW

JUL 17 1945

A105FX

(220)

BY AL DOPKING

20TH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, GUAM, JULY 16-(AP)-SUPERFORTS DESTROYED ALMOST 75 PER CENT OF GIFU, NORTHWEST OF NAGOYA, MAJ. GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY'S 20TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED THAT ALMOST 1.93 OF ITS 2.6 SQUARE MILES OF BUILT UP AREA WAS BURNED OUT DURING THE JULY 10TH INCENDIARY RAID IN WHICH IT WAS ONE OF FOUR CITIES HIT.

ICHINOMIYA, ONE OF FOUR CITIES HIT THREE DAYS LATER, HAD ONLY . SQUARE MILES OF ITS 1.28 SQUARE MILES OF BUILT UP AREA MAGED. IT WAS PERHAPS THE MOST UNSUCCESSFUL RAID OF THE 20TH R FORCE. THE PLANES HIT THROUGH COMPLETE CLOUD COVER.

THIRTY-EIGHT JAPANESE CITIES HAVE BEEN STRUCK BY B-29 INCENDIARY ATTACKS. THE RESULTS ON 32 SHOW NEARLY 136 SQUARE MILES OF URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED.

OF THE 32 CITIES, 12 ARE MORE THAN 50 PER CENT DESTROYED, INCLUDING TOYOHASHI, SHIZUOKA, OKAYAMA, TAKAMATSU, HIMEJI, TOKUSHIMA, KOFU, SHIMUZU AND GIFU.

OF THE 20, NINE ARE MORE THAN ONE THIRD DESTROYED. THEY ARE KOGOSHIMA, YOKOHAMA, YOKKAICHI, NOBEOKA, KURE, SHIMONOSEKI.

30.24-28440

KOCHI, CHIBA AND AKASHI.
GIFU IS NOW TIED FOR SECOND ON THE LIST OF JAPAN'S DAMAGED CITIES, WITH THE SAME PERCENTAGE AS TOKUSHIMA.
TAKAMATSU, WITH 78 PER CENT, IS FIRST.
IN THE JULY 10 RAID ONLY SMALL PORTIONS OF THE NORTHEASTERN AND SOUTHERN PARTS OF GIFU REMAINED UNTOUCHED, WITH THE LARGE INDUSTRIAL PLANT, RAILROAD, DEPOT AND WAREHOUSES OF THE SOUTH CENTRAL SECTOR AMONG THE INSTALLATIONS WIPED OUT.
SF622APW NM

B87KX Q

170

GUAM...1ST ADD MUSTANG DOGFIGHT TOP A58 XXX IN THE AREA.

THE MUSTANGS DESTROYED 12 ZEKES, FOUR TOJOS, FOUR GEORGES, TWO FRANKS, AND TWO OTHER UNIDENTIFIED FIGHTERS.

CAPT.RICHARD W.BARNES,2915 BROOKSIDE PARKWAY, INDIANAPOLIS,IND., BAGGED TWO GEORGES.

LT.WALTER N.ROBERTS, 1608 HARLEM BLVD., ROCKPORT,ILL., COLLIDED WITH A JACK AND CLIPPED OFF THE ENEMY'S TAIL--SHEARING OFF EIGHT INCHES OF HIS OWN WING TIP IN THE PROCESS. HE RETURNED SAFELY TO IWO JIMA.

LT.COL.JOHN W.MITCHELL,ENID,MISS.; CAPT.HARRY E. WALMER, (2119 SOUTH FRONT ST.) STEELTON,PA., AND CAPT.CHARLES O.RAINWATER, DANRIDGE,TENN., EACH WERE CREDITED WITH ONE KILL AND ONE PROBABLE.

CREDITED WITH AT LEAST ONE JAPANESE PLANE WERE LTS.WADE W. MARSH, (555 ELM ST.) MACON,GA.; JACK COUNTS, MEMPHIS,TENN.; FRANK WHEELER,JR., CLEVELAND,MISS.; GEORGE C.DINGEE, (26 CLINTON PLACE.) WALDEN,N.Y.; WILLIAM J.DUSTRAS,JR., (109 WOODBINE ST.) CRANSTON,R.I.; WESLEY A.MURPHY,JR., STUART,NEB.; CAPTS.ABNER M.AUST,JR., BELZONI,MISS.; WILLIAM B.LAWRENCE, (761 EIGHTH AVE.) MOUNT DORA,FLA.; AND MAJ.MALCOLM C.WATTERS, SEBRING,FLA.

DV9 35PCWNM

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AND AS THE FLEET DISAPPEARED INTO THE FOG AND MIST OF THE NORTH PACIFIC FROM WHICH IT EMERGED SATURDAY, SUPERFORTRESSES FROM THE MARIANAS TOOK UP THE ASSAULT.

BETWEEN 50 AND 75 OF THE BIG BOMBERS, WITHOUT LOSS, STARTED FIRES VISIBLE FOR 100 MILES MONDAY AT THE NIPPON OIL COMPANY PLANT AT KUDUMATSU ON JAPAN'S INLAND SEA.

MORE THAN 100 MUSTANGS FLEW UP FROM IWO JIMA SUNDAY AND STRUCK SIX AIR FIELDS AROUND THE RUINED INDUSTRIAL CITY OF NAGOYA, DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 37 JAPANESE PLANES. THREE MUSTANGS WERE LOST.

SEVERAL STRONG POCKETS OF JAPANESE ARE REPORTED IN THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN TERRAIN. A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE AREA, RIVALING THE WORST IN NEW GUINEA OR BORNEO, WAS OBTAINED ON A FLIGHT WITH CAPT. DONALD LEWIS OF WORTHINGTON, PA.

MANZANO'S WELL-TRAINED, WELL-DISCIPLINED REGIMENT WHICH IS HUNTING OUT THE JAPANESE IS BASED AROUND THE FAMED ANDERSON GUERRILLAS, ORGANIZED AND LED BY LT. COL. BERNJD ANDERSON OF SPARTAN, WIS., WHO ROSE FROM A LIEUTENANCY ON BATAAN. ANDERSON NOW LIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

SF456APW

JUL 17 1945

30.24-28451

OKINAWA, JULY 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GEN.JOSEPH STILWELL, TENTH ARMY COMMANDER, TODAY PRESENTED SILVER STAR MEDALS TO 56 96TH DIVISION OFFICERS AND MEN FOR GALLANTRY IN ACTION DURING THE 72-DAY BATTLE FOR OKINAWA. THOSE DECORATED INCLUDED:

1ST LT.ARTHUR J.MILLY, 211 WEST 107TH STREET, N.Y.C., N.Y.

LT.COL.DANIEL A.NOLAN JR., PLATTSBURGH, N.Y.

CAPT.WILLARD C.KNIGHT, 255 COMMODORE PARKWAY, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

G1104AEW

BY ROBBIN COONS

IWO JIMA, TUESDAY, JULY 17-(AP)-AMERICA'S LONG-RANGE FIGHTER PLANES "ARE GOING TO MAKE EVERYBODY IN JAPAN FEEL THE WAR," ASSERTED BRIG.GEN.ERNEST (MICKEY) MOORE, WHOSE SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND MUSTANGS PROWL ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY OVER THE ENEMY HOMELAND.

"TAKE JAP TOWNS OF 10,000 TO 12,000 POPULATION OR LESS, AND IMAGINE WHAT HAPPENS IF ENEMY FIGHTERS--OURS--HIT THEM EVERY DAY. THERE WILL BE PRESSURE FROM ALL OVER JAPAN TO QUIT THE WAR," MOORE SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY.

"IF THE POSITION WERE REVERSED AND THE ENEMY WERE HITTING NEW YORK AND FIVE OF OUR OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES, THE REST OF OUR COUNTRY WOULDN'T FEEL IT. OUR FIGHTERS ARE GOING TO MAKE EVERYBODY IN JAPAN FEEL THE WAR."

MOORE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT LACK OF PARTS TO SERVICE THEIR DWINDLING AIR FORCE IS ONE BIG REASON BEHIND THE RECENT FAILURE OF THE JAPANESE TO PUT FIGHTERS IN THE AIR AGAINST AMERICAN ATTACKS.

"MY GUESS IS THEY HAVE A REASONABLE NUMBER OF PLANES BUT CAN'T GET PARTS BECAUSE B-29'S HAVE PLASTERED ALL THEIR PLANTS.

"A PLANE CAN'T FLY, EVEN FOR FUN, WITHOUT REQUIRING NEW PARTS--AND COMBAT WEAR AND TEAR IS MUCH WORSE."

PLANES OF HIS COMMAND, FLYING SEVEN TO EIGHT HOURS TO CHA LENGE THE ENEMY, THUS FAR HAVE NO SIGHTED MORE THAN 40 TO 50 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT AT ANY ONE TIME.

DM810PPW

PRECEDE LONDON SUZUKI (150)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 16 (AP)-JAPAN'S PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI TOLD A CONFERENCE OF NIPPON'S REGIONAL GOVERNORS TODAY, TOKYO REPORTED, THAT FOOD AND "ESPECIALLY DESIGNED, DESIGNATED WEAPONS" WERE ESSENTIAL "TO GAIN VICTORY."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, DID NOT AMPLIFY THE REFERENCE TO WEAPONS. BUT RECENT TOKYO REPORTS HAVE HINTED AT NEW SECRET WEAPONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

A TOKYO DOMESTIC BROADCAST, ALSO RECORDED BY FCC, SAID THE CONFERENCE OF THE REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS-GENERAL WAS THE SECOND WITHIN A MONTH TO PREPARE FOR "THE CONTINGENCY OF THE HOMELAND BEING TRANSFORMED INTO A BATTLEFIELD."

AN EARLIER RADIO REPORT, HEARD IN LONDON, QUOTED THE PREMIER AS GIVING THIS ORDER TO THE CONFERENCE:

"ALL EFFORTS X X X ETC., PICKING UP THIRD GRAF OF LONDON STORY.

GG345PCW NM

A104FX

JAP CRITIC (120)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 16-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO AIRED THE VIEWS OF A RETIRD LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF THE JAPANESE ARMY TODAY IN WHICH HE BLUNTLY CALLED ON THE NIPPONESE ARMY TO "DISENGAGE ITSELF FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITIES."

THE GENERAL WAS IDENTIFIED AS KANAJI ISHIWARA, WHO WAS SAID TO HAVE ACHIEVED "MILITARY DISTINCTION" AT THE TIME OF THE "MANCHURIAN INCIDENT" IN 1931.

HIS VIEWS WERE PRINTED IN THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER MAINICHI, AND DISTRIBUTED BY DOMEI NEWS AGENCY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

"THE ARMY SHOULD DEVOTE ITSELF SOLELY TO MILITARY OPERATIONS," ISHIWARA SAID, "WHILE THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE MUST GIVE THE ARMY THE FULLEST SUPPORT BY CONCENTRATING THEIR MAXIMUM STRENGTH IN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC FIELDS.

"THE ARMY INTRINSICALLY IS AN ORGANIZATION DESIGNED SOLELY FOR MILITARY OPERATIONS AND SHOULD DISENGAGE ITSELF FROM POLITICAL ACTIVITIES."

SF615APW

A80FX

JAPCASTS (350)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 16-(AP)-RADIO GHT TODAY TO PLAY DOWN THE EFFECT OF THE U.S.NAVAL SEA OMBARDMENT ON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, HINTED VAGUELY AT ...ET WEAPONS IN THE OFFING, AND EVINCING GROWING UNREST, FRANKLY CALLED ON PREMIER SUZUKI FOR ACTION--NOW.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE THIRD FLEET ATTACK ON THE STEEL CITY OF MURORAN ON SOUTHERN HOKKAIDO, AS WELL AS CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS ON MILITARY AND HARBOR INSTALLATIONS ACROSS THE ENTIRE ISLAND, THE TOKYO NEWSPAPER ASAHI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"EVEN THE MOST DETAILED PLANS (OF DEFENSE) ARE OF NO USE IF THEY ARE ONLY THEORETICAL PLANS.

"THE SUZUKI CABINET'S DECISIVE WAR POLICY IS TO FIGHT THROUGH THE FINAL BATTLE BY A COURAGEOUS COMBINATION OF THREE THINGS--THE SYSTEM OF REGIONAL SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL, THE EXTRAORDINARY WARTIME MEASURES LAW, AND THE CIVILIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS--

"BUT WHAT WE NEED IS ACTION TO LOSE NO TIME."

THE BROADCAST WAS PICKED UP IN SAN FRANCISCO BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

CAPT. GORO TAKASE, NAVAL SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, TOOK PAINS TO DENY THE THIRD FLEET'S OPERATIONS HAD ACHIEVED "TACTICAL SURPRISE."

HE PRAISED THE ACTION AS "TRULY SPECTACULAR," BUT ARGUED THAT ADMIRAL NIMITZ' OBJECTIVE--"TO LURE THE JAPANESE AIR FORCES OUT FOR A SHOW DOWN BATTLE" AT A TIME AND PLACE OF NIMITZ' OWN CHOICE--"ENDED IN A COMPLETE FIASCO BECAUSE IT SHOWED THE JAPANESE NATION HOW POOR WAS THE MARKSMANSHIP OF AMERICAN CARRIER-BORNE FLIERS."

ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST SAID, "WE CAN URGE THE WORLD TO WAIT FOR

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THE OPPORTUNITY WHICH IS NOT FAR OFF TO SEE THE REAL JAPANESE NAVY AND AIR FORCES IN ACTION."

OF POSSIBLE SECRET WEAPONS, TOKYO SAID THE JAPANESE REFRAINED FROM THE CHALLENGE FOR REASONS WHICH "NATURALLY CANNOT BE TALKED ABOUT HERE," THE REASONS BEING "THAT SOMETHING ELSE REFERS TO CERTAIN DEVELOPMENTS BEING EXPERIMENTED UPON HERE.

"ACTUAL COMPLETION OF THOSE EQUIPMENTS WOULD ENABLE THE JAPANESE TO MEET ENEMY CARRIER PLANES TWICE OR THRICE AS LARGE AS THOSE THAT OPERATED LATELY."

THE NEWSPAPER MAINICHI PROMISED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD NEVER WIN AIR SUPREMACY OVER THE JAPANESE MAINLAND BECAUSE NIPPON'S SUICIDE PILOTS WOULD USE THE CARRIER PLANES AS THEIR "MAIN PREY," AND AMERICAN LAND BASED AIRCRAFT FROM OKINAWA WERE TOO SHORT-RANGED TO BE EFFECTIVE.

TURNING TO THE BIG THREE MEETING IN GERMANY, TOKYO PREDICTED THEIR DELIBERATIONS WOULD BE "CENTERED ON JAPAN," BUT THE CONFERENCE WOULD "REACH AN IMPASSE" BECAUSE THE THREE NATIONS WERE NO LONGER BOUND IN THE COMMON CAUSE OF DEFEATING GERMANY.

PM&S 444APW

(160)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 16-(AP)-GEN.MARK CLARK WAS AWARDED THE BRAZILIAN ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS BY PRESIDENT GETULIO VARGAS TODAY IN A CEREMONY IN CATETE PALACE.

CLARK, WHO COMMANDED BRAZILIAN TROOPS IN ITALY AS COMMANDER OF THE 15TH ARMY GROUP, WAS HERE FOR A NATIONAL CELEBRATION PLANNED FOR WEDNESDAY HONORING BRAZIL'S RETURNING VETERANS. JUL 17 1945

THE ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS IN A LESSER CLASS ALSO WAS CONFERRED UPON LT.GEN.WILLIS CRITTENBERGER AND MAJ.GEN.DONALD BRANN, WHO CAME WITH CLARK.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL'S PARTY WERE LT.COL.WILLIS CRITTENBERGER, JR., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS; LT.COL.FRANKLIN EBERHARD, 1401 NORTH AVE., LAGRANDE, ORE.; MAJ.FRED CASE, 103 EAST MITCHELL ST., PETOSSKEY, MICH.; MAJ.VERNON WALTERS, 71/41 JUNO ST., FOREST HILLS, L.I.; CAPT.JOHN LUTHER, CLAY CITY, IND.; CAPT. JAMES GRANN, DETROIT, MICH.; LT.ED HILL, 350 WEST 12TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; AND MASTER SGT. WILLIAM CHANEY, 538 COLUMBIA ROAD, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Q IN)

MQ1029 PEW

JUL 18 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 16-(AP)-A COMMITTEE OF FOUR FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT ARGENTINA DELIVER TO THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN THE GERMAN SUBMARINE U-530, WHICH SURRENDERED JULY 10 AT THE ARGENTINE PORT OF MAR DEL PLATA.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT, WHICH WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CABINET TOMORROW, SUGGESTED THAT THE SUBMARINE'S CREW AND THE FILES OF AN ARGENTINE INVESTIGATION OF THE SHIP ALSO BE TURNED OVER TO THE TWO POWERS. THERE HAS BEEN NO EXPLANATION OF WHERE THE SHIP WAS BETWEEN THE TIME OF GERMANY'S CAPITULATION AND HER SURRENDER.

THE REPORT SAID ARGENTINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND JAPAN "LINKS US CLOSELY WITH THE POSITION OF THE UNITED NATIONS" AND "THAT POSITION WAS EVEN MORE STRENGTHENED BY OUR ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION AT THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CESAR AMEGHINO MADE PUBLIC THE REPORT

THE FACT THAT FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO MADE PUBLIC THE REPORT WAS TAKEN AS AN INDICATION THAT IT WILL RECEIVE CABINET APPROVAL.

JSS 830P ORDORICAS 11855 AQ

30.24-28453

HAVANA, JULY 16-(AP)-HENRY NORWEB, FORMER U. S. AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL, ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM MIAMI TODAY TO TAKE UP HIS NEW DUTIES AS AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO CUBA.

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SW

S59

TORONTO, JULY 16-(AP)-THE 22ND ONTARIO LEGISLATURE OPENED A SPECIAL SESSION TODAY, MEETING FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS IN WHICH PREMIER GEORGE DREW'S PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVES WERE RETURNED TO POWER.

MOST MEASURES ON THE AGENDA HAD BEENFINTRODUCED AT THE FINAL SESSION OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE AND SHELVED FOLLOWING THE VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT WHICH PRECIPITATED THE ELECTION. PROVINCIAL TREASURER LESLIE M. FORST, REINTRODUCING HIS 1945 BUDGET, CITED A "SLIGHT" IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL POSITION OVER THAT AT THE TIME OF DISSOLUTION IN MARCH, WHEN A SURPLUS OF ABOUT $114,000 WAS FORECAST.

PS939PEW

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A52WX

(160)

WASHINGTON, JULY 16-(AP)-THE ARMY SAID TODAY IT HAS RELEASED ABOUT 900 MEDICAL OFFICERS SINCE JANUARY 1 IN LINE WITH ITS POLICY "TO RETURN AS MANY DOCTORS TO CIVILIAN PRACTICE AS CAN BE SPARED BY MILITARY NEEDS."

THE STATEMENT FOLLOWED COMPLAINTS IN CONGRESS THAT THE ARMY IS DELAYING RELEASE OF DOCTORS CRITICALLY NEEDED AT HOM

DELAYING RELEASE OF DOCTORS CRITICALLY NEEDED AT HOME.

THE DEPARTMENT REITERATED A PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT APPROXIMATELY 7,000 DOCTORS WOULD BE RELEASED DURING THE NEXT NINE MONTHS.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, THE ARMY SAID, HAS NEVER HAD THE FULL QUOTA OF DOCTORS AUTHORIZED IN A 1908 STATUTE WHICH FIXED THE RATIO AT SEVEN DOCTORS PER 1,000 STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. IN 1920, THIS RATIO WAS CHANGED TO 6.5.

AT THE START OF THIS WAR, THE ARMY SAID, REQUIREMENTS WERE SUBMITTED TO THE WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION AND THE NUMBER OF DOCTORS CONSIDERED NECESSARY WAS SET BY WMC AT 64,000. SUBSEQUENTLY, WMC, AFTER A SURVEY, ADVISED THAT 49,000 COULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM CIVILIAN SERVICE. IN SEPTEMBER, 1944, THE WAR DEPARTMENT SET 45,000 AS ITS FIGURE.

AB745PEW

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A57

NEW YORK, JULY 16-(AP)-LT.COL.HUBERT C.ZEMKE, 31-YEAR OLD MEMBER OF THE 56TH FIGHTER GROUP OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, WHO WAS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN 30 1/2 GERMAN PLANES BEFORE BEING TAKEN PRISONER, ARRIVED AT LA GUARDIA FIELD TODAY ABOARD AN AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND TRANSATLANTIC PLANE.

HE SAID HE WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT DURING AN AIR BATTLE "WHEN MY PLANE WENT INTO A SPIN IN THE CLOUDS AND WENT ALL TO PIECES." HE WAS HELD SIX MONTHS IN A GERMAN PRISON CAMP NEAR STETTIN UNTIL HIS LIBERATION LAST MAY 16.

HE SAID HE PLANNED TO SEE HIS WIFE, MARIA, AT THEIR HOME IN TAMPA, FLA., DURING HIS 60-DAY LEAVE.

WD8PEW

ADD BRETTON WOODS

intends to issue considerable additional currency with silver backing at the rate of $1.19 an ounce.

Thomas said he also intends to propose that the Senate attack "interpretations" which would declare that the govrning board of the monetary fund has no power to change the value of the dollar in terms of

gold, or to change American tariff rates.

The agreement binds member countries not to alter their currencies beyond 10 per cent without consent of the Board.

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TRUMAN IS SELECTED TO PRESIDE AS BIG THREE CONFERENCE OPENS; FLEET STILL HAMMERS AT HONSHU

TRUMAN PRESIDES AS 'BIG 3' OPEN VICTORY MEETING

'Preliminary Exchange of Views' Takes Place at First Session.

LITTLE FORMALITY

President Host to Russian Premier at 'Little White House' Luncheon.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

POTSDAM, July 17 — (AP) The big three held the first full-dress session of their great victory conference at 5 p.m. today, and President Truman was invited to preside during the conference. A joint communique issued by Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill also said the meeting lasted 1½ hours during which "a preliminary exchange of views took place on the matters requiring decision by the heads of the three governments."

The war against Japan unquestionably ranked high on the agenda of the three governmental chieftains, their foreign secretaries, and military advisors.

The communique text:

"The Berlin conference of the heads of the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Soviet Union met this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Truman Presides

"By invitaton of his two colleagues, the President of the United States of America will preside at the meeting of the conference.

"The preliminary exchange of views took place on the matters requiring decision by the heads of the three governments.

"It was decided that the three foreign secretaries should hold regular meetings with a view to preparing the work of the conference."

There was no indication as to what specific "matters requiring decision" had been touched upon, or how strongly, at this first parley in which Missouri-born Truman occupied the chair once reserved for the late President Roosevelt.

It was generally considered by observers however, that out of more than a score of major problems varying from occupation policy to setting the date of the peace conference, the most importance was attached to whether Stalin will change Russia's role in the Pacific war from a passive to an active ally against Japan.

Joint Communique

The communique was issued to correspondents shortly after 11 p.m. at a special meeting. Other than its brief wordage, the only added comment from the American officer who read it aloud was to stress that it was a joint communique from the heads of all three governments.

"Please don't assume that it's strictly an American announcement," he said.

Whether the opening session devoted much attention to the Pacific war problem was not known, but as soon as it ended, Truman conferred during the dinner hour with Secretary of War Henry Stimson, Admiral Ernest F. King and Generals George Marshall and H. H. "Hap" Arnold.

There was a minimum of formality as President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill opened their discussions which may secure the peace of Europe, speed victory over Japan and settle the basis of the German peace treaty.

Early defeat of Japan was reported to be a primary purpose of President Truman.

Strict official secrecy was maintained around the meeting site—the Kaiser Wilhelm palace, bordered by flowers, a lake and miniature park, all in striking contrast to the ruins of Berlin itself.

Stalin Luncheon Guest

Stalin met President Truman for the first time at noon in an hour-long conference at the "Little White House" and shared a simple, mid-western style luncheon with him.

Churchill entertained Secretary of War Stimson at luncheon, and was believed to have discussed the Pacific war with him.

These relatively brief luncheons and a sudden cancellation by Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief of staff, of a planned review of American troops, had been early indications that the first session of the great conference was about to begin.

An unconfirmed rumor said Stalin came here ready to make definite commitments concerning the Pacific war. Churchill's length talks with U. S. military chiefs indicated that the battle ag Japan was one of the major to come before the Big Three.

Stalin, whose absence yesterday caused a postponement of the opening, arrived in Berlin Monday afternoon with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, it was learned. His whereabouts were one of the best-kept secrets of the momentous parley.

Riding in a glistening black limousine and preceded by half an hour by special green-capped Soviet guards, Stalin arrived at the "Little White House" at 11:50 a.m. with Molotov and two high Russian officers. He was greeted by Truman's military and naval aides, and then was taken to the President's second-floor office.

The two leaders, Molotov and Secretary of State James F. Byrnes talked for an hour there through the aid of interpreters—V. N. Pavlov, who has assisted Stalin at every Big Three conference, and Charles E. Bohlen, veteran of the U. S. Department of State.

What they discussed remained an official secret. Afterward Truman, attired in a brown business suit, presided at luncheon which included fried liver and bacon with onions, baked ham, creamed spinach, string beans, julienne potatoes pumpernickel bread, jam, sliced fruit, cookies, candies, and cigars.

Admiral William D. Leahy, Truman's personal chief of staff attended the luncheon, which ended at 1:45 p.m. Stalin, wearing a fawn-colored uniform, sat at the President's right. Afterward they posed for pictures on a rear porch.

In his quarters, meanwhile, Churchill received Stimson, who had just toured Berlin and had remarked after viewing the ruins that "I feel as though I have done a distasteful duty."

Last night Churchill entertained Gen. Marshall at dinner, and talked lengthily with him afterward, probably about the war in the east.

All day long, explosions rocked the entire Berlin-Potsdam sector, emanating apparently from the Russian zone of occupation.

The blasts, occurring about hourly throughout the day, still were unexplained tonight, but possibly were only supervised demolition work. They added a darkly foreboding touch to a day already dismal from storm clouds and dashes of cold, hard rain.

FIRST BIG 3 SESSION NOW ON IN POTSDAM

JUL 18 1945

Moscow Radio Says Truman Is Presiding—Pacific War Reported High on Agenda—Stalin Lunches With President.

De Luce F Vdcdro

Potsdam, July 17 (A. P.).—The Big Three conference opened this afternoon with a minimum of formalities and indications that President Truman, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill had the Pacific war at the top of the list of topics. (The Moscow radio said Truman was to preside).

The conference is expected to lay the framework of the eGrman peace treaty and to seek settlement of many worldwide questions that hold the answer to the future of Europe.

Mr. Truman's first objective as he began conversations with the leaders of Great Britain and Russia was reported to be the early defeat of Japan.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, whose presence at the full dress opening of the Big Three conference would be essential, canceled at the last minute his planned formal review of American troops in Berlin.

Premier Stalin earlier conferred with President Truman at the Little White House.

The Generalissimo, attired as a marshal of the Soviet Union, was accompanied by Foreign Commissar Molotov. They were guests at luncheon of the President and Secretary of State Byrnes. The party talked for an hour.

The conference had been delayed a day by the lateness of the Russian leader. Mr. Truman met Churchill informally yesterday and during the wait summoned American shipping experts to Potsdam.

Stalin in Potsdam Two Days.

The two Soviet leaders arrived in Potsdam two days ago, it was disclosed. There was no explanation, however, why the opening of the conference had been delayed yesterday.

Churchill ate luncheon with Secretary of War Stimson after entertaining Gen. Marshall, chief of staff of the United States Army, at dinner last night. Stimson's views on the Pacific war were understood to have been given to Churchill. Stimson arrived after touring the wrecked center of Berlin, remarking of the sight: "I feel as though I have done a distasteful duty."

The Russians appeared at Mr. Truman's residence at 11:50 A. M. with their official interpreter, V. N. Pavlov, and were greeted by the President's military and naval aids and then by Mr. Truman and his Secretary of State in their offices on the second floor.

Charles E. Bohlen of the State Department was the American interpreter. Pavlov has accompanied Stalin to all the previous Big Three meetings. The six were together for an hour before going to lunch.

Truman Wears Brown Suit.

Mr. Truman wore a brown business suit and sat at the head of the table. The Generalissimo's uniform was fawn-colored with silver-edged stars on the epaulets. He sat on the President's right.

Pavlov and Molotov sat to Stalin's right in that order, while Byrnes, Bohlen and Admiral William D. Leahy, Mr. Truman's personal chief of staff, were at the President's left in that order.

Mr. Truman had seen Prime Minister Churchill informally yesterday when the British leader called to pay his respects.

The luncheon was concluded at 2:45 P. M. The menu included creamed spinach, fried liver and bacon, smothered with onions, baked ham, julienne potatoes, string beans, pumpernickel bread, jam, sliced fruit, cookies, mint candies and cigars.

It was the kind of easy-going meeting without frills, which delights the democratic Missourian making his debut in the world's biggest political circle. For Stalin—whose pleasures also have been simple except when the Russian tradition of gorgeous formalities requires Herculean fetes—it was an opportunity to size up at leisure the successor of President Roosevelt.

Topics of Talk Not Revealed.

Mr. Truman is just getting used to the sometimes cumbersome business of interpreters, but this was a smooth beginning.

What they talked about remained secret.

Stalin met Byrnes at the Yalta conference. Bohlen went to Moscow after that meeting in the Crimea as State Department trouble shooter, assisting Ambassador W. Averell Harriman in tripartite efforts to form a Polish government satisfactory to the United States, Russian and

30.24-28455

Great Britain.

Both Stalin and Churchill threw protocol overboard in going themselves to pay their respects first to President Truman, the freshman member. Although Potsdam is in the Russian zone of occupation, the American and British quarters there are territorial islands. Soviet authorities have scrupulously avoided making any claim to being "host" Power. The Potsdam meeting, they would have it be known, is a conference among three co-equal hosts. There are no "guests."

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Not Like Russian Banquets.

The luncheon varied considerably from the Russian affairs which last hours and require champagne, often by the cases. This one lasted less than sixty minutes. The participants left the table and went to the rear porch of the American villa overlooking a tree-ringed resort lake. They posed for pictures at the top and half way down the stairs. Three official United States Army and three Russian photographers recorded the event. No pictures were taken of the Generalissimo entering or leaving the little White House.

Stalin wore a single decoration, believed to be the Gold Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

The luncheon was a great occasion for Navy Filipino service men from the Presidential yacht Potomac, who had not known what guests to expect when they were getting the dining room ready early in the morning. The presidential aids who first bid the Russians welcome were Brig.-Gen. Harry Vaughan and Capt. James R. Vardaman, United States Navy.

Mr. Truman directed Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the United States Maritime Commission, to proceed to Germany as soon as possible, indicating that world shipping and utilization of the United States's greatest merchant fleet in history would play a part in the discussions.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, is on the conference scene.

The President's call for Land came as no surprise. In pre-conference discussions with his staff before he left Washington, President Truman decided to direct the top shipping official to stand by and be prepared to join the Big Three parley. Land attended the Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec discussions and furnished advice at later Big Three meetings.

Agenda Covers Wide Range.

The parley agenda will cover a worldwide range of subjects, including territorial disputes, occupation, rehabilitation and stabilization.

American and British newspapers which reached here predicted that the question of Russian participation in the Pacific war would be a likely question for discussion. They also forecast that the three Allied leaders would take up the problem of administrative control of Germany.

The President had as dinner guests last night Edward Pauley, chairman of the American section of the Tripartite Reparations Commission; Joseph E. Davies, the President's special emissary to London; W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia, and Secretary Byrnes.

President Favors Publicity.

A formal communique will be issued at the conclusion of the conferences, which will be conducted in strict secrecy, although it has been reported that President Truman favors earlier communiques when progress of the parley warrants.

This was the procedure he followed during the secret inquiries of his Senate War Investigating Committee when war security kept many things off the record.

President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill toured devastated Berlin in separate inspections yesterday. President Truman said that the sight of the wrecked city strengthened his determination to leave unexplored no avenue for keeping the peace in the future.

Speculation Over Topics

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—There was no indication of what specific "matters requiring decision" had been touched upon at today's meeting of the Big Three, but it was generally considered by observers that out of more than a score of major problems, from occupation policy to setting the date of the peace conference, the greatest importance was attached to whether Premier Stalin would change Russia's role in the Pacific war from passive to active.

Whether the opening session devoted much attention to the Pacific war was not known, but it was remarked that President Truman conferred at dinner with Mr. Stimson, Admiral King and Generals Marshall and Arnold.

Although Potsdam is in the Russians' zone of occupation, they avoided making any claim of being the "host" power but insisted that the conference was among three equal hosts.

In Berlin, German Communist circles hailed the meeting as assuring tripartite collaboration in European reconstruction, in suppression of the remains of fascism, which the Communists say still exists in Spain and Portugal, and in efforts to restore the recovery of France and Germany.

STALIN TAKES OWN GUARDS WITH HIM

Potsdam, July 17 (A. P.).—Green-capped Russian special frontier guards appeared at the Little White House today half an hour before Premier Joseph Stalin arrived and took positions alongside the American military police. A shiny black Packard limousine, followed by two open cars, drove up at 11:50 A. M.

The car was of the same type used by Russian officials in Moscow and put at the disposal there of such dignitaries as Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia and Gen. Charles de Gaulle of France. It has bullet-proof glass and presumably is armored.

There was no mistaking the profile and mustache of the military figure sitting on the jump seat behind the major-chauffeur. With Stalin in the back were Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov and two high Russian officers, whose names Americans could not determine readily.

The group of four marched up to the porch of the Little White House, where Stalin cordially shook hands with President Truman's military and naval aids and with the President's old-time war buddy, United States Marshal Fred Canfil of Kansas.

Stalin's Zavtrakh Awaits President

Potsdam, July 17 (AP)—President Truman, the freshman of the Big Three, has yet to run the toast-making gantlet of a Stalin "*Zavtrakh.*"

But the time is nearly at hand.

"*Zavtrakh*" is a Russian word used variously for "tomorrow morning" and "breakfast."

But when the Soviet Premier invites Truman to a "*Zavtrahk,*" as he assuredly will in return for the President's hospitality today of baked ham and fried liver, it will mean a state banquet with the food ranging from Caspian caviar to Louis XVI pastries—and toasts in everything from hunter's vodka with the power of liquid fire to the rarest of old Caucasian wines.

Great Hopes Expressed

Truman's friends are betting the President will make a competent *Zavtrahk* debut. He has, they say, stamina of many sorts.

A Soviet toast, like a Churchill speech in the House of Commons, is not idly thought up or dully expressed.

Stalin is not a loquacious man, but American and British personages who have heard him in action at *Zavtrakhs* during the last year call him truly eloquent.

His favorite topics for the benefit of Anglo-American auditors in the past have been England's stand alone in 1940, America's contributions in both wealth and blood to the common victory and the need for mutual confidence and co-operation among the wartime allies in the future.

SPECIAL DRINKING WATER FOR TRUMAN

POTSDAM, July 17—(AP) Drinking water for the occupants of President Truman's Little White House is flown in from France by army transports because the local supply is contaminated.

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JAP OPPOSITION ABSENT DURING TWO-HOUR BLOW AT INDUSTRIAL CENTER

FARON

Air Cover By Carrier Planes In Night Attack Proves Unnecessary—Copper Smelters And Aircraft, Electrical And Engine Plants Targets

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Guam, *Wednesday*, July 18 (AP)—The British battleship King George V and escorting ships joined the United States Pacific Fleet's 45,000-ton dreadnought, Iowa, and other powerful warships in a great bombardment force to shell copper and war-industry plants at Hitachi, only 80 miles from Tokyo, early this morning.

NIGHT

This was the first time British Men o' War had fired shells into the Japanese homeland.

(The Japanese Domei agency, acknowledging the bombardment of the Hitachi area hours later said it extended as far southward as Mito, only 55 miles northeast of Tokyo. The English-language broadcast beamed to North America described the force, however, as "a small number of surface craft" and said the assault caused "only slight damage."

(The enemy radio also said "a small number" of Superforts were ranging over the northeastern Kanto (Tokyo-Yokohama) district "on a nuisance night raid mission" while the bombardment was in progress.)

The bombardment followed only a few hours a 1,500 carrier plane attack on the Tokyo region, extending northeast to Hitachi, by aircraft launched from the world's most powerful naval force, the combined U. S. Third Pacific and British Pacific fleets.

The great battle line, including some of the most devastating battleships of both the American and British navies, stood off the eastern Honshu coast in a rainy, misty night, steadily throwing their 2,700-pound 16-inch shells into Hitachi's highly concentrated aircraft, electrical and Diesel engine plants and copper smelters.

Within Six Miles of Shore

Correspondents watching the thrilling show from aboard Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr.'s warships reported the dreadnaughts closed to within about six miles of shore.

The Japanese offered no opposition.

The attack was begun about midnight Tuesday, Japanese time (11 a.m. Tuesday, Eastern Standard Time) and continued two hours.

Overhead, British and American carrier planes flew a protective escort but their defensive cover proved unnecessary. The Japanese still declined to attack the world's most powerful naval force by sea or air, presumably hoarding their aircraft for the invasion they know can not be far off.

Low, thick clouds prevented aerial observers from immediately estimating damage of the attack, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz said in a communique announcing the bombardment. The Admiral, in a broadcast to the United States yesterday, termed this bombing and bombardment phase the "preinvasion stage" of the Pacific war.

The bombardment force of battleships and their accompanying cruisers and destroyers started to run in toward Hitachi, at the north end of the Kanto plain, late yesterday after the Tokyo area had been swept for more than eight hours by fighter and bomber flights from both U. S. carrier task force 38 and carriers of the British Pacific fleet.

Halsey, in overall command of the combined American-British fleet, has not yet reported any results of yesterday's concerted strikes over the Tokyo area.

Thousand-plane U. S. carrier sweeps on July 10, which opened the Third fleet's audacious capering up and down nearly half of Japan's eastern coastline, destroyed or damaged 342 Japanese airplanes. Air assaults Saturday and Sunday over northern Honshu and Hokkaido sank or damaged 374 ships and small craft totalling 159,000 tons.

Although Nimitz did not announce the names of any ships participating in the Hitachi bombardment except the British King George and the American Iowa, it was possible that all of the British ships named by him yesterday—the cruisers Newfoundland and Black Prince and the destroyers Troubridge, Barfelur, Undine and Grenville and the Australian destroyer Quickmatch—were in on the attack. Other U. S. battleships which bombarded Honshu and Hokkaido targets last week—the Missouri, Wisconsin, Indiana, South Dakota and Massachusetts—along with the cruisers Chicago, Quincy, San Juan, Springfield and Atlanta, probably were firing their 6 and 8 inch shells into Hitachi's industrial targets.)

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz declared these new blows, a continuation of week-long smashes by the Third Fleet along the Nippon coast, marked the "pre-invasion stage" of the war.

The bombarding force, led by the great new battleship Iowa, struck the industrial area of Hitachi, only 80 miles from Tokyo.

This smashing blow by night followed the eight-hour or longer attack on Tokyo district targets by the American and British carrier planes, in the first combined naval operation.

B-29's Blast Cities

The B-29s started the day of terrific blasting at Japan's dwindling industrial centers and air fields with a pre-dawn raid on four cities. They were Hiratsuka, Numazu, Kuwanan and Oita, located along a 400-mile stretch between Tokyo and the inland sea.

The planes of the combined carrier force, under the overall command of the Third Fleet's Adm. William F. Halsey, strafed and bombed air fields and other targets

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between Tokyo and Hitachi—the bombardment target.

The British task force, which Nimitz said included the battleship King George V, the carrier Formidable, the cruisers Newfoundland and Black Prince and screening destroyers, was commanded by Vice Adm. Sir Bernard Rawlings. Vice Adm. Sir Philip Vian commanded the carriers.

Units of the British Pacific fleet had previously been in action along the Ryukyu islands, south of Japan, but it was the fleet's first blow at the enemy mainland.

The joint operation with the U. S. Third Fleet seemingly put an end to discussions about whether American and British task forces could operate together. Some critics had claimed the British ships were too slow and not prepared for refueling and resupplying at sea.

All reports indicated the Japanese were still offering only token opposition to the mighty naval force which has cruised 600 miles north of Tokyo along the homeland coast and back again, bombarding and bombing again and again.

Never before in naval history has a fleet ranged up and down virtually half of the enemy's coast line with such impunity.

Nimitz announced that carrier plane sweeps last Saturday and Sunday over northern Honshu and Hokkaido destroyed or damaged 374 Japanese ships and small craft, 129 railroad locomotives and a variety of factories, oil tanks, railroad yards and stations, warehouses, ammuniton depots, canneries and other targets.

American losses in action were 24 aircraft, 10 pilots and six air crewmen.

Thirty-seven Japanese planes were destroyed and 45 damaged in the two days, Nimitz announced; a revision of previously reported enemy losses.

No Superforts Lost

B-29 flyers returning to Marianas bases from the Tuesday raid declared they observed conflagrations spreading in all four cities. All B-29s returned.

Other air activity, announced Tuesday, included the first raid by Navy patrol privateers from Ryukyu bases against Japanese-held Shanghai. The attack was made Monday by six planes, which struck at tree-top level.

Lt. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead arrived at Okinawa to direct expanding operations of the Fifth Air Force. The Fifth and Seventh Air Forces, now based on Okinawa, have been sending bombers and fighters against southern Japan.

U.S.S. Iowa's 16-Inch Guns Lead Pounding Of Mainland Mills

FARON JUL 18 1945

Guam, July 17 (AP)—A daring naval task force steamed within 80 miles of Tokyo tonight (Japan time) and shelled industrial targets around Hitachi on the heels of an eight-hour raid on the Tokyo area by 1,500 planes from American and British carriers.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced the shelling while it was still under way, only a few hours after he reported that carrier planes had knocked out 374 Nipponese vessels and 129 locomotives in their week-end sweep over northern Japan.

The new battleship Iowa, with her 16-inch guns, led the bombardment group in the closest approach of any United States naval task force to the Japanese capital.

Four More Cities Raided

A curtain of steel from the Iowa and supporting cruisers and destroyers hammered at Hitachi's vital copper smelter and aircraft parts plants, previous target of Marianas-based Superforts. Meanwhile, nearly 500 planes from the Marianas lashed at four other Nipponese cities today.

It was the third naval bombardment of Japan's coastal industries within four days. The Iowa presumably led the bombardment ships in close to shore for the night attack upon the plants, which lie about a mile off the coast.

One Week's Attacks

In a week, Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet has ranged from Tokyo to the northern end of Japan and back again, smashing with bombs and shells vital steel, munitions and oil plants, shipping, and rail transportation and airfields.

Japan has taken all this without more than token resistance.

Today's unprecedented assault on the Tokyo area was part of a preinvasion attack by 2,000 or more Allied planes, ranging from stubby little fighters to giant Superforts.

First Anglo-U.S. Attack

It was the first combined American-British operation against the Japanese homeland and the fourth carrier blow in eight days, including the Saturday-Sunday attack on northern Japan in co-ordination with naval shellings that crippled the steel-mill cities of Muroran and Kamaishi.

The week-end air-sea bombardment was the most damaging blow the fleet has dealt the Japanese homeland.

Vice Admiral John S. McCain's carrier planes caught hundreds of ships and surface craft scurrying out of harbors. But 374 did not get away.

As a result reliable estimates placed Nippon's remaining usable shipping at less than 2,000,000 tons. The enemy's always inadequate railroad transport was dealt an equally heavy blow.

It was too early for reports on the damage done today, said Correspondent James Lindsley in a dispatch from the 3d Fleet, but not too early to conclude that the Japanese had again been caught flat-footed or else were hiding from aerial combat.

Lindsley said the clouds of carrier planes swept in across the Jap coast from Choshi, a coastal city directly east of Tokyo, as far north as Hokoda. The area abounds in airfields—an estimated 72 to 80—evidently set up originally to defend Tokyo from just such blows as today's.

140 Craft Definitely Sunk

The revised toll of carrier-plane damage last Saturday and Sunday included:

SUNK—140 ships and surface craft, totaling 71,000 tons and including nine small warships.

DAMAGED—234 vessels, totaling 88,000 tons and including ten warcraft.

Eighty-four locomotives were destroyed and 45 damaged. Military installations, ammunition dumps, airfields, factories and transportation facilities were wrecked on northern Honshu, the main island of Japan, and Hokkaido, northernmost island, to which Japanese have been fleeing from Superfortress raids.

37 Jap Planes Destroyed

Thirty-seven Japanese planes were destroyed and 45 damaged. This is a decrease of ten from the previously announced total, but an increase of eight in the number destroyed.

This record damage, inflicted despite "extremely adverse" weather which has harried almost every American carrier attack on Japan, cost the attacking forces 16 airmen and 24 planes. No United States ships were lost.

The Jap Shipping Losses

The tabulation of Japanese shipping losses in the two days showed:

SUNK—An old destroyer, 2 destroyer escorts, 2 patrol craft, 4 picket craft, 25 cargo ships, 6 train ferries, 1 oiler, 3 tugs, 59 luggers and 37 other craft.

DAMAGED—Seven destroyer escorts or gunboats, 3 patrol craft, 1 transport, 34 cargo ships, 9 oilers, 3 train ferries, 1 LST (landing ship, tanks), 1 tug, 1 trawler, 1 dredge and barge, 86 luggers and 87 smaller craft.

The same carrier airmen combined with British flattop forces in today's attack on Tokyo and its surrounding network of airdromes—the second attack in a week.

For at least eight hours the raiders swarmed through a thick haze to bomb, rocket and strafe pinpoint targets.

1,000 Planes Struck Before

The combined American-British attack, under command of Admiral Halsey, came exactly a week after 1,000 planes of the United States 3d Fleet roamed virtually unopposed over most of the 80 airfields encircling the Nipponese capital.

Admiral Nimitz's terse communiqué, issued while the attack was still under way, ended the one-day mystery as to the whereabouts of the mighty 3d Fleet since two of its task forces, led by battleships, shelled steel centers in northern Japan over the week end.

A few minutes after issuing the communiqué, Nimitz said in a radio talk to the United States that that shelling opened "the preinvasion phase" of the war and that Allied plans called for the destruction by shells and bombs of "every industry and resource which contributes to Japan's ability to make war."

Nimitz identified the battleship King George V, the carrier Formidable, the cruisers Newfoundland and Black Prince, the destroyers Barfleur, Grenville, Troubridge and Undine, and the Australian destroyer Quickmatch as part of the British task force under command of Vice Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings.

Other British Ships In Area

That these ships were not all was made plain when he listed Vice Admiral Sir Philip Vian of Malta convoy fame as commander of British carriers—plural. Previous British fleet operations had disclosed the presence of the carriers Illustrious, Indomitable, Indefatigable and Victorious in those waters.

A further hint that the British forces were not small was seen in identification of two other Royal Navy admirals besides Rawlings and Vian. They were Rear Admirals E. J. Brind and J. Edelston.

Suicide Planes Fail To Slow B-29 Raid

DOPKINS JUL 18 1945

Guam, July 17 (AP)—Plowing undamaged through a flight of *Baka* "flying bomb" suicide planes and enemy rocket fire, more than 450 Superforts left "general conflagrations" billowing from four more Japanese war centers today.

Returing crewmen reported very little enemy fighter plane opposition—but Japanese fighters tackled raiding Mustangs Monday in a spectacular, far-ranging dogfight that ended with 40 enemy planes downed or probably downed.

The reappearance of interceptors may have resulted from a direct prod by the Emperor. Tokyo radio said Hirohito had sent a court councillo rto visit the army air force headquarters, thus proving his "deep interest in the present situation of our air force."

Four Industrial Centers

Targets of the B-29's—stretched along 460 miles of the homeland from Tokyo to the Inland Sea—were:

Hiratsuka, an arsenal, aircraft and armaments center, 34 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Numazu, ordnance-armaments producer, 55 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Kuwana, tool and parts producing center, 12 miles southwest of Nagoya.

Oita, naval air depot and important rail center on Kyushu.

Because of almost complete cloud cover, bombing was by instrument.

The strike was the 53d fire mission against Japan from Marianas bases.

Tokyo Lists Others

Superforts also hit Odawara and Chigasaki southwest of Tokyo on Sagami Bay, radio Tokyo announced. The Japanese admitted fires were started in Hiratsuka and Numazu and a "few" other cities but they were extinguished early this morning.

[A Tokyo broadcast heard in New York today said that 60 Okinawa-based American bombers and fighters had raided Kyushu Island for three hours this morning, striking at the cities of Kagoshima and Miyazaki among other targets. The attack began about 9 A.M., Japanese time, according to the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

[About 230 Okinawa-based bombers and fighters worked over Japan yesterday, Radio Tokyo said.]

"Will Fight Enemy Attacks"

Japanese airforce headquarters said the visit by Hirohito's emissary "filled us with awe and trepidation" and "all men of our special units are pledged to meet enemy attacks."

Commenting on the carrier-based plane strikes of last Sunday, Radio Tokyo said that many persons were reported killed and wounded "but the damage was slight."

An Army Air Forces summary issued in Washington reported Superfort losses have averaged only slightly more than one plane per mission since the 21st Bomber Command began its assaults on the empire from the Marianas last Thanksgiving Day. Losses "from all causes" between then and July 9 totaled 291 B-29's on 261 missions. In the same period B-29 gunners knocked down 760 Japanese planes and destroyed 159 more aground.

Dogfight Over Nagoya

Monday's spectacular dogfight between enemy interceptors and Iwo Jima Mustangs flared suddenly over devastated Nagoya and some of its 75 individual encounters took place a scant 100 feet above the ground. Only two Mustangs were lost in the raid—neither due to direct enemy action.

Brig. Gen. Ernest Moore said his 7th Fighter Command Mustangs "are going to make everyone in Japan feel the war," and indicated they will strike daily at the Empire's small cities and towns while heavier planes batter the large industrial centers.

Other Air Fleets Busy.

Patrol bombers of the Seventh Fleet and Fifth Air Force, meanwhile, destroyed, damaged or forced aground forty-two more enemy blockade runners ranging from junks to a 4,000-ton freighter-transport, Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today. Largest shipping bag was that of a single Liberator which made repeated low-level strafing runs on thirty-seven two-masted cargo carriers hugging the China coast thirty-five miles southeast of Hongkong, destroying or damaging all of them.

Marine Corsairs struck Kushira airfield on Kyushu and fleet search planes fired shipping and an oil plant at Shanghai in other week-end naval strikes.

Three hundred Japs died on Luzon under the dive-bombing attacks of Fifth Air Force planes.

All B-29's Back at Base

GUAM, Wednesday, July 18 (AP)—B-29 fliers returning to Marianas bases from yesterday's attacks on Japan said that they had observed conflagrations spreading in all four cities struck. All of the more than 450 Superfortresses returned.

U.S. PLANES BLAST 30 JAP VESSELS

GUAM, Wednesday, July 18—(AP) Land-based naval air power, tightening what Adm. Chester W. Nimitz termed the "pre-invasion" blockade of Japan, sank or damaged 30 more small enemy vessels in strikes ranging from Japan to China, today's fleet communique reported.

Corsairs of the second Marine aircraft wing from Okinawa struck shipping and ground installations in and around Kyushu Monday, damaging 10 small ships at Aburatsu, striking a boat yard and strafing luggers at Tonura Cape, and damaging two luggers and lighthouse installations on Kyushu's southern coast.

Avengers and Corsairs of the same wing hit the Sakishima group, off Formosa, the following day. A Liberator of Fleet Airwing 18 left an enemy fishing vessel sinking off Haha Jima in the Bonins.

Privateers sank a coastal patrol vessel and a trawler southeast of the homeland island of Shikoku Monday and destroyed three smaller craft and damaged five others off southern Honshu.

Other far-ranging Privateer searched aircraft damaged a tug at Shanghai, strafed a lighthouse off Chekiang province, and damaged six small coastal cargo vessels near the island of Tsushima.

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BRITISH BOMBER FORCE MAY GO TO PACIFIC

GUAM, Wednesday, July 18 — (AP) A British heavy bomber force may be assigned to the war against Japan.

This was disclosed today in an announcement by the U. S. Army Strategic Air forces (USASTAF) headquarters at the conclusion of a series of conferences between British Air Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd and Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles, strategic air forces commander, at the latter's headquarters.

The announcement said the conferences involved primarily discussions of "the possible assignment of a British heavy bomber force to work under USASTAF."

With Lloyd were seven staff officers representing the British and joint chief of staff. Among them was group Captain J. G. Gordon-Finlayson, who has been assigned as liaison officer to USASTAF. Lloyd and others are enroute to Washington and Great Britain.

Night Shelling of Takahagi

By JAMES LINDSLEY

Associated Press Correspondent

WITH THIRD FLEET BOMBARDMENT FORCE, off Japan, July 17—Striking in the most exposed spot yet, a powerful and shifty bombardment unit of Admiral Halsey's fleet climaxed its audacious blows of the last week by pumping shells into prime industrial targets north of Tokyo tonight.

The targets include the great industrial plant at Takahagi in the Hitachi area, about eighty miles north of Tokyo on the Honshu coast.

Immediate objectives at Takahagi were a concentration of railroad yards and lines leading south and recently developed war production factories.

Stress Peace Warrior

GUAM, July 18 (AP)—The newest propaganda leaflets being dropped on Japan stress that the Japanese can have peace with honor, even under unconditional surrender.

Bearing pictures of a dozen Japanese militarists and addressed to Japanese military leaders, the text of the pamphlet is based on President Truman's V-E Day speech telling the Japanese they could end the war with unconditional surrender.

"Your future lies in your own hands," says the message to Japanese military leaders. "You can choose between a wasteful, unclean death for many of your forces, or a peace with honor."

These new leaflets, bearing President Truman's picture, are being dropped at the rate of 1,000,000 daily on Japan by Superfortresses.

Radio Broadcast Shows Navy's Disregard of Japanese Power

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GUAM, Wednesday, July 18—(AP) Disregard for the Japanese military was evident in an unprecedented U. S. Navy action today in permitting radio broadcasts from the attacking fleet while the bombardment was in progress.

A code word—"Phonograph"—broadcast from the battleship Iowa was the tipoff that the operation had started, and gave Admiral Nimitz the signal to release his communique announcing the bombardment.

Mutual broadcaster Jack Mahon disclosed that the battle line of some of the biggest warships was within 10 miles of the Japanese coast, and that the coastline itself was shelled over a 20-mile area. He said the area was crowded with 500,000 Japanese.

CBS Correspondent Gene Rider claimed the force was the largest yet employed to pummel Japan, and that fleet planes flew through a rainfilled night to help direct the fire of the guns.

Rider said that at 10 minutes past midnight, no shore batteries had opened fire, although the fleet was attacking what should have been one of the most heavily fortified areas in Japan.

"There'll be little sleep for the Japs tonight and maybe for many nights to come," NBC's Joe Hainline observed. "No one knows, least of all the Japs, when and where the Third Fleet will strike again."

The Blue network's Norman Paige, making his first radio report, was interrupted momentarily when a salvo of the Iowa's guns knocked his transmitter off the air.

B-29 Catches A Jap Roof

Guam, July 17 (AP)—B-29 crews have brought back a souvenir from a town of the Japanese homeland—inadvertently.

It's a large piece of tin roofing, snagged on the wing of a Superfort piloted by Capt. Samuel B. Hanford, Saybrook, Conn., over Sakai, a suburb of Osaka. The crew ripped it to bits to provide souvenirs for all.

The 10th Air Force explained the bomber entered the intensely hot updraft from the flaming target just in time to catch the soaring roofing on a wing.

BORNEO FOE SLOWS DRIVE ON SAMBOJA

Australians Engage in Sharp Patrol Work — Sepinggang Airstrip Is Already in Use

MANILA, Wednesday, July 18 (AP)—Australian ground forces on Borneo, measuring their advance in yards, continued today to meet stubborn Japanese resistance as they pushed northeast from Balik Papan.

They were on the main highway to Samarinda, some sixty miles ahead, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in today's communiqué.

The Australians put Sepinggang airfield into use, little more than a fortnight after its capture.

Stiffening resistance also appeared to have stalled an Australian column Monday on the outskirts of the Samboja oil fields.

For the second consecutive day, sharp patrol activity marked the campaign to win control of Borneo's most productive oil lands.

Sepinggan airdrome, whose 4,620-foot runway is capable of expansion to 12,000 feet, will provide a base for Netherland-piloted Mitchell bombers, the Royal Australian Air Force announced, as well as for other Allied bombers and fighters.

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AUSSIES NEARING BORNEO OIL FIELDS

Manila, July 17 (A. P.).—Strong combat patrols smashed scattered Japanese resistance today as the Australian Seventh Division slogged through coastal salt marshes toward the Dutch East Borneo oil fields at Samboja, northeast of fallen Balikpapan.

The oil fields lay five miles ahead of the main Aussie force. Its output formerly moved through the marshland pipe line to the now-ruined refineries of Balikpapan.

Other Dutch and Australian units, advancing northward out of Balikpapan, had gained more than six miles on the road to a second rich oil field at Samarinda, thirty-six miles beyond Sambodja by a more circuitous route. These troops encountered heavy Jap road blocks in the vicinity of Mount Batochamper, six miles north of Balikpapan. The mountain was taken yesterday after a heavy artillery barrage. Again today the artillery was called up to blast out the road blocks before the troops could continue their advance.

FLYERS SINK 100 JAP CRAFT

Attacks On River Boats Staged In Three Chinese Areas

Manila, Wednesday, July 18 (AP)—Mariner patrol planes of the United States 7th Fleet wrecked more than 100 river ships in attacks at Amoy, Swatow and the Hong Kong area of China, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in today's communiqué.

A headquarters spokesman said there was no indication of enemy evacuation attempts in the river craft.

Bombers and fighters of the 5th and 7th air forces flew more than 200 sorties Sunday over Kyushu, southernmost Japanese home island, and small islets leading south to their Okinawa base.

Liberators Pound Airfield

More than a score of 7th AAF Liberators pounded the enemy airdrome at Usa, industrial town where imitation American articles are manufactured. More than 35 Mitchells and 30 Thunderbolts of the 7th AAF delivered a sizzling attack on Tomitaka airfield, on the east coast, causing fires and explosions by a low-level bomb raid. One Japanese plane was shot down by Mustangs as it took off from burning Kuamamoto runway.

Thunderbolts strafed and damaged a locomotive as they escorted Liberators on bombing runs. A tug and three barges were fired and damaged at Cap Mi Harbor on the west coast.

Two Thunderbolts Lost

Two Thunderbolts were lost to enemy action.

The Mustangs continued their daily neutralization strikes over Formosa Sunday with an attack on Takao, while a 5th AAF Liberator bombed Mako naval base in the Pescadores.

A navy Liberator strafed Japanese troop concentrations 50 miles northeast of Swatow, causing a number of casualties.

A dozen 5th Air Force Liberators bombed Honan Island arsenal and Tienho airdrome Sunday, causing one large fire and one big explosion as well as smaller fires.

5th Air Force Set To Hit Harder

Manila, July 17 (AP)—Seventh Fleet and 5th Air Force patrol bombers destroyed, damaged or forced aground 42 more enemy blockade runners, from junks to a 4,000-ton freighter-transport, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

And from Okinawa, Associated Press Correspondent Richard Cushing reported the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead to direct expanding actions of his 5th Air Force against Japan's home islands.

Advance Echelons

Fifth and 7th Air Forces already had established advance echelons in the fast-developing Ryukyus bases as part of Gen. George C. Kenney's Far East air forces. Brig. Gen. Thomas D. White, commander of the 7th, also is on Okinawa.

Largest shipping haul reported by MacArthur's communiqué today was 37-two-masted cargo carriers destroyed or damaged in repeated strafing runs by a single Liberator, 35 miles southeast of Hong Kong.

Loaded Freighter Sunk

Three navy Liberators further paralyzed Indo-China communications by sinking a loaded 350-ton freighter 12 miles south of Saigon and a motor launch 95 miles south, then forcing a river steamer aground and heavily damaging a 4,000-ton freighter-transport.

Mustangs and Invader bombers Saturday hit hard at Formosa's industrial and railway targets on both east and west coasts, concentrating on the Taiharo sugar refinery and on railroad tunnnels in which the enemy frequently has sheltered locomotives and rolling stock.

EUROPEAN VETS REACH PHILIPPINES

MANILA, Wednesday, July 18—(AP) More than 4,200 American veterans from Europe—first service troops sent directly from the European theater to the Pacific—were in their new camp, 35 miles south of Manila today.

The 4,275 vets of Africa, Sicily and Italy landed on a muddy dock at dawn Tuesday, welcomed by two bands. These troops represented nearly all service branches of the Fifth [illegible] They comprised four [illegible] soldiers, the remainder negroes.

Lt. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander of Army forces of the western Pacific, said this first direct redeployment from Europe was carried out in good shape and the morale of the men "is very good." He added he expected another transport later in the month "and thereafter we plan regular arrivals direct from Europe," Styer said.

"This first transfer has come through in good shape and the morale of the men is very good."

Wanted Furloughs Home

However, some soldiers told correspondents "things would have been much better if we'd been given furloughs at home first." Many served overseas for more than 20 months before coming here.

Joseph Crine, tech. 3/g, of Belmont, Mass., said he had 32 months' service and 74 points.

The troops did not seem at all surprised by mud and rain. "You should'a seen it in Italy," jeered one soldier.

Lieut. Egan Driggott, of Chicago, led a detachment of medium automotive maintenance troops. They had kept trucks and half-tracks running for eighteen months in the red clay of Tunisia and the black bogs of Italy.

Home First Choice

Frank Radzissezki, tech. 5/g, of Erie, Pa., remarked, "This job has to be done and we're here to do it, but I'd like to have gone home directly into the Pacific war zone from Europe without a trip home arrived today to a wet, sloshy welcome after a month's journey from Italy.

The 4,275 veterans of Africa, Sicily and Italy landed on a muddy Manila dock in the damp dawn. Two bands played as the men moved from LCM's to freight cars which carried them to their new camp 35 miles south of here.

Whites And Negroes

They came from nearly every service branch of the 5th Army, ranging for railway construction to bridge repair and ordnance. There were four companies of white troops, but the remainder were Negroes. None is considered combat men, but all have been through considerable action.

The first man ashore was Private Joe Archilla, of New York city. He ended one of the swiftest boomerang trips on army records. He left Newport News, Va., last April 5 for Italy, then turned around and headed for the Pacific.

Going To Small Units

Lieut. Gen. W. D. Styer, commander of army forces of the Western Pacific, said the pack-laden arrivals would be assigned to small units on Luzon to continue their special service functions.

"We expect another transport later this month and thereafter we plan regular arrivals direct from Europe," Styer said.

"This first transfer has come through in good shape and the morale of the men is very good."

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Redeployed Men In Manila Miss Home Visits

Manila, July 17 (AP)—The first American service troops shipped

first."

Sergt. Johnson Robinson, of Philadelphia, was impressed by the size and activity of Manila harbor and thought conditions were like those in Italy—"all torn up."

Sergt. Albert Buccieri, of Philadelphia, whose forefathers came from there, remarked: "Dad and Mom were pretty smart when they moved to America."

Baltimorean's Comment

Joseph Brennan, tech. 5/g, of 420 Calvin avenue, Baltimore, summed it up: "It's all the same so long as you're not in the States —you'd better not write what I think."

Overseas 1½ Years

Technician 5g Brennan, 27 years old, has been overseas for a year and a half, serving as repairman for tanks, trucks and jeeps with the 5th Army in Italy. Before entering service in May, 1941, he worked at Sparrows Point as a shipyard pipefitter, welder and burner.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Brennan, 420 Calvin avenue.

Luzon Foe Improvises Weapons

MANILA, Wednesday, July 18 (AP)—Improvising makeshift weapons, remnants of Japanese troops on Northern Luzon attempted desperately today to carry on their fight in the shattered Kiangan pocket, under attack by the American Sixth Infantry Division.

A mortar hastily built from a length of three-inch galvanized water pipe was found in one Japanese position. Its base was part of the frame of a wrecked truck.

In Kiangan defile, other Red Star Division doughboys found land mines made of 75-mm. shell cases filled with picric acid explosive. Hand grenades filled with picric acid, and sections of Japanese 37-mm. shell cases—evidently also intended for makeshift mines —were also found.

The Sixth Division have killed 329 Japanese in the past forty-eight hours, division headquarters reported.

JAPS' OKINAWA GUERILLA CHIEF AND AIDES SHOT

By ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA, July 17—(AP) The Japanese commander of all guerilla forces on Okinawa has been killed by Yanks who trailed him to a masterfully camouflaged hideout in the northern mountains, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell disclosed tonight.

The enemy officer, Lt. Col. Tokiharu Aoyagi, was shot and killed as he attempted to flee from an American patrol organized by Maj. Silas W. Bass of Los Angeles, 27th Division headquarters commandant.

When Americans captured Yontan and Kadena airfields the first day of the Okinawa invasion, Aoyagi retreated northward, fighting desperately from hill to hill. Aoyagi, former commander of the Japanese air sector of Okinawa, disappeared during the battle which broke the last organized Japanese resistance on the island.

Then the Yanks learned the wiley enemy officer had assumed command of all guerrillas and Major Bass organized a 60-man patrol to capture him and remnants of a Japanese battalion. Commanding the patrol was Capt. Andrew B. Campbell of 175 Ridgewood street, West Hartford, Conn.

The patrol climbed almost perpendicular cliffs through brush so thick it had to be cut away and in sweltering heat. Even the trails were camouflaged by planting bushes in them where they branched off from the main paths.

Aoyagi was betrayed by a tiny wisp of smoke above a neatly camouflaged cabin in the bottom of a draw.

Moving in stealthily, Lt. Wallace S. Amioka of Honolulu, got within five feet of a grayhaired, gray goateed Japanese sitting in the shade reading. It was Aoyagi. He was dressed in a stripped kimona.

When Aoyagi heard Amioka he jumped up and ran toward the hills but riflemen dropped him and he died 20 minutes later.

Another patrol killed a Japanese lieutenant and two orderlies.

Aoyagi's hideout contained high food, ammunition and weapons to last a large group of fighters for a year. A large part of the food and arms were stolen from the Americans.

Yank, 15, Sent Home From Okinawa

Okinawa, July 17 (AP)—Fifteen-year-old Pfc. Edward A. Miller, of Columbus, Ohio, who enlisted when 14 and served through most of the Okinawa campaign as a front-line rifleman, was sent home today for an honorary discharge.

Miller holds the Okinawa record for being the youngest soldier sent home with the least points. He has 16.

Miller declined to reveal how he got into the army eleven months ago.

In Okinawa Campaign

After completing fifteen weeks' rifle drill at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, he was sent overseas in February, 1945. He served in Hawaii and was then transferred to the 32d Infantry Regiment. And landed on Okinawa early in May, participating as a rifleman until the island was taken June 21.

His parents are Mr. and Mrs. James A. Miller, of Columbus.

Aleutians Blast Kills 4

Adav, Aleutians, July 17 (AP)—Four navy personnel were killed, a fifth was missing and nine were injured today by a heavy explosion in a small building where navy fire fighters and hospital corpsmen were battling a blaze.

Japs Slew 2000 Filipinos

Mayor and Colonel Tell of Massacre of Natives in Luzon Town.

Infanta, Luzon, July 17 (A. P.).—Filipinos in this isolated coastal town of Luzon told today of a Japanese massacre of 2,000 natives in wholesale slaughter and looting which rivaled their infamy in Manila. They raided scattered outlying districts, stabbing and slashing Filipinos in their beds, declared Lieut.-Col. Jaime Manzano.

Most of those who sought desperately to escape were shot down as they fled. Bodies of men, women and children were strewn about huts and the streets of the settlements two months ago.

Mayor Faustino P. Juntereal told the correspondents that the Japanese massacred the natives after finding American canned goods and learning of guerrillas in the villages. Juntereal said that the death toll might have been even higher than the estimated 2,000, but that was the best figure available.

Infanta is fifty miles east of Manila across the Sierra Madre mountains, and is reachable only by plane or by water. The wrecked town's main street has been converted into a landing strip for cub planes.

Flee by Water.

"About 300 Japs entered surrounding communities at night and slipped into the houses," said the mayor. "I saw hundreds of bodies later and many houses were wantonly burned. The worst was at Alitas community of 500 persons. Only a few managed to escape through the swamps."

The Filipinos made Luzon's largest scale evacuation by water to escape additional Japanese vengeance. Manzano said that 7,000 civilians were removed from the Infanta vicinity to the Polillo Islands, off the east coast.

Facilities were scant. Five launches furnished the motive power. For sixteen nights they pulled the strings of native boats loaded with evacuees.

Capture Of 4 Japs By Woman Is Stymied

Saipan, July 17 (AP)—If it hadn't been for the Geneva convention, Charlotte Ann Fegan, Red Cross worker, of South Bend, Ind., would have been the first woman to capture a Japanese here—in fact, four of them.

The former schoolteacher and her mobile canteen driver, Pfc. Anan White, of Sulphur, Okla., were driving their refreshment van to serve returning B-29 crewmen with doughnuts and lemonade when four Japanese soldiers appeared just off the road.

Three Japanese were waving their hands and the fourth a white flag.

Miss Fegan and Miss White ignored them and raced to an infantry camp. The latter picked up four soldiers and they returned to the spot. The Japs were still there and still ready to surrender.

Miss Fegan said she didn't go back with them, "because the Geneva convention forbids me to participate in any type of military activity, even prisoner taking."

Jap And Korean PW's Give To Red Cross

Saipan, Marianas, July 17 (AP)—Japanese and Korean prisoners of war have donated $4,520.60 from their trust fund accounts to the International Red Cross.

The donors have expressed the desire that one half of the donations be applied for the welfare of civilians on Saipan.

The prisoners were informed they could make voluntary contributions. There was no solicitation. All prisoners on the pay roll contributed.

JUL 18 1945

Plane Taxis 200 Miles in Rescue Trip

Reaches Okinawa With Six Army Airmen Although Unable to Leave Water.

Okinawa, July 17 (A. P.).—A Navy Dumbo twin-engine plane taxied more than 200 miles to bring six rescued Army airmen to Okinawa. It was the longest taxiing trip ever made by an amphibious seaplane.

The Dumbo broke off its wing tip and stabilizer alighting off the coast of Japan to pick up the six airmen. They were the crew of a Mitchell bomber, Truck Lick, which was hit by anti-aircraft fire on a bombing-strafing mission on a Kyushu Island airfield.

Although the B-25's tail was shot up, Lieut. Ricardo Rondinelli of Arecibo, Puerto Rico, set his ship down on the sea without mishap. Water rushed into the plane. Rondinelli, who was the last to leave, was completely submerged when he opened the pilot's escape hatch. A second later the Truck Lick sank.

The six-man crew crowded into a life raft designed for four.

Two hours later the clumsy looking Dumbo was attracted by tracers from Rondinelli's Singla pistol.

The Dumbo alighted beside the raft, but a high wave broke off the right wing tip and vertical stabilizer. Unable to fly, the Dumbo proceeded across the choppy Western Pacific, covering a distance equal to that from Cleveland to Buffalo.

Rondinelli's crew members were Lieut. Nick Liebrock of 3063 Godwin Terrace, New York; Lieut. Arnold C. Sayer of 3436 76th street, Jackson Heights, New York; Staff Sgt. Frederick E. von Schwerdtner of Baltimore, Staff Sgt. Warren F. Kimmy of Ashtabula, Ohio, and Staff Sgt. Ray Yhelaton of Philadelphia.

Japs Claim 'Counter Plan' To Defeat American Fleet

JUL 18 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—(AP) Tokyo radio claimed today that Japanese arms have a "counter-strategy" for the relentless American fleet and aerial bombardment which has hit Japanese industrial targets for the third time in four days without so much as a chopstick reported raised in opposition.

"It is vitally necessary that we preserve our strength and strike with lightning speed," Domei said. "We must wait patiently until the time is ripe. We must not play into the enemy's hands."

Domei recalled that in 1904 Admiral Kamimura had waited to catch the Russia fleet and knock it out, and concluded: "As in 1904, the Japanese must also wait the right moment."

Admitting that Kyushu island is within reach of land-based American planes from Okinawa and Iwo Jima and that B-29s repeatedly rake the empire as far north as the Kanto district, Domei offered this thought: "This bluntly reveals the seriousness of the war situation."

Another Tokyo broadcast said that Premier Kantaro Suzuki saw the emperor at the unusual hour of 5 p.m., today to report on "general administration" after a cabinet meeting lasting more than two hours.

This step attracted attention despite Suzuki's announced determination not to resign, because of military setbacks, in the manner followed by his two war-time predecessors, Hideki Tojo and Kuniaki Koiso.

Meanwhile Tokyo filled the ether with extensive speculation on two other topics:

1—Its apparently private war which it has been waging on Ternate in the Dutch East Indies in the absence of any Allied confirmation, and

2—The Big Three conference in Potsdam which it alleges will disclose serious differences between Marshal Stalin on one hand and Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman on the other.

A Domei dispatch reported that Japanese defenders now have "wiped out" unidentified Allied forces which it claims two weeks ago invaded Ternate island west of Halmahera in the Indies. It listed 18 Allied ships sunk or heavily damaged in the operation. No confirmation of this alleged action has come from any Allied source.

It also expressed fear that Allied troops on Borneo might soon cross the Makassar straits to invade the important Dutch island of Celebes to the east.

Watch Big Three Conference

Meanwhile, in an obvious effort to continue the Japanese propaganda line that Anglo-Russo-American cooperation is largely imaginary, Domei broadcast a long speculative account of the Big Three meeting in Potsdam which insisted that 'divergencies of interest" were appearing which would split the Big Three and mark the end of their collaboration, which it claimed was merely an expedient against Germany.

Japanese concern that the Big Three meeting might turn Russian eyes eastward became evident, however, in a Tokyo broadcast of a commentary in the important newspaper Asahi Shimbun.

After claiming that the most important topic at Potsdam would be "the allotment of war booty," the commentary said that other likely subjects for discussion would be "the ticklish Levant problem, the Dardanelles issue and the continued mess in Greece."

Last but not least, the Asahi

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mentioned the East Asia problem as one of the definite subjects that is to be brought up in the conference the broadcast said.

"By taking up the East Asia issues in the meetings, the Anglo-American nations will try to turn the Russian eye to East Asia in an attempt to avoid friction with the Soviet Union which is now in a most favorable position with her hands entirely free from the war."

JAPS SAY THEY WAIT TO STRIKE

Domei Says Forces Prepare for Decisive Moment.

San Francisco, July 17 (A. P.).—The Japanese Domei News Agency said in a radio broadcast today that "our forces are waiting for the decisive moment to smash the enemy, beyond his ability to recover, with one deadly stroke."

The dispatch, beamed to occupied Asia and monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, declared:

"Our crack army and navy forces are not permitting these enemy activities without a counter-strategy.

"For that decisive moment of battle, it is vitally necessary that we preserve our strength and strike with lightning effect. We must not move until the time is ripe. We must not play into the enemy's hands."

Domei's broadcast was made just before the United States Third Fleet, for the third time in four days, stood off the shores of Japan and shelled industrial targets. Domei frankly pointed out that the fleet was indulging in a "systematic" attempt to destroy military and production facilities, that southern Japan's Kyushu Island has come within the perimeter of land-based American planes on Okinawa and Iwo Jima, and that the B-29s range from Kyushu to Kanto in the north.

Admits Serious Situation.

Recalling that the fleet attacks were the first on the Japanese homeland since the British, Dutch and American fleets attacked Shimonoseki in 1864, Domei brooded, "This bluntly reveals the seriousness of the war situation."

Domei also recalled the Russo-Japanese war and that on August 4, 1904, Admiral Kamimura defeated the Russians and gained control of the Japan Sea, and added, "As in 1904, the Japanese must await the right moment."

Of the week end shelling by the United States fleet of Kamiishi and Muroran, Domei said:

"The attack was limited to shelling a part of our production facilities. There is no need to over-estimate the value of the production facilities of these two cities. Thus, in recalling the sea battle of Fusan, we must bring every effort to production until the time is ready to strike."

Attack Upon Celebes Expected, Tokyo Says

JUL 18 1945

San Francisco, July 17 (AP)—Radio Tokyo today voiced fear that Allied troops who have invaded Borneo might soon vault the narrow Makassar Straits to make the near-by Dutch island of Celebes the next battlefront in the East Indies.

"Phenomenal success" in strengthening the defenses of the Japanese-held island was boasted in the enemy broadcast heard here.

Tokyo radio continued to fight the unconfirmed battle of Ternate Island, west of Halmahera in the Moluccas. For two weeks it has insisted that "enemy" troops landed on Ternate, which is directly east of Celebes's jutting tip.

Claims Invaders Killed

A Domei dispatch reported that Japanese forces "wiped out the greater part of the invaders" on July 11 and have almost concluded mopping-up operations in which they inflicted 300 casualties. Tokyo has not attempted to give the nationality of the alleged invaders. No Allied source has reported a landing.

Domei said the fighting was "apparently stalemated" on the east coast of Borneo, opposite Celebes, except for minor gains by Allied troops near Samarinda, north of Balikpapan.

Tokyo radio claimed at least 4,000 Allied (Australian and Dutch) officers and men killed or seriously wounded up to yesterday. It listed eighteen Allied naval and transport vessels sunk or heavily damaged.

Note Unsatisfactory

Another broadcast reported the Japanese Government "not quite satisfied" with the United States note acknowledging American responsibility for the sinking of the Japanese relief ship Awamaru in the East China Sea on April 1.

Sadao Iguchi, Board of Information spokesman, declared his Government wants further details of the disciplinary action taken against the American submarine commander responsible. The Navy has revealed that he was relieved of his command and court-martialed, but has declined to make public the result of the hearing.

Jap Premier Sees Emperor For Report At Unusual Hour

San Francisco, July 17 (AP)—Premier Kantaro Suzuki went to the Imperial Palace at the unusual hour of 5 P.M. today to submit a report to Emperor Hirohito on "the general administration," Tokyo radio announced.

The broadcast was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Heretofore Suzuki's predecessors, Premiers Hideki (The Razor) Tojo and Kantaro (The Tiger) Koiso have been ousted after military setbacks.

Among "general administration" topics Suzuki and Hirohito may well have discussed the very pressing topic of the unprecedented three-day bombardment of Japan's homeland by Admiral William F. (Bull) Halsey's 3d Fleet, the continued air striges by 1,000 to 1,500 Allied carrier planes without any Japanese retaliation and the growing and more frequent Superfortress and small-plane raids.

JAPAN TAKES OVER ALL CIVILIAN CARS

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—(AP) Admittedly faced with an acute transportation problem, the Japanese army has taken over control of all automobile production and existing motor cars, the Japanese war ministry disclosed today.

Attempting to unravel the critical problem of moving war supplies and food, the ministry announced in a domestic broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission that the new control measure includes horse and ox carts, handcars, bicycle trailers and even carrying poles.

Early in July the government launched a "militarization" program of all railroad facilities.

JUL 18 1945

'Split-Second' Setup Speeds News Of Pacific

San Francisco, July 17 (AP)—Fast delivery of news from the Pacific, such as Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's announcements on fleet attacks against Japan while they are still going on, were described by the 12th Naval District here today as "split-second" communications.

The navy setup, under Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, involves seven radio circuits from Guam to San Francisco. Reports from fleet forces and correspondents are relayed through Guam to the Associated Press and other news services in San Francisco.

Four of the channels are teletype circuits, exclusively for use of the press. Keys pressed at Guam directly operate printers in the Associated Press and other offices.

Little Hope For Banning War Training, British Say

London, July 17 (AP)—Responsible British quarters said today they saw little hope for immediate realization of a world-wide ban on compolsury peacetime military service proposed in Washington by Representative Martin (R., Mass.), House minority elader.

"An admirable suggestion—one which follows the point of view of the British Government after the last war," said a Foreign Office commentator, but added:

"It is unlikely that it will be accepted."

The spokesman said one obstacle was that "so many continental countries regard compulsory military training as one of the normal duties of citizenship."

Difficulties Cited

Some other officials in diplomatic quarters, declining to be quoted directly, said such a policy would be hard to enforce. It would be difficult, they commented, to draw the line between military forces and outwardly voluntary organizations, such as youth movements, which might be used to screen mass military training.

Representative Martin said he would ask the Truman Administration to work for an international conscription agreement "because United States adopts compulsory service."

JUL 18 1945

BRITISH SEND DATA ON PETAIN PARLEYS

London, July 17 (A. P.).—Full details of secret negotiations in 1940 between the British Government and a self-described Vichy emissary have been forwarded by the Foreign Office to the French Government on the eve of Marshal Petain's trial on treason charges. In announcing its action, the Foreign Office emphasized that no agreement ever had been concluded with Vichy through the medium of these negotiations, or any other channel.

Petain, who goes to trial on July 23, declared at a preliminary examination before a French high court commission on June 8 that at the very moment of his first meeting with Adolf Hitler at Montoire he was negotiating for a secret treaty with Britain which guided his future actions. The aged marshal told the court that Prime Minister Winston Churchill or the British Government could say the word that would place his whole course as head of the Vichy regime in its proper perspective.

Four U-Boats Not Accounted For

London, July 17 (AP)—Four German submarines on the Admiralty's list of U-boats known to have been commissioned before V-E day still are not definitely accounted for, an Admiralty spokesman said today, but he expressed belief they probably are at the bottom of the sea.

The submarine U-530, which surrendered to Argentine authorities at Mar Del Plata recently, was one of five knon German submarines which were not surrendered but cannot positively be recorded as destroyed, the spokesman said.

He explained that records listed them as "doubtful sinkings."

The theoretical time limit of their endurance expired last month, however, and the unexpected appearance of the U-530 is not causing any official anxiety over the whereabouts of the other four.

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JUL 19 1945

Cunard Says U.S. Lines Get Start At Its Expense

London, July 17 (AP)—Sir Percy E. Bates, chairman of the Cunard White Star Line, protested today that while his ships were busy transporting United States troops, American air and shipping lines were getting a start in the commercial field.

He told stockholders that, under the United Maritime Authority agreement governing all Allied ships until six months after the end of the Japanese war, Cunard's big ships were being "compensated" only at the rate of half their pre-war earnings.

"We are very naturally sensitive to suggestions of 'reward' for others on our routes," Sir Percy declared.

"For instance," he continued, "an American air service operating for its own profit between New York and the United Kingdom at advertised fares is an assault on our long-established good will, which we are powerless to meet because of our well-understood preoccupation with the carriage of American troops.

"A further assault is threatened in the circumstantial reports from the U.S.A. of a number of P. 2 ships (19½ knots, 550 passengers), to be ready for commercial operation in the autumn."

East Indies To Be Free

London, July 17 (AP)—Prof. H. A. Logemann, Dutch Minister of Colonies, today promised the Dutch East Indies their freedom under the Royal House of Orange and said that the Netherlands would foresake imperialism.

He called for volunteers for the Pacific war among members of the home guard in the Netherlands, in a broadcast over the Dutch radio.

London Paper Assails Secrecy At Potsdam

London, July 17 (AP)—The liberal *News Chronicle* declared today that an "atmosphere of excessive mystery" surrounded the Potsdam conference, damaging world morale.

"That blessed word security may be invoked to conceal the movements and meeting places of the chief figures, even though this is questionable," the newspaper said. "But what justification is there for hiding from the world even the barest skeleton of the agenda?"

Steamers For Britain

London, July 17 (AP)—Pleasure steamers are being built again in British shipyards and will go into service early next year when it is expected that wide areas around Britain's coasts will be free of mines and other dangers to navigation.

EIRE A REPUBLIC, DEVALERA SAYS

DUBLIN, July 17—(AP) Prime Minister Eamon de Valera told the Dail (Parliament) today that "Eire is an independent Republic associated as a matter of her external policy with the states of the British Commonwealth."

Explaining Eire's constitutional position after promising last week to elaborate on a cryptic assertion that Eire was a Republic, de Valera cited five constitutional articles, including one declaring the state to be "sovereign, independent and democratic."

"We are an independent republic since December 19, 1937, the day our new constitution came into operation," he asserted.

Replying to opposition leader Jakes Dillon's question of last week, "Are we or are we not a

member of the British Commonwealth?" the Prime Minister said:

"This is a question for which the material necessary for a conclusive answer is not fully available.

"Statesmen of the Commonwealth have, I think, adopted the view of Joseph Demaistre that 'in all systems there are relationships which it is wiser to leave undefined.'"

Declaring that critics have argued that the External Relations act of 1936 made Eire a monarchy, de Valera asserted, "I do not think any constitutional lawyer of repute would attempt to maintain such a thesis."

He said that under the act the British King was permitted to act for Eire in diplomatic and international affairs so long as Eire is association with Australia, Canada, Great Britain, New Zealand and South Africa.

JUL 18 19

Redeployment of Troops

PARIS, July 17 (AP)—The headquarters of Lieut. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army advance units boarded a ship at Le Havre today bound for the United States. The main body of the Ninth Army Headquarters is expected at port by July 20 for shipment.

The redeployment status of United States divisions follows:

Second, Fifth and Forty-fourth—At sea.

Thirteenth Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre June 30, main body expected to clear port by July 19.

Twentieth Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre today, main body at port for July shipment.

Twenty-eighth—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14, main body now moving from the Reims assembly area to Le Havre.

Thirtieth—Advance units at Le Havre expected to sail July 21, main body at Reims assembly area.

Thirty-fifth — Advance units due at Le Havre today, main body at Reims assembly area.

Forty-fifth—Advance units at assembly area, main body expected there by July 23.

Army units arriving in the United States yesterday from Europe:

At Hampton Roads, Va.—Elements of the 3,195th Engineer Base Depot, 371st Ordnance Assembly Unit and Headquarters Company, Ninety-fourth Battalion.

Units scheduled to arrive late last night or this morning:

At Hampton Roads—Elements of 770th Air Squadron, 765th, 766th and 777th Bomb Squadron, 527th Air Service Group, 946th and 953d Air Engineer Squadron, 154th Reconnaissance squadron, Eighteenth Air Depot Group, Ninetieth Depot Repair Group, Seventeenth Medical Supply Platoon, 520th Headquarters and Base Service Squadron and Seventy-first Veterinary Detachment.

Army Sends 1000 Doctors Home to U.S.

Paris, July 17 (A. P.).—The Army is sending almost 1,000 doctors back to the United States to handle cases of war wounded soldiers who have been shipped to the United States for treatment.

BELGIAN CHAMBER IN MOVES TO BALK LEOPOLD'S RETURN

BRUSSELS, July 17 — (AP) The Belgian chamber of deputies voted overwhelmingly today to continue the regency under Prince Charles and to prevent King Leopold III from re-assuming the throne without parliamentary consent.

The vote was 98 to six, with 32 members abstaining. The bill, introduced by Premier Achille Van Acker, now goes to the senate for action, probably tomorrow.

The chamber gave Van Acker's measure speedy approval after he criticized Leopold's arguments against abdication — declarations which the prime minister said were reminiscent of those employed by Belgium's pre-war Fascists.

Leopold, in a letter sent from St. Wolfgang, Austria, to his brother, Prince Charles, declared he was ready to bow to the will of the people, but wished that their decision be determined in a general election.

Criticizing the parliament, three-fifths of whose members favor his abdication, Leopold attacked what he called "a lack of coordination between parliament and the nation, which does not permit me to know the exact situation."

Van Acker, reading the letter to a noisy assembly of deputies, asserted that "the government considers that the distinction made between parliament and the nation recalls sorrowfully the opposition created by certain groups" before the war.

Leopold said parliament members opposing his return were acting contrary to the wishes of a majority of Belgians.

"Far be it from me," Leopold wrote, "to impose myself on my country. x x x My person means nothing.

"If I were convinced that my abdication corresponds to the desire of the nation, I should not hesitate one moment to do so. But whereas parliamentary opposition rose against me, my information made it clear that an important majority in the country insisted upon my return x x x.

"I shall therefore wait until the regular elections have reestablished harmony between the chamber and the public attitude before taking definite action. But only the wish of the nation can make me resign."

DEPUTIES VOTE BILL TO GOVERN BELGIAN THRONE

Would Make King's Return Subject to Consent of Parliament.

LEOPOLD'S LETTER IS READ

Sovereign Declares He Will Bow to Will of People Expressed in Regular Election.

Brussels, July 17 (A. P.).—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies voted today to prevent King Leopold from resuming the throne until he receives consent of Parliament. The vote was 98 to 6, with thirty-two members abstaining.

The bill, introduced by Prime Minister Achille Van Acker, now goes to the Senate—probably tomorrow.

The action was taken after Van Acker had read a letter from Leopold saying that he would bow to the will of the people as expressed in a regular election—thus suggesting that he wished a plebiscite to be held upon the question of whether he should retain his throne. The King is staying in Bavaria.

Catholics Quit Cabinet.

Earlier today the Catholic party's six Cabinet Ministers had announced that they were resigning from the Government.

The Catholic party is pro-Leopold. The decision to resign was announced by Minister of Information Edmund Ronse after a meeting of the Parliament Right-wing members. The resignations weer apparently in protest against a parliamentary debate which the Cathalic Ministers predicted would align the Government against the King.

Leopold In Salzberg

Leopold, a captive of the Germans during the war, has remained in Salzburg, Austria. It was recently announced he would neither abdicate for return immediately to Belgium.

Ronse said the Catholic ministers had asked Premier Achille Van Acker to hand their resignations to Regent Prince Charles.

"I thought I could not associate myself with a debate which will be profoundly unfortunate for the country, because it will inevitably end up in the Parliament taking a position against the King," Ronse stated.

"Conditions Of Democracy"

"I consider this debate as against the Constitution. Respect for the law and for the Constitution are essential conditions of democracy."

Ronse said he spoke only for himself in making the statement, but it was believed his views were held by the other Catholic ministers.

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3 Unexplained Explosions Rock Berlin and Potsdam

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 17—Three terrific explosions, apparently emanating from the Russian zone of occupation, rocked Berlin and Potsdam early this morning and still were unofficially explained at noon.

The blasts rattled windows in the area where President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill are quartered for the Big Three conferences, and caused bomb-weary Berliners to cast apprehensive glances skyward.

American officers charged with security in this sector said they had received no reports on the cause of the blasts, but added that the Russians had been doing considerable demolition work and that the explosions might be connected with it.

The first blast occurred about 9 A. M., and the other two at one-hour intervals.

War's Over, Yank Just Discovers

Berlin, July 17 (AP)—It took a Big Three conference for John Spato, of Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y., to learn that the war was over.

A soldier in the 36th Infantry Division, Spato was captured in September, 1943, in the Salerno fighting. Because of serious wounds he has been hospitalized most of the time since then and lately had been in a hospital which the Russians took over.

But he spoke no Russian and his immediate attendants spoke no English so the war's end was just another day to him. Also his condition was not good enough for him to be greatly interested in the excitement around him.

Word of his location filtered to the American 133d Evacuation Hospital and Pfc. Raymond Wrenn, of Iola, Texas, drove his ambulance out to pick him up. But Spato was under special treatment and the hospital personnel refused to let him go.

Returning with Corporal Milton Kolarov, of Wayne, Mich., a military government soldier who speaks Russian, Wrenn convinced hospital officials that it was all right for them to go in and see Spato.

It was Kolarov who broke the news to Spato that the war in Europe had ended. Spato now is in the 113th Evacuation Hospital and is glad to be among Americans again and to know it is all over at last.

TWO GERMANS TO HANG FOR HEIN'S DEATH

Sentenced For Shooting Baltimorean Who Parachuted From Plane

Freising, Germany, July 17 (AP)—Two German policemen were convicted today and four other defendants acquitted by a United States military commission holding a trial for the murder of a Baltimore flyer who parachuted from a burning bomber last December.

Albert Bury, police chief who testified he had ordered the shooting of Tech. Sergt. Donald Ley Hein, was sentenced to hang along with Wilhelm Haefner, the policeman who said he fired the fatal shot.

Sentence Subject To Review

The finding of the six-member commission of the United States 3d Army is subject to review by General Patton.

The four defendants acquitted were Wilhelm Plit and Karl Henkel, two other policemen in the town of Langesbold, in which the shooting occurred, and Albert Loeser and Lieutenant Kalte, officials of the Hanau district.

During the trials, held for two defendants at a time over a three-day period, Bury and Haefner admitted their part in the slaying of the young sergeant.

Bury said he ordered Haefner to kill Hein because of secret orders received last October from higher authorities.

Flyer Shot In Head

Haefner testified calmly that he had marched the flyer to a woods on the edge of the village and then fired a single shot through his head from a distance of fifteen feet. He said the victim was not informed of what was going to happen and did not flinch when the pistol was pointed at him.

A seventh defendant, SS Colonel Hellwege-Emden, has been arrested in the British zone in Germany and will be brought to trial later.

Victim's Father Pities Those Under Nazi Lash

Upon hearing that a United States Military Commission had sentenced two German policemen to hang for the murder of his son, the Rev. George F. Hein, pastor of Faith Lutheran Church, said yesterday:

"I was expecting something like this. It is only a matter of real justice being done. There was no real reason to take the life of my son.

"It was a fiendish thing to do, and represents the fruit of the Nazi philosophy. It shows the way the world is going without God.

"On the other hand, I feel some pity for those fellows who were under the lash of the Nazi gang. I hope some good will come out of this."

Another Son In Navy

The Rev. Mr. Hein said that another son, Walter Hein, 17, who was graduated from City College last June, enlisted in the Navy and left yesterday to begin training at Bainbridge. When the brother left, he knew that Sergeant Hein was dead, but did not know he had been murdered by the Nazis.

"Walter wants to study for the ministry," said his father, who lives at 1920 East North avenue. "But he thought, on account of his brother, he ought to get into this thing and get it over with."

It was only two days ago—about six months after Sergeant Hein was reported missing—that the Rev. Mr. Hein learned of his son's fate.

The flyer's wife, Mrs. Melva M. Hein, who lives at 2002 North Wolfe street, wanted to know what had been done by the commission with the other defendants in the case. When told they had been acquitted, she said:

"I suppose the commission knows what it is doing. They have all the facts in the case. Nothing they can do now will bring Donald back."

Sergeant Hein was married in June, 1941. He entered the service in March, 1943, and went overseas in September, 1944.

The sergeant, a radio operator, had been listed as missing since December 12 in a War Department message sent to the family on January 2.

Details Not Given

No details were given, and the father made several trips to Washington, interviewing War Department officials and, later, members of the 8th Air Force, who had flown with his son, when they returned.

Sergeant Hein's plane was shot down returning from a bombing mission over Germany, and only one man was seen to parachute from the ship, the father was told. The fate of the other nine members of the crew has not been learned.

The plane caught fire or exploded. It had discharged its load of bombs and was flying over enemy territory with its radio shut off.

The 8th Air Force members, who talked with the father, comforted the Rev. Mr. Hein with the probability that it was his son who escaped from the plane. They explained that as a radio operator he had a good chance to escape from the ship.

Official Notice Given

On June 24, a message was re-

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ceived from the War Department stating that Sergeant Hein had been killed in action.

Then came the news on Monday that police at Langenselbold, Germany, had confessed to shooting the flyer. In the dispatch—contained in a copy of *The Evening Sun* delivered at the Hein home—the name appeared, however, as Tech. Sergt. Donald Ludwig Hein, instead of Donald Ley Hein.

Identification later was established by the murdered sergeant's serial number.

According to the military commission, Hein was captured by a gardener and a German soldier and turned over to Police Chief Albert Bury and Policeman William Haefner at Langenselbold.

Haefner testified that on Bury's orders he and two other policemen took Sergeant Hein a short distance out of the village and shot him in the head.

Bury said he had orders from higher authorities not to treat Allied flyers guilty of "terror attacks" as prisoners of war, but to shoot them.

Goebbels's 'Clubfoot' Explained By Brother

Wiesbaden, Germany, July 17 (AP). Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels's older brother, Hans, said today the former Nazi propaganda minister did not have a clubfoot, as the world supposed, but was victimized in childhood by a bungling doctor, who deformed his foot in an operation.

Hans Goebbels, now a prisoner in Allied hands, told American Army officers that "Joseph twisted his foot between a chair and a couch. He could not walk. A doctor was called and performed a needless operation, with the result that Joseph's foot remained permanently deformed."

The propaganda minister has been reported killed in the Reichschancellery in Berlin. The Moscow radio said on July 3 that his body had been "unmistakenly identified."

...sh Restore Order After Hamburg Riots

With 21st Army Group in Germany, July 17 (AP)—Order was restored in Hamburg by British soldiers today after two days and nights of brawling between gangs of Germans and homeless Italians.

At least one man died, several were injured, and 25 were arrested.

The British have ordered a three-day 7.30 P.M. curfew for all Hamburg civilians, beginning today, to make certain no new outbreaks arise. The curfew hour had been 10 P.M.

Military government authorities said the trouble started on the evening of July 13 when some Germans, many of them newly-freed prisoners of war, began "making a nuisance of themselves with the wives and daughters" of displaced Italian families.

RED WRITER CALLS U. S. TOO LENIENT

Moscow, July 17 (A. P.).—M. Mikhailov, Soviet publicist, said today in Red Star that under American occupation rules in Germany in "some places Nazi followers receive quite wide possibilities for their undermining and provocative work." In an article entitled "Strange Prisoners" he referred to a Munich A. P. dispatch.

[Howard Cowan, an Associated Press correspondent, said in a dispatch from Munich on July 11 that the press department of the American Military Government in Bavaria had a staff of German newspapermen circulating among the German population and writing articles that are passed on to Allied correspondents by the military government. Frequently the German reporters have written bold criticism of the Russians, and even of the Americans, Cowan reported. He said that American Military Government officials explained they had the Germans writing such articles to obtain a candid cross section of German opinion.]

The Red Star quoted the A. P. Munich dispatch as saying, "Some Germans in the American occupation zone in Germany have received permission to spread Nazi propaganda with the aim of creating a split among the Allies."

[Cowan's dispatch contained no such statement.]

The Red Star article also said that, in the releases written by the Germans, the Americans were warned that "the Germans will become bolsheviks if the United States does not take a friendly position toward Germany."

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Russia Honors 101 Americans.

Moscow, July 17 (A. P.).—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced today the awarding of various Russian orders to 101 members of the United States Navy and Coast Guard for "outstanding service in enabling ... liveries (of supplies) to So... northern ports."

Franco Declares Spain To Return to Monarchy

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By CHARLES S. FOLTZ

MADRID, July 17 — (AP) Generalissimo Francisco Franco declared tonight that Spain was entering the preparatory period for return of the monarchy, which he must guarantee the "essentials" of the Falangist movement.

He told cheering members of the Falange National council that when the time came to make the change the Spanish Cortes (parliament) would be handed a law establishing the royal regime. The monarchy, he emphasized, was his only possible successor.

In a 35-minute speech, Franco reaffirmed his faith in the Falange, asserted that his regime was misunderstood abroad, and attacked communism. While discussing monarchy he made no direct reference to Prince Juan, heir presumptive to the now non-existent Spanish throne, who has said he would not reign over a Falangist regime.

(The 32-year-old prince, third son of the late King Alfonso XIII, declared in a statement issued at Lausanne, Switzerland, last March 22, that Franco's regime was modelled on the Axis totalitarian system and was contrary to the "character and tradition" of the Spanish people. He called upon Franco to resign and bring lasting peace to Spain by restoration of the monarchy, warning that Spain was in danger of another civil war).

Franco, in declaring that the nation was heading toward the traditional form of Spanish political government said "the institution we are to forge must prove stronger than the mistakes which may be made by individual rulers. The best law will be of no avail if the Fa... gist spirit weakens."

Franco said "we must fix my succession in accord with the majority of Spaniards. I must declare that there is no room for option in the regime to be chosen, which is the traditional regime and which I defended repeatedly.

"I always said that we were going by steps toward it. I am not ignorant of the dangers of this step, but I am certain that this monarchy must have all the guarantees to incarnate our greatest monarchs."

Attacks Communism

The generalissimo, discussing outside attacks on Spain, said they stemmed from the so-called "liberal democracy of France and communism generally."

"Communism is the negation of everything in Spain's national life which is Catholic, proud, intelligent, and based on individual liberty," he declared.

"To understand Spain is to understand the Catholic mind, its ethical principles, its spiritual conception x x x. Spain upholds a system of social justice, of social welfare and of common solidarity among the people. The Communist paradise consists of egoistic miseries."

Franco asserted the Spanish regime maintained an "independent policy throughout the war" and said that the late President Roosevelt and the British government had paid tribute to Spain's nonbelligerency.

He declared Spain wants "her independence coupled with dignified cooperation with other countries" in the postwar world. He said although Spain remained neutral during the European war there "were moments when intervention would have brought great material advantages." He added that Spain's neutrality had aided the Allies during the North African invasion.

"Spain looks forward to normal and happy relations with all peoples," the generalissimo said. "One can desire international relations without being Communist or internationalist."

FRANCO MOVE CALLED RUSE

Aim Is To Keep Himself In Power, Diplomats Believe

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Francisco Franco's announced intention to restore a monarchy to Spain is regarded by diplomats here as a move designed to maintain himself in power.

They think also he has a fairly good chance of succeeding unless countries which are critical of his Government because of its Nazi and Fascist connections during the war take some overt action to unseat him.

For some time now, Francisco's main political problem has been regarded by Spanish experts here as being to ride out the wrath which the Allied world and particularly Russia have loosed against him. It is a question whether this storm will be stirred to the point—possibly by Stalin at the Big Three meeting at Berlin—where Franco will be blown out of power.

U.S. Not Co-Operating

The Spanish dictator's announcement to a meeting of his Falange at Madrid today about the monarchy reflected the predicament in which he finds himself.

Recently Washington has made clear in several instances that it was not taking measures to cooperate with Spain economically and even London has pursued a cool policy. The United Nations voted at San Francisco to ban from their membership any regime established with Nazi or Fascist aid.

American officials were not surprised at the announcement which many regarded as a kind of camouflage on Franco's part. Some said they had expected also that personnel changes would be announced in the Government as part of the same maneuver.

Policy—Hands Off

Washington's basic policy toward Madrid is to keep hands off and see what happens. Unquestionably there would be general jubilation here if Franco were overthrown, but no one seems to have word of any forces within Spain powerful enough to bring that about.

There has been some speculation that Stalin would demand at Berlin that the Big Three agree on a program to force Franco out of power. Others speculate, however, that in an effort to minimize all European problems, including some touchy ones in eastern Europe, Stalin will not make a fuss about Spain.

Possibly the man in the middle on the whole issue is Prime Minister Churchill who once raised a whirlwind of criticism for himself by offering kindly words for Franco's technical neutrality during the war.

Churchill's Attitude

Since that time Churchill has held back any further good words for Spain though Britain's official line is believed to have been somewhat more sympathetic with Spanish problems than that of the United States. On one occasion, however, Churchill almost violently rejected a proposal from Franco that the two of them have a conference and agree on a plan to "save" western Europe, as Franco put it, from Communism.

If the Spanish leader stays in power long enough to put over his monarchy idea the reaction to it would largely depend on the world conditions existing at the moment the new monarch moved in. But diplomats agree here that it would be more readily received, if it were to be received at all, in Britain that in either the United St... or Russia.

Italian Banks Yield German-Owned Lire

Rome, July 17 (AP)—More than 9,500,000,000 German-owned lire, the equivalent of $95,000,000 at military exchange rate, has been recovered, United States 5th Army Military Government authorities operating under the Allied Commission, said today.

More than 8,300,000,000 lire was reported deposited in German Government accounts in Italian banks and an additional 1,200,000,000 lire in cash was confiscated from German army organizations.

The recovery was directed by Lieut. Col. John W. Clarke, senior Military Government finance officer, of Chicago.

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A. P. in Milan For News Service

Milan, Italy, July 17 (A. P.).—The Associated Press has begun the distribution of news and news photos to newspapers in northern Italy from a new A. P. bureau in Milan, supplementing the Rome office which serves southern Italy. A complete bureau with facilities for radio reception, editing and translation has been established in Milan with a staff of American and Italian editors.

Two shifts handle copy day and night for afternoon and morning newspapers. Rome and southern Italian newspapers have been supplied from Rome with Associated Press news for six months.

Chinese Capture of Port Menaces Jap Supply Line

By SPENCER MOOSA

CHUNGKING, July 17—(AP)—Chinese troops, in a new invasion of Indo-China aided by mutinous Japanese [illegible] captured the impo[illegible] Indo-Chinese seaport of Moncay on Tokyo's direct

NIGHT

shipping supply route to land-isolated southeast Asia, the Chinese high command said tonight.

In the Chinese interior, other forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's armies beat their way into the suburbs of the former American air base city of Kweilin and cut the enemy garrison's main escape route to the north, a communique said.

If the Chinese recapture Kweilin, with its three airfields, it would be the seventh U. S. 14th Air Force base to revert to American-Chinese control in recent months. Targets of American bombers, however, indicated that the Chines may have lost again the base at Suichwan, 290 miles north of Hongkong.

Moncay, in the extreme northeast corner of Indo-China on the Gulf of Tonkin, was a favorite overnight sheltering-place for Japan's supply boats sneaking along the South China coast to supply 200,000 beleaguered enemy troops in Indo-China, Malaya, Thailand and Burma.

The Chinese occupied Moncay after a mutiny of puppet troops in the Indochina-China border town of Tunghing July 7, the Chinese reported. The puppet soldiers surrendered to attacking troops of Free China with all their arms, and the Chinese, taking advantage of the situation, forced the Japanese to flee from Tunghing.

Sever Overland Link

The Chinese said their troops pursued the Japanese into Indo-China and occupied Moncay, two miles south of Tunghing, the same night. The occupation of the port, apparently only lightly garrisoned, severed the enemy's only remaining, tenuous overland highway link between Indo-China and China. It also widened the new Chinese corridor to the South China coast, the only link between the interior and the sea.

Adding to the disruption of Japan's sea supply routes to southeast Asia, U. S. 14th Air Force fighters winged from inland bases to the Indo-Chinese coast yesterday and blasted enemy shipping from Moncay 96 miles southwest to the bigger port of Haiphong.

Other Chinese attack troops, operating along the China coast 210 miles east of Moncay, recaptured the coastal highway town of Tinpak, 165 miles southwest of Canton, recutting Japanese communication lines between Canton and the Luichow peninsula, the high command said.

Retaking Tinpak, the Chinese struck at the rear of Japanese forces which are pushing eastward along the coast, either to build up an anti-invasion wall or to join Japanese forces in the Canton area. The Chinese command reported that the enemy troops had advanced from Yeungkong, 120 miles southwest of Canton, to the area of Yanping, 86 miles southwest. This represented a 34-mile enemy advance.

Fight in Mountain Town

In another action in Indo-China, the high command reported fighting 131 miles northwest of Moncay near the mountain town of Trung Khanh Phu. A communique said a force of 300 Japanese from Trung Khanh Phu drove four miles north to the Chinese border, pushed over and broke into Yoyo township south of the Chinese highway center of Tsingi.

The Chinese inflicted more than 100 casualties and forced the Japanese to withdraw to their original positions at Trung Khanh Phu, 19 miles northeast of Caobang.

Fierce fighting was reported raging 400 miles southeast of Chungking for control of Kweilin. Advance Chinese elements infiltrated the outskirts of that Kwangsi province capital while major forces, pushing up from the southwest, reached a point nine and a half miles from Yungfu, 31 miles southwest of Kweilin. This represented a gain of 11 1-2 miles.

At the same time, 57 miles northeast of Kweilin, the Chinese drove a wedge across the Kweilin-Hengyang railroad to Chaishu, cutting the enemy's retreat line from Kwangsi to Hunan province. Whether the Chinese had the strength to hold this roadblock remained to be seen.

Another column of Chinese veterans captured an enemy-held point six miles north of Ining, a highway junction 11 miles northwest of Kwelin, the Chinese communique said.

American fliers yesterday went to the aid of Chinese forces in Kiangsi province where the Japanese, having abandoned the former U. S. base of Kahsien, were last reported advancing within four miles of nearby Suichwan, the first of six bases recovered in the current Chinese drive.

An American communiqué said fighters attacked Japanese troop concentrations in the Suichwan area, destroyed buildings and silenced gun positions. This possibly indicated that the Japanese had retaken that town with its near-by airstrip.

Other American planes ranged over North China, hitting bridges on the Japanese-operated Peiping-Hankow railroad.

Soong Returns From Moscow

Chungking, July 17 (AP)—Premier T. V. Soong returned today from Moscow after a visit of more than two weeks in the Russian capital, during which he conferred with Premier Stalin and other high Soviet officials.

Soong was accompanied on his return to Chungking by Apollon Petrov, Soviet Ambassador to China.

The Chinese Premier had been in Moscow since June 30 and had had four meetings with Stalin.

Chinese Capture Indo-China Town

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Chungking, July 17 (AP)—Chinese forces have occupied Moncay, in the northeasternmost corner of French Indo-China, the Chinese high command announced today.

Moncay is on the Chinese-Indo-China border, near the Gulf of Tonking coast, 135 miles northeast of Hanoi, capital of Indo-China, and 90 miles southwest of Yunging (Nanning), in China.

The high command said that Chinese forces occupied the town after a mutiny of puppet troops directly across the border in the Kwangtung province town of Tung Hing on July 7. The puppet units surrendered to Chinese national forces with all their arms, the announcement said.

Pursued Across Border

The Japanese at Tung Hing were forced to retreat across the border. Chinese forces pursued them into Indo-China and occupied Moncay the same night, the high command said.

Meanwhile, some 500 miles to the northeast, Chinese vanguards have infiltrated into the outskirts of Kweilin, former American airbase city 90 miles northeast of recently recaptured Liuchow, the Chinese announced.

Other troops pushing up the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad from Liuchow have advanced to within 40½ miles of Kweilin, abandoned last October by the United States 14th Air Force. This advance placed the Chinese moving along the railroad at a point within 9½ miles of Yungfu, which is 31 miles southwest of Kweilin.

Other Chinese forces drove a wedge into the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad between Kweilin and Chuanhsien, 67 miles northeast of Kweilin, thus cutting off enemy retreat from the former airbase along the rail line which runs through Hengyang. The rail line was cut 8 miles northeast of Hsinganhsien, which is 33 miles northeast of Kweilin.

The high command also announced the recapture of Tinpak, a coastal highway town on the South China Sea, 175 miles southwest of Canton.

Capture of this town severed Japanese communications with Luichow Peninsula and Hainan Island to the south, the Chinese said.

Enemy Intercepted

A body of Japanese troops from Luichow Peninsula and which had previously struck eastward beyond Tinpak to the highway junction of Yeungkong, 125 miles southwest of Canton, drove northeastward along the Yeungkong-Canton highway on July 12, but was intercepted by Chinese forces, the high command said.

These Jap troops had moved, it was surmised, either in an attempt to maintain communications between Hainan and Canton, or simply to join other forces in the Canton area.

The high command reported fighting on the French Indo-China border north of Trung Khan Phu (Chungchingfu), which is 19 miles northeast of Caobang and 4 miles from the frontier.

The announcement said that between 200 and 300 Japanese from Trung Khan Phu on July 7 infiltrated into the vicinity of Yoyo township inside Chinese territory south of Tsingsi, a highway center 22 miles north of Trung Khan Phu.

Ellender Asks Inquiry In Chennault Retirement

Cites 'Cloak of Secrecy,' Hints 'Grave Injustice'

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, demanded today an investigation of the circumstances of Major General Claire L. Chennault's retirement from the Army Air Forces in China.

Ellender, asserting the explanation for replacing Chennault "is clothed in secrecy," told the Senate it must have been a "great disappointment" to the founder of the Flying Tigers.

"He was not a graduate of West Point and it is well known that they look down on reserve officers," Ellender said. "Genius and heroism can't be taught. There may have been a grave injustice done here to a great general."

In a resolution Ellender asked the Military Committee to make an inquiry.

Chungking Council Praises Chennault

Chungking, July 17 (AP)—The Peoples Political Council adopted unanimously today a resolution praising Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, retiring commander of the United States 14th Air Force, for his "magnificent contribtuion to China's war effort."

Chennault, who commanded the famous Flying Tigers of the American Volunteer Group before Pearl Harbor, has also been serving as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's air chief of staff.

LINK TO TOKYO OPENED

Military Telephone Line, Begun in China, to Reach Japan

KUNMING, China, July 17 (AP)—A Signal Corps construction company commanded by Maj. Edmund B. Johnson of Newburgh, N. Y., has completed the Kunming-Kweiyang link of a military telephone system that he says "eventually will reach Tokyo."

The line, about 400 miles long, was built at the rate of five miles a day over some of China's most rugged country. Direct communication now is possible between Kweiyang, in Kweichow Province, and Calcutta.

Most of the equipment was brought from the United States.

GAINS FOR BRITISH

Calcutta, July 17 (A. P.).—British forces have cleared Japanese troops from the Heho-Taunggyi road—along which some Japanese were fleeing toward Thailand—up to a point two miles northwest of Taunggyi, 100 miles southeast of Mandalay, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters said today.

Some 210 miles to the south, bitterly resisting enemy forces held firmly to positions near the junction of the Pegu-Sittang canal and the Sittang River near Myitkyo, twenty-nine miles northeast of Pegu. The Japanese have fortified a railway bridge at nearby Nyaungkashe and have established various forward strongpoints which are being probed.

Gen. Smith Saves 2 Bathers

HONOLULU, July 17 (AP).—Brigadier General Wayne C. Smith, chief of staff of the Central Pacific base command, rescued two persons from drowning at Waimanalo beach yesterday. They were Sergeant Fred Siceloff, of Lexington, N. C., and Miss Kathryn Behrens, of Chicago, floating on an inflated raft offshore, Siceloff, a non-swimmer, tumbled into the water, dragging Miss Behrens with him. General Smith heard the couple's cries for help, swam to the raft and loosened Siceloff's grip on the girl, then towed the soldier to safety. Miss Behrens swam in.

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British Float Dock to Sydney

SYDNEY, July 17 (AP).—Two small Navy tugs eased into an Australian harbor today a 2,750-ton British floating dock towed from Iceland through fierce storms.

ARGENTINA DENIES HIDING HITLER, EVA

Decides To Give U-Boat To Allies, Probes Sub Reports

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New York, July 17 (AP)—The French Brazzaville radio, monitored by NBC, tonight quoted "the South American newspaper, La Critica," as saying Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun have taken refuge on Queen Maud Island in the Antarctic.

Buenos Aires, July 17 (AP)—César Ameghino, Foreign Minister of Argentina, today denied there was any truth to a report that Adolf Hitler and his reported bride, Eva Braun, were in the Argentine.

[A Chicago *Times* correspondent at Montevideo sent out a story stating that the pair had reached the Argentine coast by the German submarine U-530 and were living on a German-owned estate in Patagonia.]

The Argentine Government said it had disarmed the U-530, which surrendered to Argentina on July 10 at the Mar Del Plata naval base, to the United States and Great Britain.

Ameghino told a press conference today that a report that one or possibly two submarines had been sighted off San Clemente del Tuyu was "being investigated."

He said that the Governmer.t's only information regarding the reports of submarines off the Argentine coast came from Ismael Mendez, telephone station manager at San Clemente del Tuyu.

Reports Coastal Patrol

The Foreign Minister said that for two months before the U-530 surrender several days ago at Mar del Plata, Argentine police and naval patrol planes had kept a constant watch along the coastline and that "an investigation of the course U-530 followed to our shores does not indicate it approached the coast until the day it showed up at the Mar del Plata base. However, the vigilance of the Federal police was intensified and extended into the interior of Patagonia, even to Estancias, owned by Germans."

Regarding the newest submarine reports, the editor of the Dolores *El Tribuno* told the Associated Press that more than 100 persons saw two submarines off San Clemente del Tuyu shortly before 11 A.M. today. The vessels surfaced near the mouth of the River Plate about three miles off shore, the editor said.

Not Accounted For

The police station in General La Valle, 120 miles south of Buenos Aires on the Atlantic Coast, told the Associated Press that what seemed to be a submarine had been seen navigating off San Clemente point, 15 miles from General La Valle.

The navy ministry said the submarines could not possibly be Argentine as all were at their bases.

[The British Admiralty said yesterday that four German submarines had not been accounted for.]

Mendez, the San Clemente telephone manager, said he personally had seen a submarine from the rooftop of his station. "I saw it navigating and surface. Two Argentine naval planes flew over it. Then the submarine quickly sank from view and has not appeared since."

TWO MORE GERMAN SUBS ARE HUNTED

BUENOS AIRES, July 17—(AP) Argentine naval authorities are investigating reports that one and possibly two submarines were sighted off San Clemente Del Tuyu today only a few days after the German U530 surrendered at Mar Del Plata.

(The British admiralty said yesterday four German submarines had not been accounted for.)

The editor of the newspaper El Tribuno of Dolores, near the Atlantic coast, told the Asssociated Press there was no doubt that two submarines were sighted by more than 1000 people shortly before 11 a.m. today. The editor said the vessels surfaced three miles off San Clemente.

The Navy ministry said it had no confirmation.

The Argentine government has decided to deliver to the United States and Britain the German submarine U-530, which surrendered July 10 at the Argentine port of Mar Del Plata, it was learned to-

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day.

Official announcement of the government's decision was set for 3 p.m. Eastern War time.

The cabinet agreed on this action after studying a report submitted by a committee of four foreign ministry officials. The report said Argentina's declaration of war against Germany and Japan tied her "closely with the position of the United Nations."

Whereabouts of the submarine in the two months between the time Germany capitulated and the vessel was surrendered have not been explained.

U.S. Will Check Report Hitler Is in Argentina

He and Eva Braun Are Said To Be on German-Owned Estate in Patagonia

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—The State Department is going to

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Hitler Reported in Argentina

Chicago Paper Hears Fuehrer and Eva Braun Were Landed There by U-boat.

Chicago, July 17 (A. P.).—The Chicago Times declared today in a dispatch from Vincent de Pascal, a Montevideo correspondent, that it was "virtually certain" that Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun—the latter dressed in male attire—landed in Argentina and are now living on one of a number of immense German-owned estates in Patagonia, purchased some time ago to provide sanctuary for the Nazi overlords "if and when their schemes for world conquest went awry."

The pair are reported to have landed on a lonely shore from a German submarine which is supposed to have returned to surrender to the Allies, de Pascal went on to say and added: "There are reasons to believe that the Argentine Government may have known that Nazi U-boats lurked off its shores. Certainly there are enough Nazi sympathizers in Argentina who would jump at the chance to give a haven to the living symbol of National Socialism."

In this connection, the story said, "the utmost significance is now attached to the words of Gen. Basilo Pertine at a banquet on June 4: 'I am glad to announce that our friends are safe at last.'

"A Federal inspector recently reported there was serious cause to believe leading Nazis had landed at San Julian in Patagonia, perhaps bringing with them bullion, jewels and other treasures which escaped Allied armies in their final dash to Berlin."

cneck up on a report that Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun are hiding out in Argentina.

It directed the American Embassy in Buenos Aires to follow up a "Chicago Times" story from Montevideo which said Hitler and his alleged wife have found haven in Patagonia.

Argentina has assured other Allied governments that it would not harbor Axis war criminals.

The "Chicago Times" story was from correspondent Vincent DePascal. He said he was virtually certain that Hitler and the woman he is supposed to have married in Berlin's last days "are on an immense, German-owned estate in Patagonia."

"The pair reportedly landed on a lonely shore from a German submarine which supposedly returned to surrender to the Allies," DePascal wrote.

Another Utah PW Dies Of Wounds

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 17 (AP)—or the second time within ten ays German prisoners of war will ing hymns today while the body f a comrade—one of nine slain by

n American soldier's machine-gun re—is lowered into a grave here.

Friedrich Ritter, 49, died Friday f peritonitis at the Kearns (Utah) lospital as a result of wounds suf. ered when Private Clarence V. Bertucci, 23, of New Orleans, prayed the tents of sleeping PW's vith bullets July 8.

Officers at the fort here did not eport the death of the ninth vic- im until yesterday.

Colombia To Erect Memorial To F.D.R.

Bogota, Colombia, July 17 (AP)—The Women's Cultural League of Bogota plans to erect a monument to Franklin D. Roosevelt. The first of a series of social affairs intended to raise funds for the project was held here recently.

The Legislature for the Department of Cundinamarca, where the nation's capital is located, has ordered that a home and workshop for invalid children be named [illegible] Roosevelt.

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SCARCITY OF PORK SHOWN IN SURVEY

Ottawa, July 17 (A. P.).—The decline of the empire of hog production built in Canada and the United States during the war was painted in somber figures in the Department of Agriculture's review of conditions today.

The figures, given urgency by the need of Europe for meat, are:

In January, 1944, North American hog population reached the record level of 99,000,000 head. In January, 1945, this figure had been reduced to 74,000,000, and a further reduction is probable by the end of this year unless the present trend is checked.

Continental Europe, before the war, accounted for about 26 per cent of world swine production, but in 1945 the total is about 50,000,000 head, or less than 19 per cent. Shortages of feed may lead to further reduction in European pig production by 1946.

In June the Canadian Meat Board, in charge of bacon exports to Great Britain, had received about 235,000,000 pounds, compared with 394,000,000 pounds a year earlier.

At the halfway mark in 1945 it appeared that inspected hog slaughterings in Canada were more than 1,750,000 head smaller than the record total for the first half of 1944.

The enlarged wartime production roused hopes that Canada would be able to retain indefinitely the major British market formerly held by Denmark, but now some authorities say that unless the Dominion can show large-scale production will be maintained Great Britain is apt to look to Europe for bacon supplies.

FLYER'S ROMANCE

Ottawa, July 17 (A. P.).—A squadron leader of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Gordon Carter of 85 Parkway Road, Bronxville, N. Y., waited today for the passport authorities to write another chapter in a romance that began when a French girl helped him escape to England after his plane had been shot down during a raid on Lorient in February, 1943.

The French girl, Janine Jouanjean, helped more than 100 other Allied airmen escape from the Germans. Now she is Mrs. Carter. They were married a week after Carter's return to France on May 9—he had been shot down again and spent fourteen months in the Sagan prison camp in Germany.

Now en route to his Bronxville home, Carter was born of British parents in France, where he lived for thirteen years. He came to the United States several years ago to attend Dartmouth College. When the war began he went to Montreal, joined the R. C. A. F. and became a navigator. He was later decorated by King George at Buckingham Palace.

By virtue of their marriage, his wife became a British subject. She is waiting for a passport and other papers to allow her to join her husband in the United States.

Truman Peace Power Hinted

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Two Republican senators predicted today that Congress will authorize the President to exercise peace-keeping police powers at his discretion.

This would settle the controversy over authority to be granted the American representative on the proposed World Security Council of the United Nations.

Senators Vandenberg, of Michigan, and Millikin, of Colorado, said in separate interviews that they believe the Foreign Relations Committee pointed the way toward a solution of this issue in its formal report recommending ratification of the United Nations Charter.

Committee's Contention

Vandenberg helped fashion the Charter as a delegate to the San Francisco conference. Millikin led the critical questioning of Charter proponents in hearings, but later announced he was satisfied and would vote for ratification.

The committee report declared that any attempt to require advance congressional approval in each instance before American troops could be used at the direction of the Council would "violate the spirit" of the Charter.

Such a proposal may be made by Senator Bushfield (R., S.D.) and others when subsequent enabling legislation is considered.

Vandenberg's View

Agreeing with the committee view, Vandenberg said he interpreted this to mean that the President could instruct the American delegate to vote for or against the use of force, including United States divisions, where the only question involved was one of a policing nature. He suggested that as an added precaution the President may be required to report to Congress the decision he had made.

Under this system Vandenberg said Congress would retain the sole right to declare war. Noting that it is difficult to draw a line at where police action stops and actual warfare begins Vandenberg suggested that no definition be attempted.

He said the country has gone 150 years without drawing any such line between presidential and congressional powers.

Millikin's Opinion

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With somewhat the same viewpoint, Millikin said he thought there is no question that the Security Council must have some forces immediately available to it. He added that the President should make the American part of the decision on when to use them so long as only policing activity is involved.

The committee report asserted that preventive or enforcement action taken by the military forces at the direction of the Security Council would not be an act of war, adding:

"Consequently, the provisions of the Charter do not affect the exclusive power of Congress to declare war."

Could Veto Use Of Force

In this connection, the report pointed out that the United States, holding one of the five permanent seats on the eleven-member council, can veto any use of force if it chooses.

But Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.), a committee member who was not recorded either for or against approval of the Charter, complained that testimony about the authority of the American representative had been "confused."

Shipstead said that while he had "no objection to the treaty being reported to the Senate without prejudice on my part," he wants this issue clarified before a final vote is taken.

DE GAULLE VISIT TO U.S. ARRANGED

French Leader Will Arrive Soon After Big 3 Talks

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Definite agreement has been reached between the United States and France that Gen. Charles de Gaulle will visit this country shortly after the Big Three meeting ends.

American officials confirmed this today, although they still withheld an official statement because an exact date for the French leader's trip remains to be fixed.

De Gaulle announced several weeks ago that he had accepted an invitation for the visit from President Truman. Lack of prompt United States confirmation was taken in some places as indicating a cooling of French-American relations, but officials said today the silence was a matter of diplomatic etiquette, and did not reflect the President's attitude.

Both Parties Satisfied

Both American and French officials seemed well satisfied today with the way arrangements for the general's trip are shaping up.

Clearly, de Gaulle will want to talk with Mr. Truman at length on decisions made by the Big Three in their Potsdam meeting now in session.

One of the most important problems which will have to be taken up is the Syrian situation since the bloody outbreak last month which led Prime Minister Churchill to send British troops to that country.

Little Done On Syria

At that time big-power negotiations were suggested to settle the difficulties over Syria and Lebanon, but so far little has been done. It seems unlikely that the Big Three will have time to go thoroughly into the intricate tangles of Levantine affairs.

Present indications are that de Gaulle's visit to Washington will be brief, since France is busily preparing for nation-wide elections in October. De Gaulle came to see President Roosevelt for a few days last summer, but he has not yet had a chance to talk with President Truman. It has been indicated that press of business at home will force Mr. Truman to return directly from Potsdam without visiting European leaders.

ARMED SERVICES GET FIRST CALL ON ALL RAIL CARS

Nation's Passenger Cars Are Placed in Transportation Pool.

TO CURTAIL SERVICE

ODT Director Appeals to Public to Avoid Unnecessary Trips.

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WASHINGTON, July 17 — (AP) The armed services today got first call on virtually all of the nation's railway passenger cars.

The Office of Defense Transportation has placed all passenger coaches, baggage and express cars in a big pool to be available on demand for the use of the armed services.

The action does not automatically curtail service available to civilians, but sets up the mechanics for making more passenger equipment available for use in the redeployment of troops from Europe to the Pacific. And in the end, the agency emphasized, there will be less equipment for civilian use.

The order, which affects more than 30,000 cars of various kinds, provides that they be used for such purposes as the ODT may direct.

This means that the agency may order any car affected by the order into any service. And as the impact of redeployment increases, ODT said, it probably will become necessary at times to cancel regularly scheduled passenger trains.

However, Vice President C. H. Buford of the Association of American Railroads said "an effort will be made to select equipment in a way that will avoid the need for discontinuing regular trains outright."

"This order," said Buford in a

statement, "makes it mandatory for the railroads to do the things they have been doing on a voluntary basis and that is, furnish equipment for the movement of military personnel in preference to civilian business.

"Present plans contemplate a large increase in military movements which will call for the use of passenger equipment in excess of any previous demands and the needed equipment will have to be withdrawn from civilian service from time to time.

"It is hoped that ways can be found to meet the military needs without unduly crippling any particular area."

ODT said in its announcement, "travel will become more uncomfortable than ever before."

ODT Warning

Director J. Monroe Johnson again appealed to the public to avoid all unnecessary rail trips, and predicted persons leaving home on unnecessary journeys may find it impossible to return.

Johnson elaborated in a radio talk tonight, saying:

"It is high time for anybody planning a pleasure trip to give up wishful thinking.

"We've got to stop this traipsing around the country on pleasure trips and get down to the job of winning the war. The sooner we do this, the sooner the war will be won."

Asked whether further steps to curtail civilian travel would be taken, Johnson replied:

"They certainly will be taken when and if necessary."

Under the terms of the order, effective immediately, any railroad in possession of any passenger car, baggage car, express car, or combination passenger and baggage car, "shall cause such car (1) to be used for such purpose and in such service as the ODT shall direct, (2) to be leased, rented, hired or furnished to such other railroad, carrier or other person as ODT shall designate."

This step followed closely an order eliminating 895 sleeping cars from runs of 450 miles or less in order to make the cars available for troops use.

Still further curtailment of sleeping car service for civilians is in prospect, with indications that another 1,500 sleepers will be shifted to military use within the next few months.

Approximately two-thirds of all pullman sleeping cars already are assigned to military use.

A Pullman representative said today's pooling order includes parlor cars. However, it is unlikely that many of them will be pooled as they can seat comparatively few persons.

23 Marines, Taken Sick On Train, Criticize Food

Miami, Fla., July 17 (AP)—Twenty-four Marines—23 of them sick with dysentery apparently caused by bad food—arrived in Miami today to tell another chapter in the controversial issue of railroad transportation furnished to America's fighting men.

The Marines, all air crewmen with an average of 50 missions in seven Pacific campaigns, were sent here by troop sleeper from El Centro, Cal., to attend operational training school at Opa Locka Naval Airbase.

Instances Of Hardship

Pfc. Ed. Linebarger, of Batesville, Ark., wearer of four battle stars and the Presidential unit citation, acted as spokesman for the group and in an interview with the Miami *Daily News* he cited the following instances of hardship on the journey:

1. Meals of "mouldy green stuff they told us was chicken liver."

2. Having to pass through air-conditioned coaches occupied by German prisoners of war en route to the dining car.

3. Traveling in an unventilated car.

4. A water supply that sometimes worked but generally didn't.

Their 3,000-mile trek started five days ago in El Centro, Linebarger said, and the Marines "sweated, cussed and carried on" through the discomforts of the regulation troop sleeper with their ordeal made more difficult by the dubious quality of the food.

RAILROADS IN WEST GET JOB PRIORITY

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Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Seventeen Western railroads today had top priority for 65,000 workers needed to move troops and supplies to the Pacific.

The War Manpower Commission said that qualified workers in twenty-two occupations can be referred to the Western rail lines without requiring certificates of availability. This development followed an appeal by President Truman from Potsdam, Germany, late yesterday for citizens to take some of the 65,000 vacant jobs. Mr. Truman said:

"If the demands of the Japanese war are to be met, the railroads in the West must have additional man power immediately. Any patriotic American who is not already engaged in essential war work can make a real contribution toward the defeat of Japan by applying for a job on a Western railroad."

The Association of American Railroads said that about 100,000 jobs, including the 65,000 on the Western carriers, must be filled to keep the nation's railroads functioning efficiently. Needed most are engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen and hostlers. Second in need are train dispatchers, yard masters, telegraphers and signalmen. Application should be made to the local officers of the Railroad Retirement Board or to the local United States Employment Service Offices.

TRUMAN URGES SINGLE SURPLUS GOODS CONTROL

Asks Congress to Reverse Itself by Abolishing 3-man Board.

GILLETTE'S STAND DEFENDED

President Says Former Senator Was Right in Insisting on Decisive Action.

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—President Truman asked Congress today to reverse itself and place control of surplus property disposal under a single administrator, rather than a three-man board. The President thus reopened a 1944 fight over the disposition of billions of dollars' worth of war goods which the Government is beginning to sell in volume as the result of the defeat of Germany.

Mr. Truman noted that last year Secretary of State Byrnes, then War Mobilization Director, had urged the appointment of a single administrator, rather than the three-man control which Congress finally put into effect.

"I think experience has proved him right," Mr. Truman said. "In a field which calls for quick and decisive action, it is undesirable to dilute responsibility for the disposal of surplus property."

Former Senator Guy Gillette of Iowa recently resigned as Surplus Property Board chairman and the Senate last week confirmed William Stuart Symington of St. Louis to replace him. Other members of the three-man board and former Gov. Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Lieut.-Col. Edward H. Heller of San Francisco.

Effective Performance.

Mr. Truman told Congress that he was "convinced that the effective performance of the vast administrative tasks remaining for the disposal of the surplus property imperatively requires that authority to make decisions and responsibilities for those decisions should be centralized in a single official." Surplus Property Board officials concurred in the opinion that Mr. Truman intended to make Symington, who took his oath as chairman only yesterday, the new administrator if Congress acts favorably on the recommendation.

Neither Symington, who was president of the Emerson Electric Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, nor Hurley, would comment immediately on the President's message. Heller was absent from his office.

The conclusion that President Truman would prefer Symington as sole administrator was based on the fact that he is the only board member named by Mr. Truman. In addition, SPB had a long record of conflict between the former chairman, Gillette, on the one hand, and Hurley and Heller on the other.

Gillette Report.

In an informal report to Mr. Truman before his departure, Gillette recommended the single-administrator form of organization. Gillette also advocated the removal of SPB from the control of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, holding that the agency lacked freedom of action and should be responsible only to Congress. A bill proposing such a separation has been introduced by Senator Stewart (D.-Tenn.).

Surplus goods are selling at the rate of $50,000,000 monthly, with the Government recovering something less than 35 per cent of its costs. However, the inventories of surpluses on hand are mounting steadily, and returns to the taxpayer are expected to drop the longer goods are held.

House leaders said that the President's recommendations would not be acted upon until after that Chamber returns from a summer recess, probably early in October.

Truman to Use 1798 Statute to Deport Aliens

Would Expel Dangerous Foreigners Not Subject to Immigration Laws

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—President Truman today reactivated a 1798 alien-enemy statute which makes possible the deportation of dangerous alien enemies who are not subject to ouster under immigration laws.

By proclamation issued through the White House, the President authorized Attorney General Tom C. Clark to ship back to their respective countries aliens he considers dangerous to the security of the United States.

The provision made effective by the proclamation is part of the alien enemy act of 1798. The first part of the act, authorizing the arrest and internment of dangerous aliens, was made effective by President Roosevelt when America entered the war. The second part, authorizing deportation, has now been invoked by President Truman.

The Justice Department explained that up to now alien enemies who have been deported have been voluntary repatriates or have been persons sent home because of immigration law violations. The department added that many dangerous aliens could not otherwise be deported because they have not been found to have violated immigration laws.

The department said it will announce shortly what steps it intends taking in view of the President's action.

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Senators Press Job-Aid Plea Of Truman

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Washington, July 17 (AP) — Six Democratic senators teamed today to carry out President Truman's request for broadened unemployment benefits during reconversion, including higher payments to veterans.

Going further than similar legislation introduced in the House, Senator Kilgore (W.Va.) said the measure represents "a sincere attempt" to carry out Mr. Truman's May 28 plea for "decent unemployment benefits (to) serve as a bulwark against postwar deflation."

Representative Doughton (D., N.C.) said last week that he introduced his measure at Administration "request" and declined to state his own opinion of it.

Would Amend GI Bill

The Senate bill, in addition to augmenting state unemployment benefits with Federal funds to bring payments to a maximum of $25 a week and extending the duration of payments to 26 weeks in any year, would:

1. Amend the so-called GI Bill of Rights to increase veterans' "unemployment benefits from a flat $20 a week to $25 for single persons and $30 for those with dependents. In addition, veterans would have to serve only 90 days instead of the present nine and one half months to qualify for the maximum of 52 weeks of payments.

2. Provide for payment of travel allowances to workers referred to new jobs in another city by the United States Employment Service. These allowances would not exceed amounts paid to civilian employes of the Government.

3. Extend benefits to Federal workers, maritime workers, agricultural processing workers and those employed in small firms not now covered by state laws.

Would Change Tax Act

4. Amend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to extend its provisions to employers of one (instead of eight) or more, effective January 1.

The House bill made no additional provision for veterans, nor did it include travel allowances or coverage of agricultural processing workers.

Kilgore, listing as cosponsors Senators Murray (Mont.), Wagner (N.Y.), Thomas (Utah), Guffey (Pa.) and Pepper (Fla.) said in a statement prepared for floor delivery:

"We trust that, with unemployment already appearing in substantial amounts in many sections and with the grave danger of large-scale, nation-wide unemployment looming over our heads, the two houses of Congress will move speedily in considering these bills."

Hart Opposes Bretton Woods Bank Fund in Senate Debate

WASHINGTON, July 17—(AP) Senate Republicans split wide over the Bretton Woods world bank-fund today, one group wanting to have nothing to do with it and another backing it as a benefit to the U. S. and the world.

The plan calls for a $9,100,000,000 international bank to make or guarantee loans for rehabilitation and economic development, and an $8,800,000,000 fund to stabilize currencies.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), resuming his all-out fight against the legislation on the Senate floor, summed up his arguments:

1—That the dollar is "the only stable" currency and before long all American dollars subscribed to the fund will be grabbed up and there will be a scarcity.

2—That the U. S. will be forced "into the moral obligation of lending more and more money abroad."

Senator Hart (R-Conn), former admiral, joined Taft's forces. He said he was favoring the United Nations charter but as for Bretton Woods, the probable gains would be "badly over-balanced by the risks involved."

"The world may and probably does overestimate our physical capacity for over altruism," Hart contended.

He agreed with Taft that this is not the time to seek to stabilize currencies. Taft has contended that this must be done by "self regeneration" of nations, then a world bank may be a sound pro-

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posal.

"The nations which look to us for further help would do well to be moderate in their demands upon us," Sen. Hart said.

"A powerful America is necessary," Hart said. "We must keep America strong—strong for our own purposes, hope of the world or not," he declared.

Leading the other republican wing, Senator Tobey (R-NH) called the banking setup an essential part of the postwar world of "economic cooperation." He spoke as a delegate to the Bretton Woods, N. H., conference at which the plan was drawn up.

Punching back at Taft, he said, "It is fantastic to say that the British, the French, the Russians, the Latin American countries have no credit standing."

Senator Aiken (R-VT) joined Tobey, asking whether those who are saying the Russians would misuse the fund "are not the same who a few months ago were saying the Russians would stop at the border and not invade Germany."

Crowley Questioned

The question of financing Russia came up also before the senate banking committee questioning Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, on the bill to increase the export-import bank capital to $3,500,000,000.

Questioned by Taft, Crowley denied that a loan of a billion of the expanded capital had been pledged to Russia, but he added that he would not call this an unreasonable sum to help the USSR in the next year of reconstruction.

Taft told the senate later that the move to add $2,800,000,000 to the export-import bank "proves that the supporters of Bretton Woods don't think it is adequate enough by itself."

Crowley said the export-import bank needs the extra capital—a "conservative amount"—to finance foreign trade in the next 12 months.

If Russia should get a billion in credits, Crowley said, the remaining $1,800,000,000 of the increase would go to other European countries to finance purchase of American goods, including Belgium, Holland, Poland and Italy.

BRETTON WOODS LAUDED BY TOBEY

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Senator Tobey (R.-N. H.) today described the Bretton Woods agreements as an "essential part of a well-rounded program of post war economic co-operation."

Saying that the plans grew from the experience of the twenty years between the two great wars and are thef ruit of three years of negotiations, he told the Senate in the first speech from the Republican side in favor of the proposals:

"We have learned from bitter experience that international problems can be settled only by international co-operation. Bretton Woods means international co-operation for peace."

The Senator was one of the American delegates to the conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., last summer which framed the program for an $8,800,000,000 international monetary fund and a $10,000 international bank

CROWLEY ASKS TRADE LOANS

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Taft Opposes Lending to Aid U. S. Commerce.

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley told the Senate Banking Committee today $1,000,000,000 is a reasonable figure for Export-Import Bank aid to finance post-war trade with Russia.

At the same time Crowley disclosed restrictions in lend-lease shipments to France under the recently negotiated $2,575,000,000 agreement for war aid to that country.

He testified in behalf of House legislation to increase from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 the lending powers of the Export-Import Bank of which he is chairman as FEA head. The $2,800,000,000 increase, he said, was a "conservative amount" of what is needed to finance foreign trade for the next twelve months.

Critical Period Ahead.

"The United States is approaching an extremely critical period with respect to financing of its foreign trade," he told the committee. "The problem has the most profound implications for the reconversion of war industries at home. Unless foreign markets for the products of American heavy industry can be found during the period which lies immediately ahead, many war-expanded industries will be obliged severely to curtail their operations and, accordingly, to reduce their employment of labor."

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said that he opposed financing markets for American goods abroad with American money, but agreed that war-ravaged nations needed some immediate help. Crowley said that lend-lease aid must end as soon as the Japanese war ends, except for some amounts to facilitate the movements of troops back home.

Bank Aid to Russia.

Taft asked if it were true that this Government already had pledged $1,000,000,000 Export-Import bank aid to Russia. Crowley denied this, and added: "I wouldn't say, however, that a billion dollars would be an improper amount to finance export trade to Russia."

Regarding France, Crowley said in reply to questions that all commitments to that nation were being turned down where they call for deliveries after December 31, 1945. Crowley said that the Export-Import Bank expansion would, if Russia gets $1,000,000,000 in credits, leave $1,800,000,000 for other European countries to help finance purchases of United States goods.

He mentioned the Low Countries, Poland and Italy as among the nations to receive credits, but said that nothing substantial would be left for Britain. Crowley left the impression that he expected aid to Britain to be handled by separate congressional action.

Draft-Ban Stirs Brisk Proposal Dispute

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Disarmament arguments of 25 years ago echoed in Congress today as legislators took sides on a proposed international ban upon peacetime military training.

The suggestion came from House Republican Leader Martin (Mass.) in the form of a House resolution calling on United States officials to negotiate such a pact with other nations.

Administration leaders immediately turned thumbs down on the proposal, declaring it "as unworkable as disarmament." But Republicans rallied to its support, asserting "it's just as practical as the peace agreements reached at the San Francisco conference."

"It's A Fine Idea"

"It's a fine idea and I think the people are for it," Representative Kearney (R., N.Y.) said. "People are sick of wars and this looks like one way to prevent them. I would certainly like to see it worked out."

Acting Chairman Thomason (D., Texas) of the House Military Committee agreed that the plan would be popular and had a "fine theory." But he said it would not work.

"Must Be Realistic"

"I don't believe the millennium has arrived," Thomason said. "As long as chaos exists and there are international outlaws in the world we can't any more abandon our defenses than a city can drop its police force."

Thomason, to whose committee the proposal will probably be referred, added:

"I don't think any such idea would get out of any committee under present world conditions. We must be realistic, not idealistic."

Kearney's Retort

"Nothing is impossible until it's tried," Kearney replied. "You might just as well say the San Francisco peace conference agreements won't work."

Martin contended that conscription "has never prevented war" and "is always viewed with suspicion and fear by other countries." He also said that if his plan were adopted it would relieve nations of "a great new burden" during reconversion to peace.

Chairman Woodrum (D., Va.) of the House Postwar Military Policy Committee, which has recommended a broad program of universal peacetime training, termed Martin's proposal "comparable to the disarmament plans after the last war."

"It would be a grand thing to contemplate," Woodrum said, "but our national security demands a highly trained citizen reserve militia."

Little Food Relief Due This Year, Nation Told

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Americans can expect food shortages for many months to come.

So saying in a "frank report" last night, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson added:

"We are likely to dine on more simple fare, minus the choice roasts, the thick, juicy steaks and much of the sweetening of prewar years."

Anderson gave this picture in a radio talk in which he said his first examination of the situation since entering the Cabinet on July 1 convinced him that little, if any, improvement could be obtained before next year's production season.

"Takes Time To Produce"

He assured consumers, however, that his department is taking "positive steps" to increase production.

But "because it takes time to produce food not much relief from actual shortages can be expected during the rest of 1945. The supply of food we have available to us at this time was fixed by what was done a year or more ago, just as what we do now will determine the food supply that will be on hand next year."

While waiting for greater production, Anderson said, his department will try to obtain better distribution of available supplies by "choking off" black markets and by reducing military, other governmental and foreign relief demands to minimum requirements.

He said the department would also seek supplementary production and supplies in other parts of the world, particularly South America.

Meats, food fats and vegetable oils, sugar, condensed and evaporated milk, and canned fruits and vegetables will continue short, he said. In addition, rice and dry beans will decrease. Except for wheat, potatoes and most fresh vegetables, the 1945 crops will not be adequate for all the demands. About the only bright spot was said to be the milk supply.

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Brazil Moving Mountain Of Iron Ore For War

Washington, July 17 (AP)—With American technical co-operation, Brazil is moving a mountain of iron ore from the interior to the seacoast for shipment to the steel furnaces of Great Britain's war industry, says the Office of Inter-American Affairs.

The scene of the effort is the Rio Doce Valley, a region with an incredibly rich and almost inexhaustible deposit of iron ore at one end, a small but adequate port at the other, and a 330-mile railroad connecting the two.

Vital For War

The ore is important to the United Nations' war effort for its amazingly high quality and its abundance. The highest possible yield of metallic iron from haematite ore is 70.4 per cent, and a considerable part of this Brazilian deposit has a content of 69.7 per cent.

By comparison the best-known United States ore—from the Lake Superior region—contains about 51 per cent. The Brazilian ore also has a phosphorus content averaging not more than one per cent—phenominally low, says the OIA.

In 5-Mile Area

The source of this ore extends over an area 5 miles long and 1 mile wide. It includes four mountain peaks which are roughly estimated to contain a total of 300,000,000 tons of high grade, low phosphorous ore, plus almost limitless reserves of lower grades. The part now being worked is Cauê, about 4,600 feet high—surface mining which extends down the mountainside to about 3,500 feet.

The region, called Rio Doce (Sweet River) for its main stream, contains about 25,000 square miles. Other assets there in addition to iron are gold, manganese, bauxite, nickel, mica, rock crystal and semi-precious stones. Scores of waterfalls on the larger river have been surveyed to determine their adaptability for a development on the model of United States's TVA.

North Of Rio De Janeiro

Itabira, the site of the mine, and Vitória, the outlet on the coast, are on virtually the same latitude about 300 miles north of Rio de Janeiro.

The job of harnessing this out-of-the-way component to the Allied war machine has devolved almost entirely on Brazilian and American officials and technicians, with the British furnishing the shipping and the market for the ore.

NEW YORK SEAMEN WIN DECORATIONS

Maritime Commission Lists Two Distinguished Service Medals and Others

JUL 19 1945

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Presentation to residents of New York State of two Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medals, one posthumously, and several other awards, was announced today by the United States Maritime Commission.

The Distinguished Service Medals went to:

Lieut. (j.g.) Francis E. Rack of 261 Graff Avenue, the Bronx, New York, and Capt. Robert W. Hart (posthumously). He went down on the San Jacinto when she was sunk by enemy submarines.

Among recipients of Mariner's Medals were:

MOE BLANE of 260 Stockton St., Brooklyn.

JASPER C. CELESTINO of 114-52 211th St., St. Albans, L. I.

FRANK CHRISTNER of 550 W. 20th St., New York City.

THOMAS C. MAYES of 34-05 Broadway, Astoria, L. I.

GEORGE A. WATSON of 313 W. 145th St., New York City.

The Mariner's Medals (posthumously) went to:

BONDT, JUAN V., NHH; Concepcion Chapel, aunt, 1518 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOGDAN, BENJAMIN; Mrs. Cordelia M. Bogdan, wife, 258 89th St., Brooklyn.

CARLSEN, DAVID; Mrs. Helga Jonassen, sister, 775 49th St., Brooklyn.

CONROY, EDWARD T.; Mrs. Ella Conroy, mother, 82 W. 103d St., New York City.

DAVIS, LUTHER J.; Mrs. Erma D. Davis, wife, 32 W. 136th St., New York City.

DICKOFF, MORRIS; Alexander Dickoff, brother, 1742 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn.

FIEL, FRANK; Mrs. Trinidad Fiel, mother, 75 Roosevelt St., New York City.

FOELAK, SIDNEY; Mrs. Bess Horne, sister, 65-65 Booth St., Forest Hills, L. I.

HOLM, EINAR; Mrs. Beatrice Holm, wife, 716 56th St., Brooklyn.

KELSON, ERNEST S.; Mrs. Bessie J. Kelson, wife, 4 Diana Trail, Staten Island.

McDONALD, SAMUEL O.; Mrs. Minnie McDonald, wife, 509 E. 73d St., New York City.

McMAHON, BERNARD F.; Mrs. Julie McMahon, wife, 23 Harvard

Ave., Staten Island.
MELENDEY, FELIPE; Pedro Miranda, half-brother, 84 Lenox Ave. New York City.
NELSON, GUSTAV A.; Mrs. Katherine Anna Nelson, wife, 104-47 Lefferts Blvd., Richmond Hill, L. I.
NIELSON, PEDER; Mrs. Hermine O. Nielsen, wife, 9 Sawyer Ave., Port Richmond, S. I.
POWLS, PALMER; Margaret M. Powls, wife, 108 E. 91st St., New York City.
ROBERTS, MELVIN E.; Miss Lillian Roberts, sister, 540 W. 146th St., New York City.
SAVOLSKY, MAX; Mrs. Celia Swansky, mother, 1509 Brook Ave., the Bronx, New York City.

HOUSE O.K.'S TWO JUNKETS

JUL 1945

Major Committees To Make On-The-Spot Probes Abroad

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The House today voted two of its major committees—Foreign Affairs and Interstate Commerce—authority to make on-the-spot investigations abroad.

The Foreign Affairs trip brought protests of "useless junketing" and "globe-trotting expeditions" but nobody raised a voice against the Commerce Committee's planned voyage.

The Foreign Affairs Committee plans a $50,000 trip to Russia, the Balkans and other European nations in the wake of the war. It will study relief, lend-lease and general government.

Paper And Oil To Be Studied

The Commerce Committee plans specific investigations of world newsprint supplies, international aviation and oil reserves among other things.

Protesting the Foreign Affairs trip, Representative Cox (D., Ga.) declared it was a product of "injured vanity." The Foreign Affairs Committee felt slighted, he said, because its members have not been on earlier European visits.

Representative Sabath (D., Ill.) defended the projected trip, saying Congress should get its foreign information first hand, rather than depending upon reports from the State Department.

Steinman Heads Mission On Supply of Newsprint

Publishers Leaving Soon to Study Scandinavian Output

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—J. Hale Steinman, director of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division, heads a special mission of newspaper publishers leaving soon to determine the newsprint supply situation in Scandinavian and other European countries.

The mission will leave this country within the next ten days, it was announced today.

Members who will accompany Mr. Steinman, publisher of "The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer," are William G. Chandler, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and chairman of its newsprint committee since 1931; Richard W. Slocum, general manager of "The Philadelphia Bulletin" and a former member of the W. P. B.'s newspaper industry advisory committee, and Dr. Gerard Larocque, technical consultant of the newspaper industry serving as paper engineer to the mission.

"The loss of newsprint production in the United States and Scandinavia as well as a worldwide shortage makes the need of obtaining adequate supplies of newsprint for the maintenance of a free press in the United States and liberated Europe a matter of vital concern to the press and the government of this country," the W. P. B. said.

Swedish Ship Brings 4,100 Tons Wood Pulp

New York, July 17 (AP)—The Swedish freighter Consul Corfitzen arrived today with 4,100 tons of wood pulp—a part of a series of such shipments designed to alleviate the critical shortage of newsprint in America.

Her sister ship, the Belos, docked at Boston July 15 with 4,300 tons of pulp and other ships are scheduled to arrive soon in Portland, Maine; Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Army Is Asked to Return 30,000 Men to Coal Mines

Discharges and Furloughs Are Sought in Congress Resolution

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP).—Release of men in the armed services to work in coal mines was sought today by Senator Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia, and Representative John W. Flannagan, Democrat, of Virginia.

They introduced identical resolutions to put the Senate and House on record as urging the War Department and War Manpower Commission to:

1. Discharge from the Army immediately 10,000 former miners estimated to be eligible through the point system;

2. Borrow from the Army 20,000 additional experienced coal miners serving in the territorial United States to work in mines; and

3. Halt all recruitment of workers for other jobs in coal mining areas.

An unofficial committee which Representative Flannagan heads has already been turned down twice on requests that the armed forces release 30,000 former miners.

Government and industry officials say the nation faces a shortage of between 30,000,000 and 37,000,000 tons of coal this year.

The resolution declared that the War Department and the W. M. C. —"the agencies of the government having to do with the conditions of inadequate man power now gravely affecting the bituminous coal industry . . . have failed and refused to take any action designed to avoid or even to alleviate the present serious shortages of labor existing in the industry."

On the other hand, it continued, they have "continued to retain experienced coal miners in the Army who are now eligible for discharge under the point system . . . have declined to release on furlough any coal miners now serving in the Army . . . for the purpose of returning such men to the coal mines for a limited period of time."

Chiropractors Get Food Rights

Washington, July 17 (AP)—The OPA today authorized licensed chiropractors to certify extra food rations for medical reasons.

The action was part of a general simplification of rules governing "illness rations," designed to take care of liberated war prisoners, Axis internees and others needing additional food to recover their health.

"With increasing numbers of people suffering from dietary deficiencies coming back to this country, these steps are necessary to make the rations more readily available," OPA said.

Local Board Authority

Under the new regulations, OPA field offices may delegate to local ration boadsr authority to issue rations for illnesses that formerly required special handling and individual review by medical committees.

The new plan permits the local boards to honor certificates signed "by any licensed practitioner authorized by the laws of the State in which he practices to diagnose and treat the illness for which certification is made." Formerly only those practitioners eligible to register under the Federal narcotic law could certify applications for extra food. This ruled out such practitioners as chiropractors.

ACTION UNLIKELY IN JUDGE'S CASE

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Some members of a House Judiciary sub-committee said privately today that they believe there is little likelihood that former Judge Albert W. Johnson of Lewisburg, Pa., would be impeached. The sub-committee, however, has taken no action and has reached no decision on what its recommendations will be, individual members told a reporter. A final decision rests with the full House.

They also said that trial of Johnson before the Senate in impeachment proceedings could accomplish no practical purpose, since Johnson has resigned. In addition, he waived all rights to his statutory full-pay pension of $10,000 yearly. The judge, who is 72, remains under investigation, meanwhile, by a Federal Grand Jury.

AUSTIN MENTIONED FOR SUPREME COURT

JUL 19 1945

WASHINGTON, July 17—(AP) Senator Warren R. Austin, Vermont Republican, received an endorsement for the Supreme Court today from Senator Hatch (D-N.M.), one of President Truman's closest friends and supporters in the Senate.

The New Mexican's action cut off virtually all speculation as to other possible appointees to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Owen J. Roberts.

It is known that Hatch has been making an informal survey of sentiment among labor leaders, political figures and others as to whether they thought the President should appoint a Republican.

Roberts' retirement left Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone as the only member of the party on the High Tribunal.

Lending emphasis to Hatch's endorsement of the tall Vermont senator was the fact that Hatch previously had come out for Judge Sam G. Bratton of the Tenth Circuit court for the place.

Hatch said it was his "considered opinion," however, that appointment of a Republican "would be wise" and that Judge Bratton concurred. He expressed a belief that appointment of Senator Austin "would meet with universal approval throughout the country."

Unanimous Vote Confirms Vinso

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Fred M. Vinson was confirmed unanimously today by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury.

The voice vote came shortly aft the Senate Finance Committee h approved, without hearings, the a pointment of Vinson and that J. John W. Snyder to succeed him as director of war mobilization and reconversion.

Both nominations were submitted only yesterday by Mr. Truman. Quick confirmation for Snyder also is indicated.

Vinson, 55-year-old Kentuckian who also has served as Director of economic Stabilization and preceded Snyder as Federal Loan Administrator, will take over from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who is the sixth Cabinet officer serving under President Roosevelt to step out.

According to present plans, no successor to Snyder as Federal Loan Administrator will be appointed at least until Mr. Truman returns from Europe.

Informed officials expect Snyder to keep a finger in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the present. As loan administrator he has been in charge of it. These officials believe Snyder won't hold both titles simultaneously, but his new position gives him such sweeping authority that he can decide RFC policy matters.

SAYS GENERAL STAFF 'FOUND' HIGHWAY DATA

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee heard today that the Army General Staff was three or four months learning of its chief engineer's opinion that continued work on the Pan-American Highway would interfere with the war effort.

Lieut. Gen. Eugene Reybold, chief of engineers, told the committee that he reported to the director of the Requirements Division, Army Service Forces, on April 9, 1943, that "it was not believed that work already done has been carried out without interference to the war effort, or that work remaining to be done can be accomplished without such interference."

Brig. Gen. K. T. Hertford, representing the General Staff, said it knew nothing of this opinion until it was "found" between July 3 and Aug. 29, dates when a study was begun and finished on revisions in the military program.

Senator Mead, chairman, commented:

"It seems unbelievable that a report which would close a great project would simply be made and filed," and asked that the Army present witnesses at a session on Friday who could tell "what happened between April 9 and Oct. 31."

The highway project was shut down on Oct. 31, after the War Department had spent $42,715,591 on it.

ACADEMY-PLAN ACTION PUT OFF

Vinson Says Expansion Looks To 6,000 Midshipmen

JUL 1945

Washington, July 17 (AP)—A move toward navy acquisition of St. John's College at Annapolis was delayed today, but Representative Vinson (D., Ga.), chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, declared:

1. The Navy plans expenditure of approximately $70,000,000 at the Naval Academy, increasing its size from the present 3,400 to between 6,000 and 7,500 midshipmen.

2. "The property of St. John's College is the only logical site" for new dormitories which will be necessary with this expansion.

3. It will be necessary for the Academy to acquire also three city blocks between the present Academy wall and King George street, Annapolis, as well as a plot owned by the Navy Athletic Association in West Annapolis.

4. House committee action on the proposal to acquire St. John's, third oldest college in the nation, will be taken within a few weeks.

Vinson originally had called on a subcommittee to report today findings it made on an inspection trip to Annapolis several weeks ago, but the group lacked a quorum and could not meet.

Quick Senate Okay Of Snyder Seen

Washington, July 17 (AP) — John W. Snyder, 49-year-old banker, from Arkansas and Missouri, will be the new "Assistant President."

President Truman yesterday nominated him as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, succeeding Fred M. Vinson. The Senate is expected to approve the nomination promptly; also that of Vinson to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Snyder now is Federal Loan Administrator. Mr. Truman put him in that office just two and a half months ago. There Snyder also succeeded Vinson, who was loan administrator only one month.

Streamlined The RFC

Under Snyder's leadership the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was streamlined for its reconversion role. Subsidiary corporations were merged into the RFC.

In his new job, Snyder will give orders to Government agencies, issue decrees governing civilian participation in the war, and supervise the whole change-back to peace.

Formerly, Snyder had the job of selling surplus plants, equipment and aircraft, but had to follow policies of the Surplus Property Board. Now he will be directly over that agency.

Snyder has been a small-town and a big-city banker. He says little publicly, works hard, gets along with people and has been a pal of Mr. Truman for 25 years.

EASTLAND IS AMAZED

Washington, July 17 (A. P.).—Senator Eastland (D.-Miss.) told the Senate today he was "amazed" that the Army had denied a report that French Negro troops raped from 2,000 to 5,000 German women in a subway. He first voiced the charge a month ago in the Senate and he quoted today from a Reuters dispatch from Stuttgart in which the Army officers of the Sixth Army Group Headquarters said it wasn't true.

Eastland said he got his information from American generals who couldn't be doubted. Senators Wheeler (D.-Mont.), McClel-

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lan (D.-Ark.) and Revercomb (R.-W. Va.) promptly said they had heard the same story on their trip to Europe.

"The Army should not resort to deception," Eastland told the Senate. "There should be an open, frank and fair disclosure of the facts. The Army should not attempt to whitewash it."

He asserted that the French troops were in uniforms provided by the United States and that the German people thought they were Americans.

952,098 Got Jobs During May

JUL 19 1945

Washington, July 17 (AP) — The War Manpower Commission today reported a May total of 952,098 job placements through the United States Employment Service.

Of these, 69,600 were jobs for veterans of this war, an increase of 400 over April.

The over-all total was four per cent greater than in April and fourteen per cent above May a year ago, WMC said.

Eighty-five per cent of all May placements were in essential or locally necessary jobs, WMC said.

SIGN APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, July 17 — (AP) President Truman today signed a $769,364,850 appropriation bill financing operations of seventeen home-front agencies for the current fiscal year.

Containing $35,000,000 for the Office of War Information and $250,000 for the Fair Employment practice committee, the bill was the last of the big supply measures of the present Congress.

It was held up on Capitol Hill more than a month as Southerners sought to withhold funds from the FEPC.

Navy To Pay Fares Of Some Men On Leave

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Many navy enlisted men on leave will go home and return to duty at Government expense hereafter.

The new regulations apply to men returned from overseas for rehabilitation leave, prior to reassignment. The Navy said about 25,000 men a month will be affected.

Under the new plan, such a sailor will be ordered to temporary duty at one of 36 naval establishments—the one nearest the point to which he is going on leave. The cost of his journey to the naval establishment will be paid, but he won't have to get there until his leave (plus travel time) has expired. He will also draw pay and subsistence during his absence.

Formerly personnel returning from overseas for reassignment had to pay their own travel costs when they reported, after leave, to various naval establishments throughout the country.

The new plan will not apply to men going on leave from ships entering coast ports who remain assigned to those ships.

"Largest" Opium Haul Reported In Capital

Washington, July 17 (AP)—Treasury agents today arrested two men and seized what they said was the "largest haul of opium ever found in the District."

Held for the grand jury after arraignment before United States Commissioner Neeham C. Turnace were Lee Chung Tung, 41, and Lee Fook Loy, 27. Bond was set at $5,000 and $2,500, respectively.

Federal Narcotics Agent Le Roy Morrison testified that large amounts of crude and prepared opium were found, plus equipment for manufacturing smoking opium. The agents said they took six and one-half pounds of crude opium valued at $20,000.

General Buckner's Will Is Filed For Probate

San Francisco, July 17 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., Pacific war hero killed in Okinawa, left the bulk of his estate to his wife, who, he wrote, "has brought nothing but happiness into my life."

The will, written in the General's handwriting on February 18, 1937, was filed for probate today. The estate was described only as "Valued in excess of $10,000."

In addition to the provision for the widow, Mrs. Adele Blanc Buckner, the General bequeathed $5,000 in cash to his oldest son, Simon Bolivar Buckner 3d, an army officer; to his daughter, Mary Blanc Buckner, one half the residue after the bequests to the widow and son: to a third child, William Clairborne Buckner, the rest of the estate.

William, a cadet at West Point, will receive his father's class ring, family portraits, letters and documents and relics of George Washington.

JUL 19 1945

WRIGHT ENGINEER IS KILLED IN FALL

'Murder at the Hands of Enemy Agents' Theory Is Discarded.

CHICAGO, July 17—(AP) Arthur J. Sikora, 39, engineering manager of the Wright Aeronautical Corp., at Cincinnati, plunged to death from a Loop hotel window today and company officials said his death appeared to have occurred accidentally.

At first, Varley Young, head of the company's public relations department, expressed suspicion in Cincinnati that Sikora might have been "murdered at the hands of enemy agents," however, officials of Curtiss Wright Corp., the parent concern, said in New York further evidence revealed "no evidence" to support this theory.

Young later agreed that the conclusion of accidental death was "the answer."

Sikora plummeted 14 stories from his room in the Palmer house early today. Police found his pajama clad body on the roof of a sixth floor court after a hotel guest telephoned that "a man just fell past my window."

Police Capt. Thomas F. Duffy also expressed the belief the death was accidental. The window in Sikora's room was open from the bottom three feet, Duffy said, and there was a 22-inch radiator just below the window. He said Sikora might have lost his balance in trying to raise or lower the window.

Free Press Propects Good

Chicago, July 17 (AP)—Prospects for a world-wide free press are encouraging, especially the possibility that Russia "will relax its strict press regulations," Wilbur S. Forrest, assistant editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, said today.

Forrest, who recently completed a 40,000-mile mission to further postwar press and communications freedom, addressed the Rotary Club.

The New York editor, who was accompanied on the press mission by Ralph McGill, editor of the Atlanta *Constitution*, and Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, said relaxation of regulations in Russia "does not mean that Russia will completely abolish censorship in our time."

"There is a distinct possibility, however, that Russia will relax its strict press regulations and permit American and other foreign correspondents to travel freely and report what they learn and see," Forrest asserted.

"The Russians insist they already enjoy 'freedom of the press'," Forrest declared. "It is not our notion of what constitutes freedom, however.

"We were surprised at the willingness of both Soviet officials and newspaper men to talk freely, to express their ideas and to listen to our views. They told us:

"'We have fought victoriously as allies. We have reached mutual understanding at such conferences as Yalta. Therefore, it should not be impossible for us to get together on other matters, such as the flow of news between our countries'."

Forrest said the blackout of a free press "in many countries today contains the germs of serious misunderstandings."

BOY'S GI ADOPTER TOLD OF HIS 'STRIKE'

Sergeant Hears Of Ukrainian Child's Unhappiness

Chicago, July 17 (AP)—Sergt. Edward Klonowski, who "sort of adopted" a 10-year-old Ukranian boy he rescued from the Nazis in Italy, didn't know until today his charge had been on a hunger strike in England.

Klonowski reached Boston yesterday and telephoned his mother, Mrs. John Klonowski, of Chicago, today on her birthday.

She told him Associated Press dispatches from England had described how the boy, Robert Sokowski, had stopped eating for a time because he was afraid the sergeant had sailed for the United States without him.

"I've been sweating it out, too," Mrs. Klonowski said her son told her, adding that he expressed the hope "Little Bob" soon would be able to get into the United States.

Pending a decision by the Polish ...tion and the British Home Office on his entry into the United ...tes, "Little Bob" is being quartered in a hospital in Bury St. Edmunds, England.

Mrs. Klonowski said she told her son he was "absolutely right" in adopting the boy.

"We may not be so young," she said, "but I guess we could take care of him."

...bandoned in Air, Superfort Has Not Yet ...een Located

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., July 17 —(AP) Whereabouts of a B-29 Superfortress, abandoned by its crew because of overpowering gasoline fumes, remained a mystery tonight.

The plane was carrying a large supply of gasoline for a training flight but aviation experts expressed the belief that the huge craft had crashed by this time. Lt. Edward J. Szycher of Bayonne, N. J., and the other ten crew members abandoned the ship Sunday night after the fumes from a gasoline leak had overpowered Lt. Keith Hudson of Highpoint, N. C.

When the crew left the bomber it was 9,500 feet high and Lt. Szycher said he set the automatic pilot on a due west course. He said he believed the ship would fly for hundreds of miles before crashing through lack of fuel or into a mountainside.

Meanwhile, members of the crew prepared to go to Minneapolis Wednesday to undergo physical checkups by a flight surgeon. They will return to their base at Pyote, Texas, when the examinations are completed and they are released.

Capt. Paul A. Timm, search and rescue officer for the Second Air Force, left for his base at Colorado Springs, Colo., today. Before leaving, he said he did not believe the plane was in this area.

JUL 18 1945

Willys Making Civilian Version Of Army's Jeep

20,000 Units Due in 1945 for Farms, Road Building and Variety of Purposes

TOLEDO, July 17 (AP).—Another post-war automobile—the Willys-Overland civilian version of the famed military jeep—is rolling off assembly lines here.

Without interruption to its output of the Army vehicle, Willys-Overland has begun production on a schedule calling for approximately 20,000 of the peace-time units during the remainder of 1945.

The civilian version was described by company officials as combining successfully for the first time the basic functions of the tractor, light truck, mobile power unit and passenger conveyance.

Tomorrow the company plans to demonstrate the vehicle's adaptation to farm uses.

Outlining the peace-time uses of the new jeep, Charles E. Sorenson, president of Willys-Overland, said that besides serving hunters, fishermen, farmers, contractors and oil drillers, "it will be used as a truck tractor for road hauling, road construction and dock and railroad repairing and many other purposes."

The peace-time version of the jeep closely resembles the military vehicle with a number of mechanical alterations to adapt it to wider utilization.

Mr. Sorenson said the company's schedules for military jeeps call for a total approximately 90,000 units running well into the fourth quarter of 1946.

The War Production Board authorization for civilian jeeps, he said, was in addition to approval for the production of the conventional type of passenger car. The Willys-Overland quota of this type is 8,000 units during 1945. Mr. Sorenson did not say when the company would start producing the conventional type of passenger automobile.

"It still to be determined is the price of the civilian jeep we have evolved for the manufacture of the civilian jep and other motor vehicles," Mr. Sorenson said, "is designed to keep our employment at a high level through the reconversion and into the post-war period as the curtailment of military production makes civilian materials available. We plan to furnish our dealers as quickly as possible with the vehicle which we know will be greeted by a large waiting market."

Another Utah PW Dies Of Wounds

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 17 (AP)—For the second time within ten days German prisoners of war will sing hymns today while the body of a comrade—one of nine slain by an American soldier's machine-gun fire—is lowered into a grave here.

Friedrich Ritter, 49, died Friday of peritonitis at the Kearns (Utah) Hospital as a result of wounds suffered when Private Clarence V. Bertucci, 23, of New Orleans, sprayed the tents of sleeping PW's with bullets July 8.

Officers at the fort here did not report the death of the ninth victim until yesterday.

Bertucci, who was a guard at the Salina (Utah) prison camp and who admitted the shooting, is still under examination at the Bushnell General Hospital in Brigham.

DODD'S PETITION DENIED BY COURT

Justices Rule Federal Attorney Must Take State Bar Examination.

HARTFORD, July 17—(AP) The application of Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., of Lebanon, federal attorney recently assigned to prosecute Axis war criminals in Europe for the United Nations War Crimes commission, to be admitted to the Connecticut Bar without examination was turned down today by the State Supreme court.

Justice Newell Jennings, who wrote the Supreme Court decision, said that while Dodd's work as special assistant to the attorney general of the United States "ap-

pears to have been excellent in quality as well as extensive in quantity," he is not entitled to admission to the Connecticut bar on his present application, a decision in which the other Justices concurred.

Suggest He Take Exam

The Supreme Court suggested that Dodd again take the regular examination, which he failed to pass shortly after his graduation from Yale Law school in 1933.

Dodd, in his application, showed that he was an active lawyer in South Dakota, which served as the basis for recommendation by the New London county bar that he be admitted without examination. This recommendation led to Dodd's taking the oath of attorney in open court early this year despite opposition by William H. Shields, New London lawyer, who then took his fight to the Supreme Court.

Jennings, in his opinion, wrote that "the only claim that has been made or can be made" is that Dodd "has not actually practiced for at least ten years" in South Dakota within the meaning of the rules of the court for the admission of attorney's to practice in Connecticut.

"The difficulty of Dodd," continued the Justice, "stems from the fact that he did not, so far as appears, try any cases in that court, did not maintain an office in South Dakota, and lived there for not more than one out of ten years. The most that can be said is that he was admitted there to the integrated bar, that he has since been carried on its rolls as an active member and that soon after his admission he entered the federal service where he has practiced law ever since."

Dodd, currently on leave of absence from the U. S. Attorney's office here to join the War Crimes Commission at Paris, received wide attention as a government prosecutor in 1942 when he came to Hartford to smash an alleged spy ring.

Four men, Gerhard W. Kunze, former National Bund leader; Otto Willumeit, Wolfgang Ebell and Anastase Vonsiatsky, pleaded guilty to the conspiracy and received sentences ranging from five to 15 years. In the same espionage case, the Rev. Kurt Molzahn of Philadelphia was found guilty by a jury after a month's spectacular trial and sentenced to 10 years in prison. After Germany's surrender, some of these men were freed by the U. S. Supreme court.

In seven years as federal prosecutor in various parts of the country Dodd has been a trial lawyer in more than 295 cases, serving as the government's chief counsel.

Fifty WACs Arrive In U.S. For Discharge

New Castle, Del., July 17 (AP)—Fifty WACs with sufficient points to be discharged arrived here yesterday with the first group of WACs down home from Orly Field, Paris, by the second foreign transport group.

Several of the WACs, including Staff Sergeant Marion E. Evans, 23, Lenola, Pa., and Sergt. Evelyn J. O'Neil, 34, Alexandria, Va., found romance overseas.

Sergeant Evans said she plans to wed a Detroit Army major, whom she met in England, as soon as possible. Sergeant O'Neil immediately placed a telephone call to Nichols General Hospital, Lexington, Ky., to assure her fiancé, Master Sergeant James A. Hamilton, wounded in a bomber crash overseas, that she will be with him soon.

JUL 18 1945

k Market ices Lower

Closing Losses of One to Three Points Widespread at Close.

NEW YORK, July 17—(AP) The Market today suffered one of its sharpest drops in about two years with heavy selling attributed to thoughts that the big Allied smash at Japan might bring a quick surrender and result in a temporary domestic upset of reconversion and economic programs.

The direction was downward from the start but liquidation was more or less orderly until the final half hour when a deluge of offerings put the high speed ticker tape as much as three minutes behind actual floor transactions. Closing losses of one to three points were widespread. There were a few recessions of four to five. Transfers of 1,560,000 shares compared with 790,000 Monday and were the largest since June 29.

In addition to Far Eastern developments, bearishness still was based partly on fears of further anti-speculation moves. "Stickiness" of some recent low-interest bond refundings was a factor. Delaware & Hudson announced that no bids had been received for the road's proposed $50,000,000 refunding issue.

The Associated Press 60-stock composite was off 1.7 points, widest relapse since Nov. 8, 1943. The market was "broad," 980 stocks registering. Of these, 815 were losers, 55 gainers and 110 unchanged.

Conspicuous on the nose-dive were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Baltimore & Ohio, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union "A," American Water Works, Anaconda, General Electric, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak and Johns-Manville. An exception was Electric Power & Light which held an advance of 3-8 at a peak for 1945.

Railway bonds weakened all along the line. At Chicago wheat was off 3-8 to one cent a bushel, oats 1 3-8 to 1 7-8 and rye two to 2 7-8. Cotton fell $1.20 to $1.50 a bale.

Stumbling in the Curb were Electric Bond & Share, Pan American Airways warrants, Solar Aircraft, Humble Oil and Pantepec. Turnover here was 430,000 shares versus 310,000 yesterday.

Labor Law Tightened For Girls 16 And 17

New York, July 17 (AP)—The wartime measure permitting employment of girls 16 and 17 years old on Federal Government contracts will be revoked October 1, the division of public contracts of the Department of Labor announced today.

Signed June 30, the revocation order was one of the last acts in office performed by the former Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. It was issued on the advice of the War Manpower Commission that the labor supply would be adequate for war production without the 16 and 17-year-old girls.

All such girls working on Government contract on October 1, however, will be permitted to continue on their jobs until completion of contract, providing their work is not hazardous.

Under the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936, no contractors doing Federal Government work could employ boys under 16 or girls under 18. War-time necessity, however, prompted the Labor Department to relax the act in 1942 to permit employment of girls under 18.

JOB OUTLOOK CITED BY MRS. WOODHOUSE

NEW YORK, July 17—(AP) Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, democratic representative from Connecticut, said today that "of the 18,000,000 women employed in America at the industrial peak, a summer ago, 2,000,000 have lost their jobs."

"But there are new endeavors for America's women," she said in a lecture at Teachers college, Columbia university. "There are community projects, guidance groups and a greater diversity of jobs open."

Mrs. Woodhouse, who is director of the institute of women's professional relations and professor of economics at Connecticut College added:

"Among women facing the biggest readjustment are those just out of college a few years ago who stepped into high-paying, staff promotion jobs.

"Women need to be taught more about job responsibility; they pick up and leave their jobs too readily. I don't believe the economic status of women has advanced with their output."

JUL 18 1945

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P. M., EASTERN WARTIME TODAY, TUESDAY, JULY 17).

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 17(AP)— KING GEORGE VI APPROVED TODAY THE APPOINTMENT OF VICTOR FREDERICK WILLIAM CAVENDISH-BENTINCK AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO HE HAS BEEN AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE OFFICE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT INTELLIGENCE SUB OF CHIEFS OF STAFF SINCE THE WAR STARTED.

(END ADVANCE).

—PITMAN0820GLA340PEW

JUL 19 1945

JUL 18

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)--PLANS FOR A ROUND-THE-WORLD BRITISH AIR LINES AT THE END OF THE WAR, WITH BRITAIN, THE DOMINIONS AND INDIA POOLING THEIR RESOURCES, KNOWLEDGE AND INCOME, WERE COMPLETED HERE TODAY AT A MEETING OF THE COMMONWEALTH AIR COUNCIL.

POOLING OF PLANES, EQUIPMENT, FIELDS, RADAR AND OTHER FACILITIES WAS AGREED TO, EXCEPT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND CANADA ON THE NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTES, WHERE THE PLAN IS TO OPERATE PARALLEL SERVICES.

THE REASON FOR THE EXCEPTION IS THAT THE NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE WILL BE A LUCRATIVE ONE, IN WHICH THERE WILL BE A PLACE FOR "FREE COMPETITION," LORD SWINTON, BRITISH MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION SAID.

LINES TO INDIA, SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND "MIGHT RUN AT A LOSS," HE SAID, SO THAT POOLING WOULD BE THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY OF SHARING THOSE LOSSES.

ROUND-THE-WORLD SERVICE WOULD RUN BOTH WAYS FROM BRITAIN, ONE

30.24-28469

LINE LINKING THE UNITED KINGDOM WITH INDIA AND AUSTRALIA, THE OTHER LINKING BRITAIN, CANADA AND AUSTRALIA VIA THE SOUTH PACIFIC.
UNITED KINGDOM-SOUTH AFRICA SERVICE IS ALREADY OPERATING ON A POOLED BASIS.
JR352PEW

"IGHT CABLE

JUL 19 1945

LONDON, JULY 17-[illegible] (AP)-- LORD VANSITTART, BRITAIN'S LEADING PROPONENT OF HARSH PEACE TERMS, DECLARED TONIGHT THAT THE ALLIED SUSPENSION OF NON-FRATERNIZATION ORDERS WAS " A GERMAN VICTORY."

IN AN AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY PROGRAM BEAMED TO THE UNITED STATES VANSITTART DECLARED THAT "IN EVERY CONCESSION THE GERMANS SEE WEAKNESS." HE SAID THAT NO SENSIBLE PERSON EXPECTED NON-FRATERNIZATION TO LAST FOREVER, BUT SUGGESTED THAT A YEAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN THE MINIMUM.

"GENERAL EISENHOWER AND FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY SPOKE FIRMLY ABOUT NON-FRATERNIZATION, " HE ADDED, "BUT THAT WAS WEEKS AGO.

"IN WEEKS WE HAVE WEAKENED. ONCE AGAIN .... THE GERMANS WILL HAVE GROUNDS FOR DENYING WAR GUILT AND FOR THINKING US EASILY DECEIVED OR FORGETFUL."

VANSITTART SAID THERE HAS BEEN TALK THAT BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS WOULD IMPRESS THE GERMANS WITH THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE.

"LET US HAVE FEWER ILLUSIONS," HE DECLARED. "THE BRITISH AND THE AMERICANS ARE POOR HANDS AT PROPAGANDA. AS OUR FORMER EXPERIENCE SHOWED, THEY ARE MORE APT TO BE PROPAGANDED."

WP 644PEW PITMANS 0221EAPL (EMBARGOED FOR 1830EWT)

JUL 18 1945

LONDON, JULY 17-(AP)-- THE NOTORIOUS SLAVIC "BLACK HAND," WHICH WAS IMPLICATED IN THE SARAJEVO ASSASSINATION OF [illegible] 1914, HAS ARISEN AGAIN IN THE TROUBLED BALKANS, ACCORDING TO A MEMORANDUM FROM THE CATHOLIC CLERGY OF LJUBLJANA REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE YUGOSLAV PRESS AGENCY, TANJUG.

THE MESSAGE FROM THE LJUBLJANA CLERGY, ACCORDING TO TANJUG, URGED [illegible] SETTLEMENT OF WAR-BORN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RELIGIOUS GROUPS AND THE TITO-SPONSORED PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF SLOVENIA. JUL 18 1945

PLEDGING SUPPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT, THE CLERGY SAID: "WE

DEPLORE AND FIRMLY CONDEMN ALL UNLAWFUL ACTS OF FORCE AND IN PARTICULAR THE ACTION OF THE "BLACK HAND," WHICH WE HAV E ALWAVS CONDEMNED."

THE BLACK HAND WAS A SECRET SOCIET COMPOSED MAINLV OF SERBIAN ARMV OFFICERS AND PLEDGED TO LIBERATE ALL SOUTH SLAVS BV NO MATTER WHAT MEANS. IT HAD BROKEN WITH THE SERBIAN GOVERNMENT BEFORE THE SARAJEVO INCIDENT WHICH TOUCHED OFF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

JUL 18 1945

CAMPBELLS XBX 2130 THROUGH 2ND AND ENCVC
WP 537PEW

A110

(100)

BROMLEY, ENGLAND, JULY 17-(AP)-SIR EDWARD CAMPBELL, A CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHO WAS SEEKING RE-ELECTION, DIED TONIGHT AT THE AGE OF 66. IF HE WAS A WINNER IN THE VOTING JULY 5, RESULTS OF WHICH WILL BE ANNOUNCED JULY 26, HIS DEATH WILL FORCE A BYE-ELECTION IN THE BROMLEY CONSTITUENCY.

SIR EDWARD, KNIGHTED IN 1933 AND MADE A BARONET IN 1939, SPENT MANY YEARS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AS A TOBACCO PLANTER, MERCHANT AND BRITISH CONSUL. HE HAD BEEN A PARLIAMENTARY PRIVATE SECRETARY IN SEV-ERAL CABINET MINISTRIES AND WAS A NOTED SPORTSMAN AND CRICKETER.

RW1150PEW

JUL 18 1945

PARIS, JULV 17--(AP)- - PART OF THE PLAN FOR THE FUTURE OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE IS "TO BUILD UP THOSE JEWISH COMMUNITIES WHERE THERE IS STILL A NUCLEUS ON WHICH TO BUILD," DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, PRESIDENT OF THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA, SAID HERE TODAV.

SPEAKING BEFORE THE ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF PARIS, THE AMERICAN JEWISH LEADER ATTACKED THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER POLICV IN PALESTINE. [redacted]

"FIRST AND FOREMOST ASSET OF THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT IS PALESTINE JEWRV ITSELF, "GOLDSTEIN SAID, ADDING, "THEV ARE STRONG ENOUGH AND DETERMINED ENOUGH TO PREVEN T ENGLAND'S PRESENT WHITE PAPER POLICV FROM BECOMING PERMANENTLY [redacted] THE LAW OF THE LAND."

HE SAID THAT ABOUT A MILLION JEWS IN EUROPE WANTED TO GO TO PALESTINE TO LIVE BUT THAT PART OF THE PLAN FOR THE FUTURE WAS TO REBUILD JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND "HELP SECURE FOR THEM AN INTERNATIONAL CODE OF MORALITV."

APRB149 LDN 01855 -BP- 527PEW

PARIS, JULY 17-(AP)-- ABD EL KRIM, THE ONE TIME "LORD OF THE RIFF" WHOSE REBELLION 20 YEARS AGO NEARLY WON HIM MOROCCO, HAS JUST RENEWED HIS "SENTIMENTS OF FIDELITY AND SINCERE LOYALTY" TO FRANCE.

FROM HIS EXILE ON REUNION ISLAND THE MOROCCAN CHIEFTAIN SENT A MESSAGE EXPRESSING HIS "PROFOUND ADMIRATION" AND "VERY RESEPCTFUL SYMPATHY" FOR GEN. DE GAULLE, " WHOM WE HAVE ALWAYS CONSIDERED A GREAT FRENCHMAN AND AN ARDENT PATRIOT."

FRYES 02112 APRB WP 502PEW

WITH BIG THREE

POTSDAM, JULY 17--(AP)--FIFTEEN VETERANS FROM THE 713TH MILITARY POLICE BATTALION OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION SUPPLEMENT THE REGULAR FORCE OF SECRET SERVICE MEN AS PERSONAL BODYGUARDS FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN POTSDAM, SCENE OF THE PRESENT BIG THREE CONFERENCE.

THEY ARE UNDER ORDERS TO KEEP THE PRESIDENT ALWAYS IN SIGHT FROM THE MOMENT HE STEPS OUTDOORS IN THE CONFERENCE AREA. THEY KEPT CLOSE TO HIM ON HIS BERLIN TOUR YESTERDAY AND ACCOMPANIED HIM TO VARIOUS POINTS HERE TODAY.

THEY INCLUDE SGTS. RALPH PISCITELLI OF 302 EAST 151ST ST., NEW YORK CITY, JOSEPH C. RAFFA OF HILLCREST ROAD, LATHAM, N.Y., CPLS. JOSEPH J. DODNAR OF 244 ORIENT WAY, LINDENHURST, N.Y., JAMES E. SLEVIN OF NEW YORK CITY.

SGTS. WILLIAM J. HARDWICK OF 382 CLEVELAND ST., ORANGE, N.J., FRANK S. DIPPENS OF 38 BRAINARD AVE., MOUNT HOLLEY, N.J., RUSSELL E. PARKERSON OF 441 STUYVESANT AVE., TRENTON, N.J., STEPHEN J. POLYI OF 27 STERLING PLACE, FRANKLIN, N.J., PFC. STEPHEN J. BYLECKIE OF [redacted] WOODBRIDGE AVE., PORT READING, N.J.

SGT. LEON L. MADDOX OF BOX 224, TALLAHASSEE, FLA., CPL. [redacted] WALTER M. HARVEY OF DECATUR, ALA.

PFC. ROBERT L. CORNETT, JR., OF 508 BROADWAY, PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.,

JUL 18 1945

30.24-884/71

PFC. HARRY C. MOORE, II, MILTON, PA.

PFC. JOHN G. COPER (CABLE COPY) OF ROUTE ONE, WYMORE, NEB., PFC. BOB E. WAKEMAN OF 1200 NORTHWEST 23RD AVE., PORTLAND, ORE.

DELUCES 2ND 1055 JUL 18 1945 J0758A

844 (C E)

(250)

POTSDAM, JULY 17-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL PARTY OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICERS HERE FOR THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE CAN PATRONIZE A SPECIAL U.S. ARMY POST EXCHANGE DUBBED BY AN ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS WRITER "ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE STORES IN THE PRESENT WARTIME WORLD."

THE PX -- A SHABBY GREEN APOTHECARY SHOP UNTIL LT. WALTER FELDMAN OF CHELSEA, MASS., TRIMMED IT IN BLUE, DECKED IT WITH FLAGS AND BRIGHTENED IT WITH MIRRORS AND PAINTINGS SALVAGED FROM DAMAGED CIVILIAN HOUSES -- BOASTS SUCH RARE (IN THE U.S.) ITEMS AS ALARM CLOCKS, ELECTRIC RAZORS AND FILM.

THE EXCHANGE OFFICER, MAJOR RALPH ATWOOD OF ELDORADO, ARK., HAS ADDED A LARGE STOCK OF FRENCH, BELGIAN AND GERMAN SOUVENIR GOODS FOR THE POTSDAM CUSTOMERS.

THERE IS A WIDE CHOICE IN WOMEN'S HANDBAGS FROM PARIS, FRENCH PERFUMES AND COSMETICS, GERMAN LACE AND BELGIAN HAND-PAINTED COSTUME JEWELRY.

SGT. GEORGE B. RAHMAN OF TOLEDO, OHIO, IS IN CHARGE OF A COUNTER HEAPED WITH ALL THE BEST KNOWN BRANDS OF CIGARS AND PIPE TOBACCO.

THE EXCHANGE MANAGER, LT. WILLIAM R. FULLJAMES OF CHICAGO, ILL., ALSO HAS ARRANGED A LARGE SUPPLY OF PLAYING CARDS, POKER CHIPS, CHECKER AND CHESS SETS.

IF A VERY IMPORTANT PERSONAGE IS IN DOUBT AS TO WHETHER HE SHOULD BUY A SELF-WINDING SHOCK-PROOF SWISS WRIST WATCH OR MAKE HIS OLD STEMWINDER DO, HE CAN SEEK ADVICE FROM SALES COUNSELOR CPL. EDWARD L. FRAUEN OF APPLETON, WIS. IF HE IS UNCERTAIN AS TO WHAT FRENCH PERFUME WOULD BEST PLEASE HIS WIFE, HE CAN RELY ON THE TASTE OF WAC PVT. BETTY FARLAND OF EL SEGUNDO, CALIF.

JUL 18 1945

MK730AEW

ADD POTSdam DeLuxe BIP 3 hard rdln

WHILE THE WEATHER WAS INCLEMENT, THE FEELING PREVAILED THAT THE CONFERENCE PRELIMINARIES HAD SOUNDED AN OPTIMISTIC NOTE. THIS WAS TRUE ESPECIALLY IN THE WAY STALIN AND CHURCHILL DISREGARDED PROTOCOL FOR THEIR PERSONAL VISITS TO THE PRESIDENT TODAY AND YESTERDAY.

FURTHER, THERE WAS THE FACT THAT THE RUSSIANS--ALTHOUGH POTSDAM IS IN THEIR ZONE OF OCCUPATION--AVOIDED MAKING ANY CLAIM OF BEING THE "HOST" POWER, BUT RATHER INSISTED THE CONFERENCE WAS ONE AMONG THREE CO-EQUAL HOSTS.

INSIDE BERLIN, GERMAN COMMUNIST CIRCLES HAILED THE MEETING AS ASSURING TRIPARTITE COLLABORATION IN EUROPEAN RECONSTRUCTION, IN SUPPRESSION OF THE REMAINS OF FASCISM, WHICH THE COMMUNIST DECLARE STILL EXISTS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL, AND IN EFFORTS TO RESTORE THE RECOVERY OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

(A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID MR. TRUMAN PRESIDED AND THAT THE SESSION OPENED AT 5 P.M. AFTER A PRELIMINARY EXCHANGE OF OPINION ON QUESTIONS REQUIRING DECISION OF THE THREE HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE THREE FOREIGN MINISTERS WOULD MEET REGULARLY TO DEAL WITH THE PREPARATORY WORK OF THE CONFERENCE, THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR IN LONDON, ADDED.)

STABILIZATION. INSERT BIP 3 (Day) xxx stabilization

ADM. WILLIAM D. LEAHY, TRUMAN'S PERSONAL CHIEF OF STAFF, AND THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF ARE ON HAND FOR ADVICE ON PURELY MILITARY PROBLEMS SUCH AS CONTINUATION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

AFTER DINNER THE PRESIDENT AND HIS GUESTS WENT OUT ON THE LAWN SLOPING DOWN TO A LAKE AND LISTENED TO A 50-PIECE AMERICAN BAND, DIRECTED BY CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER FRANK ROSATO OF NEW ORLEANS AND BROUGHT HERE BY MAJOR JAMES A. COLQUITT OF THOMASTON, GA.

THERE WAS STILL NO DECISION AS TO WHETHER THE PRESIDENT WILL VISIT LONDON AFTER THE CONFERENCE, SINCE THE DURATION OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE TO MAKE AN EARLY REPORT TO CONGRESS WILL BE THE DETERMINING FACTORS.

JUL 18 1945

A53 (320)

PRESS-BIG THREE

BY KENNETH L.DIXON

BERLIN, ULY 17-(AP)-NEWS ✱ THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE FOR THE TIME BEING WILL BE LIMITED TO PREPARED STATEMENTS FROM WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY CHARLES G.ROSS AND A BRITISH PRESS SECRETARY.

PREVIOUSLY ARMY PERSONNEL HAD BEEN GATHERING NEWS, WHICH THEN WAS ISSUED BY U.S. AND BRITISH OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE ALLIED MILITARY PRESS CAMP AT BERLIN, BUT THIS PRACTICE NOW HAS BEEN STOPPED.

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS STAFFS HEREAFTER WILL RELAY WITHOUT COMMENT THE STATEMENTS ON THE CONFERENCE PREPARED BY THE WHITE HOUSE AND BRITISH PRESS SECRETARIES. THEIR FIRST RELEASE WAS GIVEN OUT TODAY, DESCRIBING GENERALISSIMO STALIN'S FIRST MEETING AND LUNCHEON WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

SOME OFFICIALS SPECULATED THAT WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS SOME PROGRAM OF REGULAR PRESS CONFERENCES AND COMMUNIQUES FROM THE SESSIONS MIGHT BE WORKED OUT. BUT AS YET THERE IS NO INDICATION OF THAT.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN APPARENTLY FAVORS A FAIRLY OPEN MEETING, WITH COMPLETE REPORTS ON WHAT TAKES PLACE. BUT HE IS NOT PRESSING THAT ISSUE RIGHT NOW. THIS IS HIS FIRST BIG THREE SESSION AND HE WANTS TO SEE HOW THE LAND LIES BEFORE TAKINGTOO DEFINITE A STAND.

PREMIER STALIN'S FEELING AGAINST VEN MEETINGS IS LONG SINCE A MATTER OF PRETTY DEFINITE RECORDS.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ALSO APPARENTLY IS INCLINED TOWARD THE CLOSED-SESSION POLICY. AT LEAST HE HAS KEPT A CLOSE CHECK ON THE CENSORSHIP OF HIS OWN COMMENTS UP NOW. WHILE ALMOST ANYTHING CAN BE WRITTEN ABOUT THE SAYINGS AND DOINGS OF TRUMAN AND HIS DELEGATION, CHURCHILL REFUSED TO PERMIT THE USE OF DIRECT QUOTATIONS WHILE VISITING THE RUINED REICHSCHANCELLERY YESTERDAY.

CRITICISM OF THIS CENSORSHIP OF SOME OF CHURCHILL'S REMARKS WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE BROUGHT A NEW DECISION THAT DIRECT QUOTATIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THE DIGNITARIES WOULD NOT BE CENSORED IN THE FUTURE EXCEPT FOR MILITARY SECURITY.

(SOME LONDON PAPERS CRITICIZED WITH INCREASING ACIDITY THE "BLACKOUT" OF THE BIG THREE PARLEY, CHARGING THE PRESS WAS DENIED FACILITIES FOR COVERING THE REAL NEWS AND HAD TO BE CONTENT WITH A "BLIZZARD OF HADNOUTS ON TRIVIALITIES.")

PS751PEW

JUL 18 1945

CHURCHILL CALLED AT TRUMAN'S QUARTERS YESTERDAY TO PAY HIS RESPECTS BUT THE PRESIDENT'S ASSOCIATES SAID THEY AVOIDED FORMAL CONFERENCE TOPICS.

JP313AEW

JUL 19 19

BERLIN, JULY 17. --(AP) -- POLICE OF BERLIN'S [redacted]

BRITISH-OCCUPIED BOROUGH OF WILMERSDORF BELIEVE THEY HAVE A PRIZE [redacted]

WAR CRIMINAL IN THEIR HANDS -- JUSTICE HELMUT PIRK, A MEMBER OF THE NOTORIOUS SPECIAL GERMAN COURT WHICH DISPENSED NAZI "JUSTICE" IN THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF POLAND.

READY FOR DELIVERY TO THE INTER-ALLIED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, PIRK BY HIS OWN CONFESSSION IMPOSED THE DEATH SENTENCE "APPROXIMATELY 22 TIMES." IN A SIGNED STATEMENT, HE SAID OF HIMSELF: "THE SHABBINESS MY CONDUCT IS APPARENT WHEN ONE CONSIDERS THAT X X X I CONDEMNED TO DEATH A POLE WHO HAD HIDDEN AND CARED FOR AN INNOCENT NINE-YEAR-OLD JEWISH GIRL IN HIS POTATO CELLAR."

JUL 18 1945

BR 605PEW LOCHNERS 12:48 APR

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN, JULY 17--(AP)--SOME 70,000 GERMANS, SUSPECTED OF WAR CRIMES OR OF BEING ARDENT NAZIS, ARE BEING HELD IN JAILS IN THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE UNDER THE U.S. PROGRAM TO DE-NAZIFY GERMANY.

SOME OF THEM UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE TRIED AS WAR CRIMINALS, BUT

30.24-2844 73

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO THE OTHERS -- THE SMALLER FRY -- IS SOMETHING WHICH WILL HAVE TO BE DECIDED BY HIGHER AUTHORITIES, ACCORDING TO BRIG. GEN. CLARENCE L. ADCOCK, ONE OF THE OFFICERS DIRECTING THE WEEDING OUT PROGRAM. FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.

JUL 18 1945

"WE HAVE GOT TO SOLVE WHAT TO DO WITH THEM," ADCOCK SAID. "WE CANNOT PUT EVERYONE WHO WAS ON THE NAZI PARTY LISTS IN JAIL UNTIL WE DETERMINE WHETHER THEY WERE PRACTICING NAZIS OR MERELY DUES-PAYING MEMNERS OF THE PARTY. FOR THE PRESENT WE ARE JAILING KNOWN NAZI LEADERS AND THE MORE OBSTREPEROUS MEMBERS, AND EVEN YET OUR LISTS ARE NOT COMPLETE."

SINCE THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE, MILITARY GOVERNMENT TEAMS HAVE HAD MORE TIME TO WEED NAZIS OUT OF LOCAL CIVIL GOVERNMENTS AND TO SO DEGREE OUT OF UTILITIES AND SERVICES, BUT ADCOCK EMPHASIZED THAT THE JOB WAS NOT SIMPLE.

JUL 18 1945

AT TH PRESENT, ADCOCK SAID, AMERICAN AUTHORITIES ARE CONCENTRATING ON ELIMINATING NAZIS FROM POSITIONS OF AUTHORITY IN THE U.S. ZONE, BUT THE PROCESS OF SCREENING LEADERS FROM GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY IS SLOW AND TEDIOUS.

THE NUMBER OF GERMANS HELD WHOSE NAMES ARE ON ALLIED WAR CRIMINAL LISTS ARE ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL.

REW NITE JG229A

FRANKFURT, JULY 17-(AP)-- AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HAVE NO INTENTION OF REVITALIZING GERMANY'S WRECKED INDUSTRIES TO HELP TURN OUT WAR SUPPLIES WITH WHICH TO HELP BEAT JAPAN, SAYS A SPOKESMAN FOR THE U.S. GROUP OF THE ALLIED PRODUCTION CONTROL AGENCY.

EVEN WERE SUCH A MOVE NOT CONTRARY TO AMERICAN POLICY OF SMASHING GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL ONCE FOR ALL, ANY ATTEMPT TO GEAR UP GERMANY INDUSTRY WOULD BE HOPELESS BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF BASIC MATERIALS AND TRANSPORTATION, THE SPOKESMAN ADDED.

"FEW PEOPLE REALIZE HOW COMPLETELY GERMAN INDUSTRY IS FLATTENED," HE SAID.

REW-JA- 225A

JUL 18 1945

30.24 28475

MOSCOW, JULY 17-(AP)-- THE TASS NEWS AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE MAYOR ~~[illegible]~~ TOLWINSKI OF WARSAW HAD DEPARTED FOR A VISIT TO PARIS ON ~~[illegible]~~ INVITATION OF THE CONGRESS OF FRENCH MAYORS.

JUL 18 1945

PW GILMORES 00730--JA 525A

BRUSSELS, JULY 17--(AP)--SIR FREDERIC L[illegible]TH ROSS, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNRRA FOR EUROPE, HAS ARRIVED IN BRUSSELS AND HAS CONFERRED WITH SEVERAL BELGIAN OFFICIALS. HE LATER WILL VISIT PARIS AND LUXEMBOURG.

SIR FREDERIC CONFERRED WITH ALBERT DE SMAELE, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, EDGAR LALMAND, MINISTER OF SUPPLIES, PAUL VAN ZEELAND, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REPATRIATION AND OTHERS.

JUL 18 1945

DELVILLES 01000 JG527A

D58

MADRID, JULY 17-(AP)-THE CHIEF OF THE SPANISH FALANGE FISH SYNDICATE SAID TODAY THAT A BRITISH-SPANISH FISH EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WAS "PRACTICALLY READY FOR SIGNATURE," BUT A BRITISH EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID THE REPORT OF SUCH AN AGREEMENT WAS PREMATURE.

ACCORDING TO THE SPANISH OFFICIAL, PABLO ROBERT CALAF, THE SPANISH WOULD AGREE TO A MONTHLY EXCHANGE OF 10,000 TONS OF FISH CAUGHT BY THE SPANISH FISHING FLEET IN THE NORTH SEA FOR 20,000 TONS OF BRITISH COAL, 1,500 TONS OF BRITISH GASOLINE AND OTHER GOODS INCLUDING NETS AND CABLES AND CASH PAYMENTS.

CALAF SAID THE UNITED STATES ALSO HAD EXPLORED THE POSSIBILITY OF PURCHASING SPANISH FISH FOR USE BY THE ARMY AND THE UNITED NATIONAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

JJ124PEW

A50 (110)

CHUNGKING, JULY 17-(AP)-THE CHINESE PEOPLES' POLITICAL COUNCIL TODAY PASSED A RESOLUTION URGING THE GOVERNMENT TO INITIATE NEGOTIATIONS FOR A 20-YEAR MILITARY ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

THE UNITED STATES WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE RESOLUTION ON THE GROUND THAT IT WAS AGAINST AMERICA'S TRADITIONAL POLICY TO ENTER SUCH AN ALLIANCE.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION CALLED ON THE GOVERNMENT TO NAME EMPEROR HIROHITO OF JAPAN AS A WAR CRIMINAL, WHILE A THIRD URGED CHINA'S IMMEDIATE RATIFICATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

THE PEOPLES' POLITICAL COUNCIL IS AN ADVISORY BODY WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BROUGHT BEFORE THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG FOR FINAL DECISION. IT HAS BEEN IN SESSION SINCE JULY 7.

PS741PEW

PMS (120)

MADRID--SECOND ADD FRANCO XXX POSTWAR WORLD.

(PRINCE JUAN, SON OF THE LATE KING ALFONSO, IS THE HEIR TO THE NOW NON-EXISTENT SPANISH THRONE. HE HAS BEEN LIVING IN SWITZERLAND FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

(THE EXILED PRINCE, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AT LAUSANNE LAST MARCH, DECLARED SPAIN WAS IN DANGER OF ANOTHER CIVIL WAR AND CALLED UPON FRANCO TO RESIGN IN FAVOR OF A RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.)

FRANCO, IN HIS SPEECH TO THE FALANGE, DECLARED SPAIN HAD MAINTAINED AN "INDEPENDENT POLICY THROUGHOUT THE WAR" AND ASSERTED THAT BOTH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD PAID TRIBUTE TO SPAIN'S NON-BELLIGERENCY.

FRANCO MADE A VIOLENT ATTACK UPON COMMUNISM AND OUTLINED WHAT HE SAID WERE THE BENEFITS OF HIS REGIME.

PS454PEW

JUL 18 1945

A52 (130)

CHUNGKING, JULY 17-(AP)-CHINESE OBSERVERS BELIEVED TODAY THAT THE MUTINY OF JAPANESE PUPPET TROOPS WHICH LED TO THE CHINESE CAPTURE OF THE INDOCHINESE PORT OF MONCAY MIGHT BE A FORETASTE OF POSSIBLE WIDESPREAD INSURRECTION IN JAPANESE-OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE PUPPET TROOPS, GENERALLY HATING THE JAPANESE INVADERS, WERE KNOWN TO BE WAITING AN OPPORTUNE MOMENT TO TURN AGAINST THEIR MASTERS. OUTBREAKS OF MUTINY ELSEWHERE WERE EXPECTED.

THE JAPANESE, ALIVE TO THE DANGER, RECENTLY DISARMED LARGE NUMBERS OF PUPPET TROOPS IN THE VITAL HANGCHOW, SHANGHAI AND NANKING AREAS WHICH THEY FEAR MAY BECOME AMERICAN INVASION OBJECTIVES, CHINESE REPORTS SAID. EVEN PUPPET POLICEMEN IN THE SHANGHAI AREA WERE SAID TO HAVE HAD THEIR PISTOLS REMOVED AND TO HAVE BEEN ARMED ONLY WITH BATONS.

PS744PEW

E14

CALCUTTA, JULY 17-(AP)-SGT. SYDNEY RADNER OF HOLYOKE, MASS., SAID TODAY THE SECRETS OF MAGIC WHICH THE LATE HARRY HOUDINI PASSED ON TO HIS BROTHER, HARDEEN, WOULD NOT BE LOST WITH THE LATTER'S RECENT

DEATH.

RADNER, WHO GIVES MAGIC SHOWS WITH AN ENTERTAINMENT UNIT IN THE INDIA-BURMA THEATER, SAID HE IS HARDEEN'S PROTEGE AND DECLARED HE HAD AN AGREEMENT WITH HARDEEN UNDER WHICH THE MAGIC SECRETS OF HOUDINI HAD BEEN GIVEN TO HIM.

JUL 19 1945

M534AEW

A75KX

HONOLULU, JULY 17-(AP)-THREE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN CONFERRED TODAY WITH LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

THEY WERE JOSEPH M.PATTERSON, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS; PETER L.JACKSON, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE PORTLAND, ORE., JOURNAL, AND JOHN O'DONNELL, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWS.

THE THREE PLAN TO VISIT GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR LATER.

RA827PCW

GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA, JULY 17-(AP)-- MORE THAN

29,000 U.S.TROOPS ARE EXPECTED TO PASS THROUGH THIS BRITISH COLONY MONTHLY EN ROUTE HOME FROM THE EUROPEAN WAR WHEN THE GREEN PROJECT A REDEPLOYMENT PROJECT DESCRIBED AS THE GREATEST AIRBORNE OPERATION OF ITS KIND, GETS UNDER WAY SHORTLY.

JUL 19 1945

A TOTAL OF 250 AIR TRANSPORTS WILL BE USED TO FLY THE TROOPS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC FROM CASABLANCA AND DAKAR TO BELEM AND NATAL IN BRAZIL. FROM THERE THEY WILL BE FLOWN TO ATKINSON FIELD AT THE U.S BASE NEAR HERE AND THENCE TO MIAMI VIA PUERTO RICO.

THE AIR TRANSPORTS WILL BE SERVED FROM A KEYSTONE KEY MAINTENANCE DEPOT IN TRINIDAD AND FRESH CREWS WILL BE WAITING ALL ALONG THE ROUTE TO MAN THEM.

CP--JA-- 1258A

A18FX

PMS BUDGET
NIMITZ BARBEY (400)
BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, JULY 17-(AP)-CURRENT FLEET BOMBARDMENT OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND IS THE "PREINVASION STAGE" OF THE WAR, FLEET ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ STATED TODAY WHILE IN WASHINGTON VICE ADM.DANIEL BARBEY WARNED BLUNTLY THAT INVASION OF EITHER JAPAN OR CHINA MAY NOT WAIT UNTIL THE END OF THE TYPHOON SEASON.

RADIO TOKYO, NOT TO BE OUTDONE IN THE BROADCASTING OF INVASION WARNINGS, PREDICTED EARLY LANDINGS ON JAPAN AND DECLARED:

"THE HOMELAND DECISIVE BATTLE IS THE DECISIVE BATTLE OF ALL DECISIVE BATTLES."

JUL 18 1945

NIMITZ, BROADCASTING TO THE UNITED STATES JUST 45 MINUTES AFTER FLASHING THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE COMBINED U.S. AND BRITISH PACIFIC FLEETS WERE MAKING "THE MOST POWERFUL" CARRIER PLANE ATTACKS OF THE WAR ON THE TOKYO AREA, SAID:

"THE 16-INCH GUNS OF OUR BATTLESHIPS, OPENING FIRE ON INDUSTRIAL TARGETS ON HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO, (SATURDAY AND SUNDAY) ALSO OPENED AN ERA IN WHICH WE DOMINATE THE PACIFIC APPROACHES TO JAPAN, AND WHEN NECESSARY THE AIR ABOVE JAPAN.

"AT THIS--THE PREINVASION STAGE--WE RELY UPON TWO PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES TO FURTHER OUR AIM: FIRST, AN EVER-TIGHTENING BLOCKADE OF JAPAN'S HOME ISLANDS; SECOND, DESTRUCTION BY SHELLING AND BOMBING OF EVERY INDUSTRY AND RESOURCE WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO JAPAN'S ABILITY TO MAKE WAR."

BARBEY, COMMANDER OF THE SEVENTH AMPHIBIOUS FORCE WHICH LANDED GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S TROOPS ON MANY SOUTHWEST PACIFIC ISLANDS AND THE PHILIPPINES, IN AN NBC RADIO INTERVIEW, SAID WEATHER IS AN IMPORTANT INVASION FACTOR BUT "IT WILL TAKE MORE THAN A BIG WIND TO STOP US."

THE TYPHOON SEASON VIRTUALLY ENDS IN OCTOBER, BUT ROUGH WEATHER MAY BE EXPECTED THROUGHOUT THE WINTER IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC. HOWEVER, TWO TYPHOONS WITHIN THE PAST SIX MONTHS FAILED TO STOP U.S. PACIFIC FLEET ACTIONS.

BARBEY SAID LANDINGS MIGHT BE MADE IN EITHER JAPAN OR CHINA AND THAT 30 TO 90 DAYS WOULD BE REQUIRED FOR PREPARATIONS, DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE INVASION FORCE.

A19FX

NIMITZ, POINTING OUT THAT JAPAN HAD FAILED TO RESIST LAST WEEK'S 1,000 PLANE CARRIER RAID ON TOKYO OR EITHER THE 1,000-PLANE RAIDS OR BATTLESHIP BOMBARDMENTS OF HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO, ASSERTED:

"WE HAVE PARALYZED THE WILL AND THE ABILITY OF THE JAPANESE NAVY TO COME OUT AND FIGHT. FROM THIS STAGE WE MUST TAKE A SERIES OF CERTAIN AND PROGRESSIVE STEPS UNTIL THE WILL AND THE ABILITY OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO RESIST IS BROKEN."

LOVER OF THE LIGHTER NOTE, NIMITZ CONCLUDED:

"THERE IS AN OLD PROVERB THAT THE LIFEBLOOD OF JAPAN IS IN THE WATER OF THE SEA. THE NAVY'S SURFACE SHIPS, SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT ARE WORKING IN CONCERT TO CONTROL THAT LIFEBLOOD. WE INTEND TO DENY THE ENEMY USE OF THE WATERS SURROUNDING HIM, EVEN DOWN TO THE DETAIL OF HAMPERING HIS EFFORTS TO GET FISH OUT OF IT."

UM1255APW NM

30.24-28477

NIGHT LEAD HITACHI

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18-(AP)-THUNDERING WARSHIPS OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET, PACED BY THE SUPERBATTLESHIP IOWA, SHELLED THE HITACHI WAR INDUSTRY CENTER 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF TOKYO TODAY IN THE THIRD SUCH ATTACK ON THE ENEMY HOMELAND WITHIN FOUR DAYS.

"SOME OF THE MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIPS OF THE THIRD FLEET, INCLUDING THE USS IOWA, WITH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS," LAUNCHED THE ASSAULT, ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID IN ANNOUNCING THE ACTION.

THE FIRST SALVOS WERE FIRED AT 11 P.M. TUESDAY, TOKYO TIME, (10 A.M., U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME). NIMITZ SAID THE BOMBARDMENT "IS CONTINUING."

THE HEAVY NAVAL SHELLINGS OF JAPAN HAVE OPENED A NEW PHASE OF THE PACIFIC WAR--"THE PRE-INVASION STAGE"--NIMITZ SAID BOLDLY IN AN EARLIER STATEMENT.

JUL 18 1945

THE TARGET AREA INCLUDED THE TOWN OF SUKEGAWA, ADJOINING HITACHI. AN EYEWITNESS REPORT FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY ALSO NAMED TAKAHAGI. (MAPS INDICATE THE LATTER PLACE IS EITHER PART OF, OR NEAR, THE HITACHI DISTRICT, A WAR-BOOMED INDUSTRIAL CITY.)

THE BOMBARDMENT FORCE, AS IN THE EARLIER SHELLINGS OF KAMAISHI AND MURORAN, ACTED IN COMPLETE DISDAIN OF WHATEVER IS LEFT OF THE ENEMY'S NAVY, AND OF THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE.

CASTING RADIO SILENCE ASIDE WITHIN THE SHADOWS OF THE NIPPON COASTLINE, THE WARSHIPS PERMITTED BROADCASTS TELLING OF THE ATTACK--AN EVENT UNPRECEDENTED IN AMERICAN NAVAL HISTORY.

THE BIGGEST SHIPS OF THE FORCE, SUCH AS THE MIGHTY IOWA, CLOSED WITHIN 10 MILES OF THE COASTLINE TO HURL THEIR ONE-TON SHELLS FROM THEIR 16-INCH GUNS SAID ONE BROADCAST. IT WAS MADE BY JACK MAHON, MUTUAL CORRESPONDENT. NOT ONLY INDUSTRIAL TARGETS, HE ADDED, BUT 20 MILES OF THE CROWDED SEABOARD AREA WERE POUNDED. HE ESTIMATED A HALF MILLION JAPANESE LIVE IN THAT SECTION.

ANOTHER WARSHIP BROADCAST, MADE BY NBC CORRESPONDENT JOE HAINLINE, REPORTED THE SNARLING GUNS OF THE FORCE WERE HURLING SHELLS INTO THEIR TARGETS AT THE RATE OF 50,000 POUNDS OF STEEL A MINUTE.

"IF THE FIRES WHICH CAN BE SEEN ON SHORE ARE ANY INDICATION," HE SAID, "THE AMERICAN THIRD FLEET IS DOING ITS JOB WELL."

HITACHI OFFERED MANY VITAL TARGETS. IN IT AND THE ADJOINING TOWN OF SUKEGAWA ARE CONCENTRATED COPPER MINES, A SMELTER AND REFINERY, THE HITACHI ENGINEERING WORKS, AIRCRAFT ENGINE PARTS PLANTS, AS WELL AS FACTORIES PRODUCING PREDICSION INSTRUMENTS AND VULNERABLE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES LINKING THE AREA BY RAIL WITH TOKYO.

TO SMASH THESE PLANTS THAT KEEP THE ENEMY WAR MACHINE GOING, THE VESSELS OF ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET HAD TO STEAM CLOSE SHOREWARD. THE FIVE-INCH GUNS OF THE DESTROYERS SPEAK MOST EFFECTIVELY FROM A RANGE OF FIVE MILES OR LESS.

HITACHI, WHOSE PRE-WAR POPULATION OF 82,000 HAS DOUBTLESS SWOLLEN CONSIDERABLY OVER THAT FIGURE, IS THE THIRD WAR PRODUCING CENTER TO FEEL THE CRUSHING WEIGHT OF SHELLS FROM FORCES OF THE THIRD FLEET WHICH APPARENTLY ROAM AT WILL UP AND DOWN THE NIPPONESE COAST.

A218KX

THE STEEL CITY OF KAMAISHI, 350 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO AND APPROXIMATELY 270 MILES NORTH OF HITACHI, FELT THE FIRST BLOWS LAST SATURDAY, WITH THE BATTLESHIPS MASSACHUSETTS, INDIANA AND SOUTH DAKOTA LEADING THE ATTACK.

THE NEXT DAY MURORAN, SOME 250 MILES NORTH OF KAMAISHI, WAS STRUCK BY A FORCE THAT INCLUDED THE IOWA, MISSOURI AND WISCONSIN. PRESUMABLY THIS SAME FORCE, OR PARTS OF IT, PROWLED ON BACK DOWN THE JAPANESE COAST AND UNLEASHED THE BOMBARDMENT ON HITACHI TODAY.

SHELLING OF HITACHI WAS ANOTHER OPERATION IN THE BOLD PROGRAM OF THE FLEET TO LOCATE AND DESTROY JAPAN'S WAR SUPPLIES AND THE PLANTS THAT MAKE THEM.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ POINTEDLY DECLARED:

"AT THIS--THE PRE-INVASION STAGE--WE RELY UPON TWO PRINCIPAL STRATEGIES TO FURTHER OUR AIM: FIRST, AN EVER TIGHTENING BLOCKADE OF JAPAN'S HOME ISLANDS; SECOND, DESTRUCTION BY SHELLING AND BOMBING OF EVERY INDUSTRY AND RESOURCE WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO JAPAN'S ABILITY TO MAKE WAR.

"THE 16-INCH GUNS OF OUR BATTLESHIPS, OPENING FIRE ON INDUSTRIAL TARGETS ON HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO, ALSO OPENED UP AN ERA IN WHICH WE DOMINATE THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND APPROACHES TO JAPAN, AND WHEN NECESSARY, THE AIR ABOVE JAPAN.

"CONVERSELY," HE WENT ON, "THE ACTION HIGHLIGHTS THE DESPERATE POSITION IN WHICH THE JAPANESE FIND THEMSELVES. WE HAVE PARALYZED THE WILL AND THE ABILITY OF THE JAPANESE NAVY TO COME OUT AND FIGHT. FROM THIS STAGE WE MUST TAKE A SERIES OF CERTAIN AND PROGRESSIVE STEPS UNTIL THE WILL AND THE ABILITY OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO RESIST IS BROKEN."

THE HITACHI BOMBARDMENT FOLLOWED AN AIR ATTACK BY COMBINED UNITS OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET AND THE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET, HAILED AS THE GREATEST CARRIER FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED.

JW229PCW

JUL 18 1945

ONE MAJOR PLANT OF THE HITACHI ENGINEERING WORKS NEAR THE CITY OF 82,000 POPULATION WAS HEAVILY SMASHED IN JUNE BY A SUPERFORT DEMOLITION ATTACK WHICH DESTROYED 97.5 PER CENT OF THE AIRCRAFT ENGINE PARTS PLANT'S ROOF.

THE NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF HITACHI'S VITAL COPPER, SMELTER AND AIRCRAFT PARTS PLANTS FOLLOWED A DAYLONG AIR ASSAULT BY COMBINED UNITS OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET AND BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET ON TOKYO AREA TARGETS. IT WAS THE GREATEST CARRIER FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED.

PRESUMABLY THE BOMBARDING FORCE, WHICH INCLUDED BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, STEAMED IN DARINGLY CLOSE TO THE JAPANESE CITY. THE DESTROYERS' FIVE-INCH GUNS USUALLY ARE FIRED FROM EFFECTIVE RANGES OF FIVE MILES OR LESS.

THE GREAT 16-INCH GUNS OF THE IOWA, BELCHING FORTH THEIR 2,700-POUND PROJECTILES, LED THE BOMBARDMENT SALVOES.

IN ONE WEEK, ADM. WILLIAM F. HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET HAS RANGED FROM TOKYO TO NORTHERN JAPAN'S HOKKAIDO ISLAND AND BACK AGAIN, SMASHING AT TARGETS WITH ITS GUNS AND AERIAL BOMBS.

TARGETS HAVE INCLUDED STEEL, MUNITIONS AND OIL PLANTS AND SHIPPING AND RAIL TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

THE JAPANESE HAVE TAKEN IT ALL WITHOUT MORE THAN TOKEN RESISTANCE.

NIMITZ DESCRIBED XXX THIRD GRAPH ORIGINAL, ELIMINATING LAST TWO GRAPHS BEGINNING "HITACHI IS" AND ENDING "AROUND TOKYO."

XZ1103ACW

JUL 18 1945

FIRST LEAD BOMBARDMENT (280)

BY LEIF ERICKSON

GUAM, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18-(CORRECT)-(AP)-THE THIRD FLEET BOMBARDMENT FORCE INCLUDING THE BATTLESHIP IOWA TUESDAY NIGHT SHELLED THE IMPORTANT WAR INDUSTRY CITY OF HITACHI ONLY 80 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO.

DAY

IT WAS THE THIRD AUDACIOUS SHELLING OF JAPANESE COASTAL CITIES IN FOUR DAYS.

THE SHELLING STARTED ABOUT 11 P.M., TOKYO TIME, (10 A.M. TUESDAY, U.S. EASTERN WAR TIME) AND ADM. NIMITZ SAID THAT THE ACTION IS CONTINUING.

BROADCASTING FROM AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP ONLY SIX MILES OFF THE EAST HONSHU COAST, JOE HAINLINE, NBC CORRESPONDENT, SAID THE WARSHIPS WERE POURING SHELLS ASHORE AT THE RATE OF 50,000 POUNDS A MINUTE. "IF THE FIRES WHICH CAN BE SEEN ON SHORE ARE ANY INDICATION, THE AMERICAN THIRD FLEET IS DOING ITS JOB WELL" SAID HAINLINE. HE ADDED "SO FAR THERE HAS BEEN NO RETALIATORY GESTURE FROM THE ENEMY.

UAM, JULY 17-(AP)-AT LEAST 140 SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK IN THE TWO DAY CARRIER SWEEP OVER NORTHERN JAPAN LAST WEEK END, ADM. CHESTER NIMITZ ANNOUNCED TODAY, WHILE 1,500 BRITISH AND AMERICAN CARRIER AIRCRAFT WERE SWEEPING THE TOKYO AREA.
UM305APW

SHIPPING SUNK INCLUDED NINE SMALL WARSHIPS--AN OLD DESTROYER, TWO DESTROYER ESCORTS, TWO PATROL CRAFT AND FOUR PICKET CRAFT.

ALL SHIPPING SUNK TOTALED 71,000 TONS.

ANOTHER 234 VESSELS, TOTALING 88,000 TONS WERE DAMAGED. THESE INCLUDED SEVEN DESTROYER ESCORTS OR GUNBOATS, AND THREE PATROL CRAFT.

JUL 18 1945

A48FX

ADDITIONALLY HEAVY DAMAGE WAS DONE TO INDUSTRIES AND LAND TRANSPORTATION DURING THE AIR SWEEPS WHICH WERE COORDINATED WITH NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS OF STEEL CENTERS ON NORTHERN HONSHU ISLAND AND NEARBY HOKKAIDO, NORTHERN REFUGE FOR JAPANESE FLEEING FROM SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS ON INDUSTRIAL CITIES.

NIMITZ LISTED THE FOLLOWING SHIPS AS SUNK IN ADDITION TO THE NINE SMALL WAR VESSELS:
E SIX FERRIES, ONE LARGE CARGO SHIP, ONE MEDIUM OILER, 12 MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, 12 SMALL CARGO SHIPS, THREE TUGS, 59 LUGGERS AND 37 MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT.

DAMAGED VESSELS, BESIDES THE TEN WARCRAFT, WERE NAMED AS: THREE TRAIN FERRIES, ONE TRANSPORT, ONE LARGE CARGO SHIP, ONE MEDIUM OILER, 14 MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, EIGHT SMALL OILERS, 19 SMALL CARGO SHIPS, ONE LANDING SHIP TANKS, ONE TUG, ONE TRAWLER, ONE DREDGE AND BARGE. 86 LUGGERS. AND 87 SMALLER CRAFT.

DAMAGE ON THE GROUND INCLUDED 84 LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED, 45 DAMAGED--THE HEAVIEST SINGLE TOLL OF NIPPONESE RAIL TRANSPORTATION EVER TAKEN BY ALLIED FORCES.

ALSO DESTROYED OR DAMAGED WERE FACTORIES, OIL TANKS, RAILROAD YARDS AND STATIONS, WAREHOUSES, LIGHTHOUSES, HANGARS, POWERHOUSES, BRIDGES, BARRACKS, RADIO STATIONS, AMMUNITION DEPOTS, CANNERIES, PAPER MILLS, AND DOCKS.

JAPANESE AIRCRAFT FIGURES WERE REVISED DOWNWARD TO 37 DESTROYED AND 45 DAMAGED.

THIS REPRESENTED NO SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN PREVIOUS FIGURES.

TWENTY-FOUR AMERICAN AIRCRAFT AND 16 FLIERS WERE LOST IN THE ATTACKS.

ALL OF THE DAMAGE REPORTED IN THIS COMMUNIQUE IS IN ADDITION TO HAVOC RAISED BY SHIP BOMBARDMENTS ON THE STEEL MANUFACTURING CITIES OF MURORAN ON HOKKAIDO AND KAMAISHI ON NORTHERN HONSHU. IRON AND STEEL PLANTS WERE KNOCKED OUT AND THE CITIES SET ON FIRE. CARRIER AIRCRAFT ELIMINATED VIRTUALLY EVERY TRAIN-FERRY USED TO HAUL RAW MATERIALS FROM HOKKAIDO TO KAMAISHI.
UM318APW NM

A94FX

BOX WITH GUAM

GUAM, JULY 17-(AP)-FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ TODAY SENT A MESSAGE TO THE THIRD FLEET AND TASKFORCE 38 SAYING: "HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS ON THE DAMAGE INFLICTED IN NORTH HU AND HOKKAIDO."
WW549APW

A34FX (KX SPOT)
(250)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH THE U.S.THIRD FLEET OFF JAPAN, JULY 17-(AP)-BRITISH AND AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES--NEARLY 1,500 OF THEM--OPERATING FROM THE MOST FORMIDABLE FLEET EVER ASSEMBLED, SCOOTED OFF INTO THE MURKY DAWN TODAY TO HAMMER ANEW TOKYO'S AIRFIELDS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

FULLY EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE FIRST BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES LEFT THE DECKS OF THE COMBINED FLEET, THERE STILL WERE NO REPORTS OF AERIAL OPPOSITION.

WAVE AFTER WAVE OF THE ALLIED PLANES BORED THROUGH THE THICK HAZE OVER A 35-MILE STRETCH OF JAPANESE COAST FROM TOKYO NORTHWARD, WHILE THE MASSED FLEET CIRCLED DARINGLY NEAR THE HOMELAND SHORES.

TARGETS OF THE OVERWHELMINGLY POWERFUL STRIKES LIE IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA STRUCK SUCCESSFULLY BY AMERICAN CARRIER PILOTS JULY 10.

MINGLED WITH THE FAMILIAR AMERICAN HELLCATS, CORSAIRS, HELL-DIVERS AND AVENGERS TODAY WERE BRITAIN'S SEAFIRES, A CARRIER VERSION OF THE FAMED SPITFIRE; FIREFLIES, A FIGHTER-BOMBER TYPE; AND WALRUS, A CARRIER-BASED AMPHIBIOUS SCOUT PLANE. BRITISH PILOTS ALSO WERE FLYING HELLDIVERS AND AVENGERS.

JUL 18 1945

IT WAS TOO EARLY FOR REPORTS OF DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY BUT NOT TOO EARLY TO CONCLUDE THAT THE JAPANESE AGAIN HAD BEEN CAUGHT FLAT-FOOTED, OR ELSE WERE HIDING FROM AERIAL COMBAT.

THE CLOUDS OF CARRIER AIRCRAFT SWEPT IN ACROSS THE ENEMY COASTLINE FROM CHOSHI, COASTAL CITY DUE EAST OF TOKYO, AS FAR NORTH AS HOKODA. THE AREA ABOUNDS IN AIRFIELDS--AN ESTIMATED 72 TO 80--- EVIDENTLY SET UP ORIGINALLY TO DEFEND TOKYO FROM JUST SUCH STRIKES AS TODAY'S.

IN THE JULY 10 ATTACK, 100 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, 231 WERE DAMAGED ON AIRFIELDS, TWO WERE SHOT OUT OF THE AIR, AND HANGARS, SHOPS, FACTORIES AND TRAINS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED. SEVERAL SMALL CRAFT WERE SUNK.
WW213APW

ADD Guam (Fleet air) FAR NW XXX ds Edelston

(TOKYO SAID THEY RAIDED AIRDROMES AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN SIX PREFECTURES FOR FIVE HOURS. NEITHER TOKYO RADIO NOR PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS MADE IT CLEAR WHETHER THE ATTACKS CONTINUED THROUGHOUT THE DAY.)

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PACIFIC FLEETS, FORMING THE MIGHTIEST CARRIER TASK FORCE EVER ASSEMBLED, CRUISED PERHAPS 200 MILES OFFSHORE AS WAVES OF FIGHTERS, DIVE BOMBERS AND TORPEDO PLANES SWEPT OFF FLATTOP DECKS FOR AT LEAST EIGHT HOURS.

THEY ROARED IN OVER A 35 MILE STRETCH OF COASTLINE APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES EAST AND NORTH OF THE JAPANESE CAPITAL. EIGHT HOURS AFTER THE ATTACK STARTED IN THE MURKY DAWN THEIR WAS NO WORD OF JAPANESE RETALIATION, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY REPORTED FROM THE SCENE.

WITH APPROXIMATELY 500 SUPERFORTS LASHING AT FOUR INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORTATION CENTERS, AT LEAST 2,000 PLANES WERE HURLED AGAINST JAPAN IN TODAY'S PRE-INVASION ATTACK. (THE TOTAL WILL PROBABLY MOUNT WELL ABOVE 2,000 WHEN REPORTS FROM IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA BASED FIGHTERS

30.24-28479

THE BLOW, BRINGING BRITISH CARRIER UNITS INTO JAPANESE WATERS FOR THE FIRST TIME, WAS QUICK FULFILLMENT OF TOKYO'S WARNING YESTERDAY THAT HALSEY'S THUNDERING FORCE WOULD BE BACK TO WREAK NEW HAVOC.

NIMITZ, A FEW MINUTES AFTER ISSUING HIS COMMUNIQUE, SAID IN A RADIO TALK TO THE UNITED STATES THAT SHELLING OF THE ENEMY'S HOME ISLANDS OPENED "THE PRE-INVASION PHASE" OF THE WAR AND THAT ALLIED PLANS CALLED FOR DESTRUCTION BY SHELLS AND BOMBS OF "EVERY INDUSTRY AND RESOURCE WHICH CONTRIBUTES TO JAPAN'S ABILITY TO MAKE WAR."

A 500-PLANE SUPERFORTRESS FIRE RAID ON FOUR JAPANESE CITIES POSSIBLY AN HOUR AHEAD OF THE FLEET CARRIER ATTACKS GAVE ADDED POINT TO THE ADMIRAL'S WORDS. THE B-29S STARTED CONFLAGRATIONS IN ALL FOUR CITIES: NUMAZU, KUWANA, HIRATSUKA AND OITA.

TARGET OF THE CARRIERS' TORPEDO-BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WAS IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "THE TOKYO RAGION," BUT THE PRIMARY MISSIONS PROBABLY WERE TO SEEK OUT AND DESTROY THE VANISHING JAPANESE AIR FORCE AND TO DEMOLISH PIN-POINT TARGETS LEFT STANDING BY THE B-29 FIRE RAID THAT ALREADY HAVE BURNED OUT 53.6 SQUARE MILES OF TOKYO.

THE FIRST BARE ANNOUNCEMENT GAVE NO WORD OF RESULTS.

TODAY'S OPERATION WAS THE FIRST IN WHICH THE ALLIED FLEETS HAVE UNITED AGAINST JAPAN ITSELF. JUL 18 1945

NIMITZ NAMED NONE OF THE AMERICAN SHIPS, BUT DECLARED, "THE COMBINED FORCES OFF JAPAN FORM THE MOST POWERFUL STRIKING FORCE YET ASSEMBLED AS ONE UNIT IN THE PACIFIC."

EARLIER COMMUNIQUES ON THE AMERICAN STRIKES AT JAPAN JULY 10, 14 AND 15, NAMED THESE SHIPS:

BATTLESHIPS: IOWA, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, INDIANA, MASSACHUSETTS AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

CARRIERS: LEXINGTON, ESSEX, INDEPENDENCE AND SAN JACINTO.

CRUISERS: CHICAGO, SAN JUAN, SPRINGFIELD, ATLANTA AND QUINCY.

DESTROYERS: DEHAVEN, SAMUEL N.MOORE, JOHN RODGERS, SCHROEDER, COGSWELL, HEERMAN, SOUTHERLAND, AUL, JOHN W.WEEKS, COLOHAN, WEDDERBURN, ROWE, CAPERTON, FRANK KNOX, ERBEN, BLACK, MCGOWAN, NORMAN SCOTT AND REMEY.

(SINCE NIMITZ HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE AMERICAN VESSELS RECEIVED NO DAMAGE IN THE PREVIOUS ATTACKS, IT WAS LIKELY THAT ALL OF THOSE NAMED ARE PARTICIPATING IN THE SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF STRENGTH OFF THE ENEMY'S DOORSTEP.)

THE CARRIER PLANES STRIKING THE TOKYO VICINITY WERE THE MOST NUMEROUS EVER SENT AGAINST THE ENEMY IN A SINGLE OPERATION. THE AMERICAN FLEET HURLED 1,200 PLANES AGAINST JAPAN IN THE TOKYO STRIKES OF LAST FEB.16, 17 AND 25, THE PREVIOUS RECORD.

THE THIRD FLEET ON ITS RECENT DESTRUCTIVE SALLIES AGAINST HONSHU AND HOKKAIDO USED MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES IN EACH OPERATION.

THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE, ABOUT WHOSE WELFARE THE EMPEROR HAS BEEN INQUIRING, ACCORDING TO TOKYO'S OWN BROADCASTS, SHOWED A SUDDEN SPURT OF ACTIVITY MONDAY IN CHALLENGING AMERICAN ARMY MUSTANGS, BUT LOST AT LEAST 24 OF ITS CAREFULLY-HOARDED FIGHTERS IN ONE SHORT, VICIOUS DOGFIGHT OVER NAGOYA.

ONLY ONE ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE PLANE ATTEMPTED TO GO NEAR THE THIRD FLEET EITHER SATURDAY OR SUNDAY, AND IT WAS SHOT DOWN, WHILE 86 OTHERS WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED ON THE GROUND.

WHETHER THE ENEMY WOULD RISE TO MEET THIS NEW CHALLENGE FROM THE BRITISH-AMERICAN ALLIES REMAINED TO BE DETERMINED.

WHEN ADMIRAL HALSEY RESUMED COMMAND OF THE THIRD FLEET SIX WEEKS AGO, HE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THE JAPANESE FLEET, IN RETIREMENT FOR MONTHS, MIGHT COME OUT AS A GESTURE, BUT ADMITTED HIS HOPE WAS FAINT BECAUSE "THEY HAVE DAMNED LITTLE LEFT TO GESTURE WITH."

PM1230APW

ADD 3rd Fleet (Halsey) xxx production factories

SOME OF THE FLEET'S HEAVIEST AND FASTEST BATTLESHIPS OPENED THE BOMBARDMENT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THUNDERING NINE-GUN SALVOS FROM THEIR 16-INCH WEAPONS. THEY WERE SEVERAL MILES OFFSHORE WHEN THE FIRWORKS STARTED.

THE SKY WAS SOMEWHAT OVERCAST BUT THE FLASHES OF SHELLBURSTS ASHORE WERE CLEARLY SEEN AND THE ROAR OF THEIR DETONATIONS CAME BACK ON THE WIND, LIKE BELATED ECHOES TO THE EAR-SPLITTING GUN BLASTS.

(GUAM DISPATCHES SAID TARGETS IN HITACHI AND THE ADJOINING TOWN OF SUKEGAWA ALSO WERE HIT. MAPS INDICATE THIS PROBABLY INCLUDED TAKAHAGI IN THE GENERAL BOMBARDMENT AREA.)

ADD Guam leaflet person xxx by Super forts

ALTHOUGH ADDRESSED TO JAPANESE MILITARY LEADERS, THEIR OBVIOUS PURPOSE IS TO UNDERMINE THE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE I THEIR WAR LEADERSHIP.

THE LEAFLET TEXT SAYS: "MILITARY LEADERS OF JAPAN: CAN YOU CONVINCE THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN THAT YOU ARE ABLE TO DEFEND THE SOIL, WATERS AND SKY OF JAPAN?

"THESE QUESTIONS WERE ASKED BY HARRY S. TRUMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN A MESSAGE DIRECTED TO THE JAPANESE PEOPLE. DID YOU NOT IN THE PAST SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT YOU WOULD DEFEND GUAM, TINIAN, THE PHILIPPINES, IWO JIMA AND OKINAWA, THE LAST BARRICADE ON THE WAY TO TOKYO? DID YOU NOT PROMISE IN THE PAST THAT OUR PLANES WOULD NOT VIOLATE THE SKIES OF JAPAN? "WERE YOU ABLE TO KEEP THESE PROMISES?"

THE LEAFLET TEXT ALSO COUNTERS THE JAPANESE PROPAGANDA LINE WHICH TELLS THE NIPPONESE PEOPLE THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL QUIT THE CONFLICT IF THE WAR IS PROLONGED AND MADE COSTLY IN AMERICAN LIVES.

"LET ME ASSURE YOU AGAIN AND AGAIN THAT MY COUNTRY IS DETERMINED TO FIGHT THIS WAR TO ITS PREDESTINED END AND I CANNOT FIND ANY WHO THINKS THAT OUR VICTORY WILL BE TOO COSTLY TO WIN," SAYS THE LEAFLET, QUOTING PRESIDENT TRUMAN DIRECTLY.

ANOTHER LEAFLET, EXPLAINING TO THE JAPANESE "THERE IS NO REASON TO FEAR THAT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER MEANS OBLITERATION OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE OR BONDAGE," ALSO IS BEING SPREAD OVER THE HOMELAND.

WW230APW NM

B30KX (Q) JUL 18 1945

" (160)

GUAM--FIRST ADD SUPERFORTS, BY BOMBING, (TOP ON AAA) XXX OF FIFTH AIR FORCE PLANES.

DESPITE ALMOST UNBROKEN CLOUD COVER ON TODAY'S B-29 SWEEPS, CREWMEN OF THE 73RD BOMBARDMENT WING WERE ABLE TO SEE THEIR TARGET, THROUGH HOLES IN THE UNDERCAST, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN SEVERAL MISSIONS.

THEY REPORTED THE TOWN OF OITA ABLAZE.

STAFF SGT.JIMMY SWALWELL, TOPEKA,KAS., AND CAPT.CHARLES

N.BOULIN, 33 NORTH CUMBERLAND ROAD, ROCHESTER,N.Y., AIRPLANE COMMANDER, SAID THEY COULD SEE FIRES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT OITA AND THA TARGET WAS BURNING WELL.

"ON OUR APPROACH TO THE TARGET WE SAW A FIRE STILL BURNING WHERE FUEL DUMPS HAD BEEN HIT AT KUBUMATSU TWO DAYS BEFORE," SAID BOULIN.

BOTH THE CREWS OF LT.ALVIN E.HARRINGTON, HANNING,S.C., AND CAPT. GEORGE MCCARTHY, 943 56TH ROAD, WOODHAVEN,N.Y., WERE FLYING THEIR 35TH MISSIONS.

"THESE LAST FEW MISSIONS WERE EASY COMPARED WITH OUR EARLY STRIKES FROM INDIA AND CHINA," HARRINGTON OBSERVED.

FJ322ACW

JUL 19 1945

(100) NY, NA, CX

GUAM,JULY 17-(AP)-LT.JACK T.BALES, DANA,IND., NEPHEW OF THE LATE WAR CORRESPONDENT ERNIE PYLE, AND MEMBERS OF A CREW WITH WHOM PYLE LIVED ON SAIPAN ARE FINISHING THEIR COMBAT MISSIONS TODAY.

PYLE, THE BEGINNING THE PACIFIC JOB THAT LATER BROUGHT HIS DEATH, SPENT SEVERAL DAYS IN THE CREW'S QUARTERS WRITING COLUMNS FROM NOTES GATHERED ENROUTE TO SAIPAN.

IN ADDITION TO LIEUTENANT BALES, CREWMEN FINISHING THEIR COMBAT TOUR OF DUTY INCLUDED LT.EDWARD L.JEWETT, BRACEVILLE,ILL., ENGINEER; STAFF SGTS.WILLIAM KUNSKY, 14562 SOUTH ROAD, JAMAICA, N.Y., RADIOMAN; AND JOSEPH L.DAVITO, COAL CITY,ILL., GUNNER.

FJ308ACW

JUL 18 1945

B27KX (G)

B2KX

BY ROBERT GEIGER (230)

OKINAWA,JULY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAKING THE NAVY'S FIRST PATROL-BOMBER ATTACK ON JAPANESE-HELD HSNANGIAN, SIX PRIVATEERS WENT IN AT SLIGHTLY MORE THAN TREE-TOP LEVEL TONIGHT AND SET FIRES WHICH WERE VISIBLE FAR OUT AT SEA.

THE CREWS REPORTED THE WORST FLAK THEY EVER ENCOUNTERED.

NIGHT FIGHTERS ALSO WERE ENCOUNTERED.

THREE PLANES WERE STRUCK BY FLAK IN DELIVERING THE 10 AND A HALF TONS OF BOMBS ON THE MOST IMPORTANT JAPANESE-HELD CHINA PORT, APPROXIMATELY 450 MILES WEST OF OKINAWA. ALL PLANES RETURNED AND NO CREWMEN WERE INJURED.

THE NIGHT FIGHTERS BELIEVED TO NUMBER FOUR, BROKE OFF THEIR ATTACK WHEN ACKACK STARTED.

PILOTS OF AMERICAN PLANES INCLUDED LTS.WILLIAM L.LLOYD OF LEWISBURG,TENN.; NORMAN M.KEISER, OF (17 CRESTMONT ROAD) BINGHAMTON,N.Y.; DONALD E.ELLIS OF (922 SOUTH PARK) KALAMAZOO,MICH.; SAMUEL POPE OF (1533 EAST 35TH ST) BROOKLYN, N.Y.; RICHARD L.TREAT OF (157 CENTRAL ST) BROOKLYN,N.Y.

JUL 18 1945

LLOYD SAID THAT ALL LIGHTS IN THE CITY WERE ON AS THEY ROARED IN AT 250 KNOTS A FEW HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE BUILDINGS. JUST AS THEY REACHED THE TARGET LIGHTS WENT OUT AND ACKACK STARTED. "IT WAS A MIRACLE THAT NONE OF THE CREWMEN WAS WOUNDED."

LLOYD AND KEISER (CABLE COPY) STRUCK AN OIL REFINERY NEAR THE HAUNGPU RIVER AND SET A FIRE THAT SENT FLAMES HIGH IN THE AIR.

MILLER AND ELLIS AT[illegible]ED SHIPPING. FLAMES LEAPED 300 FEET FROM ONE LARGE RIVER [illegible] ANOTHER FIRE CAME FROM A GAS WORKS

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"THESE LAST FEW MISSIONS WERE EASY COMPARED WITH OUR EARLY STRIKES FROM INDIA AND CHINA," HARRINGTON OBSERVED.

FJ922ACW

JUL 19 1945

(100) NY, NA, CX

GUAM,JULY 17-(AP)-LT.JACK T.BALES, DANA,IND., NEPHEW OF THE LATE WAR CORRESPONDENT ERNIE PYLE, AND MEMBERS OF A CREW WITH WHOM PYLE LIVED ON SAIPAN ARE FINISHING THEIR COMBAT MISSIONS TODAY.

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FJ906ACW

JUL 18 1945

B27KX (Q)

B62KX

BY ROBERT GEIGER (250)

OKINAWA,JULY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-MAKING THE NAVY'S FIRST PATROL-BOMBER ATTACK ON JAPANESE-HELD HSNANGIAN, SIX PRIVATEERS WENT IN AT SLIGHTLY MORE THAN TREE-TOP LEVEL TONIGHT AND SET FIRES WHICH WERE VISIBLE FAR OUT AT SEA.

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JUL 18 1945

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MILLER AND ELLIS ATTACKED SHIPPING. FLAMES LEAPED 300 FEET FROM ONE LARGE RIVER VESSEL. ANOTHER FIRE CAME FROM A GAS WORKS

30.24-28481

OR AN OIL REFINERY.

POPE BOMBED DOCKS AND TREAT HIT SHIPS WITH UNOBSERVED RESULTS.

A 40 MM. SHELL EXPLODED IN THE WING OF ELLIS' PLANE AND POPE'S HAD AN ENGINE SHOT OUT BY A 20 MM. KEISER'S RECEIVED A NUMBER OF FLAK HOLES.

JUL 18 1945

JUD SACW

B@KX (Q) (HOMETOWNER)

250 BY ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA, JULY 17-(AP)-HARD LUCK HERO OF A GROUP OF "DUMBO" PILOTS IS LT.CHARLES VAN BIBER OF GREENUP, KY., KEY FIGURE IN ANOTHER TALE ABOUT THE AWKWARD RESCUE PLANES AND THEIR WORK IN PICKING UP BAILED-OUT FLIERS.

VAN BIBER WAS THE HERO WHEN HE LANDED HIS "DUMBO" IN THE OPEN SEA NORTH OF THE PHILIPPINES TO RESCUE A FIGHTER PILOT, LT.HARLEY REARDON (ADDRESS NOT GIVEN), WHO HAD 'CHUTED INTO THE OCEAN WHEN HIS PLANE DEVELOPED ENGINE TROUBLE.

HARD LUCK FOLLOWED WHEN THE WIND SUDDENLY BEGAN TO KICK UP SWELLS 30 AND 40 FEET HIGH, AND SOON BLOSSOMED INTO WHAT VAN BIBER CALLED A NEAR-TYPHOON. UNABLE TO TAKE OFFF, THE PILOT TRIED TO TAXI 50 MILES TO LAND, BUT HE WAS BUCKING A 40 KNOT WIND AND HIGH SWELLS.

A DESTROYER THAT TRIED TO RESCUE THE "DUMBO" WAS DAMAGED AND HAD TO TURN BACK AFTER TWO DAYS. FINALLY ANOTHER BOAT EFFECTED THE RESCUE, BUT HAD TO SINK THE "DUMBO" BECAUSE IT COULDN'T TOW IT IN.

VAN BIBER'S RESCUE SQUADRON HAS SAVED 68 MEN IN FOUR MONTHS.

LT.FORREST NORVELL, SQUADRON LEADER, OF RICHMOND, VA., AND CHARLESTON, S.C., RESCUED NINE FILIPINO WOMEN FROM AN OVER-TURNED NATIVE BANKA BOAT. NORVELL SPOTTED THE BANKA DURING A STORM AND RETURNED TO PICK UP THE SURVIVORS. EIGHT MEN, COMPANIONS OF THE WOMEN, HAD TRIED TO SWIM FOR HELP. THEY NEVER RETURNED.

OTHER SQUADRON MEMBERS ARE MILLARD F.BRONSTEIN, 80 BRUNSON AVE., COLUMBUS, O., WHO SAW THREE AMERICAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN OFF THE CHINA COAST WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES. HE RESCUED ALL THREE.

WILLIAN MANNINNEY, PITTSBURGH, SAVED TWO MEN OFFSHORE OFF AMAMI, ONE OFF KYUSHU AND ESCAPED SHORE FIRE FROM AMAMI.

AV751PCUNN

A37FX

IE SHIMA, OKINAWA ISLANDS, JULY 11 DELAYED--(AP)-
A G.I. AUDIENCE QUIETLY WATCHED THE PACIFIC PREMIER TODAY OF "G.I. JOE," THE STORY OF WAR CORRESPONDENT ERNIE PYLE, WHO WAS KILLED ON THIS ISLAND DURING ITS INVASION BY THE 77TH ARMY DIVISION.

WW222APW

JUL 18 1945

B57KX

NA NY (FOR CITY AND SOUTH)

(240)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT NOON EASTERN WAR TIME, JULY 17)

(ADVANCE)..SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 17-(AP)-FLYING THE PACIFIC AGAIN ON ITS UNSLANDROUS NAVY "GROCERY ROUTE" IS THE U.S.S. OCTANS, WHICH FOR A FEW BRIEF MOMENTS OFF LEYTE FILLED THE SWASH-

BUCKLING BOLE OF JAPANESE SUICIDE PLANE KILLER.

THE FORMER UNITED FRUIT COMPANY LINER WAS OVERHAULED AT OAKLAND, CALIF., RECENTLY AFTER 23MONTHS AT SEA.

IT WAS SOON AFTER INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES AT LEYTE THAT THE OCTANS SENT A DESTRUCTION-BENT KAMIKAZE PILOT TO HIS DEATH.

THE "MIGHTY O," AS THE VESSEL IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WAS THE SECOND NAVY SUPPLY SHIP TO PUT INTO LEYTE HARBOR, CLOSELY FOLLOWING THE FLEET, WHICH HAD BEEN WITHOUT FRESH FOOD FOR 49 DAYS.

AFTER DISCHARGING ITS CARGO THE OCTANS WAS STEAMING SOUTH WHEN A SINGLE ENEMY PLANE DIVED OUT OF THE SKY. GUN CREWS SWUNG INTO ACTION AND HAILED THE CRAFT AT 1,000 YARDS, REPORTED LT.THOMAS V.HOLAND, USNR, OF (17 EAST 96TH ST.) NEW YORK CITY, EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

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THE LINER HAS COVERED APPROXIMATELY 100,000 MILES ON RUNS BETWEEN AUSTRALIA, NEW GUINEA, THE SOLOMONS AND THE PHILIPPINES IN THE BUSINESS OF SUPPLYING THE NAVY WITH GROCERIES. IT WAS BUILT IN BELFAST, IRELAND, IN 1919 AND WAS THE "ULUA" OF THE FRUIT COMPANY FLEET. IT SAILED BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND CENTRAL AMERICA IN PEACE TIME.

LT.COMDR.CHARLES E.FITZGERALD, USNR, BROOKLYN,N.Y., HAS BEEN CAPTAIN OF THE VESSEL SINCE FEBRUARY. SUPPLY OFFICER IS LT. (JG) WALTER R.BENZ, USNR, OF (450 WEST RUDISIL ST.) FORT WAYNE,IND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE EASTERN WAR TIME, JULY 17)

JUSZGACW NH

ADD Frisco Japouts xxxRR facilities

HINTING BROADLY AT FRICTION BETWEEN MILITARY AND INDUSTRIAL FACTIONS, THE WAR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT HAD BEEN TAKEN OVER, NOT ONLY BECAUSE "CONDITIONS MAKE PRIVATE ENTERPRISES MORE AND MORE DIFFICULT TO OPERATE AS THE WAR SITUATION BECOMES MORE INTENSE, BUT ALSO TO OVERCOME INTERFERENCE FROM BUSINESS MANAGEMENT."

IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, TRANSPORTATION MINISTER NAOTO KOHIYAMA SAID CAR LOADINGS HAD BEEN OFF 25 PER CENT SINCE JUNE 1.

JY552PCW

A70

NEW YORK, JULY 17-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY THAT 60 OKINAWA-BASED AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAD RAIDED KYUSHU ISLAND FOR THREE HOURS THIS MORNING, STRIKING AT THE CITIES OF KAGOSHIMA AND MIYAZAKI AMONG OTHER TARGETS.

THE ATTACK BEGAN ABOUT 9 A.M., JAPANESE TIME, SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JP721AEW

GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA, JULY 17- (AP)-- LEON HENDERSON, THE FORMER UNITED STATES PRICE ADMINISTRATOR, IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN GUATEMALA AUGUST 10 TO SET UP A SYSTEM SIMILAR TO THE OPA. ROBERT A. TRIFFEN, A WASHINGTON FINANCIAL EXPERT, IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE AUG. 15. BOTH ARE BEING SENT BY THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON AT THE REQUEST OF THE GUATEMALA GOVERNMENT FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

JUL 17 1945

WP626PEW JONES 21553 RCAS P6 GUP91 FILES

A111

ALEXANDRIA, ONT., JULY 17-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING, LEADER OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT WITHOUT HIMSELF HAVING A SEAT IN PARLIAMENT SINCE [illegible] SAT IN THE DOMINION ELECTION JUNE 11, WAS

30.24-28483

ADD Ottawa (por K) ** Supplies

NOMINATED TONIGHT AS THE LIBERAL PARTY'S CANDIDATE FOR A BY-ELEC
IN GLENGARRY COUNTY.

A VACANCY FOR KING WAS OPENED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY THE RESIGNATION OF DR.W.B.MACDIARMID, LIBERAL, FROM HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

KING'S SUPPORTERS PREDICTED TONIGHT HE WOULD BE ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION THROUGH THE FAILURE OF OPPOSITION PARTIES TO NOMINATE A RIVAL CANDIDATE ON JULY 30, THE OFFICIAL DAY FOR NOMINATIONS.

JUL 19 1945

RW1133PEW

574

(125)

MONTREAL, JULY 17-(AP)- THREE POLICE CONSTABLES WERE INJURED AND A NUMBER OF CIVILIANS AND SERVICE PERSONNEL RECEIVED MINOR CUTS AND BRUISE IN A TWO-HOUR MELEE IN NORTHEAST ROSEMONT LAST NIGHT.

POLICE SAID THEY BELIEVED THE TROUBLE HAD STARTED WITH AN ALTERCATION BETWEEN A CIVILIAN AND A SERVICEMAN. IT SPREAD RAPIDLY UNTIL DOZENS OF PARTISANS WERE BATTLING. NINE POLICE RADIO CARS AND ABOUT 100 OFFICERS FINALLY RESTORED ORDER.

SEVERAL SERVICE PERSONNEL WERE PICKED UP BY MILITARY POLICE, BUT NO CIVILIAN ARRESTS WERE MADE. CITY POLICE SAID THAT AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO RAID POLICE STATION NO. 22, BUT THAT IT WAS BROKEN UP. APPARENTE A MAN IN AN ARMY SERGEANT'S UNIFORM WAS THE LEADER OFFICERS SAID. THEY ESTIMATED 3,000 PERSONS WERE INVOLVED, ALTHOUGH MANY WERE MERELY ONLOOKERS.

JUL 18 1945

THE CAUSE OF THE ORIGINAL DISPUTE WAS LOST IN THE EXCITEMENT.

CZ1146AEW JUL 17 B

THE REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS NOTED THESE FACTORS AS INDICATING AN IMPROVEMENT IN CANADIAN MARKETINGS IS POSSIBLE BEFORE THE YEAR ENDS:

1. DEMAND FOR BREEDING STOCK AND WEANLING PIGS IN RECENT MONTHS HAS BEEN KEEN.

2. THE MARGIN BETWEEN FEED COSTS AND HOG PRICES HAS REMAINED COMPARATIVELY WIDE AND HAS INCREASED RECENTLY AS HOG PRICES HAVE ADVANCED.

IF FEED CROPS ARE GOOD THIS YEAR, THERE WILL BE A FURTHER INCENTIVE TO KEEP HOG HERDS AT A HIGH LEVEL.

REASONS FOR THE DECLINE IN HOG PRODUCTION HAVE CAUSED WIDE DISCUSSION. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE SOUGHT TO REASSURE FARMERS THAT THE END OF THE WAR IN EUROPE DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE DEMAND FOR BACON WILL EASE OR THAT PRICES WILL FALL AS A CONTINUING MARKET IS ASSURED AND FLOOR PRICES LEGISLATION WILL PROTECT PRODUCERS. ATTRACTIVE GRAIN PRICES HAVE CAUSED SOME FARMERS TO FEEL THEY COULD DO BETTER BY FIELD CROPS RATHER THAN HOGS AND OTHERS HAVE SAID THAT LABOR SHORTAGES MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO MAINTAIN THEIR HERDS AT FORMER LEVELS.

JJ1224PEW

A143WX

WASHINGTON, JULY 17-(AP)-UNRRA TODAY ANNOUNCED IT WILL EXTEND RELIEF AID TO TINY SAN MARINO, WHICH CLAIMS TO BE THE WORLD'S OLDEST REPUBLIC.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE LITTLE COUNTRY, ON THE ITALIAN COAST, WILL RECEIVE NOT MORE THAN $30,000. IN 1939 IT HAD A POPULATION OF 14,545, BUT DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION NEARLY 100,000 REFUGEES FLED THERE.

FR1132AEW

SEA ACTION

THE FOLLOWING ALLIED SHIPS PARTICIPATED IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN CARRIER STRIKE ON TOKYO:

BATTLESHIP KING GEORGE V; CARRIER FORMIDABLE; CRUISERS NEWFOUNDLAND, BLACK PRINCE; DESTROYERS BARFLEUR, GRENVILLE, TROUBRIDGE, UNDINE AND THE AUSTRALIAN DESTROYER QUICKMATCH.

AMERICAN SHIPS RECENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE THIRD FLEET BOMBARDING JAPAN BUT NOT NAMED BY FLEET ADM. NIMITZ TODAY ARE:

BATTLESHIPS -- IOWA, MISSOURI, WISCONSIN, MASSACHUSETTS, INDIANA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

CARRIERS -- LEXINGTON, INDEPENDENCE, ESSED, SAN JACINTO.

CRUISERS -- CHICAGO, SAN JUAN, SPRINGFIELD, ATLANTA, QUINCY.

JUL 18 1945

DESTROYERS -- MCGOWAN, NORMAN SCOTT, REMEY, SOUTHERLAND, HEERMAN, ERBEN, BLACK, DEHAVEN, SAMUEL N. MOORE, JOHN RODGERS, SCHROEDER, COGSWELL, AULT, JOHN W. WEEKS, COLOHAN, WEDDERBURN, ROWE, CAPERTON, FRANK KNOX.

WW436APW

BLANK

U.S. Cruisers Shell Mouth of Tokyo Bay; Big British-American Carrier Force Hits At Japanese Fleet Units in Hiding Place

JUL 19 1945

U.S. AND BRITISH FLYERS KEEP UP RAIDS WHILE WARCRAFT SHELL CAPE

Erickson

Enemy Combatant Vessels Found Hiding At Yokosuka Naval Base In Tokyo Bay—Poor Visibility Prevents Report On Damage Done

Guam, *Thursday*, July 19 (AP)—American carrier aircraft discovered combat ships, probably remnants of the Japanese Navy, hiding in Yokosuka naval base in Tokyo Bay and attacked heavily yesterday with bombs and torpedoes despite bad weather and accurate, intense antiaircraft fire.

Yokosuka, one of the empire's largest naval bases, is only about 18 miles southeast of Tokyo, near the head of Tokyo Bay. It might have appeared to the Japanese to be an obvious hiding place for remnants of its once great navy.

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today reported briefly that carrier pilots launched a heavy attack on combatant shipping off Yokosuka and added "no report of damage to targets is yet available."

Looking For Warships

Although he made no elaboration, it seemed highly probable that the combatant ships included some at least of the few warships left to the empire.

The world's greatest naval force, the combined United States and British Pacific fleets, has been bombing and bombarding Honshu and Hokkaido unchallenged—but hoping for a meeting with anything the Nipponese war lords dared send out. It is certain that carrier pilots were looking anxiously for Japanese warships. Nimitz's communiqué indicates they probably found them.

Nimitz reported that both American and British carrier planes, comprising the world's greatest striking force, carried their assaults on the Tokyo region into the second successive day yesterday and that an American cruiser-destroyer force steamed close inshore to shell Nojima Cape, only 50 miles southeast of Tokyo at the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

Third Day In Tokyo Region

The bombardment carried into the third straight day the fleet's attack on the Tokyo region. The shelling, begun at 11 P.M., Wednesday night, Tokyo time, continued until early this morn.

Nimitz also disclosed that while co-ordinating their attacks, American and British carrier planes struck separate targets in Tuesday's combined 1,500 aircraft assault.

British aircraft crossed Honshu to strike its western coast, north of Tokyo, in the first carrier plane attack on Western Honshu.

Hiding Under Camouflage

Remnants of Japan's once great navy—reduced by repeated defeats to one of the smallest—had been hiding desperately, under camouflage, since it was administered one of history's worst beatings off the Philippines last October.

In three separate actions October 24 and 25, the United States 3d Fleet under Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., and the 7th Fleet under Vice Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, sank or damaged 59 Japanese warships, including more than a dozen carriers and battleships, out of a total force of 61 warcraft which dared to attempt to smash the Philippines' invasion force.

Recently Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, commander of famous Carrier Task Force 58, said the Japanese naval remnants were hiding "under camouflage," but gave no indication whether the United States Navy knew its whereabouts.

Estimates Of Jap Force

United States naval authorities have estimated that the Japanese have less than ten carriers, including escort flattops, four to six battleships, including old dreadnaughts, and not many cruisers or destroyers.

On March 18, Mitscher's carrier planes discovered some of the enemy ships hiding in the Inland Sea of Japan and in a daring raid sank the 45,000-ton battleship Yamoto, two cruisers and several destroyers and destroyer escorts.

The Japanese ships apparently moved after that and their whereabouts had been undisclosed until Nimitz's communiqué today reported they were brought under attack by Vice Admiral John S. McCain's Carrier Task Force 38 pilots.

Japs Scent Morale Move

Antiaircraft fire, intense and accurate, from the Japanese warships presumably was the only enemy resistance to any of the new American attacks.

Many hours later, Radio Tokyo, in a propaganda broadcast beamed to North America, scoffed at the carrier raids and bombardment as designed to boost American morale, which is described as unsatisfactory to United States war leaders.

"The enemy tactic . . . has been sized up by the Japanese command and was found not worth meeting," the unidentified propagandist said, adding that the Japanese command is determined not to act, no matter how great the 'enemy provocation.' He described this as a 'wait-and-see' policy."

Nimitz said adverse weather poor visibility prevented reconnaissance planes from reporting results of this audacious attack.

He also reported that American and British carrier planes raided the Tokyo and east Honshu coastal areas throughout yesterday and that light naval units—cruisers and destroyers—of the U. S. Third fleet, went close inshore to bombard the eastern Honshu coast last night and early today.

The shelling carried the attack in the Tokyo area into the third straight day.

JUL 20 1945

Rear Admiral Carl Holden commanded the cruiser-destroyer force which bombarded Nojima, south of Tokyo, and other coastal installations.

They created one large explosion, in an unidentified target.

Nimitz said the cruisers Topeka, Oklahoma City, Atlanta and Dayton, and the destroyers Ault and John W. Weeks were among those shelling the coastal city's military and industrial areas.

Lists Previous Damage

Nimitz gave this preliminary and incomplete report of damage caused by Tuesday's raids by American carrier planes:

Burned four seaplanes on the water; damaged five others.

Sank three small craft and damaged ten others.

Destroyed two hangars, two locomotives and oil dump.

Damaged factories, lighthouses, trains, three locomotives and an aircraft hangar.

British carrier planes, striking separate targets in co-ordination with the United States carrier force, reported these results:

Destroyed thirteen Japanese planes on the ground and a hangar at Matsuda.

Destroyed three locomotives and a railroad station, barracks and hangars.

So well did the Allies control the sky and waters that their fleets spent hours within easy fighter range of Tokyo yesterday without striking a single spark of opposition.

James Lindsley, Associated Press correspondent with the United States 3d Fleet, said the battlewagons moved to within 6 miles of shore, let go the first salvos at 11.10 Tuesday night and kept it up for 55 minutes.

—The American Third Fleet of Admiral William F. Halsey Jr. and companion British warships stalked the coast of Japan unmolested today as Radio Tokyo admitted their big guns had demolished their newest target—huge war plants north of Tokyo.

TODAY

The fleet has concealed its course behind radio silence since it broke off shelling at 12:05 A. M. today.

[But the Japanese radio chattered of new attacks. London reported hearing a broadcast that sixteen Allied warships bombarded Honshu's east coast again for an hour at noon today. Shelling was reported directed against "the coast of Kanto," which is the east-central part of Honshu embracing Tokyo and a considerable surrounding area. Specific targets were not named.

[Tokyo said American and British carriers sent 500 planes back over the capital area today, following up yesterday's raid by 1,500 carrier aircraft.

Japs Admit Helplessness

[The Japs admitted helplessness by stating that the Allied fleet is "liable to attack us at any chosen time and place."]

More than 2,000 tons of explosives were showered on targets for 20 miles along the Honshu coast in the midnight bombardment. The fleet went about the job leisurely and kept its radio working as it hovered only 6 miles offshore.

Steel, Copper Plants Ruined

Targets were picked carefully from Mito, 55 miles northeast of Tokyo and 10 miles from the seacoast, to Hitachi and Sukegawa, about 80 miles northeast of the capital. With no opposition, the results were devastating.

Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley, with the United States 3d Fleet, reported that an engineering works, a steel plant, a copper refinery and an arms factory along the coast were destroyed.

He said the fleet was within range of enemy fighter planes for many hours but they failed to appear.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in announcing the British battleship King George V and the 45,000-ton U. S. S. Iowa were among the attackers, had mentioned only the Hitachi area, which contains vital copper smelters as well as concentrated aircraft, electrical and engine plants.

Lindsley, aboard one of the bombarding warships, reported the rail and factory center of Takahagi near Hitachi also was a target as the great battlewagons opened fire with nine-gun broadsides. Despite an overcast sky which hindered aerial observation, ships' crews were able to watch the flashes of their big shells landing amid enemy war plant buildings. The thunder of their explosions drifted back clearly on the wind.

Shells from the King George V and lesser escorting warships of the British Pacific Fleet were the first fired from British guns against the homeland of Japan.

The fifty-five-minute bombardment followed a day-long attack yesterday on the Tokyo area by 1,500 British and American carrier pilots, launched from flattops of a combined fleet greater than any the world had seen.

The Jap Explanation

"It is vitally necessary that we preserve our strength," the Japs' Domei news agency said a few hours later. "We must not move until the time is ripe."

Results of yesterday's carrier assault have not been received. A Tokyo broadcast last night merely acknowledged the raids, giving no details of damage inflicted.

Acknowledging that shells of the combined bombardment force off Mito and Hitachi had struck their targets, the enemy radio said that "slight damage" resulted. The same broadcast said "a small number of Superforts" simultaneously were ranging over the Tokyo-Yokohama district "on a nuisance night raid mission."

A separate Tokyo broadcast referred, however, to a strike by four Liberators on the coast north of Tokyo, preceding the bombardment by a few hours.

"This is believed to be the first bombing attack on a land target on the Japanese mainland by Liberators," the dispatch said.

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Naval Station Attacked

More than 250 carrier-fighters and bombers attacked the Yokosuka naval station at the mouth of Tokyo Bay for 25 minutes, Domei said.

Eighty Okinawa-based fighter planes were reported to have led

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SAY WARSHIPS BLAST TARGETS IN TOKYO AREA

Assert 1500 Carrier Planes Return to Pound Zone Around Capital.

BIG NAVAL BASE BLASTED

Halsey's Fleet Prowls Along Honshu Coast Under Radio Silence.

Erickson

Guam, July 18 (A. P.).

30.24-28485

land-based attacks. Tokyo said Thunderbolt and Mustang fighters and three Liberators raided southern Kyushu while two navy patrol bombers hit southern Honshu.

Thirty superforts were reported over three Japanese islands yesterday and last night, presumably photographing previous damage, scouting for new raids and dropping propaganda leaflets.

Liberators and Black Widow night fighters from Iwo Jima were said to have hit the Hitachi area berfore the midnight naval bombardment.

The Midnight Shelling

Tokyo estimated that "six enemy warcraft" participated in the shelling, which was led by the superbattleship Iowa and its 16-inch guns and supported by British units. Domei said the shelling was on a "much smaller scale t' n the two previous ones at Kama i and Muroan," steel cities in northern Japan.

Nipponese broadcasts heard here warned that bombarding task forces from Admiral William F. Halsey's 3d Fleet are "liable to attack us at any chosen time and place," called on the Government to provide 'capable leadership and full information on air defense" and told coastal residents to defend their homeland "without fear."

Giving the Japanese a picture of what they have to look forward to, Domei described the fright of residents of Kamaishi when American warships shelled that city last Saturday.

"It was impossible to fight fires when the bombardment was in progress," the broadcast said. "Accordingly, the danger of the spreading fire was much greater than in the case of enemy bombings.

"Since there were many who had never before experienced the falling of shells, many remained in the shelters long after the enemy warships had retired, unable to shake off fear."

Japs Stick To Tokyo

While carrier planes roamed over the network of airfields encircling Tokyo, Domei reported that Japanese still in the capital wanted to stay in their underground air-raid shelters rather than flee to some other part of the country.

The agency told of repeated attacks on airfields and other installations in five prefectures—Kanagawa, immediately south of Tokyo; Chiba, between Tokyo and the ocean; Saitama and Tochigi, north of Tokyo, and Ibaragi, northeast of the capital.

JUL 19 1945

British Bombers Due In Pacific

FARON

Guam, July 18 (AP)—British heavy bombers may join American flyers in the Pacific, increasing to ten the Allied air groups co-ordinating their devastating raids on the Japanese homeland.

Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles, deputy commander of United States Army Strategic Air Forces, has completed a series of conferences with British Air Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd involving "the possible assignment of a British heavy bomber force to work under USASTAF," Giles's office reported today.

8th AAF Due In August

Already engaged in daily assaults on the Japanese homeland with fire, fragmentation and high-explosive bombs, rockets and strafing are the 20th Air Force's B-29's; Fleet Air Wings 1 and 18, with their Privateers, Liberators and Mariners; the 5th and 7th AAF's, with their Thunderbolt fighters and Liberator and Mitchell bombers; the Army's 7th Fighter Command, with its Mustangs, and the 2d and 4th Marine Aircraft Wings, with their Corsairs, Avengers and Mitchells.

Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's 8th AAF, adding B-29's and possiby B-17 Flying Forts to the assault, is scheduled to begin operations from Okinawa about mid-August.

All But 20th From Ryukyus

All of these aerial commands except the 20th operate from the Ryukyus.

At least four other air forces also are attacking the Japanese Empire, but not the homeland. These are the 13th AAF and 7th Fleet aircraft, from the Philippines area, and the 11th AAF and the North Pacific Fleet Air Wing, which among them attack from the Solomons to the Kuriles.

Seven staff officers of the British and joint chief of staff accompanied Lloyd to the conference with Giles. Among them was Capt. J. G. Gordon-Finlayson, who was assigned to USASTAF as liaison officer.

Japan's Domei agency said 60 American Liberator and Mitchell bombers dropped explosives on Shanghai yesterday, hitting the industrial area and eastern part of the city. It reported several casualties but gave no report of damage.

On Sunday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in today's communiqué, 7th Fleet Mariner patrol planes wrecked more than 100 river ships in attacks at Amoy, Swatow and the Hong Kong area of China. A navy Liberator strafed Japanese troop concentrations 50 miles northeast of Swatow.

Warships' Attacks Like Fourth O' July In He!!"

By James Lindsley

With Halsey's 3d Fleet Japan, July 18 (AP)—The Hitachi s, who make up one of Japan's ing industrial families, reall took a beating from the powerful bombardment force of the United States 3d Fleet today.

Their name was over the front entrance of most of the vital war plants wrecked by the ships' big guns as they steamed leisurely along the Japanese coast to a point nearly opposite Tokyo, hurling more than 2,000 tons of explosives shoreward.

Four Plants Destroyed

Engineering works, a steel plant, a copper refinery and an arms factory are now only rubber in the Hitachi industrial empire.

The 3d Fleet, which apparently dares to go any place where it can keep a little salt water under it, started pumping its shells toward the shore at 11.10 o'clock last night and kept it up for 55 minutes. Firing ceased at 5 minutes after midnight today.

Only 6 Miles Off Shore

For hours we were within fighter-plane range of Tokyo. During the bombardment we were within 6 miles of the Honshu Island shore. Yet at no time was any attempt made by the enemy to molest us, either on the sea or in the air.

We had numerous reports of unidentified planes, but if they were Japanese they were just having a "look-see" because nobody has bothered us up to the time this is written. That includes the entire bombardment period, because the warships turned their prows seaward and got away from shore fast once they were through shelling.

Cold, Fog And Rain

The weather was cold. There was fog and rain. Visibility was almost nil whe nthe fleet went into action. Great flames belching from huge guns tore the night into crimson tatters.

This ship fired the first salvo and immediately afterward the other vessels cut loose with such fury it seemed that all the gods of war had gone made.

The best description I heard was uttered by Lieutenant Fullmer, of a machine gun officer of Dayton, Ohio, who said "It looks like the Fourth of July in hell, doesn't it?"

The night's first target was at T[illegible], about 55 miles north of Tokyo, in a hilly area abutting a plain region. Here was located new war industry. The industrial area extended from the coastline to about 2,000 yards inland and the bombardment was designed to give the entire region a thorough plastering.

TAKAHAGI

Right after the shelling started a dull glow ashore indicated that fires had been started. Then the weather closed down and it was impossible to see any more results.

Then Sitach And Densen

Sailing southward at a steady pace, the ships then turned their guns loose on the Shibauchi plant of the Hitachi Engineering Works, located at Sitach town, six miles from Takasagi. The next target was another plant of the Hitachi Engineering Works and the copper refinery at Densen, also six miles south of Takasagi.

Every place the fleet guns aimed they found some of the Hitachi boys' stuff. Their engineering works at Taga, two miles south of Densen, came to bat next. The night's last targe twas the Hitachi steel works and the Hitachi arms factory at Mito, 12 miles south of Taga.

Electronic Center

The Mito Airfield was believed to be the site of an elaborate military installation ofelectronic devices. It got a thorough and destructive pounding. Cruisers in the bombardment force concentrated on the airfield.

Many cities populated chiefly by war workers lay along the bombardment route. High officers estimated that more than half a million persons live in the attacked area. Census figures list Hitachi's population in 1940 as 8,285 and Mito's at 66,290.

Railroad May Have Suffered

The main trunk line of the Joban railroad extending along the bombarded area. Officers said it may have suffered considerable damage, further messing up Japan's already tangled communications.

The admiral in charge of the operation called attention to the fact that the attack brought navy units closer to Tokyo than ever before.

He explained that night was chosen for the attack to take the Japanese by surprise and make air opposition more difficult.

YANK FLYERS FROM EUROPE ATTACK JAPAN

Hutcheson

Former Mediterranean Unit Goes Into Action With Far East Force

JUL 19 1945

Manila, Thursday, July 19 (AP)—Airmen from the European theater joined in the Far East Air Forces attacks on the Japanese homeland for the first time Monday, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

The raids covered the length and breadth of Kyushu, southernmost Japanese main island. They were made by more than 350 planes without the loss of a single aircraft.

Score Effectively

The communiqué announced the raiders scored effectively against enemy airfields, communications and industrial targets. There were no attempts at interception and no reports of serious enemy anti-aircraft challenge to the Okinawa-based planes.

The European veterans from the Mediterranean theater were led by Col. Joseph R. (Randy) Holzapple, of Peoria, Ill. They flew new Douglass-built A-26 Invader attack bombers in the first introduction of this aircraft into major action in this theater.

The Miyazaki area on southeastern Kyushu provided targets for over 30 of the American planes. They left craters and damaged installations on the Miyazaki airstrip, one of Kyushu's major fields, and possibly hit two of the four or five serviceable planes on the field.

Report Hits On Rail Lines

Direct hits also were scored on railroad lines, highways and bridges, the airmen reported. Miyazaki, a city of 60,000 population, is the center of Kyushu's southeastern farming region.

"The A-26 Invader has the best features of the A-20, the B-25 and the B-26," said Holzapple.

The A-20 is a Douglas-built Boston attack plane and the B-25 and B-26 are, respectively, Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers.

"It will be one of the most effective airplanes of the war if properly employed, and we are working on that little problem," the colonel said.

Planes and the Fifth and Seventh Air forces participated in the hammering of Kyushu. Holzapple's A-26 group, attached to the Seventh, won two distinguished unit citations in the Mediterranean fighting.

Numerous rail and highway bridges were hit in Monday's strike. Dive bombing Mustang fighter-bombers reported setting fires aboard two of six 500-ton coastal cargo vessels in Kagoshima bay, of southern Kyushu.

Captain Robert Mittelstadt, Eau Claire, Wis., strafed a locomotive and an eight-car train.

Blast Rails, Bridge

More than 30 Liberator heavy bombers of the Seventh A.A.F. hit Nabeoka, 50 miles north of Miyazaki on the east coast, blasting rail facilities and at least one bridge.

Nabeoka is a city of 80,000 population and the center of rayon, chemical and explosive factories. Mitchells and Mustangs scored direct hits on other railroad bridges, factories and an oil refinery in the Tsuma area, on Kyushu's east central coast.

More than 50 Thunderbolt fighters made an 85-mile sweep against assorted targets between Fukushima and Tomitaki on the west coast. They hit factories, two trains and power plants.

Fifth Air Force Mustang pilots reported setting three small freighters and a barge afire off Kanoya, southeastern Kyushu.

Other American aircraft continued delivering hard blows against Formosa, striking ammunition storage facilities at Mako and industrial installations and communications on other parts of the island. Factories near Tainan, on the Pescadores Island west of Formosa, also were bombed.

Other Liberators of the Fifth Air force scored hits with 500-pound bombs on factories at Canton, China, causing one large explosion and several smaller eruptions.

Two Mariners of the Seventh Fleet Air units sank or damaged several junks off Swatow and Hong Kong, on the China coast. Other Liberators hit rail targets in Indo-China and destroyed two small freighters at Kuching in [illegible], Borneo.

JUL 19 1945

U.S. Planes Raid Islands North Of Okinawa

DAVIS

Manila, July 18 (AP)—Far East air force bombers and fighters in more than 200 sorties over southern Ja[illegible]pan made widespread duty calls Sunday on a string of enemy lookout islands on the direct line of flight from Okinawa to the southern tip of Kyushu.

More than a score of 7th AAF Liberators worked over air installations and probable air warning posts on Amami in the northern Ryukyus, only 190 miles south of Kyushu. They also hit the northeast coast of Tanega and struck Kuryo and Taku islands as well as an airdrome on Kikie, east of Amami.

Radio Tokyo in the past has fretted publicly about the fate of the now exposed chain of islands and speculated in possible invasion of Amami, only 110 miles north of Okinawa.

Usa, Tomitaka Hit

Other 7th AAF Liberators hit Usa on northern Kyushu, while Mitchells dropped fragmentation bombs on Tomitaka airdrome on the island's east coast. Thunderbolts and Mustangs strafed locomotive and rail installations; caught and downed one enemy aircraft as it took off from Kumamoto airfield, and strafed tugs and barges off Cape Mi harbor on Kyushu's west coast.

Neutralization strikes on Formosa and throughout the Indies and blockade patrols along the Asiatic coast kept the enemy sea and air traffic paralized throughout the southern portion of the empire.

U. S. 7th Fleet Shells Shore of BalikpapanBay

3 Enemy Gun Positions Are Destroyed; Australians Drive 7 Miles Inland

MANILA, July 19 (Thursday) (AP).—Units of the United States 7th Fleet have returned to the battle of eastern Borneo, bombarding Japanese shore positions deep in Balikpapan Bay, General Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Three troublesome Japanese gun positions and four barges were destroyed in the shelling, which high-lighted operations strengthening Allied control of the strategic bay area.

Australian troops across the bay west of Balikpapan pushed seven miles inland along the Riko River, clearing territory from which the enemy might harass operations in the bay. Patrols found the retreating Japanese were abandoning

3024-284 87

supplies and equipment.

There was nothing new from the front northeast of Balikpapan, where the Australians were believed to be marshaling their forces for a big push against the rich oil fields of Sambodja and Samarinda.

In western Borneo, rapid progress inland was reported by the original Australian invading force on the big island.

MacArthur's communique said that the forces drove thirty miles inland from the captured Miri and Seria oil fields and captured Marudi, a town of 6,000 population. The advance was unopposed.

Continued patrol action and mopping up was reported on Luzon and Mindanao in the Philippines.

AUSSIES FEEL OUT JAPS ON BORNEO

Manila, July 18 (A. P.).—Australian combat patrols felt out enemy strong points along the highway to Samarinda and in the Sambodja area, where the diggers are consolidating for a drive through derricks and oil installations, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique said today.

They had advanced yard by yard to a point seven miles northeast of Balikpapan, with Samarinda sixty miles distant. Sepinggang airfield near Balikpapan, meanwhile, was put into use, two weeks after its capture.

In one of the oldest battlegrounds of the Pacific, Australian troops on Bougainville in the Solomons also were meeting almost constant small-scale attacks by Japs who have held fast to their Kahili stronghold through three and a half years of war.

What Yanks Threw At Okinawa Japs

Okinawa, July 18 (A. P.).—A total of 1,750,000 artillery shells were fired by Americans at the Japanese in Okinawa's eighty-two-day battle, Col. Edmund B. Edwards, artillery officer of the Tenth Army, announced today.

The explosives weighed 132,000,000 pounds. This is exclusive of rifle, machine gun, grenade and mortar fire. It also does not include the thousands of tons of naval shells poured into the island by battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

Edwards estimated that the Japanese fired 100,000 rounds or about 6 per cent of the Yank total. Much of the Japanese artillery failed to explode because it had been stored in damp caves, Edwards said.

Besides explosives, United States artillery bombarded the Japanese with surrender leaflets.

Nonrecoil Guns Prove Worth

Hutchesen

JUL 19 1945

Sixth Army Headquarters, Luzon, July 18 (AP)—The troops who gave the revolutionary new nonrecoil 57 and 75 millimeter guns their combat baptism on Luzon declared today that they are "colossal."

"They can do anything a bazooka can and do it a lot better from three times the range," said Sergt. Thomas Kriner, of St. Louis. Others of the 43d Division's 103d Regiment echoed his expression.

The guns, recently disclosed by the War Department for the first time, carry artillery fire power without cumbersome weight. Infantrymen can pack them into combat for point-blank firing.

Work Better On Tripod

Bazookas backfire, but the principle of the new gun eliminates recoil. The 57 actually can be fired from the shoulder, but both the 57 and the 75 are more effective from a machine-gun tripod.

The 75 weighs 105 pounds and can fire a fourteen-pound projectile 2,000 yards with accuracy. The guns are especially effective in the cave and mountain fighting that abounded on Luzon and which is anticipated in Japan.

Sergt. John Latham, of New York, former Columbia Broadcasting System writer, who was in charge of first combat use of the weapons, described the inaugural vividly.

"We had only two days' training with the new guns near the end of the Ipo Dam campaign," he said. "But then came a pinch and we needed them badly.

Out Of Bazooka Range

"A rifle company got into a tough spot created by heavy machine-gun fire. The terrain was so bad it was impossible to move artillery pieces there. Bazookas didn't have enough range.

"We had to climb a muddy, slippery hill to reach the company. It took us two hours to make less than a mile. The Nips had the spot under artillery and machine-gun fire.

"We assembled a 75 in a few minutes and got our targets—several grass huts 1,400 yards away. We got three direct hits in our first three shots. We fired five more rounds and when we were done all we could see was a lot of grass. When the company moved forward there were dead Japs all over the place."

Whitehead Gets Air Post

Manila, July 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, who heads the 5th Air Force, is commanding the Far East Air Forces at Okinawa, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today. Whitehead will coordinate [illegible] air forces in the Ryukyus.

Canada-Born Pilot Retur

Lt. Cunningham Flew Nearly Missions. Won Air Medal

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, July 18 (AP).—Liutenant Edwin R. Cunningham, Canadian-born fighter pilot who graduated from an awkward squad of the United States 13th Fighter Command to earn the Air Medal with nine Oak Leaf clusters, has returned home after a year's combat flying crowded with nearly 160 missions.

The twenty-one-year-old pilot, who was born at Ottawa but whose home now is in Beachwood, N. J., left the Pacific theater with a record of 532 hours' combat flying including seven-hour, 1,500-mile missions.

His score against the Japanese is three surface craft and five barges sunk, five planes destroyed on the ground, a share in the sinking of five other surface craft and the damaging of four more ranging in size up to 2,500 tons. His [illegible] also lists one enemy pedestrian [illegible] action.

FEELERS SEEN FOR INVASION

Japs View Naval Bombardment As Testing Out Coast

San Francisco, July 18 (AP)—Japanese broadcasts, declaring that Allied fleets again were shelling and bombing the island empire, asserted today that the attacks were feeling out the coastal defenses for an invasion which might come quicker than expected.

The Domei agency in a broadcast heard by the Federal Communications Commission said the naval raids were "reconnaissance in force" to test Japan's air power and to pick out likely landing points.

Surprise Landing Possible

The military correspondent of the newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi* thought the attacks did not presage an immediate invasion, but hedged and admitted the possibility of a surprise landing.

"There is a possibility," he said, "of the enemy's undertaking a direct invasion attack on our mainland by dispensing with interim steps of a landing on the continental (Asiatic) coast or island-conquering operations in case the enemy underestimated our air power as a result of the present operations."

Domei told the people they must expect further naval bombardments and must determine to defend the homeland "without fear" now that Allied task forces can "attack us at any chosen time and place."

Worse Than Bombings

It urged civilians along the coast not to succumb to fear, as had the people of Kamaishi, first of the homeland cities to be shelled when the United States 3d Fleet struck last Saturday.

"It was impossible to fight fires when the bombardment was in progress," Domei continued. "Accordingly, the danger of the spreading fire was much greater than in the case of enemy bombings.

"Since there were many who never before had experienced the falling of shells, many remained in the shelters long after the enemy warships had retired, unable to shake off fear."

Another dispatch said 1,000 residents of the northern home island of Hokkaido had been killed or wounded in shelling and bombings Saturday and Sunday.

Domei reported that the "great

INVASION FEELERS SEEN IN SHELLING

JUL 19 1945

Japs Believe Joint Fleets Are Testing Out Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

majority" of the residents of Tokyo, once the world's third largest city, now were living in underground shelters and wanted to stay underground rather than move elsewhere "for shelter from enemy air attacks."

By Japanese account, these raids were growing in scope and intensity, with Liberators and possibly Black Widow night fighters making their debut over the central home island of Honshu.

Lists Air [illegible]s

The Nippo[illegible]ted these air blows:

Airfields and military targets from the Tokyo area 140 miles northward hit by 1,500 carrier planes.

Four Liberators with possibly Black Widow escort hit Honshu, striking northeast of Tokyo in the area shelled by the British and American fleets.

Shanghai raided by 100 United States fighters and bombers in a quick followup to an initial raid by 60 bombers yesterday, causing "considerable" casualties among the Chinese.

The southern home islands of Kyushu and Shikoku attacked by 80 fighter planes and three Liberators from Okinawa, while two navy heavy bombers struck Shikoku.

The Tokyo radio said 30 Superfortresses made reconnaissance flights yesterday and last night over Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu and the northeastern coast of Korea.

Fleet Raids on Japan 'Insane,' Tokyo Says

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 — (AP) Tokyo radio tonight called the continuing Anglo-American fleet and air mauling of the Tokyo area "insane" and "spasmodic" and said it was just a trick to revive a lagging American war effort.

B-29s could be doing the job just as well, the Japanese commentator averred.

The broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, was in English and beamed to North America.

"It is insane in the first place to think that one can effect a blockade of the air and sea completely and destroy the resources of a country like Japan by means of a spasmodic raid or bombardment," the unidentified commentator asserted.

Jap War Ministry Shake-up Reported

San Francisco, July 18 (A. P.)—Japan, now undergoing the most terrific naval and aerial lashing of the Pacific struggle, has a new Vice-Minister of War.

The Domei Agency, quoting the War Ministry, identified him as Lieut.-Gen. Tadaichi Wakamatsu, "one of the outstanding strategists of the Japanese Army." The broadcast, recorded by the FCC, said Wakamatsu, who replaced Lieut.-Gen. Kaneshiro Shibayama, formerly commanded an Army corps and served as Military Attache to the Legation in Hungary. Domei cited no reason for the change.

Kurusu Turns Farmer In Japan

San Francisco, July 18 (AP) — Saburo Kurusu, the special envoy who talked peace in Washington while Japanese planes were on their way to bomb Pearl Harbor, has turned farmer at his home in Japan, Radio Tokyo reported today.

He has three acres in the cool mountain town of Karuizawa, the broadcast said, and "generally prides himself on doing fairly good, achieving perfect self-sufficiency in foodstuffs."

Tokyo, recalling Kurusu's "peace" mission, said he "made a herculean effort to avert the current war situation between Japan and America." Interned at the start of the war, Kurusu later returned to Japan on a prisoner exchange ship.

1,500,000 SET AS JAP LOSSES

Yanks And British Count Dead And Captured Foes

Washington, July 18 (AP)—American and British forces have killed or taken prisoner some 1,500,000 Japanese to clear the way for what Admiral Nimitz calls the "preinvasion stage," official figures indicated today.

An estimated 600,000 others have been cut off or bypassed on Pacific islands. Still thousands of others have perished in China.

[Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reported recently that 1,203,067 Japanese either have been killed or captured in eight years of fighting in China.]

From Army And Navy Data

Army and navy reports, based on actual counts and estimates, show that land fighting and transport sinkings in the American-British operations areas have accounted for 1,141,500 Japanese. The most recent estimate of Japanese naval losses adds 262,000 men to that figure.

In some cases, the figures are not quite up to date and full reports are expected to push the total beyond the 1,500,000 mark.

Despite these losses, the Japanese are still estimated to have five to ten million men, including the cream of the Emperor's army, for the defense of the empire. Little else is left, however. The air force has been whittled down to a first-line combat organization of probably 4,000 planes and the navy virtualy has ceased to exist as a re[illegible]

combatant force.

Philippines Toll Biggest

The biggest dent in Japanese manpower was made in the Philippines where 419,000 of a force of 450,000 were reported to have been wiped out. The remainder are being hunted down and exterminated.

The conquest of Burma added 347,000 and the toll is still growing.

The fighting in the Solomons and New Guinea areas and the cleanup there in recent months eliminated approximately 120,700 Japanese.

Other campaigns include, in round figures, these enemy losses: Okinawa, 117,500; Marianas, 71,000; Iwo Jima, 24,000; Gilbert-Marshalls Islands, 23,000; Palau, 13,500; Borneo, 3,300; Aleutians, 2,500.

U.S. Again Denies Jap Peace Offers

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The State Department today reaffirmed a statement of July 10 that no official or unofficial peace offers have come from the Japanese Government.

The statement was made by department spokesmen in reply to newsmens' questions about reports that Generalissimo Stalin had brought a Japanese mediation request to the Big Three meeting now going on at Potsdam.

The questions submitted were:

"Is it still true that no peace offers have been received from Japan?"

"Has Marshal Stalin brought any Japanese peace feelers to the Big Three meeting?"

The spokesman's reply was that the statement by Acting Secretary Grew on July 10, denying any Japanese peace offers from responsible sources, still stands.

Other questions relating to the possibility of a definition of unconditional surrender for Japan were laid aside for the time being.

JUL 19 1945

Victory the Pacific Is Goal of Big Three

Truman Holds Second Formal Conference with Churchill, Stalin.

POTSDAM, July 18—(AP) Three veterans of old battlefields—President Truman, Premier Stalin, and Prime Minister Churchill—conferred again late today, with Allied victory in the Pacific a pressing goal.

This second formal meeting of the Big Three was as heavily blanketed by security as yesterday's, but the trend of thought among the American and British delegations seemed to make it certain that the ways and means for Japan's defeat would be fully aired before the Soviet leader.

Confer Separately

Earlier in the day, Truman conferred separately with Churchill and Stalin.

The day's events indicated the leaders were agreed upon reaching as promptly as possible full agreement on the issues facing them—issues on which the speedier end of the war against Japan and the future peace of Europe may depend.

Truman, the presiding officer of the tri-power session, seeks as his chief goals a quicker triumph over Japan and the bulwarking of peace through solution of long-standing disputes.

He lunched today at 1 p.m. with Churchill, and then later with Stalin. He was accompanied at the second luncheon by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, his close friend and an experienced negotiator.

Under cloudy skies, the President walked from his residence to the local equivalent of No. 10 Downing street, and was greeted at the gate by Churchill and his soldier-daughter, Mary, an announcement from the British delegation said.

Fifty troops of the Second Battalion of Scots guards formed an honor guard on the tree-shaded lawn, and a Royal Marine band struck up the Star Spangled Banner.

Truman and Churchill talked cordially on the terrace while photographs were taken, and then lunched inside at a table set for two. When Truman was leaving, Byrnes emerged from British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's house next, door, where he had lunched, and met the President at the entrance. The British delegation did not say how long Churchill and Truman conferred, nor was there any hint of their topics.

Cordial Session

Stalin was host to the President at 3 p.m. at a comparatively brief luncheon, but there were evidences that it was cordial Caviar, fish, and meat, apparently were on the menu.

Byrnes, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, the President's military and naval aides, Brig.-Gen. Harry H. Vaughan and Capt. James K. Vardaman, Jr., and Charles E. Bohlen, State Department Russian experts, also were guests of Stalin.

Byrnes—like Truman—is an experienced veteran of compromises smoothly worked out on Washington's Capitol Hill, and now as Secretary of State brings that experience and diplomatic ability to discussions of vital international problems being worked out here. He was an advisor to President Roosevelt at the Yalta conference and other meetings.

Truman's calls today returned the visits paid him by Churchill on Monday and by Stalin on Tuesday. The President is understood to be planning a dinner soon at which Stalin and Churchill will be honored guests.

British and Russian officers seemed agreed that the Stalin-Churchill choice of Truman to preside, even though he is the "freshman" member of the Three-Power conference, was a cordial diplomatic handshake to the Missourian.

This is the first Big Three conference which has had a formal chairman. It was reported unofficially from Teheran in 1943 that the late President Roosevelt then was informal chairman most of the time. At the Yalta meeting, Stalin was understood to have fulfilled that office in fact, although some Americans said Roosevelt presided.

Review U. S. Division

During the afternoon, Gen. George C. Marshall, Field Marshal Sir Alan Francis Brooke, and other high-ranking U. S., British and Russian officers reviewed the veteran Second Armored "Hell on Wheels" Division, drawn up in a 2 1-2 mile-long column of men, tanks and vehicles along the Avus Autobahn.

Marshall declared after the 40-minute review that "it is a splendid looking outfit. It was most impressive."

The officers, who drove in from Potsdam where they are advising the Big Three conferees, also included:

Gen. H. H. Arnold, U. S. Air Chief; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Field Marshal Sir Harold L. Alexander, Admiral Ernest J. King, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay, Churchill's Chief of Staff; Gen. Brehon Somervell, Gen. Alexander Baranow, Soviet Military Governor of Berlin; Maj.-Gen. Floyd L. Parks, commander of the American sector of Berlin, and Brig.-Gen. John H. Collier, commander of the Second Armored Division.

SECOND SESSION OF BIG THREE IS UNDER WAY

Truman Is Luncheon Guest, First of Churchill, Then of Stalin.

BYRNES IS AT LATTER EVENT

Three Leaders Reported in Full Accord on Prompt Tackling of Major Problems.

Potsdam, July 18 (A. P.).—The Big Three conference swung into stride today with the second formal meeting of President Truman the chairman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

A speedy victory over Japan and settlement of long-standing disputes to help preserve the peace in Europe were chief among the American President's aims as the three settled down to study pressing international problems.

At 1 P. M., Mr. Truman was luncheon guest of Churchill. Two hours later, Stalin gave him another luncheon. Other guests at the second spread were Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Charles E. Bohlen of the State Department and the President's military and naval aids.

The Russian luncheon was comparatively brief with the menu including caviar, fish and meat. There were evidences of cordiality.

How long the three leaders met at the second formal session was not announced.

It was indicated that complete agreement existed among the three heads of government to proceed promtply toward seeking settlements of the many issues on which the future peace of Europe and a possible quicker end of the Japanese war may depend.

Potsdam skies were cloudy, but the parley atmosphere appeared considerably cleared.

The President first conferred and ate luncheon with the Prime Minister and then visited the Soviet Generalissimo for a similar personal session later in the afternoon.

Byrnes With Him

Mr. Truman was selected yesterday as conference chairman.

With him on at least the latter visit was Secretary of State James F. Brynes, the President's erstwhile Capitol Hill partner in many a compromise mission to smooth the congressional pathway for wartime commitments which President Roosevelt made at just such international sessions as this.

It was a new and far more spectacular setting to an old story for both of them, on an international basis now. Truman's swift step to get down to cases individually with both Churchill and Stalin indicated that the Missourian was taking the Potsdam program right in his stride.

Would Be True To Form

There was no definite information as to whether another formal conference was scheduled for later this afternoon. However, it would be true to Truman form promptly to call an official meeting to clinch any informal agreement which may be reached during his personal visits.

Truman's visits followed the order in which they had visited him—Churchill on Monday and Stalin yesterday—thus conforming to diplomatic protocol.

Announcement of the President's plans was made by an American officer after a conference with the Washington delegation.

Japan A Major Topic

Chief among Truman's aims were a speedy victory over Japan and settlement of age-old disputes to help preserve peace.

An unconfirmed report said Stalin had come to Potsdam ready to make definite commitments concerning the war in the Pacific. Churchill's lengthy conversations with United States military leaders indicated that the war against Japan was one of the major topics to come before the conference.

The first joint communiqué from the three leaders said:

"The Berlin conference of the heads of the governments of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Soviet Union met this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Invited To Preside

"By invitation of his two colleagues, the President of the United States of America will preside at the meeting of the conference.

"The preliminary exchange of views took place on matters requiring decision by the heads of the three governments.

"It was decided that the three foreign secretaries should hold regular meetings with a view to preparing the work of the conference."

Reference to the foreign secretaries indicated that no time would be wasted by the three leaders.

It was reported that Stalin had nominated Truman to preside and that Churchill quickly approved.

Closed To Reporters

While Secretary Byrnes, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov are scheduled to meet regularly, there were indications that their chiefs would get together often at meetings which will be closed to reporters, who may enter Potsdam but not the conference area.

Truman is known to be willing to operate to every reasonable extent to help stabilize and rehabilitate war-torn countries.

The President relaxed last night at a dinner with Gen. George C. Marshall, Gen. H. H. Arnold, Admiral Ernest F. King and War Secretary Henry L. Stimson. They listened to an army orchestra playing a Missouri waltz and selections from Chopin and Mozart, whose compositions the President likes to play on the piano.

Potsdam's News Exceeds Yalta's And Tehran's

By Daniel De Luce

Berlin, July 18 (AP)—Press rules for the Big Three conference were made by the Big Three themselves.

They are a carryover from the original tripartite conference at Tehran, but with the European war ended and President Truman occupying Roosevelt's place, they permit more day-to-day news than ever before.

Correspondents are living in the Zehlendorf district press camp, about 4 miles from Potsdam and less than that from the "Little White House."

One Saw Stalin

American and British public relations officers have access to the inter-Allied compounds in the Potsdam area, and at least one of them witnessed the arrival of Premier Stalin at President Truman's residence yesterday.

Soviet officers likewise circulate in Potsdam. They include official correspondents.

Soviet views on security are such that there is little or no likelihood that Allied civilian newspapermen, even though previously accredited as war correspondents, will be allowed to view the Potsdam conferees at work.

British and American newspapermen, however, may visit Potsdam except for the compounds. Several saw, from outside the fence, the planes which brought President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and their parties into a west side airfield Sunday.

Monday night and yesterday morning when no one in authority could say publicly whether Stalin had arrived from Moscow, some resentment was expressed in the press camp that such details as how many blankets were supplied each American delegate should be known with exactitude, while a big point such as Stalin's presence should remain in doubt.

More Factual News

Yesterday President Truman's press secretary and his British opposite began to issue formal reports.

However, more factual news has been issued on the Potsdam meeting this week than came out of Tehran during a similar length of time. From Yalta there was silence until the final communiqué.

What the public will learn through the press and radio about the Potsdam conference in coming days represents an amicable compromise among the Big Three.

Parley Secrecy Hit In London

London, July 18 (AP)—London newspapers today attacked what they termed a blackout of news at the Potsdam Big Three conference and sharply criticized the luxurious menus and accommodations provided for conference delegates.

"We ask for the conference agenda," the *Mirror* said in an editorial. "We are offered the delegates' menu. It consists of choice steaks, strawberries—big and juicy—whisky, gin, bourbon, vodka.

"Is this the new diplomacy?"

"Preposterous Secrecy"

The *Daily Mail* said that "secrecy has gone to preposterous lengths where security is not involved."

The *Herald* said that "while over 50 British and American reporters were kept muzzled by the most rigorous censorship ever imposed, the Moscow radio broke the news of the conference opening."

The liberal *News Chronicle* quoted "queueing London housewives" in angry comments against the food served delegates in Potsdam's "dream community."

Women's Comments

Interviews with 40 British women brought from "all but one comments colored with bitterness, envy and astonishment," the newspaper said. It quoted one Ascot woman as saying:

"I think those stories of melons, strawberries and choice steaks at Potsdam are the most disgusting I have read in a long time. It makes you want to turn Communist."

The *Star* asked immediate action to "modify this irrational secrecy" in order not to "impair the confidence of the public in the ability of the Big Three to reach decisions."

Soviet Press And 'Big 3'

Moscow, July 18 (AP)—The first mention in the Soviet press of the Big Three meeting in Potsdam appeared in today's newspapers, which printed a Tass dispatch from Berlin announcing the arrival there of Premier Stalin and Foreign Commissar Molotov.

The army organ *Red Star* said the meeting in Berlin was "a great triumph for the victorious arms of the anti-Hitler coalition."

2 Trumans At Potsdam

Potsdam, July 18 (AP) — Two Harry Trumans occupied the "Little White House" in Potsdam today — the President and his 21-year-old nephew, Sergt. Harry A. Truman, of Grandview, Mo., who got off a United States-bound liner in order to make the visit.

Young Truman, a gunner of Battery C of the 157th Field Artillery Battalion of the 44th Division, was flown here yesterday after his unit, upon docking at Antwerp Sunday, remarked that he had a nephew on the Western Front and hoped

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to see him.

Located By General

Sergeant Truman's trip to Potsdam was arranged by Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commander of American Communications Zone Forces in Europe, who located him aboard the liner Queen Elizabeth, ready to sail.

Although returning to Germany meant a delay in seeing home again, the young sergeant was reported happy and excited over staying with the President, whom he last saw last August in Missouri during the presidential campaign.

To Stay "Several Days"

The sergeant, it was learned, will stay "several days."

He landed in Europe with his division last September and has battle stars for action in northern France, the Rhineland and central Germany.

Before entering the Army he was a student at the University of Missouri. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant on June 26.

Mickey Rooney Clowns In GI Show At Potsdam

Potsdam, July 18 (AP)—GI Mickey Rooney, former film actor, clowned tonight for Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, and hundreds of American troops in the first "live show" within the American compound at the Potsdam conference.

Rooney, with the one-time child film singer, Bobby Breen, and Jimmy James's band and a troupe of sixty enlisted men, had been scheduled to open an engagement in Berlin. But the "high brass" called him here for two nights.

Most of the troops who witnessed the performance belonged to the 2nd (Hell on Wheels) Armored Division, which also was sponsoring the Berlin date.

BERLINERS CAN'T PEEP AT STALIN

Berlin, July 18 (A. P.).—Berliners found out that they had not seen the last of blackouts with the end of the war.

Russian authorities, preparing for Premier Stalin's arrival at the Big Three conference, decreed that the windows of all buildings along railway tracks leading out of Berlin to Moscow and Potsdam should be boarded up or blacked out so that the occupants could not peep out when Stalin's train passed.

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Reds May Fulfill Sealane Quest At Potsdam

JUL 19

London, July 18 (AP) — Exchange Telegraph reported from Helsinki that Finland will pay Russia a war damage assessment of $50,000,000 in gold during the year beginning September, 1945, under terms of an agreement signed today.

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Russia's age-old quest for her own trade outlets to the open ocean may come close to fulfillment at the Big Three conference.

Diplomatic circles here believe the question of ocean-traffic bottlenecks which allow other countries to control all the best passages to the Soviet Union may occupy a prominent position at the Potsdam discussions.

These bottlenecks include the Yellow Sea approaches to Russia's Siberian back door. The prospect is that regardless of talk or lack of talk about Soviet participation in the war against Japan, there will be a fairly full exploration of Russia's political intentions in Eastern Asia.

Aspirations In Pacific

These intentions are believed to be dominated to a considerable extent by Russia's commercial aspirations in the Pacific. Involved directly is the question of Port Arthur. Russia once took a 99-year lease on that North China port, and Premier Stalin generally is expected to demand its use again.

But neither Port Arthur nor any other outlet that far south is likely to have any security unless the Russians control approaches to it.

For that reason, and several others, President Truman is anxious to find out Stalin's general ideas on the future of East Asia regardless of what Russia does about the war.

Disposition Of Jap Isles

Similarly, the question of disposition of Japanese islands in the North Pacific is likely to come up. Russia is expected to claim Karafuto, the southern half of Russian-held Sakhalin.

But ships moving to the Asiatic mainland have to go through passages in the Japanese chain or in the Kuriles to the north. As a result, there has been speculation that Stalin may want one of these passages to have Russian-held flanks.

The great key to Russian trade in the west is the Dardanelles, Turkish controlled under the treaty of Montreaux. This treaty, while it allows a free flow of Russian commerce, does not allow Russia or any other country to hold military positions on the Dardanelles. Also it prevents the passage of warships except under certain limited conditions.

May Seek More Advantages

Russia, which recently ended a commercial treaty with Turkey in order to get more favorable terms in a future pact, is expected to press for much more advantageous arrangements governing these straits which give her an outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

This issue is one which brings into almost direct conflict the interests of Russia and Britain, because the Mediterranean outlets to both the Atlantic and Indian oceans are controlled by the British at Gibraltar and Suez.

Moreover, in past centuries the British have put forth enormous efforts to keep eastern peoples from obtaining powerful positions on the Mediterranean.

Changed By The War

In the north the situation has changed radically during the war. Britain formerly enjoyed rich trade in the Baltic Sea. But now much of the Baltic coast is completely Russian held and the Russians are reported to have possession of the Danish Island of Bornholm, strategically located between Germany and Sweden.

Yet the outlets from the Baltic, the North Sea and the rest of the world's profitable sea lanes are controlled by Denmark and Sweden.

The problem of Russian access to the sea is one which diplomatic authorities have anticipated as inevitable to arise at the war's end. The Berlin conference marks the first real effort to meet some of these issues squarely.

Denmark And Italy UNRRA Factors

London, July 18 (AP)—Denmark, a potential source of food supplies, and Italy, hungry and hoping for more aid, are expected to take their seats as full fledged members of the UNRRA shortly after that international relief organization opens its third major conference in London on August 7.

Denmark's admission was termed by UNRRA officials a virtual certainty. The question of Italy's admission, while ultimately almost as sure, appeared to hinge on the increasing likelihood that her status will be changed soon from that of cobelligerent to Allied partner.

Aid To Italy Held Sure

But even if a clarification of Italy's position fails to emerge from the Big Three conference, top British and American officials say, steps will probably be taken to insure additional aid for her.

These steps are expected to be one of two things—admission of Italy to the UNRRA on a provisional basis as was done in the case of General De Gaulle's National Liberation Committee, or advance action to give the country a seat automatically when she is officially recognized as one of the United Nations.

Military Control May End

Meanwhile the coming conference shapes up as the most important since the UNRAA's birth at Atlantic City in November, 1943. There is a strong possibility that a demand will arise for the organization's divorce from the stringent military control under which it has been operating in the greater part of Europe.

Under present plans, the greater part of the repatriation job—at least numerically—will probably be completed by military authorities in British-American controlled territory by September. The rest of the job will become the UNRRA's responsibility.

Other Problems

Other problems expected to come before the conference include:

The matter of putting pressure upon countries receiving UNRRA supplies to increase production while pegging prices of staples and eliminating black markets. This may involve the question of UNRRA guarantees of subsidies to stimulate food production.

The possibility of obtaining a larger amount of surplus army equipment, especially trucks for inland transportation.

Possible release of Liberty ships unfit for the long Pacific haul to hasten resumption of normal trade between countries in Europe.

LORD HAW-HAW'S TRIAL DELAYED

LONDON, July 18—(AP) William Joyce—better known as the one-time Nazi radio's "Lord Haw Haw"—gained postponement of his treason trial until September after pleading today for more time to investigate records bearing on his contention that he was born in the U. S. and was never a British subject.

Challenging Britain's right to try him as a traitor to the king, Joyce, through his counsel, argued that the "matter of nationality plainly arises in the strongest form in this case—not only the nationality of Joyce but that of his father."

Jersey Birth Claimed

Defense Attorney Curtis-Bennett sprang a surprise in revealing to the Old Bailey court that certain documents—their contents kept secret—had been found in Hudson County, N. J.

After today's introduction of the documents relating to Hudson County, Jersey City reported that a William Joyce was born there on July 26, 1906.

Defense counsel, however, suggested indirectly that the New Jersey records possibly related to the citizenship application of Joyce's father.

The U. S. Attorney General's office in Washington already has said it would "grab him quick" if Joyce gained freedom in British court.

HAW HAW CASE OFF UNTIL FALL

Plea of Birth in America Delays London Trial.

London, July 18 (A. P.).—The trial of William (Lord Haw-Haw) Joyce, accused of high treason in broadcasting propaganda for the Germans, was postponed today to the September term at the Old Bailey. The postponement came on a defense plea that evidence from the United States indicated that Joyce was an American citizen and owed no allegiance to the British crown.

Defense attorneys presented copies of "documents which we got from the State of New Jersey, sealed with the seal of Hudson county and concerning a man who may or may not be—we cannot prove it at the moment—Joyce's father." The attorneys claimed that one document appeared to be a record of Joyce's birth in New York city in 1906.

They asked time to check the signature on the document, which they said they believed to be that of Joyce's father, and to bring additional documents to Britain. The case originally was set to be tried in the term of court which opened yesterday.

Basis for Plea.

Joyce's attorneys suggested that at the time of Joyce's birth his father was an American citizen, that Joyce was born in the United States, and never was a British subject.

"Therefore," their plea added, "it will be our submission that if Joyce was born in the United States, he cannot owe allegiance to the King." Joyce claimed in a preliminary hearing that he was born in Brooklyn in 1906 of an Irish father and English mother.

Joyce himself appeared in court dressed in a blue suit. The small public gallery was jammed. When the judge announced his decision to postpone the trial, Joyce said: "Thank you," and, flanked by bailiffs, walked from the dock to his cell downstairs.

Guardian Assails Detention Of Spaniards

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By Edward P. Morgan

London, July 18 (AP)—The Manchester *Guardian* today charged the War Ministry with "callous stupidity," if not with malignant intentions, in holding some 200 Spaniard republicans as prisoners of war.

Foreign Office officials who are trying to work out some kind of repatriation for the group said that the *Guardian* was wrong on a couple of technical points, but they agreed privately that some bad bureaucratic blunders had been made.

Prisoners Technically

These Spaniards found their way to England along with other men captured in western Europe in the uniforms of the German TODT organization and thus were technically prisoners of war. It was denied they came from concentration camps which the French had maintained for Spanish exiles.

The *Guardian* charged that they were given to understand that they would be released when they arrived here, but that they were not despite repeated appeals to the War Office. The paper said that they staged a hunger strike at a prison in Kirkham, Lancashire, and that one of them committed suicide by leaping from a seventh-story window. "So great is their depression that more suicides are feared," said the *Guardian*.

Mixing With Nazis Denied

The War Office denied the *Guardian's* implication that Spaniards are kept with German prisoners and said that they were separated.

It is learned that several of these Spaniards wanted to join the Pioneer Corps, the labor army which the British organized among refugees, but the War Office confirmed that it has stopped recruiting.

A Foreign Office source admitted that it was "outrageous" that a co-operator status has not been worked out for them, as it has for Italian prisoners, allowing them relative freedom and providing them jobs, and blamed the "stupidity" of certain officials in the War Ministry.

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Mrs. Churchill Urges Healthy View On Russia

London, July 18 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill, reporting on her recent visit to Russia, said tonight that "we cannot expect misunderstandings not to arise but I think it is the duty of everybody to take an optimistic and healthy and not a sentimental view of the Soviet Union."

Addressing the Women's British-Soviet Committee, the wife of the British Prime Minister said, "we must not come to a hasty conclusion until we know all the facts. I am certain if we persevere now that friendship will increase."

She said "Stalin said to me 'there are difficulties and there will be difficulties, but they will pass and friendship will remain.'"

GI's Offered Leaves In Switzerland

London, July 18 (AP)—Tourist leaves in Switzerland for United States troops beginning July 25 have been arranged in an agreement between American and Swiss authorities, the Swiss radio announced today.

The soldiers will enter Switzerland via Chiasso and Basel in groups, accompanied by Swiss guides; go to holiday camps for three days, and travel through the rugged lake and Alpine country for the remainder of the week.

Though in uniform, the Americans will be regarded as tourists, and each will pay $35 for his week's vacation.

Fluorescent Light Rays In British Night Fighters

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 18—Fluorescent light rays that can be turned on and off like a stream of water are the newest thing in illuminating cockpits of night fighter planes, the Ministry of Aircraft Production disclosed today. The rays help solve one of the big problems of night flying, supplying a lighted cockpit from which the pilot can see but not be seen.

The Ministry explained how two kinds of lighting are being used together in all new types of British night fighters—fluorescent for instrument panel and red lighting for general illumination.

Instruments are marked with a paint that emits orange light when violet lights are turned on them. As light beams increase, orange-colored markings become brighter, but without affecting the brightness of the cockpit. The Ministry added a pilot could arrange lighting to suit his needs, "and there is small risk of his cockpit lights being seen by the enemy."

King George Thanks N. Ireland For War Aid

Belfast, July 18 (AP)—King George VI today personally thanked Northern Ireland for its help in defeating Germany, but added this did not mean the end of the war. "Very great efforts are still needed of all of us," he said.

The King appeared before a joint session of the Ulster Parliament. e royal party, which included Queen and Princess Elizabeth, welcomed by a crowd that in the rain to get a glimpse

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eployment of Troops

Paris, July 18—Ten infantry detachments, composed of battle-tested soldiers who will be used to fill out inexperienced divisions, will pass through Le Harve by the end of July en route to the Pacific via the United States.

The detachments are made up of officers and men from the United States Third and Seventh Armies with too few points for release but with considerable battle experience. The men will get 30-day furloughs at home before joining their new divisions.

The first group, known as Infantry Augmentation Detachment D, left Eschwege, Germany, on July 7 and reached Le Harve three days later. Commanded by Cap Andrew Johnson of Chicago, th group is composed of 1,800 office and men who served with Fifth Armored Division.

The redeployment status United States divisions and oth units is as follows:

Second, Fifth, Forty-fourth Divisions—On the seas.

Ninth Army Headquarters—Advance units now embarking at Le Harve. Main body at Le Harve for departure on July 20.

Thirteenth Armored Division—Advance units sailed from Le Harve on June 30. Main body expected to clear port by July 19.

Twentieth Armored Division—Advance units sailed from Le Harve on July 14. Main body at Le Harve for departure on July 24 and 25.

Twenty-eighth Infantry — Advance units sailed from Le Harve on July 14. Main body now arriving at Le Havre from Reims assembly area.

Thirtieth Infantry — Advance units at Le Harve and expected to ship out July 21. Main body at assembly area.

Thirty-fifth Infantry—Advance units at Le Harve awaiting shipment. Main body at assembly area.

Forty-fifth Infantry—Advance units in assembly area. Main body expected there by July 23.

FRANCE TO REBUILD WITH REICH LABOR

Paris, July 18 (A. P.).—The French Government today announced plans to use German labor in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country under a system providing revenue for the Government and maintaining the wage standards of French labor.

Edouard Maillet, director of man power in the Ministry of Labor, said it was expected that 1,750,000 Germans would be employed in France by next July. Of the German labor force it was estimated that 1,400,000 would work on the reconstruction of roads and bridges and the removal of mines.

Employers will pay for German labor at the French minimum rate of 100 francs daily ($2 under the American exchange rate). The Germans will receive from 5 to 15 francs daily and the remainder of the wages will be turned over to the Government by the employers.

When in full operation the project could net the Government more than $1,500,000 daily after deducting the cost of feeding, clothing and sheltering the Germans.

Vichy Information Attache Executed

Paris, July 18 (A. P.).—Andre Baillet, 34 years old, director-general of information in the Vichy Ministry of Information, was executed at Fort de Chatillon today. He was convicted on June 20 of testifying against Frenchmen in Nazi courts here during the occupation.

Former French Officer Indicted On Spy Charge

New York, July 18 (AP)—Paul Jean Cavaillez, 43, a former French Air Force officer, was indicted today by a Federal grand jury on charges of espionage, conspiracy to commit espionage and violation of the censorship code.

Cavaillez was arrested May 25 by FBI agents after they said Dieudonne Costes, former trans-Atlantic flyer, who they said became a German agent under pressure, provided information concerning Cavaillez's purported espionage activities.

Cavaillez has been held in the Federal House of Detention in default of $50,000 bail.

The indictment charged that Cavaillez, in 1943, conspired to injure the United States by attempting to transmit to Germany information relating to United States national defense.

2 GERMANS TO DIE FOR KILLING FLYER

Freising, Germany, July 18 (A. P.).—A United States military commission has sentenced two German policemen to hang for the murder of Tech. Sgt. Donald Ley Hein of Baltimore, who parachuted from a flaming bomber near Hanau on December 12, 1944. Four other Germans were acquitted in trials which lasted three days. The verdicts were announced yesterday, and are subject to review by Gen. Patton.

Policemen William Haefner test fied that he marched Hein to a woods on the edge of Hanau and shot him in the back with a single pistol shot. Police Chief Albert Bury told the commission that he had ordered the killing, acting on directions received last October from higher authorities.

Both will be hanged unless their sentences are commuted.

A seventh German, an SS officer, has been arrested in the British zone in Germany in connection with Hein's death and will be tried later. Hein's widow, Mrs. Melva M. Hein, lives in Baltimore.

AISLIP WILL COMMAND WO ARMY DIVISIONS

WITH SEVENTH ARMY IN GERMANY, July 18—(AP) Lt. Gen Wade H. Haislip has been appointed commanding general of the Sixth Army group in addition to his duties as commander of the Seventh army, it was announced today. He succeeds Lt. Gen. Jacob Devers, recently named commander of Army Ground forces.

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32-Inch Gun Unearthed By Yanks In Germany

New York, July 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Stewart E. Reimel, chief of the New York Ordnance District, said today a superheavy 32-inch gun, which fired a five-ton shell, has been unearthed by American ordnance experts in Germany.

Ammunition with a 94-mile range and a rocket-firing gun also have been discovered in investigations under way at Hillersleben and Bad Blankenburg, Germany, he said. Both towns were identified as having been nerve centers of Germany's military research and development.

Moscow Hails Red Veterans.

Moscow, July 18 (A. P.).—Muscovites turned out en masse yesterday to greet demobilized older troops of the Red Army who arrived on a special train from Berlin.

BELGIANS LEGALLY EXILE LEOPOLD

Parliament Bars Him From Country He Ruled

BALL

Brussels, July 18 (AP)—Belgium's Parliament today legally exiled King Leopold III and barred him from returning to Belgian soil without parliamentary consent.

The Senate, by a vote of 77 to 58, approved the measure previously adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. It becomes law with the signature of Regent Prince Charles, a mere formality.

NIGHT

The law makes the regency under Prince Charles, who has been serving in that capacity while his brother, the King, has been pondering steps to return to the throne at his St. Wolfgang (Bavaria) villa.

As in the lower chamber, Catholic senators championed Leopold's cause in today's debate. Prime Minister Achille van Acker, who introduced the "exile" measure, declared everything had been done for the King's return, instead of retarding him, as charged by the opposition. Foreign Minister Paul Spaak likewise said the Government had been helpful and at one point asserted the monarch's return now might cause bloodshed and a general strike.

Leopold, refusing to abdicate voluntarily, had informed Parliament that he was willing to bow to the people's will but wished that it be determined in a general election.

The next election, normally, will not be called until 1946.

LEOPOLD EXILED BY SENATE'S VOTE

BALL

Brussels, July 18 (A. P.).—Leopold III, King of the Belgians, who refused to abdicate voluntarily, was made an exile by law today by Parliament.

The Belgian Senate passed, 77 to 58, the measure already approved by the Chamber of Deputies which prevents the absent King from returning to the throne until Parliament consents.

It is still to be signed as a formality by the regent and brother of Leopold, Prince Charles. The bill continues the regency of Prince Charles, who has been serving in that capacity while his brother pondered in his Bavarian villa about what to do.

Unless there is a change of Government or a change of heart by Prime Minister Achille Van Acker's cabinet, Leopold will be unable to set foot on Belgian soil legally until Parliament consents.

OCCUPATION OF ITALY

Rome, July 18 (A. P.).—Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commander of United States forces in the Mediterranean theater, said today that an American occupation force of approximately 28,000 men would remain in Italy after the inactivation of the theater scheduled for December.

The movement of all troops except occupation forces out of the Italian theater by the end of December is the American goal, but there may not be enough ships for the jobs.

"It is entirely possible there will be from 30,000 to 50,000 men who cannot be shipped until the early months of 1946," McNarney said.

Mob Destroys Library Of Italian Newspaper

Milan, July 18 (AP)—Several thousand men stormed the plant of *La Stampa* in Turin today, destroyed its library and burned 50,000 copies of the newspaper in the streets, police reports reaching here said.

Turin authorities said the demonstration followed a general strike in many factories and shops against the newspaper's publication under the name it bore during the Fascist era.

JUL 19 1945

Brooklyn-Born Matador Wows Madrid's Public

Madrid, July 18 (AP)—Brooklyn-born Sidney Franklin, 39, made his bow to the Madrid public as a matador today and was carried on the shoulders of enthusiastic fans after his bull fight for the benefit of the Falangist youth camps.

Authorities said before the fight that the bulls were unsuited for the Madrid ring and offered to return the money, but few fans accepted as they were eager to see Franklin's first appearance as a matador.

Franklin's first bull was the worst of the lot and the American was unable to show much skill. However, he did much better with the next animal, the wildest of the lot.

After his kill, cheering fans demanded he be given the "ear tribute" for valor, but officials withheld the premium because Franklin required two swords to make the kill. A bull fighter rarely gets the bull's ear unless he makes a perfect kill.

U.S. Oil Concerns Get Lebanese Contracts

Beyrouth, July 18 (AP)—The Lebanese Government announced today it had signed an agreement with Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., and the Standard Oil Company (N.J.) permitting them to build two refineries at Tripoli, about 40 miles northeast of Beyrouth.

The agreement provides that Lebanese labor must be employed, except in highly technical capacities, the announcement said.

Chinese Close In on Kweilin From All Sides

MOOSA

Kill Hundreds of Foe as They Gain Up to 12½ Miles, Fight Into the Suburbs

CHUNGKING, July 18 (AP).—Six Chinese Army columns, killing hundreds of Japanese troops in gains up to twelve and one-half miles, converged on Kweilin today, while spearheads fought through suburban gun positions protecting the city's three former American airfields, the Chinese high command reported.

Recapture of the biggest United States 14th Air Force base in south-central China appeared near as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops swept toward the Kwangsi Province capital on a 140-mile front.

Three hundred miles to the east, on the eastern flank of the Japanese transcontinental corridor from Korea to Hong Kong, Chinese troops captured the Kiangsi Province highway center of Kanhsien yesterday, four days after rewinning its outlying air base, a communique said.

At Kweilin, 250 miles southeast of Chungking, a battle raged in the citys' outskirt near its three airfields as vanguards struggled to penetrate the Japanase defense lines, while major forces moved toward Kweilin from the south, southwest, west, north and northeast.

The Chinese command gave the following picture of the fighting for Kweilin:

From the south one column, apparently operating behind Japanese lines east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad, captured Liangfeng, fourteen miles below the provincial capital. Liangfeng is only a mile from the railroad and its occupation threatened to cut the retreat of Japanese forces in the Yungfu area, thirty-one miles southwest of Kweilin.

A second column was threatening Yungfu and yesterday was only two miles away after a gain of six and a half miles.

West of Kweilin a third force advanced within twelve and a half miles of the city, reaching the village of Liangkiangfu after bypassing Paishou, twenty-five miles west and one of the main Japanese strongholds. Rear guards of the

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Chinese force battled within [illegible] miles of Paishou.

A fourth column surrounded and killed 300 to 400 enemy remnants north of Ining, a highway center eleven miles northwest of Kweilin.

A fifth Chinese group, fifty-seven miles northeast of Kweilin, beat back a Japanese counter-attack against veterans who established a road block across the Kweilin-Hengyang railroad near Chaihsu, cutting the Japanese garrison's main escaped route.

A wide outflanking movement at the same time gained ground sixty-eight miles south of Kweilin, where a sixth column moved toward the Japanese supply base of Pinglo and drove to the approaches of Hsiujenhsien.

In Kiangsi province Chinese troops completely reoccupied Kanhsien, 250 miles north of Hong Kong, yesterday after four days of street fighting against rear guards which the Japanese left after the bulk of their forces withdrew from the city.

Late American and Chinese communiqués indicated that the Chinese still might be clinging to the recently rewon American airbase of Suichwan, 47 miles northeast of Kanhsien. The Japanese, in a "floating pocket" completely isolated and surrounded by Chinese troops, were advancing on Suichwan, but Chinese headquarters said their attacks had been repelled.

Veering Toward Wawan

Some enemy elements, a communiqué said, swung away from Suichwan and veered toward Wawan, site of an auxiliary airfield 16 miles west on the Kan River.

Supporting the Chinese ground forces, United States 14th Air Force fighters roared to the area and blasted enemy machine guns, artillery emplacements and quarters between Suichwan and Kanhsien yesterday.

Mitchell medium bombers Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights attacked nineteen Japanese convoys pulling northward from the Kweilin area toward Hengyang and Changsha.

Mustang fighter-bombers also went to the aid of Chinese troops battling for possession of Shaoyang (Paoking), besieged former American airbase 140 miles northeast of Kweilin.

Stratemeyer Arrives

The Chinese command gave no report of fighting progress in the Shaoyang area and also was silent on the battlefronts in Indo-China and along the "invasion" coasts below Amoy and Shanghai.

Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer arrived in Chungking Monday and assumed command of the United States Army Air Forces in the China theater, Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters announced.

CHINESE CLOSE IN ON KWEILIN

JUL 20 1945

Kill 300 Japs in Six-mile Drive Toward Base.

Moos A

Day

Chungking, July 18 (A. P.).—Killing between 300 and 400 Jap troops, Chinese forces in a sudden six-mile drive have driven to within eleven miles northwest of Kweilin, while other Chinese troops have closed in on the former American air base city from two other directions, the Chinese High Command reported today.

The Jap's were surrounded and killed at Ining, highway center 11 miles northwest of Kweilin. Another Chinese force advanced from the west to within 12 miles of the triple-field airbase, which was abandoned to the Japanese last October.

Liangfeng Taken

Chinese forces operating east of the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad captured Liangfeng, 15 miles south of Kweilin, on a subsidiary highway between Liuchow and Kweilin, Chinese reports said.

Liangfeng is only 2 miles from the railroad, and its possession by the Chinese would threaten a Japanese retreat along that route.

In the southwest, Chinese forces striking up the railroad from recently recaptured Liuchow advanced 7 miles and reached a point less than 2 miles from Yungfu, 31 miles southwest of Kweilin.

Kanhsien Capture Confirmed

The high command at the same time confirmed the Chinese capture of the city of Kanhsien, in southern Kiangsi province.

Chinese forces which drove a wedge into the Kweilin-Hengyang railroad at Chaishu, 57 miles northwest of Kweilin, cutting off the enemy's escape route from Kwangsi to Hunan province, turned back a Japanese counterattack, the high command said.

Chinese forces striking east of Liuchow, 90 miles to the southwest, along a roundabout subsidiary highway leading to Kweilin, were approaching the town of Hsiujenhsien, 47 miles from the liberated rail center.

GEN. STRATEMEYER ARRIVES IN CHINA

Chungking, July 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. George E. Stratemeyer arrived in Chungking Monday and assumed command of United States Air Forces in China, headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, United States commander in the China theater, announced today.

Stratemeyer was formerly commander of the Allied Eastern Air Command, with headquarters in India and since dissolved. His new command includes the United States Fourteenth Air Force, whose colorful commander, Major-Gen. Claire L. Channault, has announced that he will retire, as well as the United States Tenth Air Force, famous for its "bridge-busting" assaults in Burma.

Mars Task Force Disbands

CHUNGKING, China, July 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's headquarters said today that the Mars Task Force, an American combat team that helped clear the Japanese from northern Burma and later was transferred to China, has been disbanded. General Wedemeyer's headquarters disclosed June 4 that the 475th Infantry Regiment and the 124th Cavalry Regiment of the Mars Task Force had been in China for several weeks after having been flown over the Himalayas.

Showdown in Burma Expected

CALCUTTA, July 18 (AP).—The Japanese massed troops and heavy artillery today on the east bank of the Sittang River bend in southern Burma in preparation for what Allied officers said might be the showdown battle in that area. The Japanese were expected to try to cross the river northwest of Pegu to rescue thousands of their troops cut off in the westerly section of Allied-occupied Burma.

Burma Japs Set For Big Attack Near Pegu

G. M. Kelly

Calcutta, July 18 (AP)—Allied officers said today that a climactic battle appeared imminent in the bend of the Sittang River in southern Burma, where the Japanese are massing troops on the east bank.

Signs pointed to a powerful artillery supported Japanese thrust across the river north of Pegu in an effort to unite with and rescue thousands of enemy troops cut off in Allied-occupied territory west of the river.

6,000 Troops

The enemy force on both sides of the river is divided into three units of approximately 2,000 men each. These men are hungry and disease ridden, but still are fully fight. The enemy objective apparently is to link up the southern most of these groups and apply such pressure on Allied troops that the entrapped northern group also can escape across the Sittang.

The Japanese on the east bank are equipped with artillery, mortars and heavy machine guns. Those trapped in the mountains to the west are armed with small arms and light machine guns.

Probe Allied Lines

As a prelude to the probable push across the river the Japanese are probing Allied lines for weak spots. There was no authoritative estimate on the Allied strength in the river-bend area.

Southeast Asia command headquarters said the Japanese had broken out with intensive artillery fire in the area southeast of Mandalay.

British reconnaissance troops in force, moving along the road from Heho toward Taunggyi, 117 miles east of Meiktila, drew sustained fire from enemy 75-milimeter guns located east of Taunggyi.

To Divert British

The Japanese action was apparently an attempt to divert British attention from the lower Sittang River bend front, where, the communiqué said, there was "nothing to report."

Twenty-six Japanese were killed and many others died of injuries after jumping off a cliff during an attack on their positions less than 40 miles southeast of Meiktila on the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad.

Aircraft supported ground action and bombed enemy positions and underground shelters. B-24 Liberators for the second straight day made a 2,500-mile round-trip flight and bombed Songkhla, Thailand.

...R NATIONALIZATION ...GHT IN AUSTRALIA

...ANBERRA, Australia, July 18 (AP)—The Australian Government asked Parliament today to nationalize the Commonwealth's airways.

Under a measure introduced in the House of Representatives by Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford the Governor General would appoint a five-man National Airlines Commission with authority to expropriate the properties of private airlines and operate a system of national routes.

The commission would have an initial appropriation of £3,000,000 to carry out the program. It would be authorized to acquire planes and other necessary equipment, but not land.

The plan was opposed by the Opposition party and by private airlines. The Parliamentary opposition said that the bill was an example of the Government's aim to extend socialism and curb private enterprise. It contended that the Government had no mandate from the people for such nationalization.

Under the Drakeford bill the Government could also extend the commission's powers to the international aviation field, but such service would not be subject to the same restrictions as those imposed on domestic services.

The commission would appoint a general manager as its chief executive officer. Private owners would be compensated for all assets taken over by the commission.

Australia to Aid Americans

Will Waive Landing Permits to Let Veterans Settle There

CANBERRA, Australia, July 18 (AP).—Arthur A. Calwell, Minister of Information, told the House of Representatives today that American service men honorably discharged may receive a passport to come to Australia without obtaining the customary landing permit.

Because of the many inquiries received from American service personnel, the Commonwealth believes a considerable number are eager to settle in Australia after the war.

'Big News' On Pacific War Expected In Australia

JUL 20 1945

Sydney, Australia, July 18 (AP)—Newspapers in Sydney today published speculative reports that "big news" relating to Japan would be forthcoming soon.

One conjecture was that Japan may be suing for peace, another that Russia may have decided to enter the Pacific war.

[Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew in Washington denied last week that any genuine peace overtures had been received from Japan.]

"The end of the war may come with dramatic suddenness," commented the Sydney *Sun*.

"Hirohito is still the God-emperor," the editorial said. "By one stroke of a pen he could relieve Japan's terrors and make peace. There is every reason to believe that United States policy is preserving him for that part in the drama."

The *Morning Herald* said that nothing short of the Allies' terms would be acceptable, but added that "Japan is without military hope and might seek to escape Germany's fate."

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Killing Jap At Long Range Wins Recognition

Fort Shafter, Hawaii, July 18 (AP). Pfc. Ayo Stanley Clark, of Evansville, Ind., killed a moving Japanese on Okinawa at about 900 yards with his M-1 rifle, headquarters of the United States Army forces in the Middle Pacific reported. The announcement said the rifle's normal effective range was 500 yards.

Headquarters selected two other 96th Division soldiers for special mention. They were Pfc. Glen R. Bohnstehn, of National City, Cal., and Sergt. Kessler Back, of Middletown, Ohio, who paid each other a $1 bounty for each Japanese killed during the battle of Oboe Hill on Okinawa. Back emerged ton man with six certains and c possible.

Hitler Escape Tales Persist

[By the Associated Press]

Adolf Hitler, variously reported dead or escaped to one place or another, was brought back in the news again today by a report that he had taken up residence on an island in the Antarctic.

Following a statement by Cesar Ameghino, Argentine Foreign Minister, that there was no truth in a published rumor that Hitler and his alleged bride had reached Argentina by the German submarine U-530 and were living in Patagonia, the French Brazzaville radio relayed a report that the pair were in the Antarctic.

The broadcast, heard last night by NBC, quoted "the South American newspaper *La Critica* as saying that Hitler and Eva Braun had taken refuge on Queen Maude Island, a former base for German Antarctic explorers, after being landed by the U-530, which surrendered last week to Argentine authorities.

U-Boat To Allies

The Argentine Government announced that the U-530, which surrendered July 10 at the Mar del Plata naval base, would be handed over to the United States and Great Britain.

Meanwhile, Ameghino said, Argentine officials were investigating reports that one and possibly two submarines had been sighted off San Clemente del Tuyu.

The Argentine Navy Ministry said the undersea craft could not possibly be Argentine, since they were all at their bases.

The British Admiralty has announced that four German submarines have not been accounted for.

Count de Marigny In Canadian Army

Ottawa, July 18 (A. P.).—Defense headquarters said today that Count Alfred de Marigny, husband of Nancy Oaks, enlisted last week in the Canadian Army and was stationed temporarily at a Quebec city district depot awaiting posting to a training center. Count de Marigny was acquitted in 1943 of the murder of his father-in-law, Sir Harry Oaks at Nassau, but he was ordered to leave the Bahamas. It was assumed that De Marigny had volunteered for Pacific service with the Sixth Division.

Plans For 4 Overage Destroyers Announced

Ottawa, July 18 (AP)—The Canadian press said tonight that it had learned that four of the seven overage destroyers, originally built by the United States and which Canada received from Britain, on their way to Sorel, Que., to be handed over to the War Assets Corporation for disposal.

The ships are the Hamilton, Annapolis, St. Francis and Columbia. The United States traded a total of 50 overage destroyers to Britain in exchange for defense bases.

The Providence (R.I.) *Journal* said last night that six overage destroyers had been sold by the Canadian Government to a Baltimore scrap firm. Officials here said they believed this transaction was one conducted by British authorities and not the Canadian Government.

JUL 19 1945

Returning GI Units Listed

[By the Associated Press]

Army units arriving in the United States today from Europe:

At New York—the 2d and 10th Regiment of the 5th Division; advance detachments of the 8th Corps.

Also the Military Police Platoon of 5th Infantry Division and Headquarters and Headquarters Com-

pany of 10th Infantry Division.

Units which arrived yesterday:

At Hampton Roads, Va.—Elements of the 770th Air Squadron, 765th, 766th and 777th Bomb Squadron, 527th Air Service Group, 946th and 953d Air Engineer Squadron, 154th Reconnaissance Squadron, 18th Air Depot Group, 90th Depot Repair Group, 17th Medical Supply Platoon, 520th Headquarters and Base Service Squadron and 71st Veterinary Detachment.

Units Due Tomorrow

Units scheduled to arrive tomorrow:

At Hampton Roads—Elements of the headquarters and base service squadrons of the 468th Air Service Group, 655th Quartermaster Gas Company, 286th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment, 319th Quartermaster Truck Company, 16th Maintenance Company, 170th Field Artillery Battalion and headquarters detachments of the 79th and 80th Ordnance Group.

At Boston— 346th Infantry Regiment, 87th Infantry Division.

Advance units of the 20th Armored Division sailed yesterday from Le Havre.

First Men Abroad Back In New York

New York, July 18 (AP)—Two regiments of the 5th (Red Diamond) Infantry Division, first unit overseas in World War II, came home from Europe today—but not for long.

Both the 2d Regiment, which debarked here, and the 10th Regiment, which went up the Hudson River to Piermont, N.Y., near Camp Shanks, are slated for further service in the Pacific.

Troops of the 10th were among 3,188 officers and enlisted men aboard the ship Sea Porpoise. There were 3,712, mostly 2d Regiment members, on the General A. W. Greely.

Arrival of three smaller ships tonight was expected to bring the day's total of returnees to 7,816.

CHARTER WINS O.K. BY HOOVER

Former President Urges Senate To Ratify Document

San Francisco, July 18 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover stated tonight that the San Francisco Charter should be ratified by the Senate.

The Charter, he said in a broadcast, "is better than Dumbarton Oaks and is probably as good as could be obtained under the existing emotions, the present governments, the conflicting ideals and ambitions in the world."

But, he declared, "there are many weaknesses in the Charter," and he urged specifically that "somewhere along the line there must be a definition by the Congress of the powers'" of the United States representative on the World Security Council.

Describes Weak Points

The former President contended: "While there need be little worry about our representative using our military forces for minor police incidents, yet the Congress should never part with its powers to declare war. . . . His authority should be defined so that the delegate is in some way responsible to Congress before our country is committed to war."

These points Mr. Hoover described as weaknesses in the Charter:

"There is no positive bill of rights for nations and men, but only a mere suggestion that they should be promoted. . . .

"The Charter does not recover the principles of the Atlantic Charter, which were whittled away at Tehran and after Yalta. . . .

"The Charter fails to define aggression even in the admirable terms settled by the Soviet Government for inclusion in its treaties of eleven years ago. . . .

Suggests Amendments

"It does not even mention the new disintegrating forms of aggression of one nation upon another through propaganda and fifth columns."

"These weaknesses," the former President commented, "point the directions in which there should be amendment over the years to come."

"The plain fact," Mr. Hoover emphasized, is that peace rests upon continued collaboration of Washington, London and Moscow, "and it will rest there for many years to come.

"The Charter will offer a forum for world opinion and advice to these responsible powers. . . . This collaboration will require much patience; it will require great firmness; it will take time and much good will to find lasting solutions after the high emotions of war, of national ambitions, of differing national purposes.

Depicts Postwar World

"In any event," he continued, "for 25 years after the victory over Japan, all the nations of the world will be absorbed in restoring their internal economy and in re-establishing their standards of li

"During this period the should be able to work out problems of lasting peace."

For a lasting peace, Mr. Ho stated, "relations between natio and men must be founded upo positively agreed political, moral and spiritual rights.

"And there will be no peace unless these rights be applied to those peoples who have been deprived of them during this war, or who have not yet attained them. . . .

Quotes From Preamble

"Furthermore, peace can come only if we differentiate between the common people of the enemy nations and their criminal leaders, so that we do not transform stern justice to war criminals into general vengeance. . . . While they (enemy nations) cannot again be trusted to bear arms, yet they must be allowed to restore their productivity in peaceful industry if they, and indeed the rest of the world, are to recover decent living and to have enduring peace."

Mr. Hoover quoted from the preamble to the San Francisco Charter—"to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small"—and he said:

"The test of the war settlements and, indeed, of the Charter itself will be whether these ideas are applied to all peoples."

Army Defends 16 Listed as Former Reds

Says Men Named by House Committee Have Proved Loyalty to This Country

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—Sixteen commissioned and non-commissioned Army officers were listed by the counsel of a House subcommittee today as having backgrounds which "reflect Communism." The War Department immediately replied that the men have proved their loyalty to America.

The names were given a House subcommittee by H. Ralph Burton, its chief counsel, in private testimony. The subcommittee released them today without comment of its own.

"I have found certain persons who hold commissions and also some enlisted personnel in the Army whose backgrounds reflect Communism in some form," Mr. Burton testified.

After the names were released the War Department issued a statement saying thorough investigations "did not lead the Army to conclude that any of the individuals was disaffected or disloyal." It added:

Army Calls Them Loyal

"The performance of these officers and soldiers of their military duties during the last three years has clearly evidenced their loyalty to this country and the principles for which this country is fighting. . . . The Army has been vigilant to see that its military personnel have no overriding allegiance to Communism, Naziism, Fascism, Japanism or any other alien doctrine and are wholly loyal to the United States. Beliefs, sympathies and affiliations held in prior years are factors which are weighed in the scales, but the real criterion always remains: Is the individual at the present time wholeheartedly loyal to the United States."

Major General William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services, also issued a statement in which he praised the "outstanding service" of four of the officers in organizing resistance groups in enemy-occupied northern Italy. These officers served with an O. S. S. unit of the 15th Army Group.

16 Listed by Burton

The names of the sixteen individuals as listed by Mr. Burton and his references to their past affiliations:

Major Edward Newhouse, 50th Army Air Force, Washington, "Writer for 'The Daily Worker,' 1934, 'The New Masses,' 1936; responded to the call for Congress of American Revolutionary Writers."

Captain Herbert Aptheker, 940th Field Artillery Battalion, "contributor to 'New Masses.' Contributor to 'Negro Quarterly'."

Captain Henry Clovis Collins, 2116 Base Unit, Napier Field, Ala., "panel member of National Action Conference for Civil Rights, April 19-20, 1940. . . . This conference was called by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which, since its inception in June, 1940, has perhaps been the foremost Communist-front organization in the United States."

Captain Horace Warner Truesdell, 7th Civil Affairs Unit, "member, American League for Peace and Democracy; president, Russian Reconstruction Farms."

Lieutenant Richard C. Corps of Military Police, Affairs Unit, "as Dick Cr helped handle California Y Communist League."

Lieutenant Irving Fajans, Office of Strategic Services, Washington, "on honor roll of Young Communist League members fighting in the Spanish civil war."

Several Fought in Spain

First Lieutenant Edward W. Finkelstein, 26th Field Artillery Battalion, "chairman, Philadelphia district, International Workers Order," which Mr. Burton called "a subservient instrument of the Communist party of the United States."

Lieutenant Irving Goff, Office of Strategic Services, Washington, "speaker, Communist school, New York City," and a member of "the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain." Mr. Burton testified that "evidence shows that this organization was Communist-dominated."

Lieutenant Vincent Lossow Office of Strategic Services, W ington, "fought with Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spanish civil war."

Lieutenant Jerry Trauber, 978th Field Artillery Battery, "editorial board, 'New Pioneer' (young Communist organization)."

Lieutenant Milton Wolfe, Office of Strategic Services, Washington, "national commander of the Communist-controlled Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade."

Second Lieutenant Joseph Lash, Camp Lee, Va., "president of American Student Union (May, 1938,), which has been exposed as a Communist front by the testimony of Lash himself before the Special Committee on Un-American Activities on Jan. 21, 1942."

Sergeant Marc Blitzstein, A. A. F., assigned on detached service to the Office of War Information, "is one of the foremost activists in Communist ranks in the United States."

Technician Fifth Theodore Draper, headquarters 84th Infantry Division, "editor 'New Masses.'"

Sergeant Samuel Dashiell Hammett, headquarters Alaskan Department, editor of camp newspaper "The Adakian"; "chairman of Committee of Election Rights (chief purpose of this committee was the defense of the interests of the Communist party").

Second Lieutenant Gerald Cook, 460th Amphibious Truck Company, "fought in Spanish civil war with Spanish Republican Army for two years."

U.S.S. Nevada Survives Blows By Kamikaze and Shore Guns

Veteran Battleship of Pearl Harbor Fame Suffers Damage Off Okinawa but Stays in Action Anyway.

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—Veteran of two wars, the battleship Nevada absorbed damage from a flaming suicide plane and five hits from an Okinawa shore battery but stayed in the fight.

The Navy told the story of the actions which occurred as the famous old ship was operating as part of a formation assigned to obliterate enemy installations on the island.

The Kamikaze struck before daylight March 27, causing sixty casualties, including ten enlisted men and one officer killed and thirty seriously injured. Despite her damage, the Nevada was back in action within four hours.

The next week, on April 5, while still pounding away at Japanese airfields, shore defenses, supply dumps and suspected troop concentration points, a coastal battery opened fire. The Nevada, which cracked the toughest installations the Nazis could provide at Normandy, Cherbourg and southern France, slugged it out for eighteen minutes. During the engagement the enemy fired an estimated twenty-four shells, five of which registered. They killed two men, seriously injured eight, and slightly wounded eight others.

Furious Duel Ranged.

Experienced gunners of the Nevada got off seventy-one rounds from her fourteen-inch main battery alone, and when the shooting was over, the Navy said "the target area resembled a gravel quarry after a week's blasting." The Nevada's damage was repaired overnight, and the next morning she was back on the firing line.

In the Kamikaze attack, the Nevada's antiaircraft guns assisted in splashing two of the attackers before a "Val" dive bomber streaked out of the haze apparently bent on striking the open bridge. Light machine guns scored hits on the plane, but too late to stop her.

Marine gunners of the twenty-mm. battery, however, managed to "saw off" the plane's right wing, which fluttered into the sea. Its course diverted, the plane crashed into the main deck beside a main battery turret. The seven Marines who saved the ship's superstructure died at their stations, their guns barking until the second the plane struck.

First Damage Since Pearl Harbor

Fires started by the Kamikaze crash were extinguished in three minutes, but not before considerable material damage was done to the main battery turret and one 20-mm. gun. It was the Nevada's first damage since Pearl Harbor, although she was "straddled" by German shore batteries during the bombardment of Cherbourg.

At Pearl Harbor she was the only capital ship to get under way during the attack. About forty minutes after the Japanese hit she cleared her berth unassisted and started down the south channel. Heavily damaged and drawing water, she was beached to prevent blocking the channel.

After permanent repairs and modernization at the Puget Sound, Wash., Navy Yard, she returned to the fleet in time to participate in the reconquest of the Aleutians in May, 1943. She later was refitted at the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, and arrived in European waters in April, 1944, to support the Normandy landings. She returned to the Pacific late last year after reconditioning again at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Her first new assignment was at Iwo Jima.

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Nazi Agent, Brought to U. S. as Shell-Shocked Yank Veteran, Arrested by FBI Agents in Army Hospital at Camp Upton

NEW YORK, July 18—(AP) The FBI said today it had cleared up the mystery of "Pvt. William Walker"—the self-styled New York soldier who met American officers entering Berlin and told them he had fought his way into the capital with the Russians while suffering from "temporary amnesia."

"Walker" is Karl Horst Max Wacker, 20, a trained Nazi espionage agent, the FBI said in announcing his arrest Monday at Camp Upton, N. Y., where he had been hospitalized since July 19 as a battle-shocked veteran.

E. E. Conroy, agent in charge of the New York FBI office, said Wacker admitted he was recruited into the German espionage service after being repatriated from the United States with his parents in 1944. He denied, however, Conroy said, that he used the loss of memory ruse to reenter this country to commit espionage.

Wacker, while posing as "Pvt. William Walker," told Army officers in Europe that he lost his memory after serving in the Army two years, and that he didn't remember anything except his name and that he probably lived in New York.

He also told, Conroy said, of participating in a landing, of later working as a German prisoner of war, and of being made to run a gantlet of Nazi guards armed with clubs.

Conroy said Army officers were impressed. Wacker was flown from Berlin to France, admitted to an Army hospital and placed under observation as an apparent amnesia victim. He was returned to the United States June 16, landing at Boston with other military personnel then transferred to Camp

...ris last May, Wacker told ...ad Stripes that he killed ...ermans while helping the ...ns take Berlin. He stayed ...the Tempelhof airdrome until ...7 came in with sightseeing American pilots, he was quoted as saying, and then rode—on a horse given him by the Russians—back to the American lines.

Conroy said he was being held on Ellis island pending study of the case by the U. S. attorney to determine if any criminal action exists in his actions.

NO. 1 DRAFTEE IS BACK FROM WAR

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) Remember that woman's scream you heard over the radio nearly five years ago when Secretary of War Stimson stuck his hand in a big fish bowl and drew out the first number in the draft?

That was on October 29, 1940. The number was 158. The woman who cried out from the audience was Mrs. Harry S. Bell of Washington. Her son, Harry Robert Bell, was No. 158.

"I only want my boy to be as good a soldier as he has been a son," she told radio listeners that day.

Today, ex-Sergeant Bell was home again. And he slept late in a wide, soft bed.

"He's earned it," said his mother. "He is going to sleep as late as he wants to and I'll see to it that nobody disturbs him."

Bell didn't wait for his induction in regular turn—even though he was at the top of the District of Columbia list. He volunteered and reported at Ft. Meade, Md., on Nov. 27, 1940. A year later, he was back home again to readjust himself to civilian life, but then came Pearl Harbor and he was back in the Army again.

Came Sicily, Salerno, Naples and Rome. Then southern France, Munich and Nurenburg.

Twice Sergeant Bell was wounded. He came home with seven battle stars, Soldier's medal, Bronze Star, the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf cluster, and 103 points.

He's going to Palm Beach, Fla., soon to see his wife and their three-year-old son, Bobby. He and Sally V. Carter were married just three weeks before he entered the Army.

JUL 19 1945

1,322 Warships Added to Fleet In Five Years

Navy Boasts Record Armada of 1,500 Fighting Vessels for Knockout of Japan

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—Marking the fifth anniversary of the two-ocean fleet, the Navy revealed tonight that 1,322 fighting ships have been added to its forces in these five years.

Thus the Navy now boasts a force of around 1,500 fighting ships, the biggest navy in history, ready to support the invasion and force the Japanese enemy to its knees.

Added to the 383 combatant ships on hand on July 1, 1940, and deducting the 140 announced combatant ship losses, brings the total to 1,565 fighting ships. From this must be deducted an undisclosed number transferred to Allied nations under lend-lease.

And the job is not yet done. Building yards, Navy and private, are still at work completing the building program now grown to a "five-ocean program," and a total of 223 ships remain on building schedules.

The record five-year construction program included 331 ships built in Navy yards and 991 in private shipyards. Navy yard construction included seven battleships, five aircraft carriers, seven escort carriers, a heavy cruiser, fifty-eight destroyers, 155 destroyer escorts and ninety-eight submarines.

Private yards built three battleships, thirteen aircraft carriers of 27,100 tons, nine carriers of 10,000 tons, 105 escort carriers, two large cruisers, nine heavy cruisers, thirty-three light cruisers, 312 destroyers, 393 destroyer escorts and 112 submarines.

The bulk of the remaining program is due for completion this year and next, with a few units carrying over into 1947. It includes two battleships, three 45,000-ton aircraft carriers, nine 27,100-ton carriers, two 14,500-ton carriers, twenty-six escort carriers, a large cruiser, twenty-two heavy cruisers, nineteeen light cruisers, eighty-seven destroyers, sixteen destroyer escorts including 11 eleven converted to high-speed transports and thirty-six submarines.

JUL 19 1945

Pacific Rubber Needs Cited

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The retiring director of the Government's rubber programs today urged prompt military operations to liberate Far Eastern rubber-producing areas.

Citing a prospective shortage of natural rubber next year, John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, said "appropriate military authorities" should be told of the necessity of gaining new sources "in the very near future.

Once this has been accomplished, Collyer said in a report to Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board, this country should assist liberated territorial governments with suppiles for gathering and preparing rubber for shipment.

Vital For Future Supplies

"Hope for essential natural rubber supplies some months hence lies in the prompt liberation of certain Far Eastern rubber producing territories," Collyer said.

"Operating supplies and incentive goods, which are vital to the resumption of rubber production, are ready for movement into liberated areas as soon as military progress warrants. . . . It is feared that prewar equipment of rubber-producing areas will have been destroyed or stolen by the enemy."

Collyer told Krug that by the ...l of 1945, this country's natural ...bber stockpile will be down to ...000 tons, considerably below the ...0,000-ton minimum recommended by the Baruch committee.

Expects To Fill Needs

He nevertheless predicted that military and minimum essential civilian requirements for tires and other rubber products could be met ...ring the rest of this year and in ...6.

United States consumption of ...ber reached a peak of 433,806 tons in the first half of this year, Collyer reported, or an annual rate approaching 870,000 tons. This compares with 711,000 tons in 1944 and the peacetime peak of 650,000 tons in 1940.

25,000,000 Tires In 1945

Collyer announced a production objective of 15,000,000 passenger car tires in the last half of this year, bringing the year's total to about 25,000,000 tires. This compares with estimated essential replacement requirements of 20,000,000 tires.

Collyer, who came to Washington in March to remain only three months, will be succeeded by Robert S. Wilson, vice president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

JUL 19 1945

Two Fifth Infantry Uni... Home, to He... for Pacific

NEW YORK, July 18 — (AP) Two regiments of the combat-hardened Fifth (Red Diamond) Infantry division, first unit overseas in World War II, came home from Europe today—but not for long.

Both the Second Regiment, which debarked here, and the 10th Regiment, which went up the Hudson river to Piermont, N. Y., near Camp Shanks, are slated for further service in the Pacific.

Troops of the 10th were among 3,188 officers and enlisted men aboard the ship Sea Porpoise. There were 3,712, mostly Second Regiment members, on the Gen. A. W. Greely.

Arrival of three smaller ships tonight was expected to bring the day's total of returnees to 7,816.

Members of the 10th Regiment, debarking in a downpour, sang "My Old Kentucky Home." Many are Kentuckians.

Sgt. Woodward Wenney of Birmingham, Ala., said American army communications in Germany were hampered by saboteurs four to 15 years old.

The second had a double dous-

Not only was heavy rain falling along the North river but an accidental fire alarm set off a sprinkler system which drenched the men on the pier.

Thirty-eight officers and 676 men of the Second Regiment were killed in action while the 10th lost 30 officers and 668 men. The two regiments had 5,980 wounded.

Based in Iceland and later in Ireland and England, the Fifth division as part of the Third army, spent 10 months in combat and was in contact with the enemy 277 days.

Veteran river-crossers, men of the Fifth captured Reims, took part in the battle for Metz, and saw action in the Siegfried line, at Saarlauten, in Luxembourg, Frankfurt and Czechoslovakia.

Col. Graham said the division would be reactivated at Camp Campbell, Ky., for the fight against Japan.

JUL 19 1945

Japs Sink 2 U.S. Mine Sweepers Off Borneo

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The Navy announced today the loss o... two motor mine sweepers in the Borneo area as a result of enemy action.

The ships, the YMS 50 and the YMS 365, had a normal complement of about 35 each.

There were none killed or missing, the Navy said, but no information was available on the number of wounded.

No Word On Skippers

There was no casualty status reported for either of the ships' skippers.

The YMS 365 was under command of Lieut. (j.g.) Fred C. Huff, Jr., New Orleans, Louisiana.

The YMS 50 was commanded by Lieut. (j.g.) Blake G. Stern, Logan, Iowa.

Loss of the two craft raised to 324 the total naval vessels of all types lost in the war.

The YMS-365 was built at the Wheeler Shipbuilding Corporation, Whitestone, Long Island, N.Y., and commissioned August 30, 1943.

Fought Off Planes

The YMS-50 was built at the Wheeler Shipbuilding Corporation, Brooklyn, N.Y., and commissioned August 4, 1942. She was engaged in convoy escort in the Solomon Islands area in September, 1943, and in one action against enemy aircraft helped to shoot down one plane and damaged three others.

Three months later she was attacked again by enemy aircraft while in patrol in the Arawa area and shot down another Japanese plane.

Japan's Losses in War Estimated at 2,700,000

U. S. and Britain Take Toll of 1,500,000, China 1,200,000

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—American and British forces have killed or taken prisoner some 1,500,000 Japanese, official figures indicated today.

An estimated 600,000 others have been cut off or by-passed on Pacific islands. Still other thousands have perished in China.

[Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reported recently that 1,203,067 Japanese have been either killed or captured in eight years of fighting in China.]

Army and Navy reports, based on actual counts and estimates, show that land fighting and transport sinkings in the American-British operations areas have accounted for 1,141,500 Japanese. The most recent estimate of Japanese naval losses adds 262,000 men to that figure.

By areas, the Philippines accounted for losses of an estimated 419,000; Burma at least 347,000; the Solomons and New Guinea areas 120,700; Okinawa, 117,500; Marianas, 71,000; Iwo Jima, 24,000; Gilbert-Marshall Islands, 23,000; Palau, 13,500; Borneo, 3,300 and Aleutians, 2,500.

Despite these losses, the Japanese are still estimated to have 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 men, including the cream of the army for the defense of the empire.

Charge Chenn... Retirement 'Real Blow to United States'

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) Rep. Mansfield (D.-Mont.) said today that the retirement of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault from the Army Air forces there "will be a real blow to the United States."

Mansfield went to China last winter as a personal observer for President Roosevelt. He told a reporter that there could be no doubt that Chennault with his 14th Air force had held up nearly 400,000 Japanese troops who might have been employed elsewhere.

Senator Ellender (D.-La.) has

make full use of his genius," Ellender told the Senate, "it seems inhuman for the higher-ups in the Army to take steps that have caused the general to follow the course now in contemplation."

Ellender supported his arguments with editorials from the Washington Star and the Washington Post. The Star said circumstances of the case indicate Chennault was disappointed by developments subordinating his 14th Air force to Lt. Gen. Stratemeyer. The Post commented that "It is no secret that Army brass hats while recognizing Chennault as a 'genius', took no more kindly to him than they did previously to that other great air genius, 'Billy' Mitchell."

called for an investigation of the causes of Chennault's retirement to be conducted by the Senate military committee.

"Now that he is in position to

8 NAZI PRISONERS GET DEATH TERMS

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) Eight additional German prisoners of war accused of killing fellow prisoners whom they considered anti-Nazi have been sentenced to death by courts martial, the War department disclosed tonight.

Seven German prisoners were hanged last week at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for similar offenses.

Seven of the eight now awaiting execution were convicted last August 16 of killing Werner Drechsler on March 12, 1944, at the Papago Park prison camp at Phoenix, Ariz.

They were listed at Helmut Fischer, Fritz Franke, Guenther Kuelsen, Heinrich Ludwig, Bernhard Reyak, Otto Stengel, and Rolf Wizuy, all former members of the Germany navy.

The other prisoner of war, Sgt. Edgar Menschner, was convicted in July, 1944, and sentenced to death on a charge of killing Hans Geller at the prisoner of war camp at Camp Chaffee, Arkansas, in March, 1944.

The War department said that the prisoners were tried under provisions of the Geneva convention which make prisoners of war subject to the laws, regulations and orders of the army which is holding them prisoner.

OPPOSES SENDING SOAP TO EUROPEAN NATIONS

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) Rep. Springer (R-Ind) opposes what he terms a "pernicious" government plan to send 10,000,000 pounds of soap to Europe.

The article is so scarce in this country, he asserted in a House speech yesterday, that many people have been injured in soap-buying stampedes.

Exporting of soap to Europe, Springer said, would force the American housewife to "present herself with an uncleansed face, an unbathed body and clad in her dirty clothing."

"It is high time to stop this pernicious practice," Springer said.

Department of Agriculture officials said that the 10,000,000 pounds of soap sought by various government agencies for shipment to Europe represents only a small part of United States production.

Herbert Lehman, director of UNRRA, which would distribute about 75 per cent of the total, said recently the soap was needed to combat the spread of disease. Lehman suggested the rationing of soap in this country but OPA and other officials said there were no plans for such rationing.

JUL 19 1945

House Passes G.I. Rights Bill Despite Protest on Procedure

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) A revised G. I. bill of rights skimmed through the House by unanimous voice vote today, although several members complained about the procedure which brought the measure up without advance notice.

Its major provisions are designed to liberalize the loan and education sections of the overall veterans' benefits measure enacted last year and to overcome difficulties that have arisen in administration of the original law.

Unexpected Move

Not scheduled for consideration until after the summer recess ending in October, the legislation was called up unexpectedly by Chairman Rankin (D.-Miss.) of the Veterans committee.

Most House members already have left Washington, and Rankin threatened to block adjournment plans by insisting on the presence of a quorum unless his legislation was considered immediately.

The new measure, which requires senate approval, makes only minor changes in the hospitalization, employment, unemployment compensation, and administrative titles of the original G. I. bill of rights.

In the education and loan titles it makes these major revisions:

Education: Extends from two to four years after discharge the time in which a study course may be started; extends from seven to nine years after the war's end the time in which education of training may be given at government cost; provodies for short intensive post-graduate or vocational courses of less than 30 weeks; permits the government to finance correspondence courses; increases from $50 to $60 the monthly educational subsistence allowance of a veteran without dependents, and from $75 to $85 the allowance for a veteran with dependents.

Extend Loan Section

Loans: Extends from two to six years after discharge or the end of the war the time in which a veteran may apply for a government-financed loan; permits a qualified veteran to negotiation with any established lending agency or any agency or individual approved by the veterans administrator for a loan for the purchase of a home, farm or business in any amount; retains the existing limitation of 50 per cent of the principal, or $2,000, whichever is less, on the amount of the loan the government will guarantee; prohibits the negotiation of loans until thirty days after a veteran's discharge; provides that the loan application need be approved only by the lender, instead of by the Veterans Administration; and provides that the reasonable value of property involved in a loan shall be determined by the lender's appraisal.

The overall purpose of the revisions, Rankin said, is to overcome complaints that have grown out of administration of the original law and to facilitate the return to civilian life of discharged veterans. Its enactment now, he said, was urgent because of large numbers of service men being discharged.

ATTACK IN SENATE ON BRETTON WOODS PLAN IS REPULSED

Taft's Effort to Postpone Action on Monetary Proposals Fails.

JUL 19

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The Senate rejected 52 to 31 today a proposal by Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) to put off action on the Bretton Woods monetary legislation until a new international conference can be held. Taft proposed that consideration of the House-approved bill be delayed until November 15 to await the calling of a world trade conference by the social and economic council of the projected United Nations organization.

Democratic Leader Barkley said, however, that nations must make their commitments to the fund and bank proposed under the bill by December 31, or the international monetary agreement will lapse. "The motion made by the Senator from Ohio is, in effect, an effort to kill the entire Bretton Woods agreement," Barkley declared.

First Test in Senate.

Taft argued that emergency conditions in Europe would be met with an American outlay of $7,000,000,000 through the Export-Import Bank and lend-lease operations. He said that the proposed fund and bank would not begin operations for several months.

Today's vote was the first test in the Senate of opposition strength to the monetary legislation. Several amendments pend.

Senate Roll Call.

The vote by which the Senate rejected the Taft proposal follows:

FOR THE MOTION—31

Democrats for: McCarran, Wheeler—2.

Republicans for: Ball, Brewster, Brooks, Buck, Burton, Bushfield, Butler, Capehart, Capper, Cordon, Donnell, Gurney, Hart, Hawkes, Hickenlooper, Johnson (Cal.), Langer, Millikin, Moore, Revercomb, Robertson, Shipstead, Taft, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Young—28.

Progressive for: LaFollette—1.

AGAINST THE MOTION—52.

Democrats against: Andrews, Barkley, Bilbo, Briggs, Byrd, Chandler, Chavez, Downey, Eastland, Ellender, Fulbright, George, Green, Guffey, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Hoey, Johnson (Col.), Johnston, Kilgore, Lucas, Magnuson, Maybank, McClellan, McFarland, McKellar, McMahon, Mead, Mitchell, Murdock, Murray, Myers, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Radcliffe, Russell, Stewart, Taylor, Thomas (Okla.), Tunnell, Tydings, Wagner, Walsh—44.

Republicans against: Aiken, Austin, Ferguson, Morse, Saltonstall, Smith, Tobey, Vandenberg—8.

The following pairs were announced:

Thomas (Idaho), Republican, for, and Bankhead, Democrat, against; Reed, Republican, position not stated, and Pepper, Democrat, against; Bridges, Republican, position not stated, and Thomas (Utah), Democrat, against.

WAR OUTPUT DOWN 30 P. C. BY DECEMBER

Munitions Production to Be Only $3,400,000,000 in Year-end Month.

WPB ISSUES ITS SCHEDULES

Deepest Cut Is in Guns and Fire Control Equipment—Tanks to Drop 60 P. C.

JUL 19 1945

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The War Production Board gave industry a munitions worksheet today calling for the gradual tapering down of 1945 production to $3,400,000,000 in December—70 per cent of the March wartime peak.

Arms output in July still is running about 85 per cent of the March highwater mark, despite cutbacks, the WPB said. By the end of August the level will be 80 per cent.

The schedules are intended, the WPB said, as "an aid to manufacturers by outlining roughly the size of the job still to be done to achieve final victory." The deepest cut in the one-front war schedule is in guns and fire control equipment, in which December production will amount to only one-third of the March output. Tanks and other combat and motor vehicles will drop 60 per cent. The smallest cut is in ammunition, which has declined 15 per cent from March levels and will be steady the rest of the year.

Plane Output to Soar.

Heavy cuts have been made in ammunition, with some types cut in half, but rockets will be increased to two and one-half times the present production rate. Similarly, the aircraft program as a whole is declining but jet planes face a steeply rising schedule.

The post-V-E-day production for 1945 now is estimated at 4 per cent below the original estimates for one-front warfare, the WPB said. Dollar value of production for the entire year has dropped from the $60,700,000,000 scheduled in March to a July schedule of $49,900,000,000.

By major munitions classes, production will show the following trends for the rest of the year:

Aircraft: July, $1,000,000,000; December, $800,000,000.

Ships: July, $700,000,000; December, $500,000,000.

Guns and fire control: July, $200,000,000; December, $100,000,000.

Ammunition: July $600,000,000, December, $600,000,000.

Combat and motor vehicles: July, $300,000,000; December, $200,000,000.

Communications and Electronic equipment: July, $300,000,000; December, $200,000,000.

Other equipment and supplies: July, $1,000,000,000; December, $900,000,000.

Senate Told of Cutbacks.

Munitions cutbacks since V-E day are proceeding at such a rate that the annual output will be down to $40,000,000,000 by December, the Senate heard today. J. D. Small, acting chairman of the War Production Board, told the Mead committee investigating the war effort that the $60,000,000,000 annual rate of production reached in March will be reduced by one-third at the current cutback pace.

The WPB agency handling the reconversion phases has dealt with 586 cases involving cuts of more than $500,000 a month, and 1,315 dealing with contracts between $100,000 and $500,000 monthly, Small testified. Almost 2,500 plants were affected, he said.

Small said that in only forty cases was it necessary to shut off production without at least seven days' notice to the producer. In these cases, he said, inventories on hand were enough for the Pacific war and the sole reason to continue the work would have been to keep up employment. The reconversion act forbids production for this purpose only.

"The two and one-half months since V-E day have not borne out forebodings of major dislocations of industries and workers," Small asserted.

Okay Of Surplus Czar Seen, But Not Till Fall

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Congress seemed generally favorable today to President Truman's recommendation that surplus property disposal be placed under one man.

However, despite a presidential warning that surpluses are mounting rapidly, there appeared little likelihood of final action before October.

The assumption of most legislators is that the job will go to W. Stuart Symington, St. Louis business man and Mr. Truman's one appointeee to the present three-member board.

Senate Opposed Single Chief

Lieut. Col. Edward Heller, of California and former Gov. Robert A. Hurley, of Connecticut, the other members, were appointed by President Roosevelt.

Any substantial opposition the presidential proposal may run into will be in the Senate. When the surplus property law was enacted last fall, the House voted for one-man administration but the Senate insisted on control by a board of five. The three-member group was finally agreed upon as a compromise.

Johnson Changes Mind

Senator Johnson (D., Col.), one of those who fought hardest for the board idea, told reporters he had about decided that as a practical matter it would have to be one-man control.

He wanted a larger board composed of representatives of agriculture, labor and other fields to supervise the job of disposing of an estimated $100,000,000,000 worth of surplus property.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) said he thought the difficulty in the present board's operations had been due to restrictions placed on it by the executive department.

"Co-Operation" Assailed

"What Congress wanted was for the board to be in complete charge," he commented. "As it is, it has to go to other agencies under what they call co-operation."

Senator Maybank (D., S.C.), a member of the Military Committee, which would handle the legislation, said, "Certainly, I am for one man control." His comment was typical of many others.

However, House leaders said the matter would probably be deferred

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in that chamber until after the recess scheduled to start this week end.

The present board's policy-making has been marked by disagreements.. Former Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa resigned as chairman when he found himself unable to go along with decisions by the other members. William L. Clayton quit earlier, terming the board setup, inworkable."

HOSPITAL MEASURE FOR VETERANS HIT

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—Legislation designed to "liberalize and clarify" laws pertaining to hospitalization of veterans was denounced by an American Legion spokesman today as "vicious" and "unnecessary."

The measure, approved by the Veterans Administration, would "wipe out every hospitalization right and benefit the legion has won for the veterans over the last quarter of a century," said John Thomas Taylor, legislative director of the legion, in a statement placed before a Senate Finance sub-committee.

In urging favorable consideration, Veterans Administrator Frank T. Hines asserted it would correct "inequalities in present laws" and effect administration savings.

Taylor declared that the bill, if enacted, would "cramp disabled veterans into inadequate existing hospital facilities" instead of providing for expanded facilities.

"It can be interpreted," he said, "only as an effort to save money at the expense of disabled men and women who served in the armies of our country. It would freeze inadequate facilities by tossing thousands of veterans to the tender mercy of State asylums, public wards and charity hospitals." Also, he said that the bill would permit the Veterans' Administrator to provide care and treatment "under regulations prepared at his own whim or discretion."

Civilian Train Travel To Be Cut Further

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Civilian train travel, already more of an ordeal than fun, soon will become "more uncomfortable than ever."

This prediction came today from the Office of Defense Transportation in connection with and order giving the military services first call on almost all passenger rolling stock.

All passenger coaches, baggage and express cars, parlor and club cars, lounge and observation cars and diner and diner-combination cars went into a pool to be available on demand for use of the armed forces. The only exception is sleeping cars, already eliminated on runs of 450 miles or less.

1,000 More May Be Taken

Further curtailment of civilian sleeper-car service is expected within th enext few months, with another 1,000 cars expected to be assigned for military use. About twothirds of all Pullman sleepers already in military service and the shift of another 1,000 would leave only about 1,500 in regular operation.

The order creating the new pool will result in further curtailment of civilian passenger service, ODT said ,but it was unable to say just how much until the military demands come in.

The agency emphasized that it might be necessary at times to cancel regularly scheduled passenger trains in order to provide cars.

Hope To Keep All Trains Going

C. H. Buford, vise president of the Association of American Railroads, said, however, an effort would be made to select the equipment in a way that would avoid the necessity of discontinuing trains outright.

ODT Director J. Monroe Johnson reiterated in a radio address last night that further steps to curtail civilian travel "will be taken when and if necessary," and asserted:

"We've got to stop this traipsing around the country on pleasure trips and get down to the job of winning the war."

JUL 19 1945

Coast Guardsmen Saved 4,000 In Normandy, Reinburg Clai

NEW LONDON, July 18—(
Commodore LeRoy Reinburg,
mandant of the Coast Guard
at Curtis Bay, Maryland, and
er of the Navy Cross from the
World War, declared here

that the Coast Guard rescue flotilla operating off the Normandy beaches in 1944 saved more than 4,000 drowning American servicemen, a number which compared favorably, he said, with the total loss of life on Iwo Jima.

Reinburg, principal speaker at graduation exercises for 19 former enlisted men at the U. S. Coast Guard Academy reserve training school here, paid tribute to the courage of the Coast Guard off Normandy and reminded the new officers that all who directed that operation had been graduated from the academy.

Today's graduation brought to 3,829 the number of men to be commissioned since the inception of the reserve training program in February, 1942. Most of the 19 have participated as enlisted men in active war theaters.

Reinburg told the new officers that "duty is the most sublime word in the English language. You fail many times", he continued, "but you are not a failure until you blame someone else." He urged them to "be ever alert to lend a helping hand in worthwhile public endeavors" and to build for themselves a reputation for thoroughness.

"Good ships," he asserted, "Can be made bad ships if bad men are on them, but a bad ship can become a good ship if good men man her".

In the absence of superintendent, Rear Admiral James Pine, who is at sea on a practice cruise, Captain Louis B. Olsen, acting superintendent, told the graduates:

"As former enlisted men you now enter a change in status with new responsibilities, duties, right and privileges. A good officer gives first thought to his responsibilities and duties, leaves his rights and privileges to come later."

fire disintegrated and sank her.

The group's latest cruise also recorded the destruction of 186 Japanese warplanes.

The leading scorer of the group was Lieutenant Eugene A. Valencia, of Alameda, Calif., with twenty-three planes to his credit.

Ickes Will Ask Clarification of Cabinet Status

Last Remaining Roosevelt Original Would Be 7th to Resign Under Truman

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—Harold L. Ickes, the many titled seventy-one-year-old Cabinet dean, will be the next member of President Truman's official family to ask for clarification of his status.

This was learned definitely today, together with the fact that if a satisfactory reply is not forthcoming there is little chance that Mr. Ickes will remain as Secretary of the Interior. There is only slightly more likelihood that he will go to London on an Anglo-American oil-treaty mission.

Despite Mr. Truman's recent announcement that Mr. Ickes would make the trip to work out the final draft of a new oil agreement, the Cabinet officer is known to have made no plans yet for a London visit. It is possible, however, that he will accept the assignment in any event because he also is Petroleum Administrator for War.

Mr. Ickes, last remaining member of the late President Roosevelt's original Cabinet, would be the seventh Cabinet officer to leave under Mr. Truman if the latter accepts the resignation that has been on his desk for three months.

Should Mr. Ickes step out of the government he would shed a flock of titles in addition to his secretaryship and post as Petroleum Administrator.

He also is Solid Fuels Administrator for War, president of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, co-ordinator of Fisheries, chairman of the Capital Auditorium Commission, chairman of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, chairman of the National Power Policy Committee and a member of the War Production Board, Smithsonian Institution, National Archives Council, National Forest Reservation Commission and of the National Park Trust Fund Board.

Air Group 9 Is Home, It Sent the Yamato Under

Carrier Planes Sank Japan's Super-Battleship

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—Carrier Air Group 9, officially credited with administering the death blow on April 7 on the crippled pride of the Japanese fleet, the 65,000-ton super-battleship Yamato, is home for a rest.

Although the Yamato actually was the victim of a co-ordinated carrier strike and several air groups shared in her destruction, torpedoes from Avenger bombers of Air Group 9 rolled the big ship over and plunged her under.

Six torpedo bombers, led by Lieutenant Thomas H. Stetson, of Albany, scored six hits on the giant ship, and seconds later t tremendous explosion and burst of

SEAMAN'S BONUS DOUBLES EARNINGS

JUL 19 1945

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The Labor Department reported today that war risk bonuses for seamen, accounted for approximately half of their earnings.

Reduction in these bonus rates was ordered by the Maritime War Emergency Board, effective last Sunday, on the ground that the risk has been lessened since V-E Day and the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.) has been picketing War Shipping Administration offices in protest. The War Labor Board will start hearings tomorrow in seven cases involving wage adjustments to offset loss in take-home pay as a result of the bonus cuts. Approximately 100,000 workers were involved.

Secretary Schwellenbach, in making public the result of the survey of bonuses, said that the Bureau of Labor Statistics has found that bonuses constituted 46.1 per cent of all earnings for able bodied seamen during the year and 54 per cent of all earnings of ordinary seamen.

The average number of days work for non-officer personnel ranged from 278 for oilers to 300 for messmen, and average net annual income from $1,991 for messmen to $2,300 for oilers who worked part of the time on higher paid jobs. The conclusions were ...ed on seamen employed from ... to eleven months between ...ber 1, 1943 and September 1944.

JUL 19 1945

Plan 30-Day Leaves For Veteran Sailors

WASHINGTON, July 18—(AP) The Navy arranged today to grant 30-day leaves to Navy personnel it can spare who have been outside the United States two years or more.

Leaves, plus travel time, will be subject to approval of commanding officers who will have sole discretion, an announcement said. Between 8,000 and 12,000 a month may benefit.

Personnel needs of the ship or station will determine whether a furlough is given.

Instructions which have just been issued to commanding officers of ships and stations outside the continental United States, provide that the number on leave at one time should not exceed 5 per cent of the total complement, and replacements will not be furnished.

May Abolish German Immigration Quota

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—A House sub-committee will hold hearings in New York next month to consider revising—and possibly abolishing — Germany's immigration quota to this country. Representative Dickstein (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the Immigration Committee, said that the sub-committee will meet in the Federal Building in New York city on August 6, 7 and 8, and will hold hearings "on the question whether the German immigration quota should be altered, abolished, reserved for the victims of Nazi prosecution, or left unchanged."

It also will consider whether a statute of limitations should be placed on deportation cases based on technicalities, or where hardships are involved.

NO U.S. SUGAR SHIPPED TO SPAIN THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) Aides of Secretary of Agriculture Anderson said tonight that no American sugar has been shipped to Spain or would be shipped to that country this year.

They explained, however, that about 60,000 tons of sugar produced in British possessions in the Caribbean area have been allocated to Spain this year by the combined food board. This is an agency representing this country, the United Kingdom and Canada in coordinating Allied food programs.

This allocation was made, they said, in connection with a trade agreement with Spain under which that country diverted strategic war materials from Germany before that country's defeat.

The United States is a deficit sugar producing area, normally depending on imports for more than two thirds of its requirements. Hence, Anderson's aides said, it has none to ship to other countries.

This statement on the Spanish allocation was made in explanation, they said, of one made earlier today by Rep. Delacy (D.-Wash.) quoting the Secretary of Agriculture as saying that no more sugar will be supplied Spain.

Trading With Russia Explained in Report

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The Department of Commerce told American business men today how contracts are arranged and payments made for goods bought in the United States by Russia.

The report, "Doing Business With Russia," was written by Ernest C. Ropes, chief of the Russian Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Business men can obtain the report for 5 cents from the Superintendent of Documents here, or any field office of the Department of Commerce.

1,625 In English Town Urge Convicted Yank Be Freed

Scranton, Pa., July 18 (AP) — A move seeking release of Private Donald Hicks, of Kingston, N.Y., serving a 25-year sentence on a charge of rape, was supported by 1,625 residents of Corby, England, where the attack allegedly took place.

Edward W. Warren, Hicks's counsel, asserted in United States Circuit Court yesterday that Hicks was convicted illegally by an army court-martial in December, 1943.

The articles of war, Warren said, provide the death penalty or life imprisonment for service men convicted of rape and also state that the court-martial's verdict must be unanimous.

Army Denies That

Records, Warren added, show that the court-martial favored conviction by a three fourths vote and hence Hicks received the lesser sentence.

Assistant United States Attorney Herman F. Reich, supporting the Army, said the interpretation of the articles of war did not require unanimity by the court martial.

Federal Judge John Biggs, Jr., said he considered it extremely unusual for a whole town to come to one man's defense. The petition of the British citizens maintained that Hicks was convicted unjustly.

Hicks's Lawyer Criticized

Hicks was furnished with an appointed counsel for court martial proceedings, Reich said, adding that it was up to that counsel to raise the question of the woman's reputation. This, Reich said, was

not done.

"I think it's a peculiar thing that counsel for this man being tried for his life did not ask that question," Judge Bailey said. "I can't understand it." He reserved decision.

Hicks was transferred to the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., after he was sentenced by the court martial.

TO REVIEW CHINA CONVICTION OF G. I.

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—Under-Secretary of War Patterson informed Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R.-Conn.) today that the case of Pvt. John V. Brennan of Hartford, Conn., sentenced to life imprisonment, will receive a clemency review.

Brennan and Pvt. James F. Cooper of Norwood, Ohio, were found guilty by a court-martial in China of killing a 72-year-old Chinese woman and originally were sentenced to be shot. The death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment by the theater commander.

In his letter, concerned only with the Hartford soldier, Patterson told Mrs. Luce that Brennan will be returned to this country for confinement "as soon as practicable."

"When he is received in this country and sufficient time has elapsed for the preparation of the necessary papers, his case will come to my office for a clemency review," Patterson said.

PROPOSE EX-PRESIDENTS AS SENATORS-AT-LARGE

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) A proposed constitutional amendment which would make ex-presidents of the United States senators-at-large was introduced today by Rep. Martin (Mass.) Republican leader.

The legislation was in line with a statement issued by Martin July 8 in which he urged limitation of the tenure of presidents to two terms of four years each and said the nation might well consider placing the presidents in House or Senate when they ended their terms.

As Senators or House members, he said, they could make important contribution to government.

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OSRD Head Asks Science Publicity

Washington, July 18 (AP) — Dr. Vannevar Bush said today the lid should be lifted on most wartime scientific secrets as soon as possible within the limits of military security.

The director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, declaring that industry and educational institutions have need for the still restricted information, asserted in a report to the White House:

"Some of this information must remain secret, but most of it should be made public as soon as there is ground for belief that the enemy will not be able to turn it against us in this war."

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Board Recommended

Bush, whose office has been credited with an important share in military successes, said "most of the information needed by industry and in education can be released without disclosing its embodiments in actual military material and devices."

"Basically," he declared, "there is no reason to believe that scientists of other countries will not in time rediscover everything we now know which is held in secrecy."

He recommended that a board composed of army, navy and civilian scientists be promptly established to select that portion of the information that should be made public, to co-ordinate its release with our military allies "and definitely to encourage its publication."

MINIMUM PAY BILLS FILED IN CONGRESS

Increase To 75 Cents An Hour Is Provided

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Legislation to raise the minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act from 40 to 65 cents an hour today was introduced in Congress.

The amendment also provides an increase of 5 cents an hour each year until a minimum of 75 cents is reached.

Representative Hook (D., Mich.) estimated in offering the measure that some 10,000,000 workers might be affected. He said it "would be a real step toward maintaining and creating purchasing power in the postwar period."

Identical Bills Filed

Identical bills were introduced by Representatives Huber (D., O.), O'Toole (D., N.Y.), and Price (D., Ill.). Senator Mead (D., N.Y.) introduced a similar measure at the request of Senator Pepper (D., Fla.).

A Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Pepper recommended the first of the week that any wages below 65 cents an hour be considered substandard.

Would Raise Minimum

The legislation offered today would empower industry committees to raise the minimum in a particular industry to 75 cents an hour immediately and also would authorize them to set higher minimums for key occupations.

Another change would make wage-and-hour provisions applicable to seamen, persons employed in the processing of fish and allied products and individuals employed "within the area of production."

Plea For Jewish Refuge Issued

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Senator Brewster (R., Maine) and Representative Celler (D., N.Y.) called on President Truman today to insist that Britain permit unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine.

In a letter to the Chief Executive the two legislators said "the time has now arrived when the British Government must fulfill its pledge made to the Jewish people concerning Palestine."

The Palestine situation, Brewster and Celler asserted, "may go out of hand unless something immediate is done. . . . The moral inertia must cease. Otherwise an explosion will soon come. The restrictions against Jewish immigration will no longer be tolerated."

Cite Weighty Backing

Four hundred members of the House and Senate have expressed support of unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine, the letter said, and 30 State legislatures have demanded the eventual creation of a democratic Jewish commonwealth.

"Such cumulative support," Brewster and Celler wrote Mr. Truman, "should give you confidence to act summarily and to insist upon Mr. Churchill's carrying out of his country's pledge."

OPA ALLOWS INCREASE ON COTTON CLOTHING

WASHINGTON, July 18 — (AP) The prospect of more inexpensive cotton clothing led paradoxically today to a boost in retail prices for such items.

The OPA announced that because of "the c[ost] ued expansion of the low cost [clothing] ing program" it has become nec[essary] sary to allow retailers to add a larger markup to wholesale price ceilings, effective August 17.

Explaining, the agency said, that since merchants are handling an increasingly larger proportion of low and medium-priced merchandise, many "are less able" to get along on the lower markups.

The regulation applies to all cotton garments to which manufacturers are required to affix retail ceiling tags. These include women's and girls' dresses, slips, blouses and nightgowns; men's shirts, shorts and pajamas; boys' pants, wash suits and blouses; and children's sun suits and numerous other items.

At present, retail markups average 32 per cent. Under the new program they will be 34 per cent from garments made of carded or corsair cotton yarns and 36 per cent for clothing from better quality yarn. This is a markup increase of about six and 12 per cent respectively.

This means, for example, that men's shorts which currently sell for 55 cents will retail at about 60 cents under the new ceilings. Women's gingham dresses now retailing at $2.70 will sell at $2.90.

Senators Back Rise In Lending Powers

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The Senate Banking Committee unanimously approved today House legislation to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000.

Chairman Wagner said he expected the bill to go before the Senate, where he forecast favorable action, after it votes on the Bretton Woods monetary agreements.

Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, testified that if the Japanese war lasted a "full twelve months" Congress would be asked for additional funds for lend-lease to supplement more than $4,000,000,000 already voted. He said the original lend-lease request was predicated on the war with Japan lasting less than twelve months.

LIQUOR-MAKING TIME EXTENDED

Grain Allocated For August To Keep Alcohol Plants Open

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Distillers will be permitted to continue manufacture of beverage alcohol during August under action taken by Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, today in allocating grain for that purpose.

Industrial-alcohol manufacturers previously were allowed to resume making beverage alcohol during July.

Anderson allocated 2,500,000 bushels of grain other than corn, but including malt, for distillers' use during August—an amount sufficient, department officials said, to permit them to operate between 20 and 25 per cent of capacity.

Notice of the allocation was made in a letter to J. A. Krug, chairman of the War Production Board.

No Corn To Be Available

No corn—used principally in making bourbon whisky—will be available, however, for manufacture either of industrial or beverage alcohol during August or until further notice.

The restriction on the use of corn and the limitation on the use of other grains were set up, the Anderson letter said, to conserve grain for food and live-stock feed. Present prospects indicate that this year's production of feed grains may be very short.

The Secretary said the allocation of grain and malt to the distillers was made to keep them from closing. It still is possible, he said, that they may be needed for the manufacture of industrial alcohol for war purposes. Consequently, the allocation of some grain for their use during August will keep them on a stand-by basis, it was explained.

Industrial-Alcohol Decision

The War Production Board, under whose supervision industrial alcohol is produced, had informed beverage-alcohol producers that they will not be needed for the manufacture of industrial alcohol during August.

Anderson said a decision will be made later whether additional grain will be allocated for beverage alcohol after August.

"In view of the tight grain situation in prospect, we have been reluctant," Anderson wrote, "to authorize the use of any grain for the production of beverage alcohol and have agreed to do so primarily because it might otherwise be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain sufficient distillery capacity — in stand-by condition—to meet potential requirements of the industrial alcohol program."

Friends Say Austin Would Like Court

Washington, July 18 (AP)—Friends of Senator Warren R. Austin, Vermont Republican, expressed confidence today that he would accept a Supreme Court appointment if it were tendered by President Truman.

Austin himself would not comment on the boom among his colleagues for his appointment to fill the vacancy left by the retirement of Justice Owen J. Roberts. His friends said, however, that the law has been his life since he first began reading it as a young man in his father's law office.

Hatch Backs Him

The boom for Austin received a big boost yesterday when Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) came out for him after previously indorsing Judge Sam G. Bratton, of the Tenth Circuit Court.

Hatch said it was his "considered opinion" that the appointment of a Republican "would be wise" and that Bratton agreed. Roberts's departure leaves Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone as the lone Republican on the bench.

Now 67, Austin has been in the Senate since 1931 and has been a vigorous advocate of international co-operation.

OPA Suspends Price Control Of Airplanes

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The OPA today suspended, effective immediately, price control of airplanes and most aircraft parts.

In suspending, rather than terminating, price control, the agency said controls would be re-established "if prices increase in an inflationary manner."

Administrator Chester Bowles said the action was in line with OPA's policy of suspending or ending price control over commodities as soon as inflationary dangers are over.

[SN]YDER IS CONFIRMED FOR VINSON'S OLD JOB

[SN]HINGTON, July 18—(AP) John W. Snyder, St. Louis banker, was confirmed by the Senate today as director of War mobilization and reconversion. He succeeds Fred M. Vinson who became Secretary of the Treasury.

Snyder has been serving as Federal Loan Administrator. Confirmation was given by a voice vote without debate.

Altmeyer Nomination Confirmed

Washington, July 18 (AP)—The Senate confirmed without dissent today the nomination of Arthur J. Altmeyer, of Wisconsin, to a new term on the Social Security Board. He has been chairman.

House Votes To Quit Saturday

Washington, July 18 (A. P.).—The House agreed today to adjourn for eleven weeks starting next Saturday. It adopted by voice vote a resolution calling for adjournment until October 8. While the resolution requires Senate approval, that was a foregone conclusion, in view of agreements between leaders. The Senate will remain in session until it has voted in the United Nations charter. The adjournment resolution provides that Congress may be recalled into session on three days' notice at the request of either the Democratic or the Republictn leaders of both the Senate and the House.

AMERICAN WAY BETTER, FRANKLIN CAPTAIN SAYS

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SAN DIEGO, Calif., July 18 — (AP) Capt. Leslie E. Gehres, 47, former commander of the Aircraft Carrier Franklin, today said the "American way" of dropping bombs and firing aerial torpedoes is far more efficient than Japanese suicide plane tactics.

In an interview on taking command of the San Diego Naval Air Station, Gehres pointed out that at the start of the war, Japan had more carriers and air groups than the U. S. Navy.

"Now they have virtually no fleet left, thanks to our naval aviation," he said.

"Properly placed bombs will do more damage than the most desperate Kamikaze suicide attacks, and the Franklin itself offered proof of that. Last October, a Kamikaze plane hit the Franklin in the Philippines, and caused one-tenth the damage suffered when a Jap plane surprised us with two 500-pound bombs dropped from 50 feet altitude near Japan's inland sea last March 19. x x x"

The Franklin suffered 834 killed and missing of its total complement of 3,343.

Zipper Ship Named

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., July 18 (AP).—The Zipper ship Samuel R. Aitken, named for a former vice-president of the Moore-MacCormack Steamship Company, was sponsored today in a construction basin at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yard. Mr. Aitken's widow, Mrs. Margaret E. Aitken, of 59 West Twelfth Street, New York, named the vessel, third of twelve modified Liberty-type steamers used for transportation of airplanes to be built at New England shipyards.

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Pa. Has Miner Shortage

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Harrisburg, Pa., July 18 (AP)—A critical shortage of miners in Pennsylvania's coal fields is going to mean colder homes next winter, Richard Maize, states mines secretary disclosed today.

"Unless we can get former miners who are working in nonessential industries or returning soldiers back to mine pits," Maize said, "we are going to have the worst winter of the war as far as coal is concerned."

Householders, he said, should prepare now to get along on 80 per cent of the fuel they burned last year by shutting off extra rooms, insulating their homes or by planning to use substitute fuel such as wood.

"Make Every Pound Count"

"The man who heats his home with coal," Maize asserted, "must get every heat unit out of every pound of coal he puts into his furnace. I don't see much chance of catching up on production."

Pennsylvania coal, Maize said, not only heats homes and operates industries in this State but also those in New England, New York, New Jersey and parts of Maryland and Canada.

WORKERS WEAK, GROGGY DUE TO LACK OF MEAT

SEATTLE, July 18—(AP) Shipyard workers here are "stumbling, weak and groggy" on their jobs for lack of meat in their diet and the sick list and accident rate have increased heavily the past three months, Charles Berger, sick steward of Local 104 of the AFL-Boilermakers said today.

The sick list was about 300 in April, but now is over 400.

"Besides that," Berger told reporters, "the accident rate is up 30 per cent, the safety department tells me."

Berger and Joe Clancy, Union secretary, said the local's members have been bombarding the state's congressional delegation for three weeks with requests for additional red points for shipyard workers.

"Men just can't do that heavy work without good food," Clancy added.

Former WAC Leader Ill

New York, July 18 (AP)—Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, former commanding officer of the Women's Army Corps who recently retired to private life, is ill at Doctors' Hospital, the institution said tonight.

Los Angeles Ready For Service

Philadelphia, July 18 (AP)—The heavy cruiser Los Angeles will join the United States' rapidly growing armada of fighting ships Sunday.

The 13,000-ton vessel, financed by war-bond purchases in the California city, will be commissioned at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. Fletcher Bowron, wife of the Mayor of Los Angeles, christened the ship. The cruiser carries a main battery of 8-inch guns and powerful secondary and anti-aircraft armament.

India Factories Keep Convoys Going To China

New York, July 18 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Stewart E. Reimel, chief of the New York ordnance district, said today that the army service forces had developed tire and automotive production facilities in India which he credited with keeping truck convoys rolling over the Stilwell road.

Reimel said the Army in a special arrangement with General Motors Corporation had built a truck-repair and assembly plant at Calcutta, where 2,000 unskilled natives were turned into effective mechanics.

The Calcutta plant, Reimel said, in one year of operation had reconditioned more than 160,000 automotive assemblies and made more than 200,000 hard-to-get parts.

In another instance, he said, the Army set up a tire-repair shop at the foot of the Himalayas in Assam, where 10,000 rebuilt truck tires are produced monthly.

Communist Convention Will Be Closed To Public

New York, July 18 (AP)—The Communist Political Association said today that its special national convention, to be held here July 26-28 to decide on a new "political line," would be closed to the public and press.

A publicity committee will issue statements after each session, a CPA spokesman said.

The last national gathering of Communists, at which the Communist party of the United States was dissolved and the CPA created in its stead, was in May, 1944. It was open to the press.

The national committee called the convention "in order that the membership shall be able to express itself conclusively and finally on the political line and immediate tasks confronting the CPA; review the present work and responsibility of the national board and national committee; and refresh and strengthen the national leadership of the CPA."

Marlene Dietrich Back From Long Trip

New York, July 18 (AP)—Marlene Dietrich, recently returned from an eleven-month USO tour of Germany, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Iceland, said today: "When I walked out on the stage and said 'hello boys,' the GI's practically brought the house down. I don't know why."

Wearing an Army nurse's uniform, brown brogues and carrying a shoulder bag, Miss Dietrich said at a press conference she had been ordered back to the United States by her doctor because of an infected jawbone. "One thing is sure . . . that is, I'm going back," she added.

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WITH BIG THREE (1ST)
BY RICHARD KASISCHKE

LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-THE MAP OF EUROPE--ALREADY EXTENSIVELY RE-DRAFTED BY RUSSIAN EXPANSION WESTWARD FROM THE BALTIC TO THE BLACK SEA--IS EXPECTED BY WELL-INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE TO BE FURTHER REDRAWN AT POTSDAM WITH THE AMPUTATION OF A HUGE SLICE OF EASTERN GERMANY TO SATISFY POLAND'S DEMANDS.

THE WARSAW REGIME, WITH BACKING FROM MOSCOW, HAS DEMANDED THE EXTENSION OF POLAND'S WESTERN BOUNDARY TO THE ODER AND NEISSE RIVERS AND TO A POINT WITHIN 60 MILES OF BERLIN IN COMPENSATION FOR TERRITORIES YIELDED TO RUSSIA EAST OF THEICURZON LINE. THE BIG THREE DECIDED AT TEHRAN THAT POLAND SHOULD BE GIVEN AMPLE CONSIDERATION FOR YIELDING TERRITORIES TO RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

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BIG THREE INTERPRETIVE
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN, JULY 18-(AP)-THERE ARE STRONG INDICATIONS THAT THE MAP OF BLOOD-STAINED ASIA IS DOMINATING THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE TONIGHT AND THAT MEASURES TO KNOCK OUT JAPAN HAVE PRIORITY NUMBER ONE IN THE DISCUSSIONS AMONG PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND HIS BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ALLIES.

VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC, AS SWIFTLY AND AS CHEAPLY AS COURAGE AND SKILL CAN ACHIEVE IT, IS PARAMOUNT TO ALL OTHER AIMS OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NOW.

THIS, IT CAN BE SAID WITH ASSURANCE, IS MORE VITAL TO THE UNITED STATES THAN ANY CURRENT EUROPEAN ISSUE IS TO THE SOVIET UNION OR GREAT BRITAIN.

MAKE-SHIFT FORMULAS CAN KEEP EUROPE RUNNING, FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE. BUT THE ASIATIC WAR ADMITS OF NO SUBSTITUTES FOR THE BEST POSSIBLE PLAN TO DEFEAT THE JAPANESE EMPIRE QUICKLY, OR THE PRICE WILL BE STEPPED UP IN TERMS OF AMERICAN LIVES AND TREASURE.

WHAT MR.TRUMAN'S HIGH MILITARY ADVISERS, WHO CONTROL THE WORLD'S LARGEST FLEET AND AIR FORCE AND ONE OF THE FINEST ARMIES, HAVE PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION AT POTSDAM IS THE KEY SECRET OF THE ENTIRE CONFERENCE.

BUT THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE PROPOSALS WILL BE DELIVERED AND DIRECT ANSWERS REQUESTED.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS, WHETHER IN MOSCOW OR WASHINGTON, HAVE FOR A LONG TIME DISCOURAGED SPECULATION AND RUMORS AS TO WHAT ROLE THE SOVIET UNION MIGHT ULTIMATELY TAKE AGAINST A POWER WHICH STALIN PUBLICLY SINGLED OUT LAST WINTER AS "AGGRESSIVE" AND A FASCIST PARTNER OF HITLERITE GERMANY.

THE U.S.GOVERNMENT IS DEFINITELY REFRAINING FROM STIRRING PROPAGANDA FOR A SOVIET "SECOND FRONT." BUT THAT THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH PROBABLY WOULD NOT YET BE ENJOYING A VICTORIOUS PEACE IN EUROPE WITHOUT AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT, COULD MATERIALLY ASSIST THE U.S.TO ENJOY THE SAME THING IN THE FAR EAST SEEMS UNDENIABLE.

AMONG AMERICANS IN MOSCOW THE VIEW HAS BEEN HELD BY A MAJORITY THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL, AT THE MOMENT ITS LEADERS CHOOSE, LAUNCH A SMASHING BLOW AGAINST ITS TRADITIONAL ASIATIC ENEMY.

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THE JAPANESE WAR FALLS INTO THREE MAIN DIVISIONS:

THE SEA WAR AGAINST IMPERIAL COMMUNICATIONS, WHICH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVIES HAVE ALREADY LARGELY DECIDED.

THE WAR AGAINST THE HOME ISLANDS, FOR WHICH AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES AND BATTLESHIPS ARE CARRYING ON THE PREPARATORY PHASE.

THE MOP-UP OF JAPANESE STRONGHOLDS ON THE ASIATIC MAINLAND, THE

NERVE CENTER ING MANCHURIA, HALF FRINGED BY THE FRONTIER WITH THE SOVIET UNION.

MANCHURIA IS, IN SOME RESPECTS, THE POLAND OF ASIA AND OF VITAL IMPORTANCE IN SOVIET POLICY.

PREMIER STALIN'S TALKS LAST WEEK IN MOSCOW WITH THE CHINESE PREMIER, T.V.SOONG, ARE BELIEVED HERE TO HAVE DWELT NOT ONLY ON THE POSSIBILITY OF A FURTHER RECONCILIATION OF THE YENAN COMMUNISTS WITH THE CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT, BUT ON A CHINESE-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING ABOUT MANCHURIA TO BE PUT INTO EFFECT WHENEVER THE JAPANESE GRIP IS BROKEN.

THESE ARE THE THINGS KNOWN TO FRIEND AND FOE ALIKE IN THE FAR EAST:

THE SOVIET FAR EAST ARMY HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED CONTINUALLY SINCE LAST AUTUMN AND THE PROCESS IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MUCH SPEEDED UP AFTER GERMANY'S COLLAPSE.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE NAVIES AND AIR SERVICES OF RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES IS BEING FOSTERED NOW BY THE SAME OFFICERS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WHO DEVELOPED AMERICAN BOMBER BASES AROUND POLTAVA IN THE UKRAINE AND REHABILITATED UNITS OF THE RED BANNER FLEET AT KRONSTADT LAST YEAR.

THE ALASKA-SIBERIA FERRY ROUTE FOR THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN-MADE AIRCRAFT SENT TO FIGHT WITH THE RED STAR INSIGNIA ON THE EASTERN FRONT IS LIKELY TO HAVE FURTHER VALUABLE MILITARY USE.

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WHAT DOES IT ADD UP TO?

A FUTURE FULL-FLEDGED CLASH OF ARMS ON THE MANCHURIAN PLAINS WITH RED ARMY MEN CRYING EXULTANTLY "ON TO PORT ARTHUR?"

A LIMITED HOLDING ACTION BY RED FORCES BUT WITH VLADIVOSTOK, KHABAROVSK OR--NAME YOUR SPOT--BASING MORE AMERICAN BOMBERS THAN EVER LANDED IN THE UKRAINE?

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF OTHER POSSIBILITIES AND NONE OF THEM IS SOOTHING TO JAPANESE FEARS.

SOVIET PRIDE AND SENSITIVENESS ARE SUCH THAT IT IS UNNECESSARY TO EMPHASIZE THAT RUSSIA'S NON-BELLIGERENCY IN THE FAR EAST IS PERHAPS A CONTRAST TO THE PAST RUSH OF SMALL POWERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND NOW EVEN ITALY TO DECLARE A STATE OF HOSTILITIES WITH JAPAN.

AS WITH MOST PEOPLE, THE RUSSIANS LIKE TO FEEL THAT THEY ARE MAKING UP THEIR OWN MINDS AND NOT DANCING TO TUNES CALLED BY OTHERS.

BUT THEY HAVE THEIR OWN SCORE TO SETTLE WITH THE MIKADO'S FANATICAL LITTLE MEN--A SCORE IN WHICH FIGURE THE JAPANESE VICTORY OF 1904-05, THE JAPANESE SIBERIAN INTERVENTION OF 1919 AND THE JAPANESE PROVOCATION IN MONGOLIA IN 1939.

THE OTHER DAY THE SOVIET INFORMATION SERVICE IN BERLIN SUPPLIED ALLIED CORRESPONDENTS WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MARSHAL GEORGI K.ZHUKOV. PROMINENTLY NEAR THE TOP OF THE PAGE WAS THE STATEMENT THAT "IN 1939 HE DIRECTED THE CAMPAIGN ON THE RIVER KALKHIN-GOL IN MONGOLIA, WHERE HE SURROUNDED AND DESTROYED THE JAPANESE SIXTH ARMY."

IN HIS TALKS WITH HIS SOVIET ALLIES, MR.TRUMAN UNDOUBTEDLY IS LEARNING FOR HIMSELF THAT THE RUSSIANS HAVE LONG MEMORIES AND LONG RANGE PLANS TO OFFER FOR WAR-RIDDEN ASIA.

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BERLIN--FIRST ADD MA[illegible] ON AYE) X X X CLOSE QUARTERS.

WITH MARSHALL, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE U.S.ARMY, AND BROOKE, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF, WERE GEN.H.H.ARNOLD, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.ARMY AIR FORCES; RAF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES PORTAL AND THE FOLLOWING ALLIED OFFICERS:

FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, ADM.ERNEST J.KING, ADM.SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM; FIELD MARSHAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, GEN.SIR HASTINGS L.ISMAY, CHURCHILL'S CHIEF OF STAFF; GEN.BREHON SOMERVELL, CHIEF OF U.S.SUPPLY FORCES; COL.GEN.ALEXANDER GORBATOV, SOVIET MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BERLIN; MAJ.GEN.FLOYD L.PARKS, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF BERLIN, AND BRIG.GEN.JOHN H.COLLIER, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION.

AS THE OFFICERS ARRIVED TO START THE REVIEW A BAND DIRECTED BY WARRANT OFFICER THEO RITTENMAR OF LITTLE ROCK,ARK., STRUCK UP THE GENERAL'S MARCH. THEN IT PLAYED THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION MARCH WRITTEN BY MRS.GEORGE S.PATTON, WIFE OF THE THIRD ARMY COMMANDER.

THE REVIEW TOOK PLACE ON THE AVUS AUTOBAHN, ONE OF THE SUPERHIGHWAYS ADOLF HITLER BUILT FOR THE NAZI MILITARY MACHINE.

THE OFFICERS DROVE IN FROM POTSDAM, WHERE THEY ARE ADVISING THE BIG THREE CONFEREES ON MILITARY PHASES OF THE PARLEY. THEY REVIEWED THE SAME VICTORIOUS DIVISION WHICH PRESIDENT TRUMAN INSPECTED MONDAY.

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A44 (110)

POTSDAM, JULY 18-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND HIS DAUGHTER, MARY, MET PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT THE GATE OF "LITTLE NO. 10 DOWNING STREET" WHEN THE PRESIDENT STROLLED UP TO THE PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE FOR LUNCHEON, THE BRITISH DELEGATION DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

THE RELATIVE INFORMALITY OF INTER-ALLIED LIFE IN THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE AREA WAS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FACT THAT MR.TRUMAN WALKED TO THE CHURCHILL RESIDENCE, INSTEAD OF RIDING IN A LIMOUSINE.

MR.TRUMAN AND THE PRIME MINISTER HAD A CORDIAL TALK ON A TERRACE OVERLOOKING THE LAKE, WHILE OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS RECORDED THE SCENE. THEN THEY WENT INSIDE TO A DINING TABLE SET ONLY FOR TWO.

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B89 (Q)

KX ST

POTSDAM, JULY 18-(AP)-CAPT. CHESTER PARKER, EMPORIA, KANS., IS MAKING A NAME FOR HIMSELF IN POTSDAM AS A SALESMAN OF AMERICAN GOODWILL TO THE RED ARMY.

PARKER, A SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICER FOR THE AMERICAN GARRISON, INVITED RUSSIAN GUARDS TO SEE AMERICAN FILMS, WITH A RUSSIAN-SPEAKING MASTER OF CEREMONIES TRANSLATING THE DIALOGUE.

AFTER THE FIRST SHOWING, THE RUSSIANS ASKED FOR MORE. NOW IT'S A NIGHTLY AFFAIR. IT WILL CONTINUE TO BE, THE CAPTAIN SAID, UNLESS THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES LOSES HIS VOICE.

Z1130PEW

JUL 19 1945

JUL 19 1945

BORN JULY 24, 1906, AT 664 SUMMIT AVENUE TO PATRICK AND BRIDGET JOYCE.

THE RECORD LISTED THE ELDER JOYCE AS A NATIVE OF IRELAND AND MRS. JOYCE AS THE FORMER BRIDGET RILEY, BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.

IN LONDON JOYCE'S TRIAL ON THE TREASON CHARGE WAS POSTPONED TODAY TO THE SEPTEMBER TERM OF OLD BAILEY COURT ON A DEFENSE PLEA THAT EVIDENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES INDICATED JOYCE WAS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN AND THUS OWED NO ALLEGIANCE TO THE BRITISH CROWN.

DEFENSE ATTORNEYS X X X PICKING UP SECOND GRAF OF PVS UNDER LONDON DATELINE (C54)

Q1143AEW

B3 (150)

LONDON, JULY 18-(AP)-VICTORY IN E[illegible] IS NOT YET WON AND IT WILL NOT BE WON "UNTIL TRANQUILITY IS R[illegible]LD" AND EUROPE'S MILLIONS ARE SAVED FROM HUNGER AND COLD, ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK TIMES SAID AFTER A TOUR OF THE CONTINENT.

HE EXPRESSED HIS VIEW IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE LONDON NEWS-CHRONICLE SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE TODAY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

"THE V IN V-E DAY WAS WRONG," SULZBERGER SAID. "WE WERE 'IN EUROPE' BUT IT WAS NOT VICTORY. THAT HAS NOT YET BEEN WON. IT WILL NOT BE WON UNTIL TRANQUILITY IS RESTORED IN EUROPE--EUROPE WITHOUT GERMANY.

"THERE IS ONE VITAL ENEMY IN EUROPE TODAY--STARVATION. OUR DUTY IS TO SEE THAT EUROPE--AND I AM NOT THINKING OF GERMANY AT ALL BECAUSE THE GERMANS HAVE FORFEITED ALL THEIR RIGHTS TO CONSIDERATION--IS NOT ALLOWED TO FREEZE, STARVE OR GO NAKED. UNTIL THESE THINGS ARE DONE BY US THERE CAN BE NO DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE FOR THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN EUROPE. ALL WE HAVE ACHIEVED AT PRESENT IS A LITTLE PEACE--A LET UP OF THE BOMBING OF BRITAIN AND WHAT BOTH BRITAIN AND AMERICA ENDURED--THE KILLING OF OUR BEST."

G2PEW

IN BROOKLYN, A BIRTH CERTIFICATE FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH LISTED A WILLIAM JOYCE BORN APRIL 24, 1906, AT 1377 HERKIMER STREET, A DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN SAID.

THE ADDRESS IS NOW KNOWN AS 1910 EASTERN PARKWAY. IT IS A THREE-STORY BUILDING WHICH HAS BEEN REMODELED TO ACOMMODATE A REAL ESTATE AND LAW OFFICE ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

B2226PEW

JERSEY CITY, N.J., JULY 18-(AP)-POSSIBILITY AROSE TODAY THAT WILLIAM (LORD HAW HAW) JOYCE, ACCUSED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT OF HIGH TREASON IN BROADCASTING PROPAGANDA FOR THE GERMANS, MAY BE A NATIVE OF JERSEY CITY.

HUDSON COUNTY REGISTRAR WILLIAM A. PURCELL SAID THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS HAD ON FILE THE BIRTH RECORD OF A WILLIAM JOYCE,

A83

GLASGOW, JULY 18-(AP)-IAN MAC TAGGART, AT 22 SCOTLAND'S YOUNGEST PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATE, RETURNED TO HIS FAMILY'S WHITE-WALLED, RED-ROOFED MANSION TONIGHT AFTER LIVING A WEEK ON A SOCIAL INSURANCE BENEFIT OF APPROXIMATELY $4.80.

OF APPROXIMATELY $4.80.

THE EXPERIMENT RESULTED FROM CAMPAIGN HECKLING.

AFTER A BATH MAC TAGGART, AN ENGINEER LIEUTENANT IN THE SERVICE, GAVE THE SAME ANSWER HE DID TO A HECKLER WHO ASKED ABOUT INSURANCE BENEFIT DURING A CAMPAIGN MEETING:

"YOU CAN DEFINITELY MAINTAIN LIFE FOR ONE WEEK, BUT TO LIVE COMFORTABLY, HEALTHILY AND RESPECTABLY ON 24 SHILLINGS A WEEK OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME IS ANOTHER QUESTION WHICH I AM NOT PREPARED OR QUALIFIED TO ANSWER."

WE830PEW

JUL 19 1945

BY REL[illegible] MCRIN

PARIS, JULY 18-(AP)— THE DUST OF AGES HAS BEEN RAISED HIGH UP IN THE ANCIENT PALAIS DE JUSTICE, AS PART OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE TREASON TRIAL NEXT WEEK OF MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN.

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ON ORDERS OF THE PRISON DOCTOR CHARGED WITH SAFEGUARDING THE HEALTH OF THE 89-YEAR-OLD MARSHAL, WORKMEN USING COLD CHISELS TODAY BEGAN PRYING OPEN SOME ORIEL WINDOWS JUTTING OUT JUST BENEATH THE ROOF OF THE BUILDING, THAT ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SEALED FOR NEARLY 300 YEARS.

THE DOCTOR GAVE HIS ORDER AFTER AN INSPECTION OF THE COURTROOM AND THE "APARTMENTS" WHERE PETAIN WILL LIVE DURING THE TRIAL, EXPECTED TO LAST THREE WEEKS.

THE TINY COURT ROOM WAS STIFLING HOT AND THE PHYSICIAN SAID THE VENTILATION MUST BE IMPROVED. "THOSE MUST BE OPENED," HE SAID, POINTING UP AT THE TINY WINDOWS.

WARDERS OF THE PALACE, SUMMONED FOR CONSULTATION, SAID IT COULDN'T BE DONE. ONE WITH A FLAIR FOR DIGGING UP THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT STRUCTURE SAID, "THOSE WINDOWS HAVE BEEN SHUT SINCE THE DAYS OF LOUIS XIV. THERE WAS A JUDGE WHO SUFFERED FROM HEAD COLDS. HE DID IT."

BUT THE DOCTOR WAS FIRM AND THE WORKMEN WITH CHISELS WERE LOWERED FROM THE ROOF TO START PRYING.

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THE MOST MINUTE PRECAUTIONS ARE BEING TAKEN TO PROTECT PETAIN FROM VIOLENCE AND TO EASE THE SUR STRAIN ON HIS PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

A BULLETPROOF LIMOUSINE HEAVILY ESCORTED BY GUARDS WILL BRING PETAIN FROM FORT DE MONTROUGE IN THE SUBURBS TO PARIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON, TO ALLOW HIM TO REST OVERNIGHT BEFORE THE TRIAL OPENS ON MONDAY. FIVE HUNDRED POLICEMEN ARMED WITH TOMMYGUNS WILL BE STATIONED AROUND THE SQUARE WHERE HE WILL LEAVE THE CAR AND ENTER THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE.

A135

BERLIN, JULY 18-(AP)-THE U.S. SECOND ARMORED "HELL ON WHEELS" DIVISION WAS REVIEWED TODAY BY GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL AND FIELD MARSHAL SIR ALAN FRANCIS BROOKE, WHO PLANNED THE STRATEGY OF THE EUROPEAN VICTORY.

"IT IS A SPLENDID LOOKING OUTFIT," MARSHALL TOLD REPORTERS AFTER RIDING PAST THE 2 1/2-MILE-LONG LINE OF TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES AND SOLDIERS SMARTLY AT ATTENTION.

UPWARDS OF 40 STARS GLEAMED ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE INSPECTION PARTY, WHICH RODE PAST THE ARMORED UNITS TWICE AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

MJ1140AEW

30-24-28501

HAISLIP, 56, OF WOODSTOCK, VA., COMMANDED THE 15TH CORPS THROUGH THE NORMANDY, RHINELAND AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN CAMPAIGNS BEFORE TAKING OVER THE 7TH ARMY. HIS WIFE LIVES AT [redacted] CONN.AVE., WASHINGTON, D.C.

WE543PEW

Add 7th Army Haislip++ ground troops

CASSINO, ITALY, JULY 18-(AP)-- THE "HOMELESS ARMY" OF POLES LOYAL TO THE REPUDIATED LONDON GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TODAY DEDICATED THE THIRD POLISH DIVISION CEMETERY, WHERE MORE THAN 900 FALLEN FIGHTERS ARE BURIED ON CASSINO'S FAMED HILL 593.

LT. GEN. WLADISLAW ANDERS, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND POLISH CORPS, IN A SHORT TALK FOLLOWING A REQUIEM MASS AT THE HILLTOP SHRINE, DECLARED AGAIN HIS HOPE THAT ALL POLISH SOLDIERS WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO " A FREE POLAND."

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"RIGHT EVENTUALLY WILL TRIUMPH," SAID ANDERS, "BUT WE MAY HAVE TO WAIT. THE POLES ARE A PATIENT PEOPLE, WILLING TO WAIT."

LT. GEN. BERNARD C. FREYBERG, COMMANDER OF NEW ZEALAND FORCES, AND OTHER BRITISH, AMERICAN, POLISH AND FRENCH DIGNITARIES ATTENDED THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES BESIDE A GRANITE OBELISK ON THE SUMMIT NOW OF THE HILL.

MAJ. GEN. BRONISLAW DUCH, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD DIVISION, WHICH TOOK HILL 593 MAY 18, 1944, LEADING TO THE FALL OF BITTERLY DEFENDED MONTE CASSINO, THE GATEWAY TO ROME.

MGRAWS 81[redacted] APRS 7 51[redacted]EW

JUL 19 1945

A84 (180)
BY CHARLES S. FOLTZ
MADRID, JULY 18-(AP)-GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO LAST NIGHT PROCLAIMED, THAT HE IS ONLY ACTING AS HEAD OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT PENDING RETURN TO A MONARCHY WHICH WOULD PERPETUATE FALANGE IDEALS AND THE NATIONAL SYNDICALIST STATE.
IN A 35-MINUTE SPEECH TO MEMBERS OF THE FALANGE NATIONAL COUNCIL, FRANCO SAID SPAIN WAS ENTERING THE PREPARATORY PERIOD FOR RETURN OF A MONARCHY BUT HE DID NOT SAY WHEN THE CHANGEOVER WOULD BE MADE. HE DECLARED THE MONARCHY MUST GUARANTEE THE "ESSENTIALS" OF THE FALANGE MOVEMENT.
(IN WASHINGTON, DIPLOMATS REGARDED FRANCO'S STATEMENT AS A MOVE DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN HIMSELF IN POWER AND AT THE SAME TIME RIDE OUT CRITICISM FROM THE ALLIED WORLD, AND PARTICULARLY RUSSIA. THEY SAID IT WAS A QUESTION WHETHER THIS STORM WOULD BE STIRRED -- POSSIBLY BY PREMIER STALIN AT THE CURRENT BIG THREE MEETING AT POTSDAM--TO A POINT WHERE FRANCO WOULD BE BLOWN OUT OF POWER.)
FRANCO'S SPEECH APPARENTLY CONSTITUTED AN OFFER TO DON JUAN, SON OF ALFONSO XIII, TO ACCEPT THE THRONE. SHOULD DON JUAN -- NOW IN SWITZERLAND -- REFUSE, THE DUKE OF MADRID MIGHT BE A CANDIDATE. THE DUKE CLAIMS TO BE "CARLOS VIII."
HJ328AEW

FOLO MADRID (140)
BERN, JULY 18-(AP)-PRINCE JUAN OF SPAIN, EXILED SON OF ALFONSO XIII, KEPT SILENT TODAY AS GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO APPARENTLY TRIED IN MADRID TO RETURN SPAIN TO THE MONARCHIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.
A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 31-YEAR-OLD PRINCE SAID THAT JUAN, AS A RESULT OF PROTESTS OVER HIS MANIFESTO TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE LAST MARCH 19, HAD PROMISED AUTHORITIES HE WOULD NOT AGAIN COMMENT ON POLITICS WHILE HE WAS ON SWISS SOIL.
IN THE MANIFESTO, JUAN DECLARED SPAIN WAS IN DANGER OF ANOTHER CIVIL WAR AND CALLED ON FRANCO TO RESIGN AND BRING LASTING PEACE TO SPAIN BY RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.
THE PRINCE SAID IF HE SHOULD BECOME KING HE WOULD SEEK A POLITICAL CONSTITUTION BY POPULAR VOTE, PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND POLITICAL LIBERTIES, A POPULAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, ND ELIMINATION OF UNJUST SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
MJ1159AEW

JERUSALEM, JULY 18-(AP)- JEWS ARE NOT IN POSITION TO RECOGNIZE THE NEWLY APPOINTED BRITISH FIVE MAN COMMISSION TO ADMINISTER JERUSALEM AS LONG AS IT DOES NOT INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES OF [redacted] THE LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY, PRESIDENT ISAAC BENTSEVI NOTIFIED BRITISH AUTHORITIES TODAY.

BENTSEVI IN A LETTER TO PALESTINE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER J.V.W. SHAW, ALSO ASSERTED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF JEWISH INSTITUTIONS WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO TESTIFY BEFORE SIMULTANEOUSLY APPOINTED JERUSALEM ENQUIRY COMMISSION DESPITE THEIR HIGH REGARD FOR PALESTINE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM [redacted] FITZGERALD.

FITZGERALD WAS DIRECTED BY THE PALESTINE GOVERNMENT TO CONDUCT AN INVESTIGATION AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE JERUSALEM CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.

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BENTSEVI'S LETTER REITERATED PREVIOUS JEWISH CONTENTIONS THAT BRITISH ACTION IN APPOINTING COMMISSIONS WAS UNJUSTIFIED.

ARAB LEADERS ALSO HAVE OPPOSED THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

APRD125 01721 -BP- 445PEW

B47KX

APW

CANBERRA,AUSTRALIA,JULY 18 (AP)-AIR MINISTER A.S.DRAKEFORD INTRODUCED A BILL INTO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ESTABLISHING AN AUSTRALIAN AIRLINES COMMISSION WHICH WOULD OPERATE AIRLINE SERVICES BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH AND ITS TERRITORIES.

THE AIR MINISTER WOULD HAVE THE POWER OF EXTENDING THE COMMISSION'S SERVICES. EXISTING INTERSTATE AIRLINE LICENSES WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED.

GG43ACW NN

B36KX

(110) APW LPA

CANBERRA,AUSTRALIA,JULY 18 (AP)-CHILEAN CONSUL SENOR M.E. NUBNER DECLARED AT A LUNCHEON TENDERED HIM BY THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT AUSTRALIA AND CHILE HAD A COMMON INTEREST IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN IN TRADE AND CULTURAL MATTERS.

HE SAID THAT AUSTRALIA HAD EMERGED FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AS A LEADER OF THE MIDDLE POWERS AND THE SMA

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DER OF THE MIDDLE POWERS AND THE SMALL NATIONS.

THESE JUL 19 1945

HE SAID THAT AUSTRALIA HAD EMERGED FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE AS A LEADER OF THE MIDDLE POWERS AND THE SMALL NATIONS.

THESE COUNTRIES, HE ADDED, WOULD ALWAYS TRUST AUSTRALIA AS THE LEADER OF NATIONS LOOKING FOR A BETTER FUTURE OF JUSTICE, FREEDOM AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL COUNTRIES.

CHILE LOOKS TO AUSTRALIA AS A DEMOCRATIC GATEWAY OF THE FAR EAST, NUBNER SAID.

THE CHILEAN CONSUL EXPRESSED HIS HOPE THAT TRADE IN WOOL, NITRATES AND MANY OTHER PRODUCTS WILL BE RESUMED BY THE TWO COUNTRIES SHORTLY.

GG8@ACW NN

30.24-28503

BACKX (8)

NY WX

HONOLULU,JULY 18 (AP)-A CONFERENCE WITH GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR IS NEXT ON THE SCHEDULE OF THREE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN AFTER YESTERDAY'S MEETING WITH LT.GEN.ROBERT C.RICHARDSON, JR., COMMANDER OF ARMY FORCES IN THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

THE THREE WHO WILL GO TO VISIT MACARTHUR ARE JOSEPH M.PATTERSON, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS; PHILIP L.JACKSON, PRESIDENT AND PUBLISHER OF THE OREGON JOURNAL, PORTLAND, ORE., AND JOHN O'DONNELL, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWS.

GG AJACW

JUL 19 1945

A191KX AERIAL
NIGHT LEAD BRITISH U.S.AIR (490)
BY HAMILTON W.FARON

GUAM,THURSDAY,JULY 19 (AP)-JAPAN MAY SOON FEEL THE CRUSHING POWER OF AMERICAN-BRITISH HEAVY BOMBING TEAMWORK WHICH FIGURED SO LARGELY IN BRINGING GERMANY TO ITS KNEES.

EVEN WHILE BRITISH NAVAL CARRIER PLANES STRUCK BESIDE U.S. THIRD FLEET FLIERS IN POUNDING THE TOKYO AREA THIS WEEK, AIR OFFICIALS OF THE TWO NATIONS STUDIED THE PROSPECTIVE TIE-UP OF BIG BRITISH BOMBERS WITH AMERICAN SUPERFORTS IN STRIKES AT NIPPON.

THE COMPLETION OF CONFERENCES BETWEEN LT.GEN.BARNEY M.GILES, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE U.S.ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES (USASTAF), AND BRITISH AIR MARSHAL SIR HUGH LLOYD WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.

THEIR MEETINGS PERFORMED SPADEWORK FOR "THE POSSIBLE ASSIGNMENT OF A BRITISH HEAVY BOMBING FORCE TO WORK UNDER USASTAF," SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GILES' OFFICE.

AMONG THE STAFF OFFICERS ACCOMPANYING LLOYD TO THE CONFERENCE WAS CAPT.J.G.GORDON-FINLAYSON, WHO HAS BEEN ASSIGNED AS BRITISH LIAISON OFFICER WITH USASTAF.

SHOULD THE BRITISH PUT A FORCE OF BOMBERS, SUCH AS THE GIANT LANCASTERS THAT HAMMERED GERMANY, INTO THE PACIFIC WAR, IT WOULD MAKE A TOTAL OF AT LEAST 10 ALLIED TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC AIR GROUPS ALREADY BLASTING THE JAPANESE HOMELAND, OR PREPARING TO DO SO.

MOST POWERFUL OF THE BOMBING FLEETS TO DATE IS THE U.S.20TH AIR FORCE SUPERFORT STRENGTH BASED IN THE MARIANAS. IT ALREADY HAS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 150 SQUARE MILES OF JAPANESE CITIES' PRODUCTION AREAS.

SCHEDULED TO BEGIN OPERATIONS FROM OKINAWA IN MID-AUGUST IS THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE, LT.GEN.JAMES DOOLITTLE'S VETERAN SQUADRONS FROM EUROPE TO HIT JAPAN WITH SUPERFORTRESSES AND POSSIBLY FLYING FORTRESSES.

OTHERS OPERATING AGAINST JAPAN ITSELF, AND TO KOREA AND THE CHINA COAST, INCLUDE THE ARMY'S FIFTH AND SEVENTH AIR FORCES OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES, AND THE NAVY'S FLEET AIR WINGS ONE AND 18 AND THE SECOND AND FOURTH MARINE AIRCRAFT WINGS, ALL WITH BASES ON OKINAWA OR NEARBY ISLANDS OF THE RYUKYUS. THE ARMY SEVENTH FIGHTER COMMAND STRIKES JAPAN FROM IWO JIMA, MIDWAY BETWEEN THE MARIANAS AND NIPPON.

IN ADDITION, FOUR OTHER AMERICAN AIR GROUPS ARE BLASTING OUTLYING JAPANESE ISLANDS OR POUNDING THE ENEMY'S STOLEN TERRITORIES. THESE INCLUDE THE 13TH AIR FORCE AND AIR UNITS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET, IN THE PHILIPPINES AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AND THE 11TH AIR FORCE BASED IN THE ALEUTIANS AND SQUADRONS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC FLEET AIR WING.

STRIKES BY RYUKYU-BASED ARMY AND NAVY PLANES, REPORTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES YESTERDAY, SANK OR DAMAGED AT LEAST 36 SMALL JAPANESE CRAFT IN WATERS AROUND KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST JAPANESE MAIN ISLAND, AND KOREA.

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OTHER PLANES HITTING KYUSHU ITSELF AND SMALL ISLANDS BETWEEN OKINAWA AND JAPAN DOWNED AN ENEMY PLANE AND DAMAGED RAILROAD AND AIR FIELD INSTALLATIONS.

GG3PCW

A136KX
(490)
BY HAMILTON W. FARON

GUAM, JULY 18-(AP)-WHEN BRITISH MEN OF WAR JOINED THE THIRD FLEET BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS IN SHELLING HITACHI, 80 MILES NORTH-EAST OF TOKYO, IT WAS THE FIRST TIME BRITISH AND UNITED STATES NAVIES JOINED IN AN ACTUAL JOINT NAVAL OPERATION AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND.

AND WHAT'S BEEN DONE ONCE CAN BE DONE AGAIN.

THE FIRE POWER OF BRITISH AND U.S. BATTLESHIPS WILL BE COMBINED AGAIN IN WHAT FLEET ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ CALLED "THE NEW PHASE" OF THE PACIFIC WAR INTENDED TO EMPLOY ALLIED SEAPOWER TO DESTROY THE WILL OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE TO CARRY ON THE WAR.

WITH THE DISCLOSURE THAT THE KING GEORGE V AND ESCORT SHIPS MOVED IN CLOSE TO NORTHERN HONSHU TO BATTER THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF HITACHI WITH HER 14-INCH GUNS CAME THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO BRING BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS INTO THE PACIFIC TO HELP BLAST JAPAN INTO SUBMISSION.

THE FIRST OPERATION OF BRITISH SHIPS AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE AMERICAN FLEET CAME IN THE 55 MINUTES LASHING OF COPPER, ELECTRICAL AND DIESEL PLANTS NOT FAR NORTHEAST OF TOKYO.

BRITISH SHIPS HAVE PARTICIPATED BEFORE IN ACTION AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE WEST PACIFIC -- SUCCESSFULLY -- BUT HERETOFORE THEY DID SO AS A SEPARATE TASK FORCE SUCH AS WHEN NEUTRALIZING THE SAKISHIMA ISLAND AIRFIELDS, WEST OF FORMOSA, DURING THE OKINAWA OPERATIONS.

EVEN WHEN BRITISH CARRIER PLANES JOINED THE PLANES OF TASK FORCE 38 IN ASSAULTING THE TOKYO AREA YESTERDAY, THE OPERATION WAS "COORDINATED" RATHER THAN "INTEGRATED."

THE ALLIED CARRIER FORCES ATTACKING THE SAME GENERAL OBJECTIVE MANEUVERED IN SEPARATE GROUP DISPOSITIONS.

ACTUAL COMBINED OPERATIONS CAN BE UNDERTAKEN ONLY IN SHELLING SHORE OBJECTIVES SUCH AS HITACHI BECAUSE OF DIFFERENCES IN RANGE AND LOGISTICS BETWEEN THE TWO FLEETS.

THE BRITISH LOGISTICS SYSTEM OPERATES INDEPENDENTLY OF THE U.S. FLEET WITH BOTH HAVING THEIR OWN FLEET TRAINS.

BRITISH SHIPS WERE DESIGNED AND BUILT WITH SHORTER FUEL RANGE THAN AMERICAN SHIPS SPECIFICALLY INTENDED FOR LONG-RANGE PACIFIC OPERATIONS. THEREFORE BRITISH PACIFIC FLEET UNITS MUST BE REFUELD AND REARMED MORE FREQUENTLY THAN THE THIRD FLEET SHIPS. BUT EVEN WITH INDEPENDENT AND SEPARATE REFUELING AND REARMING, AN OPERATION CAN BE COORDINATED SO THAT THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE COMBINED BRITISH AND

UNITED STATES MIGHT CAN BE THROWN AGAINST ANY SELECTED JAPANESE OBJECTIVE ANY TIME.

A137KX

THE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FORCE, VICE ADMIRAL SIR BERNARD RAWLINGS IS RECOGNIZED AS THE LEADING BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER IN PACIFIC EXPERIENCE. HE IS ALSO A DETERMINED ENEMY OF THE JAPANESE WITH WHOM HE IS WELL ACQUAINTED BY VIRTUE OF HIS ASSIGNMENT AS NAVAT ATTACHE TO TOKYO IN 1936-1938.

WHILE BRITISH SHIPS WERE COMBINED WITH AMERICAN FORCES OFF HONSHU, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT RAWLINGS, LT. GEN. BARNEY GILES AND AIR MARSHAL SIR HUGH LLOYD HAD CONFERRED CONCERNING THE "POSSIBLE ASSIGNMENT" OF A BRITISH HEAVY BOMBER FORCE TO THE U.S. ARMY STRATEGIC AIR FORCES.

PRESUMABLY THE BRITISH WING, IF ACTIVATED, WILL BE MADE UP OF THE FAMOUS LANCASTERS WHICH PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE BOMBING OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

XZ1050ACW

ADD 6thFm (N.L) Erickson) xxx tax 55 minutes

WHEN THE GRAY LINE OF FIGHTING SHIPS SWUNG BACK OUT TO SEA EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING, AN ENGINEERING WORKS, A STEEL PLANT, A COPPER REFINERY AND AN ARMS FACTORY WERE IN RUINS.

THE AREA WORKED OVER BY THE NIVE TO 16-INCH GUNS OF THE FLEET RANGED FROM MITO AND TAKAHAGI, 55 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO, TO THE MUNITIONSCITIES OF HITACHI AND SUKEGAWA, 80 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE CAPITAL.

AS THE NLASHES OF THE GUNS RIPPED THE CURTAIN OF NIGHT, A DULL GLOW FROM SHORE LIT THE MISTS, SHOWING OBSERVERS WHERE THE CASCADE OF EXPLODING STEEL HAD LANDED, LINDSLEY SAID.

"IT LOOKS LIKE THE FOURTH OF JULY IN HELL," DECLARED A NAVAL OFFICER AS THE FLEET STEAMED LEISURELY ALONG OFF SHORE, DUMPING 2,000 TONS OF SHELLS.

IN MOVING SO CLOSE INLAND, THE FLEETS RISKED MINES, SUBMARINES, BOMBERS, SUICIDE PLANES, SHORE BATTERIES, SUICIDE BOATS, THE ONE-MAN PILOTED BAKA BOMBS AND ALL THE OTHER DESPERATE WEAPONS OF THE JAPANESE ARSENAL WHICH INFLICTED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AT OKINAWA.

A130KX

BUT IN ALL THAT TIME, NOT A SINGLE RETALIATORY SHOT WAS FIRED. UNIDENTIFIED PLANES WERE REPORTED HOVERING OFF THE FLEET, BUT NONE DARED THE AWESOME FIREPOWER OF THE LINE OF SHIPS.

BY TOKYO ACCOUNT, 16 ALLIED WARSHIPS TURNED UP AGAIN TODAY IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA AND PLASTERED THE COAST OF HONSHU ISLAND FOR AN HOUR BEGINNNG AT 11:15 A.M. TOKYO TIME, SOME 11 HOURS AFTER THE NIGHT TIME STRIKE.

A FEW MINUTES EARLIER, SAID THE BROADCAST, 1,500 BRITISH AND AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES STRUCK AIR FIELDS AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AROUND TOKYO WHICH WERE RAIDED BY THE SAME NUMBER OF PLANES TUESDAY.

THIS IS THE SORT OF PULVERIZING ATTACK WHICH ADM.CHESTER W. NIMITZ SAID TUESDAY MARKED THE "PRE-INVASION STAGE" OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC.

IT CALLS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY WAR INDUSTRIES BY THE BIGGEST GUNS IN THE NAVY--THE 16 INCHERS WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO BLAST THROUGH ARMOR PLATE AND CANNOT BE STOPPED BY FACTORY WALLS.

BOTH IN THE WAR IN EUROPE AND IN TH PACIFIC, THE 2,700-POUND SHELLS HAVE WORKED OVER SHORE FORTIFICATIONS BUT THIS IS THE NAVY'S FIRST CHANCE TO TURN THEM ON VULNERABLE FACTORIES.

THE JAPANESE SAID THE NAVAL SHELLING INDICATED THAT "THE LONG-ANTICIPATED BATTLE OF THE MAINLAND HAS FINALLY STARTED."

AN ENEMY MILITARY COMMENTATOR SAW THE SHELLING AS DESIGNED TO TEST JAPAN'S DEFENSES AND SAID THEY "DO NOT IMMEDIATELY PRESAGE" AN INVASION.

A JAPANESE ACCOUNT OF THE ACTUAL SHELLINGS SAID CIVILIANS WERE SO TERRIFIED THAT MANY REFUSED TO COME OUT OF THEIR SHELTERS "LONG AFTER THE ENEMY WARSHIPS HAD RETIRED."

THE DOMEI AGENCY, ADMITTING THE ALLIED FLEETS NOW COULD STRIKE AT "ANY CHOSEN TIME AND PLACE," ASSERTED THAT THE JAPANESE MUST CONSERVE THEIR DEFENSIVE RESOURCES "UNTIL THE TIME IS RIPE."

JWGG1PCW NM

ADD 3rd Fleet (Lindsley) xxx more dyf ic v IT.

THE BOMBARDMENT WAS THE THIRD OF THE JAPANESE HOMELAND IN FOUR DAYS. WARSHIPS SHELLED THE IMPERIAL IRON WORKS AT KAMAISHA ON NORTHERN HONSHU JULY 12, REDUCING IT TO RUBBLE. THE NEXT DAY OTHER UNITS BLASTED THE MURORAN STEEL PLANT ON SOUTHERN HOKKAIDO.

THE FLEET HAS BEEN PROWLING AROUND THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS NOW FOR MORE THAN A WEEK. IF WE'RE HERE MUCH LONGER WE SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO VOTE.

WW640APW NM

B24KX (EGS)

CO

(100)

JUL 19 1945

MANILA,JULY 18-(AP)-TWO VETERAN AMERICAN WOMEN MISSIONARIES ARE IN THE THICK OF THE NORTHERN LUZON MOPUP BATTLE AIDING GUERRILLAS AT A BAMBOO THATCH FIELD HOSPITAL IN THE WILDS OF ISUGAO, RED CROSS OFFICIALS REPORTED TODAY.

THE TWO, WHO EVADED CAPTURE FOR THREE AND A HALF YEARS ARE LOTTIE H.SPESSARD OF THE UNITED BRETHREN MISSION OF DAYTON, OHIO, AND MYRTLE METZGER (NO ADDRESS GIVEN).

MRS.ANNA JUGE, WIFE OF THE RENOWNED GUERRILLAA LEADER HERMAN JUGE WHO DISAPPEARED AFTER HE WAS CAPTURED BY JAPANESE HAS BEEN RESCUED BY AMERICAN FORCES AND IS IN BAGUIO CITY, THE RED CROSS REPORTED.

EJ621ACW

JUL 19 1945

30.24-2 8505

A73KX (WEST OUT)
OKINAWA,JULY 18-(AP)-TWENTY-EIGHT JAPANESE SMALL VESSELS WERE SUNK OR DAMAGED BY SECOND MARINE AIRWING FIGHTER PLANES TODAY WHEN THEY FIRED 25,000 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION AT KYUSHU SHIPPING, BOATYARDS AND INSTALLATIONS.
THIRTY-EIGHT CORSAIRS UNDER COL.EDWIN A.MONTGOMERY OF AUGUSTA, GA., STRAFED TWO LUGGERS, TEN SMALL CRAFT AND OTHER LARGER VESSELS IN THE ABURATSU AREA.
ELEVEN SHIPS WERE STRAFED AT TONOURA AND TWO 70-FOOT CRAFT WERE LEFT SMOKING.
TWO AMERICAN PLANES AND ONE PILOT WERE LOST. JAPANESE INTERCEPTORS FAILED TO APPEAR AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MODERATE, COLONEL MONTGOMERY REPORTED.
FJ633ACW

MANILA, THURSDAY,JULY 19-(AP)-CONFRONTED BY A MOUNTING PROBLEM OF INFLATION IN THE PHILIPPINES, THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION WILL BRING IN 60,000 TONS OF CONSUMERS GOODS PER MONTH FROM AMERICA TO HELP RELIEVE THE SITUATION.

CLOTHING COSTS ARE UP 1,30 PERCENT OVER PREWAR LEVELS, BUILDING MATERIALS ARE UP 754 PERCENT AND HOUSE RENTALS ARE 363 PERCENT ABOVE PEACETIME FIGURES, THE FILIPINO ECONOMIC CONTROL ADMINISTRATION SAID TODAY.

FJ1204ACW

NY, NY BT

BY ROBERT GEIGER

OKINAWA,JULY 18-(AP)-USING LARGE PRIVATEERS AS DIVEBOMBERS PILOTS OF FLEET AIR WING ONE SANK ONE JAPANESE SHIP AND DAMAGED SEVEN OTHERS OFF JAPAN'S SOUTH HOMELAND IN STRIKES YESTERDAY.

LTS. JOBERT J.MONKMAN OF (8534 NORTH MURRAY AVE.) MILWAUKEE, AND GEORGE W.MCDONALD OF SANTA BARBARA,CALIF., FOUND THREE SMALL FREIGHTERS IN A COVE IN THE TSUSHIME STRATS BETWEEN SOUTHERN JAPAN AND KOREA. BECAUSE THEY WERE SMALL THE PILOTS RESORTED TO DIVE BOMBING.

ONE BOMB BOUNCED HIGH IN THE AIR AFTER HITTING THE VESSEL AND LANDED IN THE WATER OFF THE BOW BUT DAMAGED THE SHIP.

MCDONALD ALSO BOUNCED ANOTHER BOMB OFF A 2,000 TON FREIGHTER, SERIOUSLY DAMAGING IT.

LT.C.N.UNDERLEDGE OF (ROUTE 8) KEENE,N.H., AND (NO RANK INDICATED) ROBERT N.BESOLIA OF ATHERTON,CALIF., SANK A TRAWLER NEAR SHIKOKU ISLAND, SOUTH OF HONSHU.

LTS.NOLAN V.WELLER OF (3151 SALINA RD) ANN ARBOR,MICH., AND JAMES R.PARK OF LOS ANGELES,CALIF., DAMAGED A TUG ON THE CHINA COAST PATROL.

FJ628ACW

HDD 6th Army #3 Hutcheson this piece

THE GUN CREW WAS AWARDED BRONZE STARS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JAPANESE GUNS AND MEN. INCLUDED WERE SGT.EDWARD GROCE OF (621 EAST 178TH ST.) BRONX,N.Y.; T/5 GENE SACCHETINE, OF (113 WINSOR AVENUE) WATERTOWN,MASS., PFC.JOE D. VAN PATTERN OD (312 DENSON STREET) FAIRFAX.

FJ617ACW

A155KX
SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 18 (AP)-RADIO TOKYO TODAY QUOTED A JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT'S DISPATCH FROM ZURICH TO THE NEWSPAPER ASAHI AS SAYING THAT FORECASTS THAT RUSSIA INTENDS TO ENTER THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN ARE "MISTAKEN."
THE BROADCAST, BEAMED IN FRENCH TO EUROPE, WAS RECORDED BY THE FCC.
THE DISPATCH SAID THE UNITED STATES "WISHES THE MILITARY AID OF THE SOVIETS IN EAST ASIA" BUT "THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THE LATTER WILL NOT CONSENT TO THE AMERICAN PROPOSITIONS."
GG1156ACW NM

ADD Frisco Jap broadcast xxx dissented

"WHAT THE ENEMY IS GETTING OUT OF HIS PRESENT NEW EFFORTS, AS I HAVE ALREADY SAID, IS SO TRIFLING THAT THEY COULD HAVE LEFT IT ALL TO THE B-29S TO ACHIEVE. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO EFFECT ANY APPRECIABLE DAMAGE ON JAPANESE AIRFIELDS NOW, AS EVERY ONE OF THEM IS EQUIPPED WITH CERTAIN EFFECTIVE FACILITIES TO AVERT AIR RAID DAMAGES."
THE COMMENTATOR NOTED THAT THE JAPANESE HAD PUT UP NO AERIAL OPPOSITION AND SAID THAT WAS ALL BECAUSE THE JAPANESE HIGH COMMAND WAS FOLLOWING A "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY AND HAD NOT FOUND THE ATTACK "WORTH MEETING."
THE JAPANESE COMMAND IS DETERMINED NOT TO ACT NO MATTER HOW

GREAT THE "ENEMY PROVOCATION," THE BROADCAST SAID.
THE COMMENTATOR THEN OFFERED SOME FREE ADVICE TO NIMITZ AND OTHER AMERICAN STRATEGISTS:
"WHAT THE U.S. WAR LEADERS SHOULD REALIZE IS THAT THEY ARE IN THE WAR AND NOT IN A GAME OF CHESS, AND THAT THEIR MISCALCULATIONS AND OVERSIGHTS WILL END, NOT IN THE LOSS OF MEN THAT ARE MADE OF WOOD AND IVORY, BUT IN THE DEATHS OF MEN WHO HAVE FLESH AND BLOOD.
"THEY SHOULD ALSO KNOW THAT JAPAN IS DEFINIELY NOT FOR PREMATURE PEACE, THAT SHE IS FULLY DETERMINED TO FIGHT ON UNTIL SHE WINS THE WAR FOR LIBERATION, INDEPENDENCE AND GLORY OF ALL ASIA."
HW725PPW

UNDATED CHINESE (150)
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
THE TOKYO RADIO LAST NIGHT (WED) QUOTED GEN. YASUJI OKAMURA, SUPREME COMMANDER OF JAPANESE FORCES IN OCCUPIED CHINA, AS SAYING THE JAPANESE COULD NOT WITHDRAW FROM CHINA AS LONG AS THEY ARE AT WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT EVEN IF JAPAN SHOULD DECIDE TO WITHDRAW THE PROCESS "MIGHT TAKE ABOUT TWO YEARS."
"SHOULD THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE ATTEMPT TO DISTURB OUR REAR COMMUNICATIONS, THIS WITHDRAWAL PERIOD WOULD BE INEVITABLY PROLONGED," THE GENERAL ADDED, ACCORDING TO THE JAPANESE-LANGUAGE BROADCAST BEAMED TO EAST ASIA AND RECORDED BY THE FCC.
REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF AN AMERICAN LANDING ON THE CHINESE COAST, THE GENERAL PROFESSED TO BE CONCERNED OVER THE DEVASTATION IT MIGHT BRING TO "NEIGHBORING" CHINA. BUT HE SAID THE JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES "DESIRE TO SEE AN AMERICAN CONTINENTAL LANDING EFFECTED FROM A STRATEGIC VIEWPOINT, THAT IS, TO SPEED UP THE TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FORCES."
RP1121PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 18-(AP)-THE FIRST 5,300 RETURNING BRAZILIAN VETERANS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE HAD TO PUSH THEIR WAY MAN BY MAN TODAY THROUGH AN EXCITED, YELLING THRONG OF WELCOMERS IN A JOYOUS MOB SCENE IN THE HEART OF THE CAPITAL.
THE CROWD BROKE THROUGH POLICE LINES BEFORE THE PARADE REACHED THE REVIEWING STAND, HUGGING THE TROOPS AND SNATCHING AT THEIR INSIGNIA AS PLANES OF SOUTH AMERICA'S GREATEST AIRFORCE ROARED OVERHEAD AND CONFETTI FLUTTERED FROM OFFICE BUILDINGS.
RP953PEW

KX (B33

(Q)

BT CX KX

OTTAWA, JULY 18-(AP)-CANADIAN INFANTRY TROOPS -- PART OF THE FORCE OF 70,000 CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS DESTINED FOR SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC -- WILL BEGIN SERIOUS TRAINING SEPT.1 AT CAMP BRECKENRIDGE, KY. THEY WILL USE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT.

PRELIMINARY TRAINING WILL BEGIN AT CANADIAN BASES BY AUG.15.

SOME CANADIANS ALREADY ARE IN SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC AREA -- 900 MEN ON THE CRUIUER UGANDA, SEVERAL HUNDRED WITH RAF FORMATIONS IN INDIA AND BURMA AND ANOTHER 900 TECHNICIANS AND OBSERVERS WITH ALLIED FORCES ON VARIOUS FAR EASTERN FRONTS.

ABOUT 25,000 AIRMEN WILL BE ENGAGED IN THE RCAF'S PACIFIC EFFORT, BUT ONLY 17,000 OF THIS NUMBER WILL ACTUALLY SEE SERVICE IN THE WAR AGAINST THE JAPANESE. THE REMAINDER WILL PROVIDE BASE, TRAINING AND SUPPLY STAFFS IN CANADA AND ALLIED COUNTRIES.

THE NAVY'S PACIFIC REQUIREMENT IS 37,000 MEN, OF WHOM 22,000 WILL BE NEEDED TO MAN THE 60-SHIP FLEET AND KEEP IT IN ACTION.

J838

CANBERRA, JULY 18--(AP)--AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATIVES ARE TRYING TO GET BRITISH MANUFACTURERS TO REDUCE THE PRICE OF FARM TRUCKS, [redacted] WHICH HAVE BEEN MORE EXPENSIVE THAN SIMILAR AMERICAN-MADE VEHICLES.

JUL 19 1945

PRIME MINISTER JOSEPH B. CHIFLEY SAID THAT PRICE ADJUSTMENT DISCUSSIONS WERE HELD ALSO WITH A VIEW TOWARD ENCOURAGING POSTWAR BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN TRADE. HE SAID THAT ONE COMPANY HAD HINTED IT WAS PREPARED TO MAKE A FAIRLY SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION.

APR 01700 66

JUL 19 1945

30.24-28507

600 Superforts Blast Jap Cities, Big Oil Refinery in Record Raid; Nip Chiefs Fear 'Quick' Invasion

BIG PLANES FIRE WAR CENTERS ON HONSHU ISLAND

Choshi, Okazaki, Hitachi and Fukui Pounded in Pre-Dawn Attack.

ONE B-29 MISSING

Raids Bring to 46 Number of Industrial Areas Hit with Incendiaries.

Guam, *Friday*, July 20 (*AP*)—A record force of more than 600 American Superfortresses struck four Japanese mainland cities and a prime oil refinery before dawn today with 4,000 tons of incendiary and demolition bombs.

It was the fifty-seventh fire raid on Nippon's war industry centers. The attacks on the four Honshu Island cities of Choshi, Fukui, Okazaki and Hitachi brought to 46 the number of Japan's industrial centers hit by fire raids.

Oil Plant Fifth Target

A branch of the Nippon oil company at Amagasaki, just north of Osaka, was the fifth target. It was the tenth oil plant singled out for precision bombing by the B-29's.

Once before more than 600 B-29's flew in a mission against Japan but the force in today's five-pronged raid was even larger. The 20th Air Force gives sizes of missions only in general terms and exact figures could not be used.

The record raid in the flaming campaign to wipe out all Japan's war-making industries came while the United States 3d Fleet still roamed Japanese waters after raiding and bombarding Tokyo area targets Wednesday and early Thursday.

Follows Hitachi Shelling

Hitachi, blazing for the first time from B-29 incendiaries, was bombarded by warships of the fleet Tuesday night and early Wednesday.

The attacks on the other cities and on the oil refinery also were the first by the B-29's.

As they split up to strike the targets, with the smallest force assigned to the oil refinery, the Superfortresses ranged over a wide area of Honshu Island.

Hitachi is 80 miles north of Tokyo, population 82,000, and is a new, large and complex industrial community.

Supplies Basic Food

Choshi, whose 61,000 population makes it the second largest city of Chiba prefecture, is a great fishing port only 60 miles northeast of Tokyo. It is estimated to supply one eighth of that basic Japanese food.

Fukui, population about 100,000, is near the west coast of Honshu, about 200 miles west of Tokyo, and is an important industrial and railroad center.

At Okazaki, about 150 miles southwest of Tokyo and near Nagoya, the B-29's were searching for "shadow" war industries, places where piecework is done in hundreds of humble homes to supply assembly lines. The city of 84,000 is old and its flimsy wood and bamboo structures are highly inflammable.

Refinery Important

The Amagasaki branch of the Nippon Oil Refinery, at the mouth of the Muko River, is considered the most important refinery in that part of Japan.

Today's raid was the first B-29 attack since the July 16 predawn strike at Oita, on Kyushu, and Hiratsuka, Kuwana and Numazu, all on Honshu. That strike was made by 450-500 of the big bombers with 2,500 tons of fire bombs. Returning crews reported large fires in all target areas.

Sink 11 Cargo Vessels

Navy Privateer and Liberator planes sank eleven cargo craft and damaged five in the waters off Korea and Honshu Wednesday in new blows at Japan's sea links with the Asiatic mainland.

The Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 1 sank eight small cargo ships, left one of medium size sinking, and hit four other vessels along the Korean coast in the biggest bag the wing has yet made in a single day's operations. They also set fire to a radar station on eastern Kyushu and damaged an enemy plane, one of the few seen in the air in recent days.

At the same time, Liberators of Fleet Air Wing 18 destroyed two medium cargo ships and a small coaster south of Honshu.

The 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, ranging over the Ryukyus, destroyed two enemy torpedo bombers and another airborne Japanese plane and damaged one parked on Tokuno Island.

MORE THAN 600 B-29S SET FIRE TO FOUR CITIES

Center Supplying Fish for Most Densely Populated Area Is Attacked.

WAR PLANTS ALSO TARGETS

4000 Tons of Incendiaries Are Dropped—Assault Is Biggest Yet.

Guam, Friday, July 20 (A. P.).—A force of more than 600 B-29s, the greatest Superfort fleet ever sent out against Japan, set fire to four more Nipponese cities early today.

The targets included Hitachi, shelled recently by American and British warships, and an oil refinery, the latter blasted with demolition bombs. Striking in the morning darkness, the giant bombers carried a load of nearly 4,000 tons of explosives in the fifty-seventh of their incendiary attacks, which have burned forty-six cities to date on the Japanese mainland.

Most of the Marianas-based planes attacked the Honshu island cities of Choshi, a primary source of protein for Tokyo, Yokohama and other large population centers; Fukui, one of the most important industrial cities on the west side of Honshu; Okazaki, which took the industrial overflow from nearby Nagoya, and Hitachi. A smaller force hit the Amagasaki branch of the Nippon Oil Company just north of Osaka. It was the tenth oil target singled out for destruction by the Twentieth Air Force.

Raid Aims at Jap Diet.

Once before more than 600 Superforts were assigned a single mission but more B-29s began today's 3,000-mile round-trip to the target areas than for any other previous strike. How many reached their goals with their clusters of incendiary bombs and demolition explosives was not known immediately.

The strike continued the program to burn and blast Japan's war machine and cut its ability to feed factory employees working in war plants.

Flames licked Choshi, second largest city in the Chiba prefecture and most important fishing harbor on the east coast of Honshu, and undoubtedly affects its output of food for the great cities to the south. One-eighth of the entire Japanese fish catch is estimated to enter this harbor for distribution to the Kanto Plain district, which has a fourth of Honshu's population. Situated on the prominent Choshi Peninsula, sixty miles north of Tokyo, Choshi is jammed with indudstries associated with the fishing fleet—boat building, canneries and net factories.

Choshi on Main Line.

Vital food is carried to Tokyo and points north and west by the Sobu main line. The city is also the southern terminus of the important Tone-Tido waterway to Tokyo. Choshi's own population totals 61,000.

Fires flared at Fukui, Honshu west side city of 100,000 persons. The industries which the Superforts attacked there included plants turning out aircraft parts, electrical equipment, machine tools, iron and other metal products, rubber goods, chemicals and textiles. Fukui, twenty miles inland from Japan Sea and Forty-five miles southwest of Kanazawa, also is an important rail center on the Hakariku main line.

Okazaki, old and highly inflammable, is on the Yahagi and Ohira rivers, eighteen miles southeast of Nagoya Castle. It is known to contain many "shadow factories" or backyard industries. It turns out war implements such as aircraft parts, ordnance, electrical equipment and light metal parts. The city's population is 84,000.

The Superforts spilled their incendiaries on Hitachi two days after this industrial center north of Tokyo had been hit by United States and British warships. The Nippon oil refinery is considered the No. 1 refinery in the Osaka-Amagasaki area. It is located at the mouth of the Muko River.

Guns Of Warships Hammer Defenses

Guam, July 19 (*AP*)—The relentless United States 3d Fleet shelled the entrance to Tokyo Bay today to carry the air and sea battering of the Japanese capital into its third straight day.

[Japanese broadcasts said the great Allied fleet "is believed to be still roaming off our Pacific Coast" hunting for potential invasion beaches, but it sent no carrier planes over Nippon today.]

American cruisers and destroyers went within less than 5 miles of shore to shell coastal installations on Chiba Peninsula—the eastern bastion of Tokyo Bay.

Attack Lasts Over Hour

One large explosion was seen, but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said full reports were still lacking. He revealed that the cruisers Topeka, Oklahoma City, Atlanta and Dayton and the destroyers Ault and John W. Weeks were among the ships that struck the blow.

For more than an hour, beginning late last night and continuing today, their guns blasted shore defenses around Nojima Point. Nojima is 50 miles south of Tokyo.

The shelling followed by a few hours an attack by 3d Fleet carrier planes on the Yokosuka naval base, just inside Tokyo Bay on its west shore and only 18 miles south of Tokyo.

Bad Weather Braved

American flyers braved extremely bad weather to catch Nipponese men-of-war in hiding. The enemy warships were believed to range in size up to cruisers, but there was no report on how many were hit.

[Radio Tokyo quoted the naval station as estimating that 250 carrier aircraft made the attack and that 40 were shot down and 38 damaged.]

The three-day assault on the Tokyo area started Tuesday when 1,500 American and British planes wrecked numerous defense installations and war plants north of the capital. British planes struck 200 miles north of Tokyo and Americans struck closer and to the south.

900 Raiders Over Tokyo Area

The same night, 3d Fleet ships shelled a 20-mile strip of coast north of Tokyo.

Carrier planes renewed the attack yesterday. [Tokyo said 900 raided the general Tokyo area. It claimed 85 shot down.]

Admiral Nimitz announced only the assault on the Yokosuka naval base, one of Japan's greatest, and on the warships lying in her harbor.

Remnants of the Japanese Navy have been in hiding for nine months—since their decisive defeat of the Philippines October 24-25. They have ignored repeated American and British challenges to come out and fight.

While American pilots were seeking survivors of the Japanese fleet—already reduced to

one of the world's poorest—the Navy Department in Washington disclosed that 1,322 fighting ships have been added to the two-ocean fleet of the United States in the last five years. This increase to around 1,500 the number of warships in the United States Navy, which counted 383 combatant vessels on July 1, 1940, and has reported loss of 140 since. An unreported number was transferred to the Allies under lend lease.

From Washington also came official word that 1,500,000 Japs have been killed or taken prisoner by American and British forces and 600,000 others have been cut off or by-passed on Pacific islands. In addition, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek said recently that 1,203,067 Nipponese have been killed or captured in eight years of fighting in China.

Nevertheless, Japan still has 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 men, including the Emperor's best troops, to defend their homeland. The enemy has little else, however. The Jap air force has permitted the combined American and British Pacific fleet to bomb and shell its war industries and military targets at will for more than a week without sending so much as a squadron to counterattack.

The Japanese Navy is in hiding —"camouflaged" in some haven, Vice-Admiral March A. Mitscher of Carrier Task Force Fifty-eight fame said recently. The United States Pacific fleet discovered some remnants in the Inland Sea on March 18 and carrier pilots promptly sank the 45,000-ton dreadnaught Yamato, two cruisers and several destroyers.

Since then, the United States Navy has sought to find it—either for a finish fight at sea, or to blast it from its hideout.

Tokyo Minimizes Blow.

Radio Tokyo, many hours after Nimitz announced the attack on Yokosuka naval base, said the High Command had no intention of making even a token defense. The Jap command is determined not to act, no matter how great the provocation, said a propagandist who described this as a "wait and see" policy.

"The enemy tactic (Yokosuka attack) has been sized up and found not worth meeting," he added.

British flyers crossed the Island of Honshu to attack the airfield at Niigata, 160 miles north of Tokyo, in the first carrier-plane raid upon the western coast.

Flyers Do Much Damage

In this sweep, which also took in airfields at Matsushima, 200 miles north of Tokyo, and Masuda, 180 miles north of the capital, the British flyers destroyed thirteen planes on the ground. They also destroyed three locomotives and damaged railroad stations, barracks and hangars.

The main efforts of American carrier flyers Tuesday were concentrated on the Tokyo area.

Still incomplete reports credited Yank airmen with destroying four seaplanes on the water at Shioyasaka, 110 miles northeast of Tokyo, and damaging five, sinking three small craft and damaging ten; destroying two hangars, two locomotives, an oil dump and a dock, and damaging factory buildings, radio stations, lighthouses, warehouses, a train, three locomotives and a hangar.

TOKYO WORRIED OVER WHERE NEXT BLOW WILL FALL

Erickson

Fleet Continues Destructive Rampage Along Japanese Coast.

NIPS 'SAVING' PLANES

No Reports of Results from Raid on Naval Base Yet Available, Nimitz Says.

GUAM, Friday, July 20 — (AP) Bombarding guns of the U. S. Third Fleet carried Admiral William F. Halsey's battle challenge right to Tokyo bay Thursday and the Japanese, still declining the challenge, worried over where the next blow would fall.

NIGHT

The fleet was continuing its destructive rampage along the homeland's Pacific coast into the 11th day, Tokyo radio assumed.

Tokyo speculated nervously on whether the series of damaging attacks were "spasmodic" or preludes to a "quick" invasion.

11 Cargo Ships Sunk

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' regular communique this morning gave the Japanese no hint of the answer. It was limited to reporting harrassing and neutralizing air strikes by far western Pacific forces which sank 11 small coastal cargo ships and damaged five others off Korea and Honshu on Wednesday.

The Admiral made no mention whatever of either Wednesday's carrier strikes or the Wednesday midnight bombardment of Nojima Cape by a cruiser-destroyer force. Presumably he still was awaiting reports of results from Adm. William F. Halsey, commander of the combined American-British naval force.

American cruisers and destroyers, which started shelling Nojima cape at the entrance to Tokyo bay Wednesday at 11 p.m. continued the bombardment into the early hours of Thursday.

This fourth bombardment of the Japanese mainland by American and British warships of the Third fleet in six days followed by a few hours the fleet's carrier aircraft raid on remnants of the Japanese navy at Yokosuka naval base in Tokyo bay.

Fleet Admiral Nimitz' communique said no report of results was yet available from the strike at the naval base.

Both the bombardment and aerial targets were within 55 miles of Emperor Hirohito's palace in Tokyo. It was even possible that, with favorable atmospheric conditions, Hirohito and his aides might have seen flashes across the night sky from the American salvos.

Nimitz's communique said one large explosion was observed in the target area.

Tokyo claimed the reason no planes or ships have yet been sent against the Third fleet, now the greatest attacking naval force of history, was that the Japanese command had found Halsey's challenge "not worth meeting."

Prepare for Invasion Battle

Inference to all Tokyo broadcasts were that Japan was saving every bit of air and sea power she has left for the expected invasion battle.

Tokyo radio claimed that 40 of 250 planes it said made the raid on the Yokosuka base were shot down. There was no American report on losses.

Admiral Nimitz said the "heavy attack" was launched under "extremely difficult weather conditions" and that the raiding planes encountered accurate and intense anti-aircraft fire.

The bombardment of Nojima cape, at the tip of the Chiba peninsula, carried into its third straight day, the fleet's aerial and gun battering of the Tokyo area.

Bombs and shells have fallen progressively closer to the Nippon capital since Tuesday, when 1,500 carrier planes hit targets just to the north. Tuesday night American and British naval guns hurled shells at vital industrial plants for 25 or 30 miles along the Honshu coast, from Takahagi to Mito, the latter about 55 miles north to Tokyo.

The fleet was then moving southward after shelling Muroran on Hokkaido island July 15. It had bombarded the steel center of Kamaishi on the Honshu coast July 14, on the way north.

The latter bombardment had followed carrier raids on the Tokyo area July 10, starting the series of raiding blows.

Japs' Morale Shaken, Tokyo Radio Admits

DAY

San Francisco, July 19 (AP)—Tokyo radio admitted today that air and sea bombardments have shaken Japanese morale, and unofficial spokesmen debated whether the Allied fleet was preparing the way for a quick invasion or merely making "spasmodic" attacks unworthy of being met.

One analyst termed the action merely an "insane" effort to pep up the American home front. The Domei news agency speculated that the warships might be feeling out coast defenses for an invasion that might come sooner than expected.

Money Being Hoarded

Other evidences of Nipponese fear came in these broadcasts, recorded here:

Takeo Irumano, managing director of the Imperial Bank, bemoaned the "general feeling of insecurity" that is causing the Japanese people to hoard their funds instead of banking them. He pleaded for immediate deposits.

The Tokyo newspaper *Asahi* exhorted the Government to forget cliques and conventions in the nation's crisis and take a "world-shaking" step to give the people a greater role.

Even small towns are feeling the effects of Allied fire raids. Domei reported that Kouchi, a little community on southern Kyushu, had to move its 40,000-book library to safety.

Plane Statements Conflict

Brighter words came from Lieut. Gen. Saburo Endo, director of aircraft ordnance. He boasted that plane production had made remarkable progress, despite frequent raids and would soon be "numerically superior" to that of the Allies. An hour later this was reduced to "numerically equivalent."

Apparently, Endo and his right-hand man, Vice Admiral Minetaka Sakamaki, got their signals crossed, because Sakamaki, wrote a newspaper article declaring there was an aircraft-production "bottleneck." He said the tense situation was making it worse and called on all workers to show a fighting spirit.

The Pooh-Pooher

The Tokyo commentator who termed the fleet attacks on the Honshu coast "insane and spasmodic" contended that the results were so trifling that they could better have been achieved by B-29's. He asked: "How did they understand the fact that the Japanese command did not send out a single special attacking pilot to meet the obvious challenge?

"What other explanation can be possible than that the enemy tactic, both in its political and military sense, has been entirely sized up by the Japanese command and was found not worth meeting?"

Blockade Minimized

The unidentified radio strategist said the action was intended to counteract "a general slack in the public support" which he said was becoming unsatisfactory to America's war leaders.

He heaped scorn on Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's statement that one of the reasons for the surface attacks was to extend and tighten the blockade around and over the Japanese home islands. The commentator said this thought was "insane."

In fact, he added, the Japanese command is determined not to act no matter how great the "enemy provocation." This he termed a "wait-and-see" policy.

The China Situation

In another broadcast, Tokyo quoted Gen. Yasuji Okamura, supreme commander of Japanese forces in occupied China, as saying any withdrawal of his forces from China would take two years.

"Of course," the general said, "should the American air force attempt to disturb our rear communications, the withdrawal period would be inevitably prolonged."

200 OKINAWA PLANES POUND SHANGHAI AREA

Record Attack Strikes At Airfields Near City And Jap Shipping

PARTS

Manila, Friday, July 20 (AP)—The greatest Japanese airdrome in China, just outside the northern limits of Shanghai, was hit with 290 tons of bombs in a record raid on that sector Tuesday by Okinawa-based tactical planes.

Other Far East Air Force raiders severed rail communications to the Japanese industrial city of Kagoshima on Kyushu, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the action today.

Fighters In Force

More than 200 heavy, medium, attack and fighter bombers participated in the Shanghai assault.

The medium and heavy bombers of the 7th Air Force spanned the East China Sea and dropped bombs on Kiangwan airdrome at Shanghai. Their escorting fighters started fires at Tinghai airdrome, damaged installations on a near-by island, and swept south for attacks on enemy shipping off Taishan Island.

One plane was definitely lost on the raid and another was listed as missing.

Simultaneously MacArthur announced that other 5th and 7th Air Force planes temporarily severed rail communications between the munitions and submarine manufacturing center of Kagoshima and the rest of Kyushu. The attacks sealed off two vital rail tunnels.

Harbor Area Strafed

A third tunnel was damaged and the harbor area of the city itself was strafed, damaging railroad cars, trucks and coastal shipping.

Near Miyazaki on the east coast of Kyushu numerous small vessels were damaged and fires were set in the dock areas.

MacArthur reported a 10,000-ton freighter was destroyed off Amami Island in the northern Ryukyus, halfway between Okinawa and Kyushu, by twelve direct bomb hits.

The series of air attacks on Formosa was interrupted by bad weather, but 7th Fleet planes ranged down the Asiatic coast, destroying or damaging 27 small cargo vessels and sinking a freighter-transport off Hainan Island at night.

Fire Storage Facilities

In daylight planes of the same force set fire to storage facilities and hit motor transport near Canton while 13th Air Force medium bombers attacked Itu Aba Island, in the South China Sea.

Kiangwan airdrome is just north of Shanghai, where the Japanese have built a network of four concrete bomber runways, two fighter strips, fifteen major hangars and many shops, barracks and storage dumps to accommodate their largest aircraft concentration in China.

The 7th Air Force Mitchells, Liberators and new A-26 attack bombers, escorted by 50 Thunderbolt fighters, dropped their bombs through heavy cloud cover which prevented accurate observation of results. The one plane definitely lost was a Liberator which exploded from unknown causes.

AUGUST

On Shu Shan Island

The other airdrome hit, Tinghai, is on Chu Shan Island, in the mouth of Hangchow Bay south of Shanghai. The Thunderbolts dropped 500-pound bombs there in low-level attacks.

In the simultaneous raids on Kyushu, more than 30 Thunderbolts flew through intense flak and sealed the Kagoshima tunnel mouths with 500 pounders while other Thunderbolts started oil fires in the Kagoshima refinery district.

The sinking of the 10,000-ton enemy freighter off Amami Island was the work of more than a score of Mustangs led by Capt. Gordon Franklin, of Wyalusing, Pa. They slammed five 500-pound bombs into it in the morning and left it listing. They returned that afternoon and scored seven more direct hits leaving the ship afire and settling by the stern.

Other Fifth Air force Mustangs led by Capt. Ernest O. Johnson of Daisetta, Tex., bombed and strafed shipping off Tosaki, on the southeast coast of Kyushu.

30.27-28509

JUL 19 1945

Planes Range Over Entire War Area

Manila, July 19 (AP)—American airpower, reinforced by units from Europe, is sweeping Pacific skies from Paramushiro to Borneo and from Yap, in the Carolinas, to the China coast.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that on Monday the first airmen from the European theater joined Far Eastern Air Forces in attacking the Japanese homeland.

Monday's sweep crisscrossed the important southern island of Kyushu as more than 350 planes attacked without encountering any interception or losing a single plane to anti-aircraft fire.

Fifth And 7th AAF Strike

Airstrips, warehouses, locomotives, power plants, factories, bridges and coastal shipping were among the targets of the 5th and 7th AAF units which roared in to strike the east coast cities of Miyazaki and Nabeoka; Kukushima and Tomitaki on the west, and the Kagoshima Bay area on the south.

Among the 7th AAF planes in the Kyushu strike was a unit manned by veterans of the Mediterranean theater and led by Col. Joseph R. Holzapple, of Peoria, Ill. They flew new Douglas-built A-26 attack bombers in the first introduction of this plane into major action in this theater.

Holzapple predicted that the A-26, which he said has the best features of the A-20, B-25 and B-26, would be "one of the most effective airplanes of the war if properly employed, and we are working on that little problem."

Two Amami Islands Hit

[Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today from Guam reported that planes of the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing struck targets at Tokuno and Okinoyerabu Islands in the Amami group north of Okinawa on Tuesday. The next day Corsairs and Hellcats of the 4th Marine Aircraft Wing worked over enemy installations in the Palaus. Helldivers ranged far eastward to strike Yap in the Carolines and Mitchells of the 11th Army Air Force struck installations and damaged two small coastal cargo boats near Paramushiro Island in the Kuriles.]

Meanwhile, other American planes kept up the steady pounding of Formosa and the near-by Pescadores.

Fifth Bombs Canton

Liberators of the 5th AAF scored hits on factories at Canton, China, while two Mariners of the 7th Fleet sank several junks off near-by Swatow and Hong Kong. Other Liberators bombed railways in French Indo-China and ranged southward to sink two small freighters at Kuching, western Borneo.

[The Japanese Domei agency reported last night that 60 American Mustang fighter planes raided central Honshu for an hour Thursday morning (Japanese time). The dispatch, heard in San Francisco, claimed the attack caused "only negligible damage to our ground installations" and said the Mustangs strafed "mainly airfield and transportation facilities" in south central Honshu.]

Jap Airfields Hit

Guam, July 19 (AP)—Okinawa-based Marine fighter and torpedo planes almost 100 strong strafed and blasted with rockets Japanese airfields from east of Formosa to the Amami islands Tuesday.

Corsairs teamed with fighter-bombers in a strike on Miyara airfield on Ishigakishima Island east of Formosa.

On Tokuno Island near the Amami group, Corsairs attacked bridges and buildings with rockets and riddled a Japanese "Zeke" fighter plane.

Sambodja Taken By 7th Division Without Battle

Schaefer

Manila, Friday, July 20 (AP)—Australian troops in a 5-mile thrust seized the rich Sambodja oil fields Wednesday, and the refining center of the same name without a fight, it was announced today.

The Australians quickly spread over the oil field, one of the three major producing areas of eastern Borneo feeding the now-wrecked refineries of Balikpapan.

Fires Rage In Field

Fires started in various parts of the field as the veteran 7th Australian Division drove northward into the oil-producing region, whose approaches had been bitterly defended by the enemy.

The general condition of the wells was not known, but from the reports of the fires it was apparent that the Japanese had taken a cue from the Dutch and put the field to the torch.

The Dutch turned the Borneo fields into an inferno when the Japanese swept southward in their conquering march in 1942.

28 Miles From Balikpapan

Sambodja, with a normal population of 1,500, is 28 miles northeast of Balikpapan. Situated on a pipeline, Sambodja also maintained a refinery and a pumping station.

The other fields are the Louise, about 30 miles north of Sambodja, and the delta near the mouth of the Mahakam River, about 40 miles northeast of Sambodja. In all there are about 400 wells.

Production in the Sambodja field ran to about 7,000,000 barrels a year.

Three days before the Japanese invasion in February, 1942, the Dutch destroyed the tank farms which had a storage capacity of 3,500,000 barrels of fuel so pure that it could be burned in nearly every ocean-going vessel without refining.

Only Two Japs Found

When the Australians entered Sambodja at noon Wednesday they found only two Japanese. These were promptly dispatched.

Fighting along the inland highway to Samarinda, a second major oil center 36 miles north of Sambodja, other Australian forces smashed an enemy attempt to infiltrate their lines and cut the Japanese to ribbons.

Dutch East Indies troops repulsed a Japanese counterattack south of Soengawain, north of Balikpapan.

West of Balikpapan across the bay, Australian troops knocked out a platoon of Japanese and occupied the village of Sapari, 5½ miles west of Cape Penadjam. The cape is 3 miles west of Balikpapan.

Troops poking through Balikpapan's ruins found a makeshift 200 millimeter mortar which the Japanese made from oil-field pipes, and an attached 1,000-pound bomb, apparently intended for a booby trap. The mortar never had been used.

It is to be expected that the Allies in trun will follow the example of the Japanese in getting the Sambodja field back into production.

Japs Repair Damage

In this area, the Japanese repaired the damage wrought by Dutch demolition, drilled new wells and boosted production beyond prewar levels in a hasty scramble to build up a stockpile of aviation and bunker fuel.

The capture of Sambodja's field—second objective in the eastern Borneo invasion after the fall of Balikpapan—brought to three the number taken on the big island rich in petroleum. The others are the Miri and Seria fields of western borneo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communique reported advances were scored in all sectors of the Balikpapan area as the Japanese fell back deeper into the inland hills and marshy coastal region.

Light naval units for the second straight day roved along the coast, blasting Japanese shore positions and starting numerous fires.

Search planes patrolling the winding Mahakam river sank a freighter and left another burning at Samarinda, another oil center on the stream's north bank about 36 miles north of Sambodja.

Other planes far to the south set another freighter afire in the south Borneo port of Bandjermasin.

AUSSIES ADVANCE IN 2 BORNEO AREAS

Hutcheson

JUL 19 1945

Manila, July 19 (A. P.).—Australian infantry advances on both sides of the vital oil island of Borneo were reported today by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters.

In western Borneo the Aussies occupied Marudi south of Miri oil center without opposition. Gains around Balikpapan Bay on the east coast tightened their grip on that important refinery and oil shipping harbor. While one group extended control six miles along the south coast of Balikpapan Bay another advanced seven miles up the Riko River across the bay from Balikpapan town.

Monday night the Aussies caught a fifty-foot Jap launch towing five small craft on the river and destroyed the launch with an unknown number of enemy casualties. United States Seventh Fleet units returned to the battle of eastern Borneo. Smaller units shelled Tempadoeng Point a dozen miles up the bay from Balikpapan port. They destroyed three gun positions and three barges.

In a pre-dawn strike against North Borneo on Monday PT-boats strafed Telur Island northeast of Jesselton after lighting up the area with flares. They drew machine-gun fire from a minor enemy base there. Other PT-boats operating around the Halmahera islands far to the east reported the destruction of twenty-one beached native-type craft which the Japs had been using.

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M'ARTHUR VISITED BY MOUNTBATTEN

Barnes

Conference To Co-Ordinate Actions Made Known

Manila, July 15 (AP—Delayed) Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied East Asia commander, and his staff returned to India by air today after a three-day conference with Gen. Douglas MacArthur which was officially announced as intended "to arrange complete coordination between their respective commands."

Mountbatten spent several hours with MacArthur and also visited Gen. Walter Krueger, Admiral Thomas C. Kincaid, Gen. George C. Kenney and Lieut. Gen. Ennis C. Whitehead, commander of the 5th Air Force, and received a call from Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger. He also exchanged visits with President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines.

Closest Liaison Needed

It was understood the conferences, which brought the two commanders together for the first time, had long been planned but postponed by military campaigns.

Observers, however, pointed out that future operations probably will be decided at the Berlin Big Three meeting, creating the necessity for the closest liaison between MacArthur and Mountbatten, whose theaters are contiguous.

Mountbatten arrived July 12 in his personal military plane, which made the overwater flight from India. His accompanying staff included four Americans—Maj. Gen. Horace H. Fuller, deputy chief of staff; Brig. Gen. T. S. Timberman, Major W. H. Skielvig and Capt. F. S. Habecker, of the United States Navy.

Inflation Growing In Philippines

Manila, July 19 (AP)—Despite all efforts of American and Filipino control agencies, inflation is growing in the liberated Philippines.

President Sergio Osmena's Economic Control Administration reported today that the buying power of the peso, pegged at two to the United States dollar, has declined to 7 cents.

Such scarce items as clothing sell for 1,369 per cent above prewar levels. Building materials went up 754 per cent and house rentals jumped 363 per cent.

A Fortune In Paper Money

A suitcase full of dime-store cosmetics is worth a paper fortune.

ECA, which the Filipinos promptly nicknamed "Eat Camotes" (sweet potatoes), in memory of similar Japanese efforts, is trying to lower prices by securing trucks and boats from the Army to encourage the bringing of farm products into Manila.

But even in country districts, rice planters complain that wages are soaring.

The United States Foreign Economic Administration said it will bring 60,000 tons of consumer goods monthly from America to improve the situation.

Army Profiting

Army officers, finding that Filipinos preferred food, clothing and store privileges to cash, have enlisted nearly 10,000 young men in a construction corps to rebuild their smashed country.

This semi-military organization plans to enlist 125,000 Filipinos to build bases, repair roads and bridges and clear debris.

SOLDIER KILLED 75 JAPS IN AFTERNOON

Barnes

Paratrooper Awarded Posthumous Medal Of Honor

With 11th Airborne Division, South of Manila, July 19 (AP)—Throughout the weary afternoon Pfc. Manuel Perez kept up his one-man *banzai* attack against the Japanese.

Ducking and twisting beneath heavy fire, he threw dozens of hand grenades into strong pillboxes the enemy had erected to protect the approaches to Fort McKinley. He returned to his own lines only for more grenades.

When he had finished, the little paratrooper from Chicago had killed an estimated 75 Japanese and wrecked 12 pillboxes. At the end he defended himself with his rifle and bayonet against the last fanatics in the enemy garrison.

Posthumous Medal Awarded

This story was told for the first time today when the 23-year-old Perez was awarded posthumously the Medal of Honor for his almost incredible feat.

He died one month later on another front, protecting the withdrawal of his advanced patrol, an action for which he was awarded the Silver Star.

Soldiers of this division paid tribute today in a full-dress review to Perez and eighteen other medal winners, including Private Elmer Fryar, 32, of Denver, also posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor. Both fought with the 511th Parachute Infantry Regiment.

In Camp Perez was a quiet little fellow who seldom entered the robust fun of his fellow paratroopers yet became one of the most popular men in the regiment. In combat a streak of fire ran through him and he repeatedly was in hot spots.

McNutt Reaches Manila; Greeted By MacArthur

Manila, *Friday*, July 20 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower commissioner, arrived today and was greeted at Nichols Field by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

The former United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, here on an economic and health survey, was accompanied by a staff of health and relief experts.

Philippine political circles professed no knowledge of the exact purposes of McNutt's visit. In some quarters, it was thought probable that McNutt might become the first Ambassador to the free Philippines after independence is established.

The party includes Gen. William C. Rose, vice chairman of the War Manpower Commission; Dr. B. K. Westfall, consultant for the commission's Medical Procurement and Assignment Service; Dr. Robert Honstott, medical director for the Public Health Service, and Robert W. Beasley, relief expert.

SOME JAPANESE HELD RESENTFUL OF WAR DUTIES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—(AP) A Japanese naval ministry official today admitted some Nipponese were showing resentment toward their war duties.

The broadcast remarks of Navy Vice Minister Takeo Tada followed a radio attempt to explain to America why Japanese planes have

failed to oppose Allied fleet bombardments of the Nipponese homeland.

Domei, Japanese news agency, in a broadcast recorded by the FCC, said Tada told employes of the Navy Ministry that "it is regrettable" that some of their countrymen have become "discouraged by the real facts of this fierce war."

People Are Resigned

These people have "become resigned to an attitude of aimless and destructive disinterest and abandonment" and "neglect their duties and become idle and resentful," Tada was quoted as saying.

The Tokyo newspaper Mainichi, in a broadcast beamed to America, said the Allies' bold naval attacks on Japan—four of them so far this week—were only a "feeble attempt at enticing the Japanese air force which is now biding its time for action."

Failure of Japanese airmen to fight was explained as "preservation" of the air force in line with the Nipponese high command's "elastic tactics" in preparation for the "decisive struggle."

"By patiently biding our time, we are taking the strategy of preserving our aircraft for the coming decisive battle of the homeland," Mainichi said.

Hammered from the air and sea, and with their food supply, lines blockaded, the Japanese government expects to mobilize 1,500,000 school children next month to reclaim 25,000 acres of land and increase food production, Domei reported.

The agency added that plans for the Junior Land army were made today by regional officials who met under the auspices of the Ministries of Education and Agriculture and Commerce.

Urges Cash Deposits

Takeo Irumano, managing director of the Imperial Bank of Japan, issued a radio appeal to the Japanese people "to deposit all your cash immediately, tomorrow," instead of hoarding it.

The banker said villagers as well as city people were "retaining cash on hand" instead of putting it in banks to "aid the circulation of money and help the manufacturing of new weapons."

Money kept at home "may be destroyed in fire raids," Irumano added, and he assured the people that the Japanese government was "seeing to it that banks and security organizations do not go bankrupt.'

Lt. Gen. Saburo Endo, director of Aircraft Ordnance in the Japanese Munitions Ministry, told his countrymen the nations plane production rate had progressed despite frequent raids.

But a newspaper article by Vice Admiral Minetaka Sakamaki, Endo's assistant, told a darker tale. A broadcast of the article said the production of planes was up against a bottleneck and "the more the war situation is intensified, the greater the effect of the bottleneck will be."

SUBMARINE LURKED UNDER FOE'S FLEET

Skipper Tells of Exploit Deep in Japanese Waters That Netted Enemy Carrier

Rembert JAMES

SAIPAN, Marianas Islands, July 2, 1944 (Delayed in Censorship) (AP)—Roving the far western Pacific, an American submarine ran into one of the strangest naval adventures of the war when she encountered the major part of the Japanese Imperial Fleet and torpedoed a large enemy carrier.

Most of the enemy ships passed over her one night as she lay in the black depths and counted the whirring of their screws.

Before the adventure ended, enemy destroyers jarred her with depth charges, but the submarine's lean black hull was unharmed.

The story of the forty-eight-hour experience of the submarine was told here today by the submarine's insouciant young skipper, Lieut. Comdr. Herman J. Kossler, 32 years old, of Los Angeles, Calif.

Twice the submarine had a bead on a big Japanese carrier, but the first time she withheld her torpedoes because she wanted to keep her presence a secret from the enemy, and relay information about the Japanese fleet to fleet headquarters.

Delayed Attack on Carrier

"She looked as big as the Empire State Building, and we had a perfect set-up on that carrier," said Commander Kossler.

"I feel sure we could have hit her. But I hadn't heard of that Jap force being around, so I thought our primary task was to get back the word about it—to report rather than to attack. It was a tough decision to make."

Later the submarine got its sights on a carrier of the same big class—perhaps the same carrier.

This time the submarine got off her torpedoes.

"She was heading into the wind, taking on her planes," Commander Kossler related. "There were thirty or forty on board, and four to go. I almost fainted—it was such a beautiful target. In broad daylight.

"We headed in on her. At first I thought it might be one of our own carriers. I let my executive and gunnery officers look at her. All agreed it was Japanese. Then we saw the Rising Sun flag on her. We were sure. Meantime, a Jap destroyer kept coming for us.

Three Torpedoes Hit Mark

"We fired torpedoes. The first three hit. Depth charges started jarring us as we dived. There were a lot. They kept coming for a long time.

"Then we heard loud water noises in the direction we had made our attack—four loud explosions. 'There goes the carrier—sinking,' I said."

Later the submarine surfaced and found no sign of the carrier. The Navy put her down as a probable, but Commander Kossler is convinced he sank her. [A report on the probable sinking was issued at Pearl Harbor on June 23, 1944.]

Commander Kossler, one of the best third-basemen the Naval Academy at Annapolis ever had, was graduated in 1934 and took his first submarine training in 1937. He was an officer on the famed submarine Guardfish that earlier in the war stood off Japan so closely that its officers watched Japanese horse races through the periscope.

Lieut. T. B. Denegre [no address given], the executive officer, is a naval reservist.

13,932 KILLED ON 3 ISLES

Japanese Wiped Out Since Conquest on Guam, Saipan, Tinian

GUAM, Friday, July 20 (AP)—The Navy reported today that 13,932 Japanese have been killed in the Marianas since the islands were secured.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that organized Japanese resistance ended on Tinian, the last of the important Mariana islands captured, on July 31, 1944.

This brings to 51,849 the total of Japanese killed in action on the three main islands of Guam, Saipan and Tinian.

The totals of Japanese wiped out in the hills and caves on the three islands since they were secured now come to 7,353 for Guam, 5,642 for Saipan, and 937 for Tinian.

ETO Flyers Raid Japan.

Manila, July 19 (A. P.).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that on Monday the first airmen from the European theater joined Far Eastern Air Forces in attacking the Jap homeland.

JUL 19 1945

Monday's sweep crisscrossed the important southern island of Kyushu as more than 350 planes attacked without encountering any interception or losing a single plane to anti-aircraft fire.

Among the Seventh Air Force planes in the Kyushu strike was a unit manned by veterans of the Mediterranean theater. They flew new Douglas-built A-26 attack bombers in the first introduction of this plane into major action in this theater.

Meanwhile, other American planes kept up the steady pounding of Formosa and nearby Pescadores. They hit munition dumps at Mako tories near Tainan.

Philippine Inflation Check

F. E. A. Will Import 60,000 Tons of Consumer Goods a Month

MANILA, July 19 (AP).—Confronted by a mounting problem of inflation in the Philippines, the Foreign Economic Administration will bring in from America 60,000 tons of consumers goods a month to help relieve the situation.

Clothing costs are up 1,369 per cent over pre-war levels, building materials are up 754 per cent and house rentals are 363 per cent above peace-time figures, the Filipino Economic Control Administration said today.

Jap Society Holds 'Bomb America' Rally

San Francisco, July 19 (AP)—The Japanese Society for Bombing America held an enthusiastic "Bomb America" rally in Tokyo yesterday.

Domei agency told of the rally in a broadcast directed to America and recorded here.

The hall was "packed to capacity," Domei said, adding that speakers included Shaichi Noyori, identified as publisher of a business magazine, and Rear Admiral Toshio Matsunaga, retired, vice president of the Society for the Defense of the Fatherland.

Jap War Till Close Of '46 Planned

Washington, July 19 (AP)—Army and navy leaders are planning for the war against Japan to run at least until the last months of 1946.

This is the blunt truth, as of today, despite a flood of rumors here that some significant development is imminent in the Pacific conflict.

Military leaders, assuming that the Japanese will fight to the bitter end, also are planning cleanup campaigns in China, although what happens there specifically depends on Russia.

Asiatic Outlook

If Russia comes into the war fairly soon, a development the chiefs of staff at Potsdam could plan, the Western Allies may have very little fighting to do on the Asiatic mainland.

[Dispatcnes from Potsdam continue to emphasize the part the war with Japan may be playing in the Big Three talks.]

The military plans here, disclosed by both army and navy officials of unquestioned authority, all are based on the view that the Japanese will do as the Germans did—fight on until they are thoroughly defeated in battle.

The recent waves of "peace talks" have left this view unshaken, although officials point to the ever-present possibility that Japan may decide to surrender at any time.

Terms Unchanged

Should the enemy wish to take that step, the terms still are "unconditional surrender" as explained by President Truman to mean the end of Japanese militarism but not the utter destruction of Japan.

The State Department reaffirmed yesterday that it still has no peace offers from Tokyo.

The department was asked several questions, including these two:

1. Is it still true that the United States has received no peace offer from Japan?

2. Did Premier Stalin take any peace offer to the Big Three meeting at Berlin?

Grew's Statement

The answer to both was that Acting Secretary Grew's recent statement still stands. In a word, it is still true that none has been received through Stalin or in any other way, according to the department.

Hopes that the Japanese may decide to surrender have been based on the terrific beating they are taking from surface ships and aircraft, the confused line of their radio propaganda and the fact that while the overwhelming majority fought to the death on Okinawa several thousand soldiers did surrender.

However, officials recall that they let themselves and the country in for a bad disappointment last fall in counting on a German surrender at that time.

Timetables Failed

That was what the European timetables called for. Yet the German high command, despite blasted cities, ruined war plants and faltering troop morale, was able to keep Nazi armies fighting until May.

The estimate of the Pacific war continuing at least until the end of next year actually is based on the expectation of being able to win a surrender by force of arms at that time.

It takes into account the time required to redeploy sufficient troops from Europe as well as weather limitations, which in the Pacific are very severe.

However, it does not allow for much major fighting in North China and Manchuria.

Reason For Emphasis

Hence, the heavy emphasis on the possibility of Russia's entering the war. This is fed, of course, by Moscow's denunciation, effective next April, of the Soviet-Japanese neutrality treaty.

The impression here for many months has been that the high commands have known their respective intentions toward the Far Eastern war for some time.

TRUMAN IS HOST TO HIS CONFEREES AT STATE DINNER

JUL 19 1945

President Entertains Stalin, Churchill at 'Little White House' in Potsdam.

MEET THIRD TIME

Private

American Executive Believed Stressing Need for Quick Pacific Victory.

POTSDAM, July 19 — (AP) President Truman entertained Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill tonight at a state dinner, the first such function of the Big Three conference now proceeding on a workmanlike timetable.

The dinner at the "Little White House" climaxed a day in which the three leaders presumably met formally [illegible] sittings.

NIGHT

Under conference procedure, the foreign secretaries pass problems on to the Big Three for final decision as soon as they reach some generalized agreement.

Quick Jap Defeat Urged

There was speculation that the President was stressing the necessity of a quick victory in the Pacific, arguing that the sooner Japan falls the sooner the United States can aid in the stabilization of European economy and the reconstruction of shattered industries.

It was officially announced that the three leaders are meeting regularly with their agenda prepared each morning at 11 o'clock by the foreign secretaries. Thus the burden of the preliminary work falls upon Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

These three held their first session Monday, with Byrnes presiding under a system of daily rotation of the chairmanship.

The top-ranking diplomats of the three nations turned out for tonight's state dinner, but Eden did not attend. An official announcement said he was indisposed.

The American delegation was headed by Byrnes, the Russian by Molotov. The President wore a new brown suit.

The Americans attending, besides Byrnes, were Admiral William D. Leahy, presidential Chief of Staff; W. Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to Moscow; Edward W. Pauley, chairman of the American section of the Allied Reparations commission; Joseph E. Davies, special presidential emissary, and Charles E. Bohlen, State Department Russian expert.

Churchill, wearing the fawn-colored uniform of the Lord Warden of Cinque Ports, was accompanied by Lord Cherwell, an Oxford professor; Clement Atlee, leader of the British Labor party; Sir Alexander Cadogan and Maj. Arthur Birch, his interpreter.

Wears Single Star

Stalin was attired in a light summer gabardine uniform, his only decoration a large star on his left breast. He attended with Molotov, Andrei Vishinsky, deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; Andrei Gromyko, Soviet ambassador to the U. S.; F. A. Sobolev, member of the Soviet Foreign office, and V. M. Lavlov, interpreter.

The distinguished guests met President Truman at 8:30 p. m. and went in to dinner 15 minutes later. American army bands played on the lawn which slopes down to a cameo-like lake in front of the "little White House."

The genial Truman bowed to the dictates of international diplomacy in allowing the affair to be called a state dinner. He never has been one for "high hat" affairs.

A cheerful host, the President likes his guests to be in good humor. He is known for his wit and has

a story-telling gift. Dinnertime is one of his favorite hours.

Just how long the conference might last appeared to be undecided, but it seemed likely it would continue through most of next week at least.

Observers said the Russians and British apparently had many more proposals to submit than did the American delegation, but that this would be natural since they had more detailed policies concerning European issues.

Russian-controlled Berlin newspapers today printed on their front pages a dispatch in Red Star, Army newspaper in Moscow, which declared:

"It is easy to think how complicated are not only the European, but the world problems that must be discussed and solved. All depends on good will, understanding and a realistic view on all sides of the deep changes which have occurred in Europe and other continents as a consequence of the historic victory over the dark forces of Fascism."

President Truman, keeping up with domestic affairs at his headquarters here, scheduled a conference tomorrow with Gen. Omar N. Bradley on Bradley's new duties as head of the Veterans Administration.

REPORT TRUMAN URGES SPEEDY PACIFIC VICTORY

JUL 19 1945

Sees It as Important to Europe's Reconstruction and World Economy.

HOST AT BIG THREE DINNER

Will Entertain Churchill and Stalin Tonight—Calls for Bradley.

Potsdam, July 19 (A. P.).—President Truman was believed emphasizing to his Russian and British allies today the necessity of winning a quick victory in the Pacific in order to speed the reconstruction of Europe and allow the world economy the benefit of global peace.

The third meeting of the Big Three presumably was scheduled for this afternoon. The President will give a state dinner tonight at the Little White House for Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill and five other representatives of each Government.

An official announcement said that the Big Three were meeting regularly with an agenda prepared each morning at 11 o'clock by the three foreign secretaries. Secretary of State Byrnes presided at the first foreign secretaries' meeting on Monday, with Anthony Eden and V. M. Molotov rotating the chairmanship on succeeding days. The agenda they prepared was a top secret.

Russian and British proposals at Potsdam were believed to be much more numerous than those offered by the United States, in view of the more detailed policies of the two countries regarding Europe.

Mr. Truman summoned Gen. Omar N. Bradley for a conference tomorrow regarding his new duties as head of the Veterans Administration.

Soviet-controlled Berlin newspapers gave front-page prominence to a dispatch in Red Star of Moscow on the urgency of clinching post-war inter-Allied cooperation at the Potsdam conference.

"It is easy to think how complicated are not only the European, but the world problems that must be discussed and solved," the Red Star dispatch reprinted in Berlin said. "All depends on goodwill, understanding and a realistic view on all sides of the deep changes which have occurred in Europe and other continents as a consequence of the historic victory over the dark forces of Fascism."

The Moscow Government newspaper Izvestia said that the Big Three were seeking the quickest liquidation of the terrible consequences of the war and the establishment of close co-operation among peace-loving nations. Izvestia added that some speculation concerning concrete problems up for discussion were not built upon firm foundations.

Note of Harmony.

The conference swung into its third day to all appearances on a note of harmony. The chief American interest centered in what steps the three statesmen might take to expedite the unconditional surrender of Japan, and if the report of the President's offer is true, much has been accomplished to speed the work of the conference.

The President was reported to have told Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin that the United States would give full support to any reasonable settlement of boundary disputes, stabilization and rehabilitation.

[In London, well-informed diplomatic sources expected the Big Three to arbitrate a huge slice of eastern Germany for the benefit of P[illegible]

There have been strong indications that Asia and Japan already have been under discussion.

President Truman is understood to be contending that the saving of American lives is of paramount importance.

Some American observers in Potsdam consider the Japanese war and Russia's possible role therein the major points of discussion. Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's adviser; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff; Admiral of the Fleet Ernest J. King and Gen. H. H. Arnold, air chief, are reported to have prepared impressive data.

There is speculation here on Russia's possible activities on the Asiatic mainland. The Soviet Far Eastern army has been strengthened continually since last fall, and observers believe that Russia could hurl great strength against the Japanese on the Manchurian plains, could participate through a limited holding action while providing bases for great numbers of American bombers, or could throw its weight into the decision in a number of other ways.

Biographical Sketch

Recalling the various scores the Russians have to settle with the Japanese, great significance is attached to a release to Allied correspondents in Berlin by the Soviet Information Bureau of a biographical sketch of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, in which his direction of the 1939 campaign in Mongolia, which destroyed the Japanese Sixth Army, was mentioned prominently.

Still another report is that President Truman apparently is willing to leave up to the other two, should they find basis for reasonable agreement, much of the decision on administration of Germany and other European problems.

Meanwhile the President was making the most of his talent for cementing friendships. Yesterday Churchill and his daughter, Mary, met the President at the gate of their residence when he called for luncheon. Mr. Truman, seizing the opportunity for a bit of exercise, had strolled to the residence, stopping on the way to chat with several Scottish soldiers. Later he lunched with Stalin.

Capt. James K. Vardaman and Brig.-Gen. Harry H. Vaughn, military and naval aids, accompany the President whenever he leaves his official residence—the Little White House.

Advisory Setup For Far East Is Hinted

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London, July 19 (AP)—Possibility that an Asiatic advisory commission, a Far Eastern counterpart of the European agency which drafted plans for Germany's control and occupation, would emerge from the Big Three conference was seen today in diplomatic quarters.

It was taken for granted here that Russia would seek a seat on such a commission to safeguard its interests and influence in the East, regardless of whether Russia changes from a passive to an active ally in the Pacific.

Strong Evidence

Premier Stalin's recent conversations with China's Premier T. V. Soong, plus the presence at Potsdam of top-ranking American and British military leaders, offered strong evidence that the Japanese war would be a subject of discussion.

This view appeared to be strengthened by a Moscow radio report that Big Three discussions would not be confined to European problems.

This may well be the basic reason for tight restrictions on the press coverage of the conference, to prevent any possible leak of military information to Japan through communication channels between the Contient and neutral countries under relaxed censorship.

Allied Strength Growing

In usually conservative diplomatic quarters here it was accepted as almost a certainty that Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman would lay before Stalin a full picture of imposing and still mounting British-American military might.

But these sources maintained that military problems were closely allied with war-eastern diplomatic and political issues, those which presumably would come up for study by the envisioned Asiatic advisory commission.

The European commission started work a year before Germany's defeat.

Equally Complex Problems

Problems in the Far East appear equally complex, with one of the most important being that of stripping Japan of all territory acquired since before World War I.

There has been some speculation that Joseph W. Grew, assistant Secretary of State and former United States Ambassador to Japan, would be named American representative on such a commission.

Sen. Wiley Protests Big 3 News Blackout

Washington, July 19 (AP)—It is high time, Senator Wiley (R., Wis.) said today, that delegates to the Potsdam conference stop being treated like "indiscreet maidens who talk too much."

Protesting the news blackout at the Big Three meeting, Wiley, in a Senate speech, called the censorship a "ghastly example of dictatorial behavior."

"Correspondents are being spoonfed a dish of trivial mush," he declared. "Handouts about such things as how much wine, alarm clocks and refrigerators have been flown to the conferees.

"As a result," he added, "they are being forced to write many of their stories of the conference's progress on the basis of sheer conjecture and rumor."

"Because of this censorship," he said, "correspondents are being forced to cool their heels outside the official compound. Within the compound, the entire group of delegates are locked up like indiscreet maidens who might talk too much."

SECOND GI CITES ARMY 'TORTURES'

Says He Was Beaten In Guardhouse In Britain

London, *Friday*, July 20 (AP)—A second letter from an American soldier charging that United States soldier prisoners were "tortured" and "beaten" in the Army's Lichfield (England) guardhouse, was published in *Stars and Stripes* today as army headquarters began investigating similar complaints by two other soldiers.

"I was in the 10th Replacement Department (Lichfield) guardhouse," wrote "Pfc. Infantry," who was not otherwise identified. "I was not beaten myself but I have seen brutal treatment given our American prisoners. In December in freezing temperatures they ran us into supposedly hot showers and then turned on ice-cold water.

Blood In The Latrine

"I have also seen guards beat and lash fellows with naked bodies in the latrine, which was so cold that toilet seats had a layer of ice on them. Blood could be seen on the walls of the latrine at any time. At all times there was more than one guard applying torture. . . . The guards—often drunk—said they had been given authority by their C.O. (commanding officer)."

Stars and Stripes earlier had printed a letter signed "Dough, Company M, 310th Infantry," who said he was beaten four times while confined in the guardhouse and that he had seen other soldier prisoners beaten with clubs "for minor misbehavior." "Dough" also quoted the guards as saying that they "had orders from the C.O." and "could do anything they wanted with prisoners."

Other Report Cited

"If the allegations are true, someone will be punished," an army spokesman said, adding that "another report along similar lines" had been received directly from a soldier.

Of its second letter, *Stars and Stripes* wrote "this and a number of similar letters have been sent directly to the inspector general."

2 U. S. Soldiers Charge Beating in Guardhouse

Army Investigating Officer and 3 Enlisted Men in England

LONDON, July 19 (AP).—American Army headquarters said today that an officer and three enlisted men were being investigated on charges of beating two American soldiers, who alleged they were beaten while serving time in a guardhouse.

"Stars and Stripes" published a letter today from a soldier who said he was beaten four times while confined to a guardhouse at the 10th Replacement Depot, Litchfield, England. The soldier identified himself only as "Dough, Company M, 310th Infantry." He said he saw other soldier prisoners beaten with clubs for "minor misbehavior."

An Army public relations officer said: "Another report along similar lines" had been received directly from a soldier, who charged that he was beaten about Jan. 1.

Big 4 As Friends Aim Of Dean Of Canterbury

London, July 19 (AP)—Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, was quoted in the Soviet *News* today as declaring in Tashkent, Russia, that "upon my return to Britain I shall be happy to dedicate myself to the consolidation of friendship" between the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and China.

The Soviet *News*, a publication of the Soviet Embassy, quoted him as saying:

"Everything I have seen in your country goes to prove that friendship between the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and China creates the firm basis for lasting and stable peace.

"The foundations of the Soviet state seem to me deeply moral and scientific. That is why everything I have seen in your country satisfies me as a man, scientist and Christian."

London Hears Winant May Be Replaced

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London, July 19 (AP)—Diplomatic quarters heard reports today that John G. Winant might be replaced as the United States Ambassador to London soon after President Truman returns to Washington from Potsdam.

One informant said Winant, former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, might be offered a post as American representative on the Economic Council of the new World Security League. It was noted that Winant was not included in the list of Presidential advisors for the Potsdam conference.

Workers Of Trieste Reported In Strike

London, July 19 (AP)—The Yugoslav Telegraph Agency reported today that workers throughout Trieste and the Anglo-American Military Government administrative zone in the Slovene Littoral had begun a general strike in protest against the arrest of "political prisoners."

"All work is being brought to a complete standstill," the agency said.

Earlier the British news agency Exchange Telegraph said the Swiss radio had reported a general strike in Trieste alone because of the arrest of a Communist. This report said all public utilities and traffic in the port city were paralyzed.

UNRRA SEEKS TO BUY SURPLUS ARMY GOODS

LONDON, July 19 — (AP) The purchase of more than $2,000,000 of U. S. army property — including 2,813 mules of the 10th Mountain division in Italy and medical supplies—is being negotiated by the UNRRA for use in Greece and Yugoslavia, Robert L. Cochran, UNRRA surplus procurement agent for the Mediterranean theater, disclosed today.

It is the first transaction of its kind in that theater. The property transfer is being arranged between Cochran, a former governor of Nebraska, and Brig. Gen. B. A. Johnson, acting field Army-Navy liquidation commissioner.

Sale of Army properties to UNRRA in the field is part of a two-way plan to clear the shipping space bottleneck which has obstructed the shipment of goods from the United States to liberated countries and to consummate such transactions in American dollar values.

British Ease Curbs Upon Toy Making

London, July 19 (AP)—A merrier Christmas for toy-hungry British children was in prospect today as the result of an increase in toy-manufacturing quotas by the Board of Trade and lifting of a wartime ban on the use of metal in toys.

Some manufacturers, however, questioned whether boosting the quota from 25 to 37.5 per cent of the 1939 output would help much, because, they said, no more materials were made available.

The same applies to leather and photographic goods, for which quotas were increased from 12.5 to 25 per cent of 1939 output.

If toy makers can get materials, small boys will once again be able to buy tin soldiers and model planes, tanks and guns made of metal. But little girls will not be so fortunate. Reports were that materials for dolls would still be scarce and expensive.

The price limit per toy was retained at $4.90.

110 DIE IN WRECK

LONDON, July 19 — (AP) The Hamburg radio said today the Munich radio had reported that 110 persons were killed in a train wreck in the Munich area today. No details were given.

Yugoslavs to Demobilize.

London, July 19 (A. P.).—The Belgrade radio said today that the Yugoslav Government had decided on partial demobilization of the Army, involving the discharge of all men born before 1909 and all women and others having families dependent upon them.

De Valera Gives Reason For Hitler Condolences

Says It Was an Act of Courtesy in Accordance With Custom

DUBLIN, July 19 (AP).—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera told the Dail Eireann (Parliament) today that his visit last spring to the German Minister to Eire to express condolences on the reported death of Adolf Hitler was an "act of courtesy."

De Valera declared that his visit was in accordance "with the procedure and practice that has been here established and which is almost universal." He said it did not involve any question of approval or disapproval of the policy of the German people or the Reich. He said no publicity was given the fact that the Dail adjourned on the death of President Roosevelt.

Concluding a foreign policy debate, De Valera said that all the members of his Cabinet "were democrats whose attitude toward totalitarianism was in evidence long before the war."

Boy, 12, Awarded Croix de Guerre

Avignon, France, July 19 (AP)—Twelve-year-old Rene Steve was awarded the Croix de Guerre with bronze star today for having held a German patrol at bay during the final Maquis battles in the Alps a year ago.

He is believed to be the youngest Frenchman ever to receive the award.

The accompanying citation said that all of Rene's comrades were wiped out when the Germans attacked FFI positions in the lower Alps, July 8, 1944.

The youthful Maquisard manned the one remaining machine gun and held the Nazis off for several hours until he was taken prisoner, the citation said.

Later the Germans released him and complimented him on his bravery, the citation added.

German Patent Office Seized

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Berlin, July 19 (AP)—American authorities have seized the 700 room German Patent Office in Berlin and found "almost all" the patent records intact in a deep sub basement, it was announced today.

Two hundred German officials still were on duty when the United States officers, led by Col. Ernest McLendon, of Baltimore, arrived. The Germans were held for questioning. It was stated that the Berlin Inter-allied Kommandatura eventually would take over control.

Germans Crop Hair Of Fraternizing Girls

With British Occupation Forces in Germany, July 19 (AP)—German men have cropped the hair of several German girls for talking with British soldiers.

The girls reported many newly discharged German soldiers said they had been told by their superior officers to cut the hair of girls they found fraternizing with Allied troops. Partisans in France, Belgium and other countries so marked some women accused of associating with the Germans.

A lot of man hours have been lost in getting in the harvest because hundreds of Germans working on farms have been quitting early to be with their girls at "promenade time" between 6 P.M. and 10 P.M. curfew.

Russians Print Hitler Rumor

Moscow, July 19 (AP)—Reports published abroad to the effect that Adolf Hitler is now hiding in Argentina were reprinted today in the Soviet press, together with a cartoon in the army organ *Red Star* showing a seaful of rats wearing Nazi swastikas swimming to a shore labeled "Argentina."

The cartoon showed an Argentinian standing on the shore and pointing to a sign reading "Shelter for war criminals" in large letters and underneath—in very small letters—"not given."

Deemed Surrender to Germans Best for My People, Says Leopold

ST. WOLFGANG, Austria, July 19—(AP) King Leopold of Belgium said today he surrendered himself to the Germans in May of 1940 "because I felt I should stay with my people and also because I felt that with me in Belgium the Germans would rule the country on a military instead of a civilian basis."

In an interview with Stars and Stripes reporter Joe Western, the 43-year-old monarch also declared that he surrendered his country because it was impossible for it to fight any longer at that time.

Leopold has been sharply criticized by some Belgians for surrendering both himself and his forces. Some Belgian groups have demanded that he abdicate. After conferences with government leaders, he has decided not to give up his throne but to remain away from Belgium temporarily.

He told Western today he would not quit the throne until the Belgian people have "a democratic opportunity" to select their own leaders in "a free and honest election."

Denies "Evil Stories"

Leopold reiterated that "there is no truth in the evil stories spread in the early years of the war that my surrender was premeditated and pre-arranged with the Nazis."

"I am human and I have made mistakes," he said, "but they were mistakes of method, not of principle.

"I have a clear conscience, which I believe, cannot be said of many people whom I trusted."

"I surrendered myself with the words 'I am your prisoner' just like any other soldier," he said.

"I did this instead of fleeing to France or England with some of my ministers," he continued, "because I felt that I should stay with my people and also because I felt that with me in Belgium the Germans would rule the country on a military instead of a civilian basis.

"This happened, and I believe that it was for the best interest of my people."

"As a matter of record, the government was changed from military to civil soon after I was sent to Austria by the Nazis.

Taken to Austria

"I was taken to Strobl, Austria, by the Nazis at 8 p. m., June 6, D day, from a castle at Slaken near Brussels where I had been held by the Nazis since the Belgian surrender.

"I was a prisoner of war and I was treated like one."

The interviewer said the king looked harried and did not smile often. He talked slowly and betrayed nervousness by a twitching of his hands.

Asked about his graying hair, Leopold said "it became like that in the past five years."

He emphasized that after his rescue from the Germans he was treated as a "guest" by United States soldiers and was not detained in St. Wolfgang.

Allied Tribunal Deems Italian Must Die

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Milan, Italy, July 19 (AP)—A three-man Allied military tribunal condemned 20-year-old Fermo Lini to death today and sentenced four other men to varying prison terms after convicting them on charges of banding together to kill Fascists or to seize their property.

Lini, accused of being the leader of the group, broke into sobs as Lieut. Col. William F. Waugh, former Chicago attorney, pronounced sentence in a tense courtroom in Milan's Palace of Justice. Lini's sister screamed and collapsed.

Others Sentenced

Andrea Colombo and Achille Lovati, convicted on a charge of aggravated homicide, were sentenced to 30 years imprisonment due to mitigating circumstances. Albert Biserli and Emilio Garibaldi, who were not implicated in killing two Fascists early in June, were convicted on a theft charge and sentenced to ten and six years imprisonment, respectively.

Waugh said all the sentences were subject to review by the legal sub commission of the Allied commission in Rome which will recommend final disposition to Rear Admiral Ellery Stone, chief commissioner. If the death sentence is upheld Lini will be executed by a firing squad.

Weapons Charge Minor One

The factional press represented the case, the first of its kind in northern Italy, as a trial merely for the illegal possession of weapons in violation of an Allied Military Government proclamation. Waugh said that charge actually was merely a minor count.

Witnesses testified that two Fascists were killed by a man named Forti, who was a member of the band, upon direct orders of Lini. According to the testimony, Forti then robbed the bodies of both victims and paid Lini, Colombo and Lovati 1,000 lire ($10) each out of the proceeds. Forti still is at large.

"The Mustache" In Custody

Waugh said that the accused men originally belonged to a legitimate Garibaldi Partisan brigade but upon the order of a leader known as "The Mustache" they failed to obey an Allied proclamation to disband. "The Mustache" now is in custody and will be tried separately, probably by an Italian court.

Waugh said the defendants "banded themselves together to commit a series of crimes—to kill Fascists and illegally and unlawfully to enrich themselves by appropriating the property of those so killed."

Lehman Denies He'll Quit UNRRA Post

Athens, July 19 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman denied today that he planned to resign as director of the UNRRA. A report to this effect had been circulated by the United Press and conveyed here by the Army News Service.

"I've not given any consideration to resigning," Lehman told a press conference. "So long as I can be of assistance I shall continue to fight with the utmost spirit to obtain additional supplies for liberated Europe from supplying countries, because I have seen in Athens and in other countries the great need of the people and the necessity of bringing assistance to them."

Bulgarians Attack Britons

ATHENS, July 19 (AP).—An authoritative source reported today that a band of Bulgarians had fired on a British car near Florina, killing one occupant, wounding two others and seizing the remaining four, who were released after having been robbed of their clothing. An official investigation was begun.

FINNISH ARMY OFFICERS ARE SEIZED BY POLICE

HELSINKI, July 19—(AP) A communique said tonight that police had arrested a number of Finnish army officers on charges of concealing stored weapons and ammunition with a view of using the arms against the Helsinki government.

The number of arrests was not stated but among those listed were operations Staff Generals Airo, Nihtoila and Haathi.

The first cache of weapons was discovered in the Uleaaborg district last May, the communique said, and the investigation is still in progress.

Minister of Interior Yrjoe Leino first announced alleged plans for a military coup in parliament recently.

Franco Reported Ready To Alter Whole Cabinet

Monarchists and Clericals Said To Be in New Ministry

MADRID, July 19 (AP).—High government informants said today that Generalissimo Franco would announce a new Spanish Cabinet tonight, changing virtually every minister.

Names were not announced. It was learned, however, that the slate will include a number of persons known as Don Juan monarchists and civilian spokesmen of the Catholic Church of Spain, rather than Falangists.

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The new cabinet was said to be designed to bridge what Franco called the "preparative period" between the present regime and the monarchy he has promised to restore. How many months or years Franco expects the new cabinet to serve until a king is enthroned still is vague.

Ship Sails With 1,600 Refugees From Haifa

Jerusalem, July 19 (AP)—The S.S. Mataroa sailed from Haifa today carrying 1,600 refugees back to their homes on the Greek Islands of Samos, Chios and Nikaria in the Aegean Sea.

The refugees were repatriated by UNRRA from the Nusseirate camp in southern Palestine where 7,000 more are awaiting repatriation.

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CHINESE STOP JAP ATTACKS

MOOSA

Drive Back 3 Columns Pushing Across Indo-China Border

Chungking, July 19 (AP)—Thirteen hundred Japanese troops, striking across the Indo-China border in three columns, have been beaten back by Chinese defenders in a two-day battle, the Chinese high command announced today.

Aided by Indo-Chinese puppets, the Japanese attacked last Saturday from a point 13 miles northeast of Caobank, driving at three towns on the Chinese side of the frontier, but by Monday all had been knocked back across the border, a communiqué said.

Battle Near Road Junction

The enemy, apparently nervous over [illegible] thrusts into Indo-China, launched the assault from Tra Linh, 2 miles south of the frontier. The battle raged at points south, southwest and southeast of Tsingsi, Chinese road junction 15 miles north of the frontier.

This action flared 140 miles northwest of Moncay, port city in the extreme northeast corner of Indo-China.

To the northeast, Chinese forces seized a point 14 miles northwest of the great airbase city of Kweilin on Tuesday and pressed on toward the city, the high command said.

Kweilin's fall is "imminent," said a central news dispatch from Yungning quoting Gen. Chang Fah-kwei, commander of Chinese forces in Kwangsi province.

Set For Attack On Coast

Chang declared the war picture is "very encouraging," and that "by using bases in Kwangsi our troops can attack Japanese forces on the coast," the dispatch added. It said he predicted the fall within ten days of Tsangwu (Wuchow), a West River port 150 miles southeast of Kweilin and 115 west of Canton.

Six Chinese columns are closing on Kweilin, and advance units already are fighting in the southern suburbs by Chinese account. A Chinese communiqué said at least 226 Japanese were killed earlier in a battle 23 miles northwest of Kweilin, before the new advance carried to within 14 miles or less from the city.

Another Chinese force, pushing toward the city from the south on a circuitous highway from Liuchow, bypassed Hsiujenhsien and advanced toward the junction city of Laipo, 60 miles east of Liuchow and about 58 south of Kweilin, the communiqué said.

Japanese Take Junction

In new actions along the China coast, the high command said Japanese forces fighting from Amoy toward Swatow had captured Yunsiao, road junction 60 miles northeast of Swatow, and then had pushed on another 6 miles against Chinese opposition. But Japanese remnants some 20 miles farther northeast near Changpu were being mopped up, it added.

Along the South China Sea, the communiqué said, Chinese forces pushed 9½ miles eastward from Tinpak. Fighting also broke out some 80 miles northeast of Tinpak, where isolated Japanese troops on the Canton-Yeungkong highway tried to break out.

The high command also announced that Chinese forces on July 5 recaptured Pukiang, 150 miles southwest of Shanghai and 55 south of Hangchow. Chinese at Pukiang can threaten the Japanese-operated section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railroad south of Hangchow, a spokesman explained.

Japs Retreat From Kanhsien

Inland, more than 100 enemy troops were killed in a retreat along the Kan River north of the rewon airbase city of Kanhsien, the Chinese said. The Chinese declared they destroyed fifteen river craft and damaged sixteen loaded with troops and loot. The Japanese, however, advanced farther toward Wanan on the Kan River 45 miles north of Kanhsien, the communiqué admitted.

United States Mustangs supported Chinese ground troops fighting in the Suichwan area near by.

[A Yenan broadcast declared Chinese Communist forces in the north in Shantung province had captured two towns—Chanhua, 75 miles northeast of Tsinan, and Shanhsien, 140 miles southwest of Tsinan. The FCC recorded the broadcast.]

American headquarters declared 14th Air Force fighters and bombers destroyed or damaged 87 locomotives in sweeps from July 11 to July 17 over railroads in northern China above the Yellow River.

Nips Driven Back Over Frontier Of Indo-China

MOOSA

Chungking, July 19 (AP)—In a new outbreak of fighting along the Indo-China frontier, Japanese and puppet Indo-Chinese troops who launched attacks against three points inside China have been driven back across the border, the Chinese high command reported today.

About 1,300 Japanese, aided by puppet forces, launched the attacks July 14 from Tra Linh, some 13 miles northeast of Caobang. On July 16 the enemy troops were driven out of China, the high command said.

To the [illegible] other Chinese forces continued [illegible] pronged drive on the former United States 14th Airbase city of Kweilin. One column, driving along a subsidiary highway leading from Liuchow to Kweilin, bypassed the enemy-held town of Hsiujenhsien, 47 miles east of Liuchow, and headed for the highway junction of Laipo, where the road swings north to Kweilin.

Situation Of Laipo

Laipo is about 60 miles south of Kweilin and about the same distance east of Liuchow. This force had previously been reported at the approaches of Hsiujenhsien.

A Chinese column pressing toward Kweilin from the northwest captured a point 14 miles from the former American base and pushed on toward the city.

[Meanwhile, to the far northeast, Chinese Communist forces have driven the Japanese from two towns and are advancing on another, according to a Communist Yenan radio broadcast heard by the FCC.

Chanhua Captured

[The broadcast said the 8th Route Army had captured Chanhua, 75 miles northeast of Tsinan in the northern province of Shantung, clearing out Japanese and puppets and the town of Shanhsien about 65 miles northwest of Tungshan, about 165 miles south of Tsinan. Tsinan is 180 miles south of Tientsin.

[The broadcast added that Communist troops were now pressing toward Hweimin, about 20 miles southwest of Chanhua.]

The high command admitted that part of the Japanese garrison from Amoy which was heading overland toward Swatow had captured the highway junction of Yunsiao against Chinese resistance. Yunsiao is on the costal highway 65 miles northeast of Swatow.

Chinese Forces Mop Up

In the meantime Chinese forces mopped up the enemy east, south and west of Changpu, on the highway 20 miles northwest of Yusiang.

The high command belatedly announced that Chinese regulars aided by local militia, on July 5 recaptured Pukiang, 150 miles southwest of Shanghai and 55 miles south of Hangchow, the main enemy base in Chekiang province.

The Japanese, however, scored gains in the drive toward Wanan on the Kan River, 45 miles north of Kanhsien, the high command said.

Japanese troops which were menacing Kanhsien from points 5 and 9½ miles to the southeast were counterattacked by Chinese forces on July 16, the high command said.

BIG LANDING NEED DOUBTED BY CHIANG

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General Says Chinese Troops and American Air Force Could Oust Japanese

CHUNGKING, China, July 19 (AP)—In the first interview that he ever granted to an American soldier, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told Sgt. Walter E. Peters of Yank that he believed that a huge American land offensive in China would not be necessary to defeat Japan.

"Given proper equipment and supplies, the Chinese Army—together with a strong American air force—can defeat the Japanese on the continent," Sergeant Peters quoted the Generalissimo as saying. Sergeant Peters, a recent luncheon guest of the Generalissimo at the latter's summer home south of Chungking, wrote that he had told General Chiang that there was an impression among Americans in China that he had said that one Chinese soldier was equal to three Americans.

"It is an erroneous impression," Sergeant Peters quoted General Chiang as declaring. "The American soldier is much better equipped. I hold much admiration for the great accomplishments of the American soldiers.

"The point that I wanted to bring out was that where it takes $10 for one American soldier, only $1 is necessary for ours.

"We must remember that the Chinese soldier is fighting in his own homeland. He knows the topography better than anyone else. He is more suitable to the climate and conditions of fighting. To send American troops where we can employ Chinese troops is not very logical. It would be a big strain on the line of communications."

General Chiang told Sergeant Peters that he was looking forward to visiting the United States before the end of the war to meet President Truman.

CHIANG URGED TO GET REDS IN UNITY REGIME

CHUNGKING, China, July 19 (AP)—A resolution favoring postponement of the scheduled Nov. 12 meeting of the National Assembly, called to introduce a constitutional government in China, was passed unanimously today by the People's Political Council.

The resolution suggested that the session be put off until not later than the end of this year.

The same resolution urged that the Government of China, meanwhile, exert the utmost effort to achieve a settlement with the Chinese Communists for the sake of national unity. It also requested the immediate granting of civil liberties to the people.

The resolution requires the approval of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang before it can be put into effect.

Rope Is Urged For Hirohito

Chungking, July 19 (AP)—The English-Language *National Herald*, mouthpiece of the Chinese Foreign Office, announced its support today of proposals by the Peoples Political Council that Emperor Hirohito be proclaimed a war criminal and hanged by China and her allies.

"Hirohito should be held responsible for Japan's policy of aggression, as well as for innumerable atrocities perpetrated by Japanese militarists on different battlefronts," the publication said.

"After Japan's defeat, unless Hirohito cheats justice by committing suicide, he must be brought to book, together with other Japanese warlords. If he is unable to disprove the charges brought against him—and we do not think he can—let him be hanged with the rest of the gang."

Japs Shell Gurkha Troops In Burma

Calcutta, July 19 (AP) — Gurkha troops who occupied Laya railway station, 26 miles northeast of Pegu, have been shelled by Japanese artillery massed in the lower Sittang River bend area for what Allied officers said might be the showdown battle of that area.

Other enemy forces in the area of Myitkyo, 29 miles north-northeast of Pegu, have "reacted vigorously" to British attempts to probe their positions, Southeast Asia Command headquarters said today.

Canadian 1st To Disband

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Ottawa, July 19 (AP)—The Canadian 1st Army which campaigned to victory under General Eisenhower's supreme command will be dissolved July 31, the Defense Minister, Gen. Andrew McNaughton, announced today. Gen. Henry Crerar, its commander, will sail for Canada on that date.

Canadian troops remaining on the Continent will be commanded by Lieut. Gen. Guy Simonds, former commander of the Canadian 2d Corps, and will be known as "Canadian forces in the Netherlands."

Lieut. Gen. Charles Foulkes, commander of the Canadian 1st Corps, will become chief of the general staff, succeeding Lieut. Gen. John Murchie, who will go to London as chief of staff at Canadian military headquarters.

Writer Accuses Argentine Agents

Rio de Janeiro, July 19 (AP)—John Nasht, traveling correspondent for the magazine *Newsweek*, reiterated today that three Argentine Government agents told him July 14 in Buenos Aires that he would not be permitted to leave the country unless he signed a Government-prepared statement correcting a dispatch he sent to *Newsweek*.

Nasht said he signed the statement and left the next day. On his arrival here he publicly described the incident. The press office of the Argentine Ministry of War then issued a formal communiqué yesterday accusing him of "bad faith."

The correspondent said the Argentine agents had objected to his report that the deaths of three Argentine colonels were announced several days after they died, that mutual aid societies rather than the families made the announcement, and that there was no indication that they were buried with military honors.

The corrective statement which he signed, he said, declared that "my story was wrong inasmuch as the families of the three colonels announced their deaths."

The War Ministry communiqué said Nasht "apparently forgot" he had signed the statement when he announced that he had been "menaced" by the Government agents, who visited him in his hotel room.

The correspondent asserted today that the agents had refused to permit him to inform the United States Embassy of their statements and that his principal objection had been to the manner in which he was approached.

SENATE APPROVES BRETTON WOODS MONETARY PLAN

System to Stabilize Postwar Monies of World Passes 61 to 16.

BUCK TO HOUSE

U. S. Is Set Down for $2,750,000,000 Share of Total Fund.

WASHINGTON, July 19 — (AP) The Senate today voted its approval of the Bretton Woods plan to stabilize the postwar monies of the world and help finance reconstruction.

The vote, 61 to 16, returned the measure to the House. Expected agreement there on minor technical amendments will give final Congressional approval of the administration-backed program intended to steady the economy of a world recovering from war.

U. S. Share is Large

The plan puts the United States down for a $2,750,000,000 share of a proposed $8,800,000,000 fund to stabilize world currencies and a $3,175,000,000 capital subscription to a $9,100,000,000 bank to make loans for reconstruction and development.

With administration forces in easy control of the final day's debate, the Senate rejected every attempt to alter the plan. It apparently took its cue from Majority Leader Barkley (D-Ky.) who argued an amendment to the agreement would kill the entire proposal and force the world into another monetary conference such as last year's Bretton Woods meeting of 44 nations which produced the inter-

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national bank and fund proposal.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio), leading opponent of the agreements, sought in vain to limit the use of the stabilizing fund and to eliminate entirely U. S. participation in the bank.

His test amendment—denying any nation access to the world stabilization fund if it retains trading restrictions on its own currency—was voted down after Barkley declared:

"The effect of this amendment is to kill the entire agreement."

From there on it was smooth sailing for the Bretton Woods supporters. They even turned back, 49 to 26, a proposal by Senator Ball (R-Minn.) which would have authorized the United States representative to propose an amendment under which participating nations would have to abolish currency restrictions three years hence.

Barkley told the Senate that the House will accept minor amendments already written into the bill, but he had no assurance it would approve the Ball proposal—and he doubted if that adjournment-bound chamber could get a quorum together for a record vote anyway.

Warn of Delay

The result, he said, might be that the plan would be stymied by a minor amendment until the House returns from recess on Oct. 8.

The vote against Taft's proposal was 53 to 23.

Urging the amendment, Taft said the United States, through its proposed contribution to a world fund, was preparing to turn its money over to Great Britain whose present "policy is one of economic isolationism."

"All I propose," he said, "is that countries which deal with this fund show they have the ability to reimburse it."

"The effect of this amendment is to kill the entire agreement," declared Barkley. "It would amend materially the agreement itself and make it necessary to hold another world currency conference."

The present proposals came from a 44-nation conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., a year ago.

Senator Tunnel (D-Del.) asked if the practical effect of the Taft amendment would be "to notify Great Britain that she ought not to become a member of this organization?"

Barkley replied that Britain certainly would not be able to remove currency restrictions as long as the war with Japan lasts.

"It would be saying to Great Britain that, under present conditions, you can't join," he said.

Wouldn't that be a death knell to the whole proposition?" Tunnel demanded.

"Oh, of course," Barkley said. "I think that's what the senator from Ohio wants."

With the Taft amendment out of the way, the Senate rolled rapidly toward a final vote on the agreement for a world stabilization fund and reconstruction bank, rejecting by voice votes a number of amendments submitted from the Republican side of the aisle.

U.S. FOR FREE POLISH NEWS

State Department Advocates Self-Determination For Poles

Washington, July 19 (AP)—The State Department promised today to seek full publicity for the situation in Poland and reiterated that it stands for self-determination for the Polish people.

Acting Secretary Joseph C. Grew stated the department's position in response to a letter from Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.), who said that to him and to millions of other people, the Polish settlement seemed "inadequate and unconvincing."

"There still seems to be no clear assurance," Vandenberg wrote, "that the Polish people will themselves have the final opportunity of untrammeled self-determination under this new provisional government which is imposed upon them by Britain, Russia and the United States, within Polish boundaries similarly dictated by these external powers."

U.S. To Keep Close Watch

Grew replied that the new Polish Government was set up by the Poles themselves, but indicated the United States would seek to keep close watch to see that actually free elections carry out the rest of the Yalta agreement on Poland.

"It is clear . . . that the creation of the new government does not alone discharge us from the responsibilities we assumed at Yalta," Grew wrote.

His letter laid stress on the proposed elections by numerous references, and pointed up continuing American interest by two separate mentions of the assignment of Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane to keep this Government "informed about the situation in Poland."

The Questions And Answers

The questions raised by Vandenberg and the replies given by Grew follow, in brief:

1. Will the Poles themselves have "the final opportunity of untrammeled self-determination under this new provisional government imposed upon them by Britain, Russia and the United States?"

REPLY—Members of the Russian-sponsored Polish Government "and other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad" agreed on the new "government of national unity." Therefore, "the new government was not imposed upon the Polish people" by the Big Three.

2. Is American responsibility under the Yalta agreement "presumed to have been discharged by the creation of this new provisional government?"

REPLY—No. The Yalta agreement provides that the Big Three ambassadors "shall keep their respective governments informed about the situation in Poland."

3. "Will the United States be permitted to send full diplomatic and consular representatives into Poland?"

REPLY—The Polish Government has asked for diplomatic relations and Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane and aides "are making arrangements to proceed to Warsaw as soon as possible."

4. "Will the American press be permitted to send its uncensored correspondents into Poland?"

REPLY—"The United States Government will use its full influence" to see to it that American correspondents "be permitted to enter Poland in order that the American public may be informed of the situation in that area." The Government likewise is pressing Russia for authorization for American correspondents to enter eastern and southeastern Europe in order to be in a position to report accurately to the American public on developments there.

5. Will the United States participate on an equal basis in supervising free elections in Poland "to make certain they are 'free' in fact as well as name?"

REPLY—The United States has been promised by the Polish Government that elections will conform with the Yalta decisions. This was one of the vital points of recognition. If it is decided to supervise the elections, the United States will "insist upon its right to participate on an equal basis with the other powers."

Concluding, Grew said that President Truman, like President Roosevelt, has called for "a strong, free and independent Polish state" as agreed on at Yalta and American policy continues unequivocally on that base.

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Questions and Answers on Poland

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—An exchange of letters between Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (Republican, Michigan) and Under-Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew, as made public by the Senator:

Hon. Joseph C. Grew,
Under-Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

In the absence of the Secretary, I take the liberty of addressing this inquiry to you.

It is clear that the settlement of the Polish question thus far made is inadequate and unconvincing to millions of our citizens, among whom I may say that I am numbered.

There still seems to be no clear assurance that the Polish people will themselves have the final opportunity of untrammeled self-determination under this new provisional government which is imposed upon them by Britain, Russia and the United States, within Polish boundaries similarly dictated by these external powers.

Asks Three Questions

I wish to inquire whether our responsibility, under the Yalta Agreement, is presumed to have been discharged by the creation of this new provisional government or whether the three-power obligation continues until the promised "free elections" have actually occurred. If the obligation continues, as would seem to be our own unavoidable share of this responsibility, I wish to ask the following questions:

1. When the new provisional government begins to operate, will the United States be permitted to send full diplomatic and consular representatives into Poland?

2. Will the American press be permitted to send its uncensored correspondents into Poland?

3. Will the United States participate, on an equality with the other powers, under their Yalta obligation, in a general supervision of these "free elections" to make certain they are "free" in fact as well as name?

I am sure you will agree that we can not be guilty of default in any of these directions; and that the greatest measure of realistic self-determination for the Polish people, including the members of the Polish Army which has played such an heroic part in our victory over the Axis, is the only course consistent with the Atlantic Charter, the Moscow Declaration, the Yalta Agreement, and the San Francisco Charter. I respectfully urge that the full weight of our American influence should be exerted in behalf of final determinations which will clearly serve the ends of justice in behalf of Poland, not only for the sake of Poland but also for the sake of all the great powers concerned (and our unity) and for the sake of the international peace and security which we are unitedly seeking to stabilize.

I shall welcome any information you can give me upon this subject in response to my questions.

With sentiments of great respect and with warm personal regards, I beg to remain

Cordially and faithfully,
A. H. VANDENBERG.

Mr. Grew's Reply

My dear Senator Vandenberg:

I have received your letter of July 9, 1945, in which you raise several questions concerning the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, recently established in Warsaw, and the United States Government's policy toward that Government. For greater convenience to you, I have considered individually, in the order of their appearance in your letter, your several statements and questions:

1. "There still seems to be no clear assurance that the Polish people will themselves have the final opportunity of untrammeled self-determination under this new provisional Government which is imposed upon them by Britain, Russia and the United States, within Polish boundaries similarly dictated by these external powers."

Since the rival Polish groups in Poland and in London were unable to settle their differences, it was decided at Yalta to set up a commission, composed of Mr. [Vyacheslaff M.] Molotoff, People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, British Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., and Mr. W. Averell Harriman, American Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., which would be empowered to bring these groups together in order that members of the Polish Provisional Government then functioning in Warsaw and other Polish democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad would consult with a view to the reorganization of the provisional Government on a broader democratic basis, and the formation of a new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity with which the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union could establish diplomatic relations. Arrangements were finally made to bring the three groups of Poles together, and they met in Moscow between June 17 and 21 to discuss the composition of the new Government. On June 21 the leaders informed the commission established by the Crimea Conference that complete accord had been reached by them regarding the formation of a new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity. After studying the report submitted by the Polish leaders the three commissioners concluded that the Polish groups represented had set up a Government in conformity with the Crimea decisions. The commission's decision was accepted by the Government of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

Regime "Not Imposed"

Thus, since this government was set up by the Poles themselves, the new government was not imposed upon the Polish people by the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

2. "I wish to inquire whether our responsibility, under the Yalta Agreement, is presumed to have been discharged by the creation of this new provisional government or whether the three-power obligation continues until the promised 'free elections' have actually occurred."

The formation of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity constituted a positive step in the fulfillment of the Crimea decisions. The decisions will be further implemented when the new government carries out its pledge to hold free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and the secret ballot. In this connection the Crimea decisions also provide that the Ambassadors in Polond of the three powers shall keep their respective governments informed about the situation in Poland. It is clear, therefore, that the creation of the new government does not alone discharge us from the responsibilities we assumed at Yalta.

3. "When the new provisional government begins to operate, will the United States be permitted to send full diplomatic and consular representatives into Poland?"

Mr. [Edward] Osubka-Morawski, Prime Minister of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, in his message to President Truman requesting the establishment of diplomatic relations with his Government stated:

"I have the honor in the name of the Provisional Government of National Unity to approach the Government of the United States of America with a request for the establishment of diplomatic relations between our nations and for the exchange of representatives with the rank of Ambassador."

On the basis of the assurances given by the United States at the Crimea Conference, President Truman established diplomatic relations with the new government and informed the Prime Minister that he had chosen as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Poland the Honorable Arthur Bliss Lane. Ambassador Lane and initial members of his staff are making arrangements to proceed to Warsaw as soon as possible and, thus in accordance with the Crimea decisions, the Ambassador will be in a position to keep this Government "informed about the situation in Poland."

Asks Freedom for Press

4. "Will the American press be permitted to send its uncensored correspondents into Poland?"

In the discussions relative to the recognition of the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, the United States Government made it clear that it expected American correspondents to be permitted to enter Poland in order that the American public may be informed of the situation in that area. You may be assured that the United States Government will use its full influence to attain this desired end.

In addition to these conversations regarding the entry of American correspondents into Poland, the Department of State has for some time been pressing the Soviet authorities for authorization for American correspondents to enter Eastern and Southeastern Europe in order to be in a position to report accurately to the American public on developments there. The department will continue its efforts to obtain permission for American correspondents to operate freely in all areas.

5. "Will the United States participate, on an equality with the other powers, under their Yalta obligation, in a general supervision of these 'free elections' to make certain they are 'free' in fact as well as name?"

President Truman in his message to the Polish Prime Minister stated that "I am pleased to note that Your Excellency's Government has recognized in their entirety the decisions of the Crimea Conference on the Polish question, thereby confirming the intention of Your Excellency's Government to proceed with the holding of elections in Poland in conformity with the provisions of the Crimea decisions." This undertaking with regard to the holding of free and unfettered elections was one of the vital points considered in connection

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with the establishment of diplomatic relations between this Government and the new Polish Provisional Government of National unity.

As indicated above, the American Ambassador and his staff will make reports on the situation in Poland and on the basis of these reports this Government will give consideration to the question of whether supervision of elections would be advisable. If it is decided to supervise the elections, the United States Government will, of course, insist upon its right to participate on an equal basis with the other powers.

In conclusion, I wish to point out that American policy with regard to Poland continues to be based on the decisions of the Crimea Conference. Both President Roosevelt and President Truman have gone on record that the United States Government stands unequivocally for a strong, free and independent Polish state.

I welcome this opportunity to exchange views with you, since I believe it is of vital importance that the members of the Congress be afforded a clear understanding of questions relating to our foreign relations and policy. Under such conditions the State Department can best carry out the foreign policy of the United States as determined by the President and the Congress.

Sincerely Yours,
JOSEPH C. GREW,
Acting Secretary.

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The Ticonderoga Fights Again, Suicide Raid Jan. 21 Killed 144

Carrier Badly Damaged by Two Kamikaze Blows in Hour; Ballast Tanks on One Side Filled to Give Vessel a List, Pour Off Flaming Gasoline

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The aircraft carrier Ticonderoga suffered 337 casualties and terrific damage when struck by two Japanese suicide planes near Formosa on Jan. 21. Disclosing this today, the Navy said casualties included 144 killed or missing.

A comparative newcomer to the fleet—she arrived only last November—the Ticonderoga nevertheless amassed a record that included the sinking of one heavy cruiser, a light cruiser, two destroyers, four destroyer escorts, four large oilers, five freighters or freighter transports and fourteen miscellaneous craft.

Even as she was struck, her planes were busy lashing enemy installations on Formosa.

Despite the heavy damage, her crew brought her back to the Bremerton, Wash., Navy Yard, where workers put in 135,000 man-days repairing her. Now she is back in the fight, better equipped than ever.

During her first tour her aircraft, in addition to enemy ships sunk, destroyed or damaged 207 enemy planes, probably sank four more destroyers, one more destroyer escort, four more large oilers and twenty more freighters or freighter transports and damaged sixty-seven ships of various categories. Her planes also destroyed and damaged ground installations on Formosa, in Indo-China and on the South China coast, including Hong Kong, and pounded Luzon to support the invasions and assist in the elimination of enemy air power in the Philippines.

At the time she was attacked the Ticonderoga had just returned from the 3d Fleet's daring sweep into the South China Sea. A minute after noon on Jan. 21 a single-engine Japanese plane, apparently a Zeke, came out of the sun and through a cloud bank to crash through the flight deck. The bomb exploded between the gallery deck and the hangar deck, which was packed with aircraft being refueled and rearmed. Main girders in the vicinity of the explosion were twisted by blast and heat. The fire, fed by gasoline, spread swiftly to the wardroom passage and the staterooms.

On the bridge, her skipper, Commodore (then Captain) Dixie Kiefer, of Kansas City, changed course to keep the wind from feeding the fire. Below decks, her executive officer, Commander William O. Burch, of Norfolk, supervised the flooding of magazines to prevent explosions and of other compartments to give the ship a 10-degree list. This dumped flaming gasoline overboard from the hangar deck.

Under Commander (then Lieutenant Commander) Francis Mallory jr., of Norfolk, the crew fought the flames and jettisoned bombs. Loaded gasoline tanks were punctured and drained overboard to avoid explosions. Fire fighters and plane handlers removed smoldering and burning planes and shoved them overboard while the flames were confined to the forward portion of the hangar deck.

Skipper Had 65 Wounds

Then, while all this was in progress, the crippled ship was hit again. Overhead, her planes had shot down five of the enemy, and her anti-aircraft gunners had accounted for three more. But through the curtain of A-A fire the second Kamikaze, although hit, crashed his plane and bomb load into the ship's superstructure. One of his two bombs exploded just outside the island, and the other just inboard of the island, ripping holes in the flight deck and starting more fires.

Among those caught in the second attack were Commander Burch, who was seriously wounded, and Commodore Kiefer, wounded in sixty-five separate places.

Despite his injuries, however, Commodore Kiefer continued for twelve hours to direct his ship and refused treatment until midnight, when he was assured that all injured men had been cared for.

The second plane struck just before 1 o'clock, and by 2:37 all fires were under control without assistance from other ships.

At the end of her struggle, the Ticonderoga still was able to launch and land aircraft.

Calls Kamikazes Effective

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP).—Japanese Kamikaze or suicide planes obtain "four to five times" as many hits on naval craft "as can be accomplished in normal dive bombing or horizontal bombing," Commodore Dixie Kiefer, captain of the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga, said today.

The commodore told a press conference that suicide bombing was effective "because it is fairly easy for a ship to maneuver away from other types of bombing but impossible to maneuver away from a plane that is being steered."

"I believe the Jap air force and factories have been so badly battered they just don't have any planes to send out," he said. "Some of the suicide planes are old, obsolete crates. If they had any planes up their sleeve there would be no better place to use them than off the coast of Japan right now."

The Baka bomb—a pilot-driven suicide bomb carried under the belly of another plane—is not in wide use by the Japanese, Commodore Kiefer stated.

"If we'd been six months slower in our offensive, I believe our task would have been ten times as hard," he declared, "because they were just building Baka bombs when we went in. By the time they had perfected the bomb we had shot down most of the planes capable of carrying that type of bomb."

Commodore Kiefer still has one arm in a cast. He lay on a mattress outside the wrecked bridge and directed the ship's emergency repairs, refusing medical aid for twelve hours after the Japanese plane struck, then walked down eleven decks to the sick bay.

The veteran Navy man, in Chicago for a Navy broadcast, attributes the fact that all fires were extinguished before any of the carrier's own bombs exploded to a quick starboard turn, made four minutes after the hit.

The commodore, a bachelor, is now commanding officer of the Naval Air Station at Quonset, R. I., and has command of twenty-nine naval air bases in the 1st Naval District, comprising the New England states. He's been promised sea duty again, he said, as soon as his arm heals.

Suicide Hit Rate '4 Times Normal'

Chicago, July 19 (AP)—Japanese *Kamikaze* or suicide planes score "four to five times" as many hits on naval craft "as can be accomplished in normal dive bombing or horizontal bombing," Commodore Dixie Kiefer, captain of the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga, said today.

The Navy disclosed today the Ticonderoga suffered 337 casualties and extensive fire and bomb damage when struck by two Jap suicide planes near Formosa last January.

The commodore told a press conference that suicide bombing was effective "because it is fairly easy for a ship to maneuver away from other types of bombing but impossible to maneuver away from a plane that is being steered."

Jap Air Force Battered

"I believe the Jap air force and factories have been so badly battered they just don't have any planesto send out," he said at a press conference. "Some of the suicide planes are old, obsolete crates. If they had any planes up their sleeve there would be no better place to use them than off the coast of Japan right now."

The Baka bomb—a pilot-driven suicide bomb carried under the belly of another plane—is not in wide use by the Japs, Kiefer stated.

"If we'd been six months slower in our offensive, I believe our task would have been ten times as hard," he declared, "because they were just building Baka bombs when we went in. By the time they had perfected the bombs we had shot down most of the planes capable of carrying that type of bomb."

Arm In A Cast

Kiefer, wounded in 65 places by bomb fragments when the Ticonderoga was hit, still has one arm in a cast. He lay on a mattress outside the wrecked bridge and directed the ship's emergency repairs, refusing medical aid for 12 hours after the Jap plane struck, then walked down eleven decks to the sick bay.

The veteran Navy man, in Chicago for a Navy broadcast, attributes the fact that all fires were extinguished before any of the carrier's own bombs exploded to a quick starboard turn, made four minutes after the hit.

WAR CASUALTIES RAISED BY 3,997 DURING PAST WEEK

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) Combat casualties reported by the armed forces since Pearl Harbor reached 1,053,101 today, an increase of 3,997 in the past week.

The rise was one of the smallest in weeks. The Army reported losses of 917,442, an increase of 1,724, and the Navy listed casualties of 135,659, a gain of 2,273.

Undersecretary of War Patterson also reported that Army casualties in the Philippines from the time of the landings on Leyte last October until July 7 totalled 59,656 including 12,035 killed, 46,425 wounded and 1,196 missing.

Patterson said that he did not have exact figures on enemy losses in the Philippines but that the campaign had cost the Japanese "well over 450,000 troops."

He also reported that total Army casualties in the Okinawa campaign through July 7 amounted to 18,412. This included 3,761 killed, 14,415 wounded and 236 missing.

A breakdown on Army casualties as reported and corresponding figures for the preceding week:

Killed 194,447 and 193,508; wounded 568,976 and 567,674; missing 36,303 and 37,323; prisoners 117,716 and 117,213. The decline in the number of missing apparently represented transfers to other categories.

Patterson reported that 348,196 of the wounded are back in service and that 94,742 of the prisoners have been exchanged or returned to military control.

A similar breakdown on Navy casualties:

Killed 50,363 and 49,657; wounded 70,072 and 68,165; missing 11,431 and 11,454; prisoners 3,793 and 4,110. The reductions in the missing and prisoner classifications for the Navy also apparently reflected transfers to other categories.

RANKIN CONDEMNS STIMSON AND AIDES

Demands They Resign Over Commissioning of 'Communists'—His Attack Assailed

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WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—Representative Rankin of Mississippi, charging that "Communists" had been commissioned in the United States Army, suggested in the House today that Secretary Stimson and his two chief aides should resign.

Democratic and Republican members of the House immediately went to the defense of the War Department leaders, one of them calling Mr. Rankin's remarks deplorable.

Mr. Rankin's suggestion that Mr. Stimson, Under-Secretary Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy leave office was the aftermath of publication yesterday by a House Military subcommittee of testimony in an investigation of Army policies concerning persons alleged to have Communist backgrounds.

The subcommittee made public the names of sixteen officers and enlisted men its chief counsel, H. Ralph Burton, said had backgrounds reflecting "communism in some form."

The Mississippian touched off the brief but lively discussion by expressing hope that President Truman would continue "his policy when he gets back of cleaning house, and I hope he begins next with the War Department and puts a stop to the commissioning of Communists in the United States Army."

He then named Mr. Stimson, Mr. Patterson and Mr. McCloy as the three men charged "with responsibility for these commissions."

"If they are responsible for this condition then they ought to resign," he added.

Reporters in the press gallery understood Mr. Rankin to say that Messrs. Stimson, Patterson and McCloy "are using their offices to indoctrinate men with communistic philosophy."

Later, however, Mr. Rankin revised his speech for the Congressional Record. The final version said the House Committee on Un-American activities had been "getting constant protests from men in the armed forces to the effect that these Communists who have been commissioned are using their power to try to indoctrinate the men in the armed forces with Communist philosophies."

His claim that the military subcommittee had "found that many Communists have been commissioned" was disputed by Representative Thomason of Texas, head of the subcommittee.

"We have not charged anybody with being a Communist and we have not charged anybody with being a Fascist," Mr. Thomason told the House. "We are not defending them, we are not prosecuting them; we are simply stating the facts."

Mr. Thomason said he believed some of the sixteen men named by the subcommittee had "outstanding, even brilliant, military records."

He asserted the intention of his group to continue its investigation but not "to smear anybody or to whitewash anybody."

"I do not share in that criticism," he said in reply to Mr. Rankin's reference to Messrs. Stimson, Patterson and McCloy. "In my judgment, there are no more outstanding, more patriotic and more efficient Americans than those three men. The results prove that they knew what they were doing."

Any mistakes the Army had made, he added, were "mistakes of the head and not of the heart."

Representatives Short of Missouri and Arends of Illinois, military committee members, said they concurred in Mr. Thomason's remarks and believed the entire committee did.

"These men have performed a

very valuable service to their country and it is indeed unfortunate that the gentleman should attack them," interposed Chairman Sabath of the rules committee.

Representative Folger of North Carolina termed Mr. Rankin's remarks "deplorable."

Chennault Move 'Military'

Washington, July 19 (AP)—Under Secretary of War Patterson was reported to have told senators today that purely military motives dictated command changes in China that preceded the retirement of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault.

Chennault announced his retirement when the 14th Air Force, which he had headed, was grouped with the 10th Air Force under the command of Lieut. Gen. George C. Stratemeqer in the Southeast Asia theater.

Patterson testified at a closed session of the Senate Military Committee. Senators said he was asked about reports that Chennault—as one senator put it—was "eased out" because of opposition from Chinese Communist quarters. Chennault has been a close friend of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Decision By Wedemeyer

Patterson was said to have denied this specifically, replying that Chennault was superseded in command by Stratemeyer for purely military reasons. He said the decision to elevate Stratemeyer to command of the two air forces, including about 100,000 men, was made in the field by Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, theater commander, and approved in Washington.

Patterson was also reported to have said the decision turned on the fact that Chennault was recognized as an expert tactical commander but it was believed that Stratemeyer was more capable of handling the logistics of the combined forces.

ARMY DEFENDS 16 LABELED AS REDS

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The War Department came to quick defense yesterday of sixteen Army officers and men described on Capitol Hill as having backgrounds which "reflect Communism in some form."

A department statement said thorough investigations of the commissioned and non-commissioned personnel listed "did not lead the Army to conclude that any of the individuals was disaffected or disloyal."

The statement was issued shortly after a House Military Subcommittee made public the names as compiled by the committee's chief counsel, H. Ralph Burton.

Still later, Major-Gen. William J. Donovan, director of the Office of Strategic Services, issued a separate statement voicing praise of the "outstanding service" of four of the officers described in the list as assigned to the OSS.

The War Department statement said the performance of all sixteen "during the last three years has clearly evidenced their loyalty to this country." The statement added:

"Beliefs, sympathies and affiliations held in prior years are factors which are weighed in the scales, but the real criterion always remains: Is the individual at the present time wholeheartedly loyal to the United States?"

Of the four OSS lieutenants, Donovan said Irving Goff, Milton Wolff and Vincent Lossowski each voluntarily enlisted for overseas service and that each while serving overseas as an enlisted man was awarded the Good Conduct Medal and later commissioned.

The fourth, Irving Fajans, Donovan said, was inducted in April, 1942, sent to Officers Candidate School and later was wounded in action and received the Purple Heart.

OPA OFFERS RECONVERSION PRICING PLAN

Intent Is to Eliminate Any Uncertainty on Ceilings for New Products.

ALLOWS FOR COST INCREASES

Proposal Gives Formulas That Enable Companies to Figure Their Own Prices Quickly.

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—The OPA is ready to put into effect a streamlined pricing program designed to help speed reconversion to the production of consumer goods.

James F. Brownlee, Deputy Price Administrator, announced a news conference for late today to outline a plan which the OPA hopes will eliminate any business hesitancy traceable to uncertainty about price ceilings for new products.

The program retains the agency's goal of holding most retail ceilings to 1942 levels, although under certain conditions producers will be allowed increases. Wholesalers and retailers, in many cases, probably will be required to absorb all or part of those increases.

The pricing plan, it is understood, provides formulas to enable individual companies to determine their ceilings quickly, rather than waiting for the OPA to work out industrywide scales. The new system also calls for speedy approval of company ceilings to avoid production bottlenecks.

The program is designed solely for manufacturers and provides for an increase over 1942 ceilings to compensate for higher costs. Those who put 1942 price tags on products are not required to clear with the OPA.

The new system of interim individual adjustments is reported to be set up like this:

1. Manufacturers who did $200,000 or more annual business in 1941 will be allowed to adjust their October, 1941, costs to take into consideration any increase in basic wage rates and in prices for materials and parts. To this adjusted cost they may add one half of the industrywide profit margin for 1936-39. For example, a company might qualify for a cost increase of 20 per cent. If it had a profit margin of 10 cents on the dollar in 1936-39, it could add half of that to adjusted costs to derive a ceiling. When the OPA figures industrywide scales it plans to add full 1936-39 profit margins to adjusted costs.

2. Firms that had an annual business volume of $50,000 to business volume of from $50,000 to $200,000 may follow the same procedure or substitute half of their own 1936-39 profit margin for half of the industry margin.

3. Manufacturers who did less than $50,000 of business may add to all their current costs—wages, materials and all others—their own 1939 profit margain. If that margin is not available, 1940 or 1941 figures may be substituted.

Ceilings will be submitted to OPA field offices where manufacturers are located. In the case of the first group of producers, applications probably will be passed on by the OPA national office. The other two groups may consider their ceilings approved if they do not hear from the OPA field office within fifteen days.

Kaiser Predicts Post-War Era of U.S. Prosperity

Pictures West in Van With Vast Projects Providing Jobs for Thirty Million

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 (AP).—Henry J. Kaiser today sketched his vision of a post-war Western industrial empire which would stimulate employment for 30,000,000 people in housing, transportation, highways and public health alone.

In a talk before the Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, the industrialist declared his belief that the West could take the lead in prepaid medical health centers, arterial highway construction, shipbuilding, steel, light metals, aircraft and automobiles. He exhorted San Franciscans to build the greatest international airport in the world.

Mr. Kaiser pointed out that mass production techniques in shipbuilding were developed on the West Coast and predicted that present shipbuilding activities may well continue through 1946. "We can produce ships in this area in competition with any shipbuilding industry in the world," he said.

Turning to his recently announced proposal for a Western steel syndicate, Mr. Kaiser said, "We can have an all-Western steel industry if we fight for it—and make no mistake, we will have to fight for it."

The Orient will be a good post-war customer for West-Coast industries, and rebuilding Europe will make a "tremendous demand for America's goods," Mr. Kaiser declared.

Mr. Kaiser also disclosed today his support of a program for nation-wide voluntary prepaid medical care.

He said he has prepared a bill for introduction in Congress by Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, permitting establishment of group medical facilities through the Federal Housing Agency. It is planned to file the measure as an amendment to the national housing act.

SENATE PASSES TAX AID BILL

Corporation Levy Revised To Help Business Reconvert

Washington, July 19 (AP)—The Senate approved tonight revision of the corporation tax laws intended to make about $5,000,000,000 available to business to hasten reconversion to peacetime manufacture. Passage was on a voice vote.

The measure, which goes back to the House for action on amendments, increases the specific exemption on excess profits taxes from $10,000 to $25,000, effective in the 1946 tax year. This is designed to make it easier for small business to accumulate reconversion funds.

Rejects Aid To Railroads

Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) offered an amendment to apply the new exemption to 1945, but it was defeated on a roll call, 31-30.

The Senate struck out on a standing vote a House-approved provision which opponents charged would give reorganized railroads an undeserved windfall. Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Finance Committee, said under the House plan reorganized railroads would have been allowed a tax credit on the accumulated interest of the old company. He explained that the Senate committee intends further study of the House provision.

What Measure Provides

As approved by the Senate, the measure would:

1. Make about $1,540,000,000 available to corporations by permitting the ten per cent credit on the excess profits tax to be used currently as of 1944 and subsequent years.

2. Fix January 1, 1946, as maturity date for outstanding postwar tax refund bonds, involving about $1,300,000,000.

3. Make $1,000,000,000 available by speeding up refunds from carrybacks of net operating losses and unused excess profits credits.

4. Hasten refunds from recomputation of deductions made for amortization of emergency facilities, involving about $1,700,000,000.

Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.), criticizing the House-approved railroad provision, asserted that it would return $8,500,000 to five railroads, and the Wabash would get $6,000,000 of this sum. He did not name any other roads.

George Opposes Wherry Move

Wherry, urging the increased exemption from the excess profits tax be applied to this year's income, said the Senate had "just voted billions for Europe" in the Bretton Woods agreement. Approval of his amendment would provide $235,000,000 spread among 45,000 small business men, he contended.

George argued that as a practical matter the Senate should not approve it since a similar amendment was rejected by the House. If the Senate took Wherry's amendment, George declared, final enactment of the tax measure would probably be delayed until fall. As it is, congressional leaders expected the House to accept the Senate amendment tomorrow and send the bill to the President.

LEND-LEASE HALT IS URGED BY ELLIS

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) Immediate abolition of lend-lease was urged today by Representative Ellis (R-W Va).

"Let us stop this senseless operation now," Ellis told the House. The congress should do this, before we are compelled to do so by an incensed public opinion."

Ellis declared that other nations are taking advantage of the United States under lend-lease. He added:

"The story of our Allies in the Middle East being swamped with American cigarettes, beer, and precious canned goods, while our men were without, is a sickening revelation.

"Gasoline sent them on lend-lease in U. S. tankers, delivered to the gasoline dumps of our Allies in U. S. trucks, was later purchased by our forces—cash on the barrelhead—at excessive prices.

"We pay $1 per head to the French-British company for U. S. troops passing through the Suez canal to the Far East to drive the Japs out of the possessions of our Allies.,

"Up until December, 1944, we had delivered $3,523,684,000 in lend-lease to the Mediterranean area. The consumer goods sent to the absolute monarchs, such as in Arabia and Egypt, add to their personal fortune. The goods are sold in the markets.

"Poverty and disease are prevalent and 99 per cent of the population receive nothing and know nothing about lend-lease."

There was no immediate comment from lend-lease officials.

DUKE OF WINDSOR TO SEE BROTHER, PRIME MINISTER

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) The Duke of Windsor said today he expects to confer next month with his brother, King George, and the British prime minister.

The former King Edward VIII told reporters he was "out of a job" since he resigned after five years as governor-general of the Bahamas. The presumption was that he will ask what he can do next in the empire administration.

The Duke said his American-born duchess, the twice-divorced former Wallis Warfield Simpson for whom he gave up the throne Dec. 10, 1935, will accompany him to England. He has been there only twice, and that briefly on war business, since his abdication.

The erstwhile king asserted he has no plans for either "a future home, nor occupation."

He shook his head when asked whether he might be appointed governor general of Canada, but admitted he would accept if the post were offered to him.

Not Very Probable

"I don't think it's very probable," he said. "That rumor wasn't 'official,' you know."

Following their visit to England, the duke said, he and his duchess will go to France to look after some of his property there.

Arriving in Washington from New York yesterday evening the

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duke found his attempts "to get acquainted" with some U. S. Senators and government agency heads impeded by Senate roll calls on proposed amendments to the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements.

The former king waited an hour in a private dining room of the Statler hotel before enough senators could join him at luncheon held by Hugh Fulton, Washington attorney who formerly was counsel for the Senate War Investigating committee when President Truman was committee chairman. The senatorial guests checked out again in 45 minutes to answer another roll call.

In addition to the here-again, gone-again senators, luncheon guests included Surplus Property Board Chairman William Stuart Symington, acting War Production Board Chairman John D. Small and Thomas B. McCabe, who as Army-Navy liquidation commissioner for SPB supervises sales of surplus U. S. property abroad.

The duke said that among other appointments he has in Washington is one with former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius.

Woman In Bellevue Hospital Had Secret U.S. War Documents

New York, July 19 (AP)—A Supreme Court case revealed today the story of a 35-year-old woman, former employé of the Office of Strategic Services, who was found to have in her possession a briefcase containing copies of several secret war documents when she was committed to Bellevue Hospital as "an incompetent person."

The woman was identified by Stuart Z. Krinsley, assistant United States attorney, as Miss Anna Hutchinson, of New York city. Krinsley obtained from Justice Bernard Botein approval of an application directing Dr. William J. Jacobs, hospital superintendent, who had impounded the documents, to return them to the OSS.

Krinsley said Miss Hutchinson, when committed to Bellevue, had in her possession "carbon copies of eleven OSS reports as well as official papers of the OWI, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, the military intelligence and other Federal agencies."

He added that the woman left the employ of the OSS "during 1944." She was taken to Bellevue last May 15 and was committed to the institution last June 1.

Krinsley did not say under what circumstances the woman was taken to the hospital.

While with the Government agency, Krinsley said, "Miss Hutchinson was called upon to transcribe certain secret and confidential reports."

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FORMER CONVICT RELATES EFFORTS TO KILL SENATOR

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 19—(AP) A former convict calmly related from the witness stand today cold-blooded details of two futile attempts to kill the late State Senator Warren G. Hooper.

Sam Abramowitz, a key witness in the trial of four Detroit men charged with conspiring to murder the former legislator, described two automobile trips to Albion, Mich., Hooper's home town, to commit the murder.

He said Sam Fleisher, one of the defendants, drove him there on about Dec. 28 or 29 and again on about Jan. 2.

Hooper, a principal witness in the Circuit Judge Leland W. Carr's one-man grand jury investigation of corruption in Michigan government, was shot to death last Jan. 11. Authorities have said he was killed to keep him from testifying before the grand jury.

Abramowitz testified that on the first trip they failed to see Hooper.

On the second trip, he testified, that "after we drove by the (Hooper) office at least ten times I saw him from the top of the shoulders up, leaning back as though his head was resting against the window and he was pretty bald.

Woman in Room

"Sam Fleisher said to me that it looked like someone was sitting across the desk from him and I said 'Yes, it was a woman.'

"As we drove slowly by we saw some kids playing in the office. Sam Fleisher said that the man was Hooper. We drove around and thought maybe she'd leave. We thought it would be a bad time to do anything with the kids there."

Abramowitz testified the plan to kill Hooper was made in O'Larry's bar in Detroit last Dec. 26 when he talked to three of the defendants, Pete Mahoney, Mike Selik and Harry Fleisher, brother of Sam.

Selik "asked me if I wanted to go on a certain job. He said Henry Luks (a state witness who appeared on the stand Wednesday) was going to go."

"Harry Fleisher or Selik suggested that if we went to Albion I could walk in and have him examine my arm which was bad then, and Luks would hit him over the head and then we could kill him anyway we saw fit," he declared. We were told we could do whatever we wanted to."

"Was any other method suggested?" Sigler inquired.

"Shooting him," the witness testified.

"Was anything said about the possibility of strangling him?" Sigler asked.

"Yes, but we didn't want to do that way," he replied calmly.

Curb On Council Delegate From U.S. Asked

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Washington, July 19 (AP)—Senator Moore (R., Okla.) proposed in the Senate today that Congress limit the authority of the American delegate to the proposed World Security Council to carrying out orders of the President.

In a resolution referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, Moore asked the Senate to define what it considers constitutional use of armed forces that would be made available to the Security Council under the pending United Nations Charter.

President Report To Congress

His resolution would direct the American delegate use "all powers in accordance with directions first had and obtained from the President." In addition, the President would be required to report to Congress on the decisions.

Moore told a reporter he thought the proposed definition of policy should be made as soon as the Charter is ratified, so that other nations would know immediately where the United States stands on the question.

Under his resolution, he said the President would retain the discretion to use American armed forces for policing the peace without altering Congress' power to declare war.

G. I.s Bound for Pacific To Get 8 Weeks' Training

44-Hour-a-Week Schedule Is Set Up for Redeployed

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—European veterans bound for Tokyo will be given eight weeks of "intensive" training before leaving the United States, the Army Ground Forces reported today.

A forty-four-hour-a-week schedule of drills, lectures and orientation courses and moves has been set up. Training subjects will include Japanese tactics, identification of Japanese weapons, uniforms and insignia; employment of weapons used extensively in the Pacific and prevention of tropical diseases.

The 21st Bomb Wing, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan., is to be the over-all staging unit for most of the crews and aircraft being redeployed through the United States to the Pacific. The Army Air Forces said today the wing will include six fields, the names of which are not disclosed.

The 21st, operating directly under the Continental Air Forces, 6will handle the crews and aircraft of strategic bombardment outfits, including B-29s, all tactical planes except fighters, and other aircraft including cargo planes used by the troop carrier command.

ARMY DELAYS PLAN

WASHINGTON, July 19 — (AP) Selective service today deferred inauguration of a point discharge system for conscientious objectors pending disposition of legislation prohibiting such a plan.

The House Military Affairs committee has reported favorably a bill providing that "no point system shall be applied in the release of men assigned to work of national importance under civilian direction."

The point discharge system planned by Selective Service was announced in May and was to have been put into effect next month. Patterned after the Army's point plan, it called for discharge of about 850 conscientious objectors over the period of a year. It was based on length of service, marital status and number of dependents.

'Hate Campaign' Against Jap-Americans Assailed

Stockton, Cal., July 19 (AP)—Fifteen discharged veterans of the South Pacific war, now students at College of the Pacific, today denounced what they termed the "hate campaign" against Japanese-Americans and have restored a desecrated Japanese graveyard here.

"I thought we were fighting against this sort of thing, not for it," Marine veteran Bob McDannold, Los Angeles, said.

Upon discovering that tombstones had been knocked over and holes dug in graves, the group restored the cemetery and announced that they would act as caretakers during their off-hours.

Jack Vineyard, Stockton, former navy medical corpsman attached to a Marine raider battalion at Guadalcanal and Saipan, declared, "I didn't see how anyone who calls himself an American could pull anything like this. I know how I'd feel if my parents were buried in another country and I came home and found their graves desecrated because they had foreign names."

RELEASE IMPOSSIBLE

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) Undersecretary of War Patterson said today it is impossible for the Army to release men to civilian industry because that would force abandonment of the point discharge system. In the past month, 50 industrial and professional groups have asked for discharge of soldiers, Patterson told a news conference. The requests, he said, "have ranged from 110,000 men for the coal mines to three men for breeding mice.

JAPS HAVE PLANES

WASHINGTON, July 19—(AP) The Japanese have plenty of planes, says Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. He made this cautionary statement during a news conference discussion of the surprising absence of air opposition to American attacks on enemy homeland. This absence of opposition, he said "should not be taken as an indication that the Japanese are without the power to retaliate."

Heads New Veteran Group

Milwaukee, July 19 (AP)—John C. Schafer, former Republican representative from Wisconsin's Fourth district, has been elected commander in chief of the United American War Veterans, a new veterans' organization.

WAC HEROINE HOME

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 19—(AP) Blue-eyed WAC Corp. Margaret Hastings came home today to the arms of her father and the cheers of her townsfolk, completing an 18,000-mile trip from "Shangri-la," New Guinea valley from which she was rescued.

As music sounded and 1,500 eager friends cheered, Corporal Hastings, 30-year-old ex-general duty soldier, left the train platform as if bewildered.

"Every girl dreams of having a band play when she comes home," she said, "but I never thought I would have that thrill."

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ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN

P-47 Pilot Went to 44,930 Feet With New Oxygen Mask

BURBANK, Calif., July 19 (AP)—With a new type of pressure oxygen mask, a P-38 Lightning fighter plane has unofficially broken the American altitude record, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation said today.

The test was made April 30, 1943, but was kept a secret until today.

The plane, flown by Chief Test Pilot Joe Towle, reached a height of 44,940 feet. Col. Randolph Lovelace, chief of the Army's aeromedical laboratory at Wright Field, Ohio, rode in the piggyback seat.

"We took off in an attempt to test the mask at 45,000 feet," said Towle. "Just 60 feet short of our goal trouble developed in the outside temperature gauge."

The official previous mark was set at 43,165 feet by a special Army plane in 1930. The world's altitude record is 56,046 feet, set by a specially built Italian Caproni plane in 1938.

44TH INFANTRY DUE HOME TODAY

NEW YORK, July 19—(AP) The men of the 44th Infantry division, with memories of bitter fighting from the snow-clad Vosges mountains to the heart of Hitler's Germanic fortress, are due home tomorrow (1 p. m., E.W.T.) on the superliner Queen Elizabeth.

A gala harbor welcome awaits them and Army officials promised today that within 24 hours after their arrival at Camp Kilmer, N. J., they would be enroute to Fort Dix. From Fort Dix they will be sent to their homes for furloughs.

Throwing back a larger force of Germans in the mountains north of Schalbeck, France, last November is perhaps their greatest achievement.

It was in that engagement that the Second battalion repulsed the enemy on a 40-foot front and, credited with saving the entire division as an effective fighting force, won the Distinguished unit citation.

The division was composed originally of New York and New Jersey national guard units.

Its members have won 13 distinguished service crosses, 277 silver stars, 1,749 bronze stars and a large number of purple hearts. Battlefield commissions were won by 180 officers. The division insignia is a circular patch with two blue 4's back to back on an orange field.

8,663 SOLDIERS REACH NEW YORK ON 3 TRANSPORTS

NEW YORK, July 19—(AP) The British troopship Aquitania arrived today with 7,576 servicemen from the European theater of operations, including 6,663 Eighth Air force veterans.

The 44,784-ton British liner was the third vessel to disembark returning troops at this rain-drenched harbor today. The big, 31-year-old, four stacker left Scotland six days ago for an uneventful Atlantic crossing.

In spite of the heavy downpour, returning soldiers jammed open deck spaces and cheered wildly as passing ships whistled in salute. And at the North river pier where the former liner docked, an Army band was on hand to serenade the men.

The Aquitania's passengers included 735 U. S. naval personnel, 558 Army nurses, 147 Netherlands marines and 31 American Red

Cross workers.

Two Others Arrive

Earlier, the transports Edward Richardson and Thomas R. Marshall had arrived with 1,087 mixed troops.

The Navy group aboard the British ship were from shore bases in England, France and Germany, including 200 Seabees and sailors who helped ferry the Army across the Rhine.

The Dutch marines, who said they were among a group of 10,000 to be trained in this country for service in the Netherlands East Indies, were en route to Camp Le Jeune, North Carolina, for a six-months training course.

Top ranking officer aboard was Brig. Gen. Milton W. Arnold, 38, a native of Hogansville, Ga., and a resident of Washington, D. C. Arnold, who commanded the 95th combat bombers wing of Eighth Air force, said his unit had flown 754 combat missions.

The general said the wing would re-assemble at Sioux Falls, N. D., for training in Pacific warfare, when the men had completed their furloughs.

Lt. Marvin Horne of Dearborn, Mich., formerly naval security officer at Bremen, said the German liner Europa probably would be ready for American navy use in October. He said the Navy now was reconditioning and manning Nazi ships captured after the armistice.

The Richardson brought Maj. Gen. Albert E. Brown, commanding officer of the Fifth (Red Diamond) Infantry division, two regiments of which arrived yesterday.

8th Air Force Units Due

[By the Associated Press]

Army units arriving in the United States today from Europe:

At New York—Elements of the 8th Air Force.

At Boston—346th Infantry Regiment, 87th Infantry Division.

At Hampton Roads, Va. — Elements of headquarters and base service squadrons of 468th Air Service Group, part of 655 Quartermaster Gas Company, 236 Quartermaster Laundry Detachment, 3,519 Quartermaster Truck Detachments of 79th and 80th Ordnance Group.

Army units arriving yesterday:

At New York—The 2d and 10th Regiments of the 5th Division; advance detachments of the 8th Corps.

At Hampton Roads, Va. — Elements of the 766th Field Artillery, 171st Evacuation Hospital, 73d Medical Station Hospital, 804th Tank Destroyer Battalion, 770th Air Maintenance Group, 1971st Quartermaster Truck Company, 527th Air Squadron Service Group, 953d Air Engineer Squadron, 777th Air Maintenance Squadron, 154th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, 18th Air Depot, 90th Depot Repair Squadron, 32d and 84th Depot Supply Squadrons, 17th Medical Supply Platoon of the 418th Quartermaster Platoon Air Depot, 435th Signal Battalion, 520th Headquarters and Base Service Squadron, 946th Air Engineer Squadron, 52d and 114th Station Hospitals, 3824th and 3825th Quartermaster Truck Companies, 233d Ordnance Ammunition Group and 396th Replacement Company.

Ex-Italian Flyer Held By FBI

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Boston, July 19 (AP)—As his 19-year-old fiancée, whom he was to marry July 29, continued her efforts to raise enough money for his release, a former Italian Air Force lieutenant remained in jail today on charges of impersonating an American army sergeant.

Arrested by FBI officials yesterday, Enrico di Nino, 22, pleaded innocent to the charge when he was arraigned before a United States commissioner and was held in bail of $5,000 for a hearing August 1.

Met In School

The fiancée, Miss Mary Maldera, of Boston's North End district, said she first met di Nino when both were pupils in a Boston school and that she was due to accompany the former air force lieutenant yesterday to buy an engagement ring.

Efforts of Miss Maldera's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vito Maldera, to post bond for di Nino were delayed when a technical error was found in the deed to their property. However, another attempt will be made today, the girl said.

E. A. Soucy, Boston FBI head, said di Nino was arrested after collecting $500 through false claims for back pay, which led to the discovery of the impersonation.

According to Soucy, di Nino came to the United States in 1937 at the age of 14. Three years later he returned to Italy and fought as a member of the Italian Royal Air Force until that country's capitulation.

Shot Down Over Athens

While flying as an escort to Allied bombing planes after the surrender, he was shot down by the Germans over Athens, Greece, and assumed the identity of an American soldier, Soucy said.

He posed as a staff sergeant in the 12th Air Force and was repatriated to the United States as an AAF member, receiving army pay of approximately $500.

When he sought further army pay, the 1st Service Command was unable to identify him by the army serial number he used and the FBI was notified, Soucy added.

The FBI chief said that di Nino has been living around Boston and has been spending part of his "30-day furlough" flying planes at the East Boston airport.

SHIP UNIONS ASK BASIC WAGE RISE

Washington, July 19 (A. P.).—Representatives of maritime unions claiming to represent 240,000 seamen urged the War Labor Board today to grant basic wage increases to make up for wartime bonus reductions. Ship operators will be heard tomorrow in opposition.

Howard McKenzie, vice-president of the National Maritime Union, reaffirmed the seamen's no strike pledge and said, "The last bullet fired in this war will have a union label on it."

Asserting that thousands of men are leaving the merchant marine each month, McKenzie said:

"We do not have the responsibility of maintaining seamen in the industry when there are factors over which we have no control." This responsibility, he testified, rests with the board.

The men are asking a minimum wage of 55 cents an hour against present pay of 34 to 42 cents, and time and a half for over forty hours instead of straight time now paid for a fifty-six-hour week.

Even with the $100 a month bonus, which last Sunday was cut on order of the Emergency Maritime Board to $80 in some areas and $40 in the Atlantic and part of the Pacific, the seamen recruited since the war started have not been able to maintain the same status as men in shoreside industries, McKenzie declared.

U.S. Would Swap Surplus Goods For Trade Rights

Washington, July 19 (AP)—This Government is willing to consider trading its overseas war surpluses for foreign "rights and concessions" that would foster postwar world trade and amicable relations.

Thomas B. McCabe, Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner, says such trades will be "thoroughly considered" in disposing of the vast array of surplus war goods remaining in countries that might find it difficult to obtain American dollars for outright cash deals.

McCabe filed his report on foreign surplus disposal with the Surplus Property Board's new chairman, William S. Symington, shortly after the latter stated his own policies on domestic surplus sales yesterday.

Symington's Views

In his first news conference here, Symington declared:

That he would prefer to take less money in sales of surplus plants or property if the cheaper sales would open up more postwar job opportunities. The entire surplus question must be approached, he said, "from the standpoint of social vision."

That local buyers in each section should get preference over outside capital in the purchase of Government factories; for example, Henry J. Kaiser would be preferred over United States Steel in buying the new Western steel plants, if Kaiser were backed by local capital.

4,000,000 Items Abroad

McCabe's report was the first declaration of policy on surpluses left behind by the expeditionary forces. Eventually, he said, these will embrace "all the 4,000,000 items it takes to fight a war—enough to fill 50 mail-order catalogs."

The Office of Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner was recently authorized to handle surpluses of United States civilian agencies abroad as well as those of the armed forces.

The ANLC's first duty is to get the best net return for the American taxpayer, which means "selling as much surplus as possible for immediate cash payment," said McCabe.

"The availability of dollars in most countries is, however, rather uncertain," he added. "Where much of our surplus is located, dollar exchange may exist only in limited amounts. . . . It is possible that rights and concessions—certain intangibles that will lead to trade developments and friendlier relations with foreign countries—may prove to be of greater value than financial obligations that would have to be paid off over a period of years."

McCabe said agencies helping to reconstruct the liberated countries would get first claim on the surpluses.

'Yank With Amnesia' Turns Out To Be A Nazi Spy

New York, July 19 (AP)—When "Private William Walker" arrived in the United States as a battle casualty—feigning amnesia—he accepted press and radio publicity as a hero in the hope, he said, someone might clear up his identity.

All he could remember of his life before D-day was his name, he said, and that he probably was from New York. . . .

The FBI said last night it had solved the mystery. "Walker's" true name, agents said, was Karl Horst Max Wacker, 20, a trained Nazi espionage agent, and his "amnesia' was a fraud.

Sent Back From U.S.

E. E. Conroy, New York FBI chief, said Wacker admitted he was recruited into the German espionage service in 1944 after he and his parents were sent back to Germany from the United States aboard the exchange ship Gripsholm.

In newspaper interviews in New York and Paris, the youth was quoted as saying he had been liberated by the Russians and aided in the capture of Berlin—"I shot three krauts in a cemetery."

The FBI said Wacker was arrested Monday at Camp Upton, N.Y., where he had been hospitalized as a battle-shocked veteran. He had been flown to Boston from Berlin June 16.

Ruse Is Denied

Conroy said he was being held on Ellis Island pending study of the case by the United States Attorney to determine if any criminal action exists in his actions.

The FBI chief said Wacker denied using the loss-of-memory ruse to re-enter this country in order to commit espionage.

He said the youth first approached American officers in Berlin and told them he had lost his memory but did recall landing in Normandy, being captured by the Germans and being made to run a gantlet of prison-camp guards armed with clubs.

Newspaper interviews quoted him as saying he became an "honorary lieutenant" in the Red Army after the Russians liberated him from his prison camp and later rode to American lines on a horse donated by the Russians.

"I hope this amnesia is temporary," he told reporters in Europe. "Suppose some good-looking babe dashes up to me and says, 'Darling, you're back!' and I don't even recognize her!"

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A189 (260)
LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-YARDS OF RED TAPE WILL HAVE TO BE UNWOUND BEFORE NORA CARPENTER, UNWED MOTHER OF AN AMERICAN SERGEANT'S QUADRUPLETS, CAN GET HER THREE RED-HAIRED BABES INTO THE UNITED STATES.
SGT. WILLIAM "RED" THOMPSON, JR. OF PITTSBURGH, WHO ACKNOWLEDGES FATHERHOOD OF THE CHILDREN, HAS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TO WORK OUT HIS PROBLEM WITH HIS WIFE, WHO HAS REFUSED TO DISCUSS A DIVORCE.
AT THE U.S. EMBASSY WHERE VISAS ARE GRANTED FOR IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, AN OFFICIAL SAID THE APPLICANTS MUST SUBMIT AFFIDAVITS OF SUPPORT FROM SOMEONE IN THE UNITED STATES. A NOTATION ON THE VISA FORM SAYS THE EMBASSY MAY REQUIRE "LEGAL EVIDENCE OF THE TERMINATION OF A PREVIOUS MARRIAGE" BY EITHER PARTY.
"THE CARPENTER CASE WOULD BE GIVEN THE SAME CONSIDERATION AS ANY

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OTHER CASE," THE OFFICIAL SAID. "THE GENERAL POLICY HAS BEEN NOT TO GRANT VISAS IN CASES IN WHICH EITHER OR BOTH PARTIES ARE MARRIED.

HE SAID THE BABIES, NOW 18 MONTHS OLD, WOULD REQUIRE VISAS BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT AMERICAN CITIZENS, AS ARE LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF AMERICAN SERVICEMEN.

"BUT THEY COULD BE INCLUDED ALONG WITH THE MOTHER ON HER APPLICATION," HE SAID, "IF PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES SIGNING AN AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT FOR HER WOULD BE WILLING AND ABLE TO SUPPORT THEM ALSO."

AT THE BRITISH HOME OFFICE, WHERE EXIT PERMITS ARE GRANTED BRITISH CITIZENS LEAVING THE COUNTRY, A SPOKESMAN SAID THAT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BRIDES OF U.S.TROOPS, EXIT PERMITS WERE GRANTED ONLY TO PERSONS TRAVELING IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST, TO RETURNING NATIONALS OR "ON STRONG COMPASSIONATE GROUNDS."

A CASE SUCH AS THAT OF MISS CARPENTER, THE SPOKESMAN SAID, WOULD NOT BE COVERED BY THE REGULATIONS AND WOULD HAVE TO BE GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION BY A CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE. CHILDREN UNDER 16, HOWEVER, DO NOT REQUIRE EXIT PERMITS TO LEAVE THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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A130

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE DAILY EXPRESS ANNOUNCED TODAY A CAMPAIGN AIMED AT STRENGTHENING FRIENDSHIPS FORMED BETWEEN BRITONS AND AMERICANS WHO LIVED HERE DURING THE WAR, TERMING THESE FRIENDSHIPS "THE CLOSEST PERSONAL LINKS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA."

THE NEWSPAPER OFFERED TO KEEP TRACK OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS BY BRITONS DURING THE POST-WAR HOUSING RESHUFFLE, AND INVITED THEM TO MAIL THEIR NEW ADDRESSES TO THE PUBLICATION'S "ANGLO-AMERICAN CENTER," TO BE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST SHOULD AMERICANS RETURN LATER SEEKING THEIR WARTIME FRIENDS.

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A64

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-GEN. EISENHOWER WAS ELECTED AN HONORARY BENCHER OF THE LINCOLN'S INN SOCIETY TODAY. A BENCHER IS A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE SOCIETY, WHICH IS ONE OF LONDON'S LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS THROUGH WHICH THE PRACTICE OF LAW IS GOVERNED.

THE SAME RECOGNITION WAS GIVEN BRITISH ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM AND FIELD MARSHAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER.

M600AEW

A109 (150)

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 20-(AP)-STARS AND STRIPES, U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER, SAID IN AN EDITORIAL TODAY "THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT IN SOME AREAS POST-COMBAT TIGHTENING UP OF DISCIPLINE IS GOING BEYOND THE POINT OF REASONABLENESS."

THE AMERICAN ARMY "IS CIVILIAN AND NOT A PROFESSIONAL ARMY," THE EDITORIAL SAID. "ITS RANKS ARE FILLED WITH MEN DRAWN FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE WHO BRING WITH THEM CIVILIAN TALENTS, CIVILIAN LIKES AND DISLIKES, THEIR CIVILIAN OUTLOOK. X X X

"BECAUSE HE IS A CIVILIAN AT HEART AND BECAUSE HE IS BOTH REASONABLE AND INTELLIGENT, HE IS QUICK TO DETECT THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NECESSARY DISCIPLINE AND DISCIPLINE THAT IS IMPOSED OUT OF WHIMSICAL OR QUIXOTIC CONSIDERATIONS. X X X

"REASONABLE, INTELLIGENT EMPLOYMENT OF COMMAND AUTHORITY OVER OUR CITIZEN ARMY IN WARTIME WILL ASSURE FULL PUBLIC RESPECT AND SUPPORT WHEN THESE MEN RETURN TO CIVIL STATUS."

STARS AND STRIPES NOTED AS AN EXAMPLE THE "SPECTACLE OF A COUPLE OF MONTHS AGO OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN VIGOROUSLY SALUTING EACH OTER UP AND DOWN THE CHAMPS ELYSEES" IN PARIS.

SN1022PE

B42 (E) (Q)

JUL 19 1945

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-SIX U.S. ARMY PILOTS WHO FLEW CAPTURED JET-PROPELLED PLANES FROM GERMANY TO FRANCE HAVE BEEN DECORATED AT ST.GERMAN-EN-LAYE, FRANCE, BY LT.GEN.JOHN K.CANNON, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COL.HAROLD E.WATSON, FARMINGTON, CONN., RECEIVED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHTS IN THE ME-262.

OAK LEAF CLUSTERS TO THE AIR MEDAL WERE PRESENTED TO CAPT.KENNETH EARL DAHLSTROM, 616 EAST CAPITOL ST., JEFFERSON CITY, MO.; CAPT.FRED. L.HILLIS, NAPTON, MO.; FIRST LT.ROY W.BROWN, JR., SPRING VALLEY, ILL.; FIRST LT.ROBERT J.ANSPACH, SOUTH CHARLESTON, W.VA., AND FIRST LT. O.K.HOLT, PAMPA, TEXAS.

MT730AEW

LONDON, JULY 19-(AP)-THE HONORARY FREEDOM OF THE BOROUGH OF BEDFORD WILL BE CONFERRED TODAY ON MAJ. GEN. HOWARD M. TURNER OF AVOCA, IOWA, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S FIRST BIVISION, IN CEREMONIES PRECEDED BY A PARADE.

IT WILL BE THE FIRST TIME THE HONOR HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON A CITIZEN OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.

MK701AEW

LONDON, JULY 19--(AP)--VOTING IN BRITAIN'S GENERAL ELECTION ENDED TODAY -- TWO WEEKS AFTER IT BEGAN -- WITH A DELAYED POLL IN THE DISTRICTS OF HULL AND NELSON-COLNE.

MOST BRITONS VOTED JULY 5, AND IN SOME DISTRICTS JULY 12, BUT THE BALLOTING WAS POSTPONED IN HULL BY THE DEATH OF A CANDIDATE AND IN NELSON-COLNE BY LOCAL HOLIDAYS. BOTH OF THESE DISTRICTS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED BY LABORITES.

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NATIONWIDE RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION WILL BE PROCLAIMED JULY 26, AFTER SOLDIER VOTES ARE COUNTED.

LABOR PARTY LEADERS HAVE BEEN CLAIMING BIG GAINS ON THE PRESENTLY DOMINANT CONSERVATIVE PARTY LED BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, AND CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPERS HAVE BEEN PREDICTING THAT THE PRIME MINISTER WILL RETAIN A MAJORITY IN COMMONS.

JUL 19 1945

SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, MEMBER OF COMMONS REPRESENTING THE LIBERAL PARTY, TOLD HULL VOTERS LAST NIGHT THAT IF NEITHER THE CONSERVATIVES NOR THE LABORITES WON A CLEAR-CUT MAJORITY, THERE WAS NOTHING TO PREVENT LIBERALS FROM COOPERATING WITH EITHER PARTY IN A COMMON PROGRAM IN THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

DOANES SECOND 0500 JR JG1232A

LONDON, JULY 19--(AP)--NEARLY [illegible] IN LONDON HAVE BEEN HABITABLE BY A SPECIAL BATTALION OF 700 BRITISH MARINES ASSIGNED A YEAR AGO TO THE TASK OF REPAIRING BOMB DAMAGE, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THREE MARINES WERE KILLED BY A FLYING BOMB DURING THE REHABILITATION WORK, THE ADMIRALTY SAID.

DOANES 01001 JG514A

JUL 19 1945

THE MOSCOW RADIO MEANWHILE BROADCAST A TASS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE QUOTING THE YUGOSLAV AGENCY AS SAYING:

"ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES IN TRIESTE RECENTLY FREED THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBERATION ASSEMBLY OF TRIESTE AND SEVERAL OTHER ANTI-FASCISTS THEY HAD ARRESTED. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS, ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARRESTED SEVERAL DOZEN LOCAL ANTI-FASCISTS."

THE YUGOSLAV DISPATCH DISTRIBUTED HERE SAID "THE STRIKE HAS SPREAD ALL THROUGH THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SIDD OF THE DEMARCATION LINE" SEPARATING YUGOSLAV AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ZONES OF OCCUPATION.

"THE CHARACTER OF THE STRIKE IS SHOWN IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE ANTI-FASCIST ORGANIZATION OF TRIESTE," THE DISPATCH SAID. "IT DEMANDS THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF RECENTLY ARRESTED POLITICAL PRISONERS AS WELL AS THE RESPECT OF ALL THE DEMOCRATIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRIESTE AND THEIR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. BETTERMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ALSO IS DEMANDED."

THE AGENCY QUOTED THE PROCLAMATION AS SAYING THAT "WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PROVOCATION OR EXPLANATION WELL-KNOWN FIGHTERS FOR FREEDOM HAVE BEEN ARRESTED. X X X WE HAVE HAD ENOUGH OF THIS." #

ADD LDN (Trieste ... were paralyzed

30.24-28321

LONDON

MONDAY, JULY 19-(AP)-- THE PARIS RADIO QUOTED ADVICES FROM BEYROUTH TODAY AS SAYING THAT LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER HENRI PHARAON HAD ANNOUNCED CONCLUSION OF AN AGREEMENT "BETWEEN ALL PARTIES CONCERNED" FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN TROOPS FROM THE COUNTRY.

THE BROADCAST DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT NOTHING WAS KNOWN IN PARIS ABOUT SUCH AN AGREEMENT AND "IT IS BELIEVED PHARAON MAY HAVE SPOKEN WITHOUT THE BRITISH OR FRENCH GOVERNMENTS BEING INFORMED." BOTH BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES NOW ARE GARRISONED IN LEBANON.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED AGREEMENT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

JUL 19 1945

APL DOANES THRU 2ND --JA-- 249A

WARNING AGAINST TRYING TO CONCILIATE THOSE IN NORTHERN IRELAND WHO ARE OPPOSED TO UNITING ULSTER WITH EIRE, DE VALERA SAID:

"OUR WHOLE HISTORY HAS PROVED THAT CONCILIATION IS IMPOSSIBLE AND I HOPE, WHETHER IT IS IN OUR TIME OR WHEN WE ARE GONE, THAT THERE WILL BE NO PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY SO FOOLISH AS TO PROCEED ALONG THAT COURSE. IT IS A FATAL COURSE."

W342PEW

A159 (250)

REDEPLOYMENT

PARIS, JULY 19-(AP)-THE MAIN BODY OF THE 13TH ARMORED DIVISION WAS EMBARKING TODAY AT LE HAVRE EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND THEN THE PACIFIC. ADVANCE UNITS SAILED JUNE 30.

THE NINTH AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS SENDING 6,892 MEN THROUGH THE REIMS ASSEMBLY AREA FOR REDEPLOYMENT CLEARANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, PLUS 1,374 OTHERS WITH 85 OR MORE DISCHARGE POINTS FOR ULTIMATE DISCHARGE. ALL UNITS ARE EXPECTED TO CLEAR REIMS BY AUGUST 1. THESE ARE:

THE 386TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP, WHICH WILL FLY A-26 INVADERS HOME; THE SECOND SERVICE AREA COMMAND, THE 19TH AIR DEPOT GROUP, THE 19TH DEPOT REPAIR SQUADRON; THE 19TH DEPOT SUPPLY SQUADRON; THE 480TH, 489TH, 498TH AND 499TH AIR SERVICE GROUPS; THE 898TH, 997TH, 916TH AND 917TH AIR ENGINEERINGS SQUADRONS; THE 722ND, 731ST, 749TH AND 741ST AIR MATERIAL SQUADRONS; THE 96TH, 99TH AND 318TH STATION COMPLEMENT SQUADRONS; THE 103RD, 814TH, 819TH AND 867TH AIR OPERATIONS CHEMICAL COMPANIES; THE 761ST DEPOT AVIATION CHEMICAL COMPANY; THE 878TH SIGNAL DEPOT COMPANY, THE 393RD SIGNAL COMPANY WING; AND THE 1230TH, 1256TH AND 1255TH MILITARY POLICE COMPANIES.

ADVANCE UNITS OF THE NINTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS WERE LOADING AT LE HAVRE AND THE MAIN BODY WILL EMBARK JULY 20.

THE STATUS OF DIVISIONS IN REDEPLOYMENT MOVES:

SECOND--AT SEA.

FIFTH--TWO REGIMENTS ARRIVED YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK, REST DUE SHORTLY.

44TH DIVISION--EXPECTED IN NEW YORK HARBOR TOMORROW ON THE SS QUEEN ELIZABETH.

20TH ARMORED--ADVANCE UNITS SAILED FROM LE HAVRE JULY 14, MAIN BODY NOW AT PORT FOR SHIPMENT JULY 24 AND 25.

28TH--ADVANCE UNITS SAILED FROM LE HAVRE JULY 14, MAIN BODY ARRIVING AT LE HAVRE FOR JULY SAILING.

30TH--ADVANCE UNITS AT LE HAVRE EXPECTED TO SAIL JULY 21, MAIN BODY AT REIMS ASSEMBLY AREA.

35TH--ADVANCE UNITS AT LE HAVRE, MAIN BODY AT REIMS.

45TH--ADVANCE UNITS AT REIMS, MAIN BODY EXPECTED THERE BY JULY 23.

KA105PEW

(350)

PARIS, JULY 19-(AP)-A WAC CAPTAIN FROM NEW ORLEANS WAS AMONG 146 AMERICAN OFFICERS WHO RECEIVED THE CROIX DE GUERRE AT CEREMONIES IN FRONT OF NAPOLEON'S TOMB TODAY.

THE DECORATIONS WERE CONFERRED FOR "EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES DURING THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE." CAPT. CAMILLA M. FRANK, WAC, WAS THE ONLY WOMAN IN THE GROUP.

CAPT. FRANK WAS ESPECIALLY PRAISED FOR A SERIES OF MARTIES FOR

ORPHANS, ORGANIZED WITH FILM STAR MADELEINE CARROLL AS HOSTESS.

OTHERS DECORATED INCLUDED BRIG.GENS. CARL H. GRAY, JR., ST.PAUL, MINN., AND JOSEPH A. HOLLY, WISCONSIN RAPIDS, WIS.

ALSO DECORATED WERE COLS. CHARLES H. BEARDSLEY, JR., ELKHART, IND; HERBERT T. BERWALD, ST. JOSEPH, MICH.; CHARLES S. COBB, JR., PASADENA, CALIK; ANDREWS (FIRST NAME NOT GIVEN), LEXINGTON, KY. ROBERT H. CLARKSON, SANTE FE, N.M.; LEED CADY, ST.LOUIS, MO.; RAIMON F. CONLISK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF; SAMUEL E. DECKER, BRADENTOWN, N.J.; ALBERT G. DUNCAN, EVANSTON, ILL; CORNELIUS F. ENRIGHT, CHICAGO, ILL; HAROLD M. FLORHEIM, CHICAGO, ILL; ROYE P. GERFEN, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; CHARLES A. HOSS, CENTRALIA, WASH; CLOYD C. HARDIN, FALLS CITY, NEB; JOHN C. P. HANLEY, CHILTON (STATE UNLISTED-POSTAL GUIDE GIVES CHILTON IN KY, TEX, WIS); DONALD W. MCGOWAN, TRENTON, N.J.; HARROD G. MILLER, KAHOKA, MO.; WILLIAMS MIDDLETON, MADISON, WIS;

JOSEPH C. ODELL, LOGAN, UTAH; CHARLES W. POWELL, DENVER, COLO; LOREN W. POTTER, LACLEDE, MO.; JOSEPH W. PALMER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; HARRY B. PARRIS, EUFALA, OKLA; WARREN E. PUGH, CHICAGO, PUPU VERNON W. RICE

UTAH; HARRY B. PARRIS, EUFALA, OKLA; WARREN E. PUGH, CHICAGO, ILL; VERNON W. RICE, SPOKANE, WASH; THAIR C. RICH, OGDEN, UTAH; ROSS B. WARREN, KANSAS CITY, MO.; BERNARD P. HARRIS, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.; CURTIS TIERNAN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

LT. COLS. JAMES R. ARNOLD, FT. WAYNE, IND.; JOE H. BURRUS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.; HUGH P. DALY, DETROIT, MICH; MERTON HA. FARNSWORTH, ASHLAND, OHIOWV FRED S. HANNA, COLUMBIA, MO.; JOHN D. HOLM, DULUTH, MINN.; CLIFFORD E. JOHNSON, MADISON, WIS.; DAVID D. MAYERS SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF; HARRY R. MATHESON, PORTLAND, ORE.; CHARLES MARSH, CINCINNATI, OHIO; FLOYD F. OLIPHANT, RIDGEWAY, PENNA.; MELVILLE L. PERKINS, TACOMA, WASH.; ALLEN PAPPAS, DENVER, COLO; FRANCIS L. REMUS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN; HORACE M. WOOD, NORTH TONAWANDA, N.J.; RAMON WYERE, LOUISVILLE, KY.; GEORGE F. WILSON, SAN GABRIEL, CALIF; DAVID J. WITNER, LOS ANGELES, CALIF;

MAJS. DONALD ACKERMAN, DETROIT, MICH; DAVID L. BARTON, BERKELEY, CALIF; EDWARD W. BILHORN, ST.LOUIS, MO.; BURLE D. BRAMHALL, SEATTLE, WASH.; CHESTER R. MCCLELLAND, DALLAS, TEX.; AARON J. FENTON, LINCOLN, NEB.; JAMES F. HALEY, CHICAGO, ILL; CLARENC O. OLSON, FARGO, N.D.; NATHAN T. TYLER, BRIDGEWOOD, N.J.

CAPTS. JOHN D. CLEMEN, LYNBROOK, N.J.; CHARLES H. CAMPBELL, MAXTON, N.J.; WALLACE W. HINSON, KANSAS CITY, MO.; SHIRLEY W. JENSON, SALT LAKE CITY; ROBERT L. MOODY, LARCHMONT, N.J.; WARNER M. MOSS, ASHLAND, NEB.; GEORGE L. RASMUSSEN, PLEASANTON, CALIF; WAYNE A. SAUNDERS, OSHKOSH, NEB.; HERBERT N. STEEN, SEATTLE, WASH; WILLIAMS SHADLE, PHILADELPHIA.

ALSO FIRST LT. NORBERT BOUVIER, SAN FRANCISCO; AND CHIEF WARRANT OFFICER HYMAN MILLER, BAYONNE, N.J.

HJ920PEW

JUL 19 1945

A108

(125)

BERLIN, JULY 19-(AP)-BRITISH AUTHORITIES ARE REMOVING FROM THE BRITISH SECTOR OF BERLIN ALL SOVIET BILLBOARDS BEARING PREMIER STALIN'S QUOTATIONS. A BRITISH MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID "CONSERVATION OF LUMBER" WAS THE REASON.

SOME BILLBOARDS ALSO DISAPPEARED FROM THE AMERICAN SECTOR, BUT

30.24-28523

THERE WAS NO STATEMENT THAT THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES WERE OFFICIALLY FOLLOWING BRITISH EXAMPLE.

THE BILLBOARDS, MADE OF LIGHT VENEER AND PAINTED IN RED, WHITE AND BLACK, WERE AMONG THE MOST STRIKING SIGHTS IN BERLIN WHEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS ARRIVED. LOCATED PROMINENTLY ALONG THE MAIN BOULEVARDS, THEY BORE STALIN'S PRAISES OF THE RED ARMY, HIS DENIAL OF RACE HATRED TOWARD THE GERMANS AND HIS ASSERTION THAT "HITLER HAS COME AND GONE, BUT THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND THE GERMAN STATE REMAIN."

JJ854AEW

BERLIN, JULY 19-(AP)-PFC. HARVEY HATCHEES, 25, A UTE HERO WHO WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN SOLDIER TO ENTER THE CENTER OF BERLIN JULY 3, HAS SEEN ALL THE TOPFLIGHT NOTABLES AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE EXCEPT PREMIER STALIN AND FOREIGN COMMISSAR V.M. MOLOTOV AS A JEEP DRIVER FOR ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

A MESSAGE FROM BERLIN SAID TODAY ERNEST B. VACCARO, AP WHITE HOUSE STAFFER WHO IS NOW IN POTSDAM, MIGHT BE ABLE TO ARRANGE A MEETING OF HATCHEES AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

HATCHEES IS GOING HOME ON POINTS SOON. HE HOLDS THE SILVER STAR, BRONZE STAR AND PURPLE HEART WITH OAKLEAF CLUSTER. HE MADE THE ENTRY INTO BERLIN AS DRIVER FOR DANIEL DE LUCE, AP WAR CORRESPONDENT, AT THE HEAD OF THE U.S. SECOND ARMORED DIVISION.

2211PEW

ROME, JULY 19-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN SOLDIERS WILL FACE A COURT MARTIAL ON A CHARGE OF SELLING U.S. POSTAL MONEY ORDERS TO WAR REFUGEES AT HUGE PROFITS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

INVESTIGATORS SAID BOTH MEN, WHOSE NAMES WERE NOT ANNOUNCED, HAD SIGNED STATEMENTS ADMITTING THEY HAD PURCHESED MONEY ORDERS IN BIG AMOUNTS AT APO'S, AND THEN SOLD THEM TO THREE CIVILIANS FOR LIRE IN AMOUNTS EQUIVALENT TO $150 FOR EACH $100 MONEY ORDER. #

W1013AEW

A123

VATICAN CITY, JULY 19-(AP)-POPE PIUS XII RECEIVED TODAY A GROUP OF AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS INCLUDING ED GARDNER AND JINX FALKENBURG.

W1014AEW

JUL 19 1945

B44 (Q)

ATHENS, JULY 19-(AP)-PREMIER ADMIRAL PETER VULGARIS GAVE AN OFFICIAL DINNER LAST NIGHT ABOARD THE CRUISER AVEROF IN HONOR OF HERBERT H.LEHMAN, HEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION.

U.S. AMBASSADOR LINCOLN MAC VEAGH, THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, MEMBERS OF THE GREEK CABINET AND OTHERS WERE AMONG THE GUESTS WHO HEARD VULGARIS EXPRESS "PROFOUND GRATITUDE OF THE GREEK PEOPLE FOR THE HELP AMERICA IS EXTENDING GREECE'S REHABILITATION."

MT737AEW

BRUSSELS, JULY 19-(AP)-U.S.AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM CHARLES SAWYER OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, WILL RECEIVE THE TITLE OF CITIZEN OF HONOR OF MALMEDY, THE TOWN WHERE AMERICAN TROOPS PUT UP A BITTER FIGHT AGAINST FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE LAST DECEMBER, IT WAS ANNOUNCEDTODAYLL B

FIELD MARSHAL VON RUNDSTEDT'S COUNTEROFFENSIVE LAST DECEMBER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE TITLE WILL BE CONFERRED AS A TOKEN OF THE TOWN'S GRATITUDE TO ITS LIBERATORS.

BRUSSELS, JULY 19-(AP)-- AUGUSTE BORMS, 77-YEAR-OLD FLEMISH NATIONALIST LEADER, WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH TODAY FOR THE SECOND TIME IN 27 YEARS.

BORMS, NOW BELIEVED TO BE HIDING IN THE SUDETENLAND, WAS CONVICTED IN ABSENTIA OF HAVING RECEIVED LARGE SUMS OF MONEY FROM GERMANS FOR SERVICES ALLEGEDLY RENDERED TO THEM.

HE WAS CONDEMNED TO DIE AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR FOR PRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES, BUT LATER WAS REPRIEVED. HE SPENT SEVERAL YEARS IN PRISON.

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APR DELVILLES 39--JA-- 616A

A73
ROME, JULY 19-(AP)-NINE UNITED STATES ENLISTED MEN AND ONE CIVILIAN WERE KILLED AT VIAREGGIO YESTERDAY BY AN EXPLOSION OF GERMAN MINES STORED IN A BUILDING. THIRTY OTHERS WERE INJURED.
JP633AEW

CAPETOWN, JULY 19-(AP)-FIVE-YEAR-OLD WEYMOUTH PEDLAR TODAY LEFT EAST LONDON, SOUTH AFRICA, BY AIR FOR JOHANNESBURG ON THE FIRST LEG OF A FLIGHT TO THE UNITED STATES FOR A DELICATE THROAT OPERATION IN PHILADELPHIA THAT MAY SAVE HIS LIFE.

WEYMOUTH, BREATHING THROUGH ARTIFICIAL THROAT TUBES, WEPT AT PARTING FROM HIS FATHER AND TWO SISTERS. HIS MOTHER, MRS.C.PEDLAR, IS ACCOMPANYING HIM ON THE JOURNEY, FOR WHICH MORE THAN $9,000 WAS RAISED BY POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.

QR1022AEW

HDD Stockholm pulp key to the QUESTION

THEY CITED AS AN EXAMPLE THAT THE COST OF PRODUCING BLEACHED AND EASY BLEACHING PULPS WHERE CHLORIDE IS NEEDED HAS ESPECIALLY RISEN. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE OPA PRICE CEILING ON KRAFT PULP IS CONSIDERED RELATIVELY BETTER. NEVERTHELESS, TRADE SOURCES EXPLAINED, SOME PULP MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN WILLING TO TAKE THE RISK OF LOSS, REALIZING THEY WERE WORKING ON A VERY CLOSE MARGIN.

ALTHOUGH THE SITUATION IS NOT CLEAR AFTER THE FIRST 200,000 TONS HAVE BEEN DELIVERED, THE REST OF THE RESERVES EARMARKED FOR THE UNITED STATES IS UNLIKELY TO GO ELSEWHERE, THESE SOURCES SAID. 1945

--BASH--

THE CURRENT ISSUE OF "PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY" NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN SEATTLE, SAYS SWEDISH CELLULOSE MANUFACTURERS ARE RECEIVING WHAT AMOUNTS TO A HIGHER THAN CEILING PRICE FOR THEIR PULP IN THE FORM OF A LOWER FREIGHT RATE.

THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION HAS ANNOUNCED A SPECIAL RATE FOR SWEDISH PULP AND CELLULOSE TO DESIGNATED UNITED STATES PORTS OF $6 PER LONG TON, A REDUCTION OF $12.50 A TON.

"THE DECREASE IN FREIGHT RATE MAY ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR ANY FURTHER ACTION ON THE PART OF OPA, ALTHOUGH THE SWEDES HAVE NOT GIVEN UP ATTEMPTS TO GET A HIGHER THAN CEILING PRICE," THE MAGAZINE SAID. "THROUGH THE $6 RATE, THE SWEDES RECEIVE APPROXIMATELY THE SAME ADVANTAGE AS WOULD HAVE BEEN OBTAINED HAD OPA SOFTENED."

THE MAGAZINE COMPARED THE RATE SET UP [illegible] SWEDISH PULP WITH

THAT OF [illegible] PER LONG TON FOB U.S. GULF TO BRAZIL AND OF $13.50 PLUS A 25 PER CENT SURCHARGE FOR CANADIAN PULP TO THE EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA -- IN BOTH CASES OUT OF NEW YORK. SOUTH AMERICA IS THE PRINCIPAL EXPORT MARKET FOR PACIFIC COAST MILLS, WHICH ARE THE BIG PULP PRODUCERS ON THIS CONTINENT.

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BK

THE MAGAZINE SAID THAT IF THE REPRESSION ON THESE PACIFIC COAST MILLS PROTESTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT AGAINST FOREIGN EXPORTS OF MORE THAN 1,000,000 TONS OF PULP ANNUALLY AT LOWER PRICES THAN WERE ASKED FOR U.S. PULP. IT SAID PACIFIC COAST MILLS HAD BEEN OF PRODUCTION DESPITE MANPOWER SHORTAGES BUT MEMBERS OF EAST COAST PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, THEIR ABILITY TO SERVE DOMESTIC PAPER MILL CUSTOMERS HAS BEEN CURTAILED.

"PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY" SAID ITS INFORMATION WAS THAT SWEDISH PULP IMPORTS IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS MIGHT BE OVER 600,000 TONS, "BUT IS BELIEVED TO REACH 1,200,000 TONS WHICH THE SWEDES SAID WAS AVAILABLE --- FOR A PRICE."

BAILEY

(AO) TEHRAN, IRAN-(AP)-HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS OF IRAN A U.S. ARMY RAILROAD CAMP, A LINK IN THE ONCE-VITAL SUPPLY LINE TO RUSSIA, BEARS THE NAME OF ONE OF THE FIRST HIGH-RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS TO LOSE HIS LIFE IN WORLD WAR II.

CAMP GILLIES, AT DORUD ALONG THE 695-MILE RAIL LINE FROM THE PERSIAN GULF TO TEHRAN, WAS NAMED FOR COL. JOHN ARRIN GILLIES, FORMER GENERAL MANAGER OF THE SANTA FE RAILWAY'S WESTERN LINES.

COLONEL GILLIES WAS KILLED FEB. 28, 1942, IN AN AIRPLANE CRASH ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF DORUD. AT THE TIME HE WAS IN CHARGE OF A U.S. MILITARY MISSION FIELD OFFICE AT BASRA, IRAQ. HE WAS A NATIVE OF CANADA.

OTHERS ABOARD BESIDES THE CREW WERE GUSTAV ADOLPH GOESELE AND R. SPENCER, JR., OF THE GENERAL MOTORS OVERSEAS CORP. OF BOMBAY AND SEVERAL SOVIET TRADE OFFICIALS.

A SEARCHING PARTY WAS ORGANIZED AFTER A NATIVE BROUGHT WORD OF THE WRECKED SHIP IN JUNE. IT INCLUDED MAJ. (THEN CAPT.) CARL J. BOUGOVITO OF CEDAR RIVER, MICH., O.H. BELL, A DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT CORP. EMPLOYE, AND FOUR RUSSIAN CIVILIANS.

HOSTILE TRIBESMEN, MANYWELL-ARMED, INHABITED THE AREA AND 500 IRANIAN TROOPS WERE DISPATCHED TO AID THE PARTY, WHICH SET OU JULY 27. THERE WAS INTERMITTENT FIGHTING WITH NUEMEROUS CASUALTIES AS THE SEARCHERS PROCEEDED TO A LAKE NEAR USHTURINAN KUH, A 14,200-FOOT PEAK.

CAPTAIN BOUGOVITO, WHO LATER RECEIVED THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL FOR HIS PART IN THE SEARCH, AND BELL REMAINED AT THE SCENE OF THE CRASH SEVERAL DAYS COLLECTING SCRAPS OF PERSONAL PAPERS, THE FEW VALUABLES LEFT BY OUTLAWS WHO LOOTED THE WRECKAGE AND PARTS OF THE PLANE. THE DEAD WERE BURIED NEARBY.

FJ432ACW

JUL 19 1945

30.24-2855

A110
CHUNGKING, JULY 19-(AP)-A YANG MAGAZINE DISPATCH PASSED BY CHINESE CENSORSHIP TODAY QUOTES GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK AS DECLARING:
"GIVEN PROPER EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, THE CHINESE ARMY -- TOGETHER WITH A STRONG AMERICAN AIR FORCE -- CAN DEFEAT THE JAPANESE ON THE CONTINENT."
SGT.WALTER E.PETERS INTERVIEWED CHIANG.
CONCERNING RECENT COMPARISONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND CHINESE SOLDIER MADE BY CHIANG, PETERS WROTE THAT HE TOLD THE GENERALISSIMO THAT THERE WAS AN IMPRESSION AMONG AMERICANS IN CHINA THAT CHIANG HAD SAID ONE CHINESE SOLDIER WAS EQUAL TO THREE AMERICANS.
"IT IS AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION," PETERS QUOTED CHIANG AS SAYING. "THE UNITED STATES SOLDIER IS MUCH BETTER EQUIPPED. I HOLD MUCH ADMIRATION FOR THE GREAT ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS.
"THE POINT I WANTED TO BRING OUT WAS THAT, WHERE IT TAKES $10 FOR ONE UNITED STATES SOLDIER ONLY $1 IS NECESSARY FOR OURS.
"WE MUST REMEMBER THE CHINESE SOLDIER IS FIGHTING IN HIS OWN HOMELAND. HE KNOWS THE TOPOGRAPHY BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE. HE IS MORE SUITABLE TO THE CLIMATE AND CONDITIONS OF FIGHTING.
"TO SEND UNITED STATES TROOPS WHERE WE CAN EMPLOY CHINESE TROOPS IT NOT VERY LOGICAL. IT WOULD BE A BIG STRAIN ON THE LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS."
CHIANG TOLD PETERS THAT HE WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES TO MEET PRESIDENT TRUMAN BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR.
(EDS: IN 1ST GRAF PLS READ IT A YANK MAGAZINE DISPATCH X X X ETC
JJ917AEW

CHUNGKING, JULY 19-(AP)-NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR ALF HASSEL, 60, WAS STRICKEN WITH CHOLERA LAST NIGHT AND RUSHED TO A U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL EARLY TODAY.

HE IS THE FIRST FOREIGNER IN CHUNGKING TO DEVELOP CHOLERA DURING THE CURRENT EPIDEMIC.

CHIALING HOUSE,9583 5953) 2834 3 -''3))8

JUL 19 1945

HE IS THE FIRST FOREIGNER IN CHUNGKING TO DEVELOP CHOLERA DURING THE CURRENT EPIDEMIC.

CHIALING HOUSE, THE HOTEL WHERE HASSEL LIVED WITH OTHER FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES, AND ITS ANNEX WERE IMMEDIATELY QUARANTINED AND U.S. MILITARY POLICE WERE PLACED ON GUARD TO PREVENT ANYONE ENTERING OR LEAVING THE BUILDINGS FOR FIVE DAYS.

DIPLOMATS UNDER QUARANTINE AT CHIALING HOUSE INCLUDE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR GEN. HELIODOR ESCALANTE AND HIS STAFF AND BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR JOAQUIM EULALIO.

MK634AEW

BY MARC PURDUE
NEW DELHI, JULY 19-(AP)-CHAKRAVARTI RAJOGOPALACHARI, FORMER PREMIER OF MADRAS STATE AND A PARTICIPANT IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL SIMLA CONFERENCE TODAY RENEWED HIS PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA ON A PROVINCIAL UNIT BASIS INSTEAD OF THE "BASIS OF PARTIES OR COMMUNITIES."
HIS PLAN CALLS FOR THE REINSTATEMENT OF POPULAR GOVERNMENTS IN THE ELEVEN PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA BY RESTORING MINISTRIES WHICH RESIGNED IN 1937 OR BY FRESH ELECTIONS.
THESE WOULD NOMINATE ONE MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND THE REMAINING COUNCIL SEATS WOULD BE FILLED BY THE ELEVEN NOMINEES RECOMMENDING REPRESENTATIVES OF MINORITIES, SUCH AS THE SIKHS, PARSEES, "UNTOUCHABLES" AND CHRISTIANS.
RAJOGOPALACHARI SAID THIS WAS THE OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE OF EMPLOYING A PROVINCIAL, RATHER THAN A PARTY OR COMMUNAL BASIS, AND ONE WHICH HE HOPED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WOULD RECOGNIZE.
W345PEW

1945

GUAM, JULY 19-(AP)-AMERICAN SUPERFORTS HAVE WRECKED NEARLY A THIRD OF THE JAPAN AIRPLANE COMPANY PLANT AT TOMIOKA NEAR TOKYO AND THE ADJOINING TOMIOKA SEAPLANE BASE IN THEIR FIRST RAID ON THESE INSTALLATIONS.
B-29 HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW 30 PER CENT OF THE ROOF AREA OF THE AIRPLANE PLANT WAS DAMAGED AND 34 PER CENT OF THE SEAPLANE BASE. THE STRIKE WAS MADE LAST MONTH THROUGH HEAVY OVERCAST AND CONTINUALLY CLOUDY WEATHER PREVENTED TAKING CLEAR PHOTOGRAPHS UNTIL RECENTLY.
IN ALL 32 BUILDINGS WERE DAMAGED BY THE 50 PLANE ATTACK.
WW656APW NM

WITH AERIAL (170)

BY MORRIE LANDSBERG

GUAM, FRIDAY, JULY 20-(AP)-IWO-BASED MUSTANG FIGHTERS, RAKING FIVE ENEMY AIRFIELDS IN THE NAGOYA-OSAKA AREA OF HONSHU YESTERDAY, SHOT DOWN NINE OF A SPRINKLING OF JAPANESE PLANES THEY SURPRISED IN THE AIR.

THEY DESTROYED TWO MORE ON THE GROUND AND DAMAGED SIX OTHERS.

EIGHTY P-51S OF THE 7TH FIGHTER COMMAND HIT FIELDS AT FIVE TOWNS

30.24- 28527

--KAGAMIGAHARA, NISHINOMIYA, KOMAKE, KAMEYAMA AND SUZUKA--
IN THE AREA.

ONE MUSTANG FAILED TO RETURN.

FINDING LITTLE ON THE AIRFIELDS FOR THE P-5- ARRAY OF GUNS, THE ARMY FIGHTERS STRAFED ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, HANGARS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS. SOME FLEW ALONG THE VALLEY WHICH RUNS UP TO KUOTO FROM OSAKA TO HIT FACTORIES, POWER LINES AND POWERHOUSES. OTHERS FIRED ON SMALL BOATS.

ONE OBSOLETE FIGHTER WAS SHOT DOWN BY LT.ROBERT A.WORTON, 137 WASHINGTON AVE., SOMERSET CENTRE, MASS.

THESE PILOTS WERE CREDITED WITH BRINGING DOWN ONE PLANE IN THE AIR EACH.

LT.JOHN E.KESTER, 3111 10TH ST., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.

LT.WILLIAM H.HODGINS, RT. 4, GREENSBORO, N.C.

LT.FRANK C.BUZZE, 110 KENMORE AVE, SOLVAY, N.Y.

CAPT.NORMAN T.MILLER, 2457 FULTON ST, TOLEDO, OHIO.

GM 53PCW

AWARDS SEPARATE (550)

BY RUSSELL BRINES

WITH 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION,PHILIPPINES,JULY 19-(AP)-SOLDIERS OF THIS UNITED STATES ARMY DIVISION PAID TRIBUTE IN FULL-DRESS REVIEW TODAY TO 19 OFFICERS AND MEN--LIVING AND DEAD--WHOSE BRAVERY WAS RECORDED IN THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN.

GEN.WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE SIXTH ARMY, PRESENTED 12 MEDALS AND SEVEN POSTHUMOUS AWARDS, INCLUDING TWO CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS OF HONOR.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS WERE FOR:

PVT.ELMER E.FRYAR OF DENVER, WHO DIED IN A REMOTE LITTLE DRAW ON LEYTE ISLAND IN DECEMBER, 1944, WHILE SAVING HIS PLATOON LEADER FROM JAPANESE. HE KILLED 27 JAPANESE WHILE COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS UNIT.

PFC MANUEL PEREZ OF CHICAGO, WHOSE GRANDMOTHER, MRS.EMILY PEREZ, LIVES AT 3511 WEST ROOSEVELT RD., AND WHOSE FATHER LIVES ON ROUTE 4, OKLAHOMA CITY,OKLA. PEREZ KILLED 75 JAPANESE AT FORT MCKINLEY, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA, AND WAS KILLED HIMSELF A MONTH LATER ON SOUTHERN LUZON.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES WERE AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO:

COL.IRVING SCHIMMELPFENNING (CORRECT) OF (87 BROOKS AVE.) BURLINGTON,VT., WHO WAS KILLED WHILE DIRECTING COUNTER FIRE AGAINST A JAPANESE MORTAR BARRAGE HOLDING UP AN AMERICAN FORCE NEAR PARANAQUE, WEST OF MANILA.

MAJ.CHARLES P.LOEPER OF (1019 NORMAL AVE.) CHICAGO,ILL., WHO DIED ON NICHOLS FIELD, NEAR MANILA, WHILE LEADING A FINAL ATTACK ON A SERIES OF PILLBOXES.

PFC JOE R.SIEDENBURG OF PECATONICA,ILL., WHO LED A SQUAD IN AN ATTACK NEAR TAGAYTAY RIDGE, SOUTH OF MANILA, DURING TWO FIERY DAYS OF FIGHTING. HE WAS KILLED WHILE RESCUING A WOUNDED COMRADE AFTER HIS SQUAD HAD FIGURED IN KILLING 119 JAPANESE AND REDUCING A STRONGPOINT.

COL.ORIN D.HAUGEN OF HENDERSONVILLE,N.C., COMMANDER OF THE

511TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT, WAS AWARDED A POSTHUMOUS LEGION OF MERIT. HE LED THE ASSAULT ON TAGAYTAY RIDGE. HE WAS KILLED IN A FORWARD COMMAND POST ON THE SOUTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF MANILA AFTER LEADING HIS REGIMENT TO CAPTURE 110 PILLBOXES AND MANY JAPANESE GUNS.

KRUEGER PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TO MAJ.GEN. JOSEPH M.SWING, NEWARK,N.J., COMMANDER OF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION, FOR HIS TRAINING AND LEADERSHIP OF THE PARACHUTISTS.

OTHER AWARDS INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

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SILVER STARS--CAPT. PAUL J.PERGAMO, 121 NORTH LAUREL ST., CHARLOTTE, N.C.; STAFF SGT. JEROME O.DOHN, 1631 NORTHWEST EVERETT ST., PORTLAND, ORE. (WIFE AT WALNUT,N.C.); TECH. SGT. ROY F.ANDERSON, 611 FOURTH ST., CADILLAC, MICH.; PFC HARRY P.BUTLAND, 15 DUDLEY ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BRONZE STARS--STAFF SGTS.JOHN M.RUPERT, JR., 16 VASSAR DRIVER, DAYTON,OHIO, AND JAMES A.SEIBERT, 1396 MURRAY ST., FORTY FORT (CORRECT),PA.

THE CEREMONIAL PARADE WAS HELD ON THE JAPANESE-BUILT CONCRETE STRIPPED AIRFIELD AT LIPA, APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES SOUTH OF MANILA, IN THE AREA WHERE THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION FOUGHT AND CONQUERED.

THE NEARBY MOUNTAINS, ONCE FILLED WITH JAPANESE FIGHTING MEN, WERE WHERE DOHN AND RUPERT WON THEIR AWARDS IN HEAVY FIGHTING AFTER THE FALL OF MANILA.

MEN OF THE 11TH PARACHUTE MAINTENANCE COMPANY JUMPED FROM A LOW LEVEL NEAR THE FIELD, AND THEN JOINED IN THE FINAL REVIEW BEFORR KRUEGER, TOGETHER WITH UNITS OF THE 457TH PARAGLIDER FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION. THE ARTILLERYMEN LANDED WITH LIGHT FIELD GUNS AND TANKS FROM GLIDERS.

THE 'CHUTISTS WERE LED BY MAJOR JOSEPH B.SEAY, BIG STONE GAP, VA., DIVISION PARACHUTE OFFICER, AND 1ST LT.JAMES M.WATSON, 5933 WEST ERIE ST., CHICAGO, COMPANY COMMANDER.

H GM1029PCW

JUL 19 1945

A88KX
(WEST OUT) (210)
BY RICHARD CUSHING
OKINAWA,JULY 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPAN'S AIR FORCE "GOT ITS BELLYFUL OF FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES" AND NOW WITH THE HOMELAND INVASION THREATENED NIPPONESE AIRMEN "ARE PUZZLE TO KNOW WHAT TO DO," LT.GEN.ENNIS C.WHITEHEAD DECLARED IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY.
"THE JAP HAS QUITE A PROBLEM," ASSERTED THE TOUGH AIR GENERAL WHOSE FIFTH AIR FORCE HAS BATTLED THE NIPPONESE ALL THE WAY FROM AUSTRALIA AND IS NOW POISED AT THE SOUTHERN THRESHOLD OF THEIR HOMELAND. WHITEHEAD IS THE NEWLY APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES ON OKINAWA SERVING AS DEPUTY TO GEN.GEORGE KENNEY.
"JAPAN'S THE TARGET NOW," HE DECLARED CONFIDENTLY. "MY HEADQUARTERS IS 900 MILES CLOSER TO JAPAN THAN IT WAS (ON LUZON) BUT IT'S STILL 400 MILES SHORT OF WHERE I'M GOING. (KYUSHU, JAPAN'S SOUTHERN-MOST HOME ISLAND WHICH HAS BEEN POUNDED BY SUPERFORTS, FIGHTERS AND OTHER BOMBERS REPEATEDLY, IS 400 MILES FROM OKINAWA.)
IN VOICING HIS CONTEMPT FOR THE JAPANESE, WHITEHEAD DISMISSED THE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PLANE TACTICS AS A DESPERATE LAST CHANCE EFFORT WITH LITTLE REAL VA
UE AND DECLARED:

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EFFORT WITH LITTLE REAL VALUE AND DECLARED: "THE JAPS LOST THEIR FIRST TEAM IN 1943 AND THEY'VE GOT THEIR SECOND IN THERE NOW," ADDING QUICKLY, "OR THEIR THIRD."
WHITEHEAD SAID THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO WHIP JAPAN:
KILL ENOUGH JAPANESE TO THEY'LL QUIT OR KILL ENOUGH SO IT DOESN'T MATTER WHETHER THEY QUIT OR NOT.
FJ639ACW

A89KX

30.24-28529

MI (120)

OKINAWA, FRIDAY, JULY 20-(AP)-BR G. GEN. DAVID HUTCHINSON, COMMANDER OF AIR TASK FORCES AT WAKDE, BIAK, LEYTE AND LUZON, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY BY LT.GEN. ENNIS WHITEHEAD, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF FAR EAST AIR FORCES.

HUTCHISON, (208 EAST MIFFLIN) MADISON, WIS., COMMANDS THE 308TH BOMBARDMENT WING BASED ON OKINAWA--AN ADVANCE TASK FORCE OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCES. HE WAS CITED FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS SERVICE FROM MAY, 1944 TO MARCH, 1945 WHEN, AS A COLONEL, HE WAS CHARGED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIR BASES IN NEW GUINEA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

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A 37-YEAR-OLD GRADUATE OF WEST POINT, HUTCHISON WAS CREDITED IN THE CITATION WITH "CONTRIBUTING MATERIALLY TO THE DEFEAT OF JAPANESE FORCES IN NEW GUINEA AND THE PHILIPPINES." HIS CONSTRUCTION WORK WAS CARRIED OUT DESPITE SEVERE BOMBARDMENT AND STRAFING BY THE ENEMY, THE CITATION ADDED.

GM1036PCW

WITH U.S.AMERICAL DIVISION,PHILIPPINES,JULY 13 (DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO ARTILLERYMEN, PFC.LYNN A.GERBAIS OF ROYAL OAK, MICH., AND PFC JULIUS A.BILANCICH OF BILOXI, MISS., USED THEIR LEGS IN A MANNER TO SHAME THE INFANTRY IN RECENT ACTION ON CEBU ISLAND.

THEY SIGHTED TWO JAPANESE SOLDIERS, WHO, INSTEAD OF CHARGING, TOOK OFF IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. GERVAIS AND BILANCICH GAVE CHASE.

FOUR MILES LATER, THE ARTILLERYMEN OVERTOOK THEIR QUARRY AND KILLED ONE. THE OTHER COMMITTED SUICIDE.

GG133PCW

A9KX (FX F)
(WEST OUT)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 19-(AP)-SIXTY AMERICAN MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANES RAIDED CENTRAL HONSHU FOR AN HOUR THURSDAY MORNING (JAPANESE TIME), THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY REPORTED LAST NIGHT.

THE DOMEI DISPATCH, HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, CLAIMED THE ATTACK CAUSED "ONLY NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE TO OUR GROUND INSTALLATIONS" AND SAID THE MUSTANGS STRAFED "MAINLY AIRFIELD AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES" IN SOUTH CENTRAL HONSHU.

FJ159ACW

✓ADD Guam Fleet (FARONIX++ and a hangar.

STILL LATER, TOKYO REPORTED 900 BRITISH AND AMERICAN CARRIER PLANES PARTICIPATED IN YESTERDAY'S RAIDS AND MADE THE WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED CLAIM THAT 75 WERE SHOT DOWN AND 46 "HEAVILY CRIPPLED." IT SAID 40 WERE DOWNED AND 38 DAMAGED OVER YOKOSUKA.

THERE WAS "PRACTICALLY NO DAMAGE" FROM THE STRIKES, TOKYO ADDED.

THE CRUISER-DESTROYER BOMBARDMENT BEGAN AT 11P.M. WEDNESDAY AND CONTINUED INTO THIS MORNING (JAPANESE TIME; ABOUT NOON WEDNESDAY, EASTERN WAR TIME,) UNDER COMMAND OF REAR ADM.CARL F. HOLDEN. SIX-INCH SHELLS OF FOUR LIGHT CRUISERS---THE TOPEKA, OKLAHOMA CITY, ATLANTA AND DAYTON---AND FIVE-INCHERS FROM THE DESTROYERS AULT AND JOHN W. WEEKS, RIPPED INTO COASTAL INSTALLATIONS ON NOJIMA CAPE. THE CAPE IS ON THE SOUTHERN END OF CHIBA PENINSULA, AT THE EASTERN SIDE OF TOKYO BAY.

A16FX
E

V JUL 19 1945

A16FX

THE FACT THAT THEIR COMPARATIVELY SMALL GUNS---BATTLESHIPS FIRE 14 AND 16-INCH SHELLS---HAVE A LIMITED RANGE INDICATED THAT HOLDEN'S FORCE MOVED EVEN CLOSER INSHORE THAN THE SIX MILES FROM WHICH BATTLESHIPS TUESDAY NIGHT BOMBARDED THE HITACHI REGION.

ONE LARGE EXPLOSION WAS HEARD BUT COMPLETE REPORTS OF DAMAGE WERE NOT YET AVAILABLE. THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF WHAT WAS EXPLODED.

BAD WEATHER AND POOR VISIBILITY ALSO PREVENTED OBSERVATION OF DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AIR ATTACKS BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH CARRIER PLANES IN THE GENERAL TOKYO AREA. #

A24KX

EDITORS:

GUAM--NIGHT LEAD FLEET, INSERT AFTER SECOND GRAPH X X X RADIO ASSUMED.

A RECORD FORCE OF MORE THAN 600 MARIANAS-BASED AMERICAN SUPERFORTRESSES RAINED 4,000 TONS OF INCENDIARY AND DEMOLITION BOMBS ON FOUR HONSHU ISLAND CITIES AND AN OIL REFINERY BEFORE DAWN TODAY.

THE CITIES WERE CHOSHI, FUKUI, OKAZAKI AND HITACHI, BRINGING TO 46 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL CENTERS HIT BY B-29 FIRE RAIDS.

HITACHI, 80 MILES NORTH OF TOKYO, WAS BOMBARDED BY BATTLESHIPS AND SUPPORTING VESSELS OF THE FLEET TUESDAY NIGHT, IN A SHELLING ALONG THE HONSHU COAST CONTINUING INTO WEDNESDAY.

TOKYO SPECULATED, ETC.

GM432PCW

B117KX (8)

GUAM--FIRST ADD OKINAWA RAID (TOP OF AAA) X X FIGHTING.

CREDITED WITH THE KILLS WERE MARINE LTS.KARL B.WITTE, CHICAGO AND WINTON PARK,FLA.; JOHN R.MAHONEY, REDWOOD FALLS,MINN., AND THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, MAJ.SAMUEL FOLSOM, PEABODY, MASS.

WITH 34 PLANES TO ITS CREDIT, THIS SQUADRON IS THE HIGHEST OF ALL NIGHT FIGHTER OUTFITS IN MARINE HISTORY WITTZP-7 1;

ALL NIGHT IGHTER OUTFITS IN MARINE HISTORY.

WITTE WAS CREDITED WITH WHOOTING DOWN THE 500TH PLANE DESTROYED IN THE RYUKYUS CAMPAIGN BY THE SECOND MARINE AIRWING, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN.LOUIS E.WOODS.

FJ1247ACW

JUL 19 1945

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED THE LOSS OF TWO MINE-KSWEEPERS IN BORNEO WATERS, INCREASING TO THREE THE ANNOUNCED LOSSE FROM HEAVY JAPANESE SHORE FIRE AGAINST A FORTNIGHT OF MI ESWEEP-ING OPERATIONS WHICH PRECEDED THE BALIKPAPAN LANDING. (H.Tokeson) Borneo

THE TWO MINESWEEPERS ANNOUNCED TODAY AS LOST WERE THE YMS 50 AND THE YMS 365, WHICH HAD A NORMAL COMPLEMENT OF ABOUT 35 EACH. THEY WENT DOWN WITH NONE KILLED OR MISSING, THE NAVY SAID, BUT NO INFORMATION WAS AVAILABLE ON THE NUMBER OF WOUNDED.

DM1254APW

ADD MANILA

THEY WILL SEE WHAT THEY CAN DO TO LOWER MANILA'S HIGH VENERAL DISEASE RATE AND RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS IN FILIPINO LIVING CONDITIONS.

AT HONOLULU, MCNUTT SAID HE INTENDED TO INVESTIGATE HAWAII'S REQUEST FOR 6,000 FILIPINO AGRICULTURAL LABORERS--A REQUEST WHICH HAS MET OPPOSITION IN THE PHILIPPINE CONGRESS BECAUSE OF THE URGENCY TO CONCENTRATE ALL AVAILABLE MANPOWER ON REHABILITATION OF THE WAR-RAVAGED ISLANDS.

A177

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 19-(AP)-ARGENTINE FEDERAL POLICE ANNOUNCED THAT ERNESTO GUIDICI, COMMUNIST LEADER, AUTHOR AND NEWSPAPERMAN, WOULD BE INCLUDED AMONG 48 POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE FREED TODAY. GUIDICI WAS ARRESTED LAST JAN. 1.

SW150PEW

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 19-(AP)-PRESIDENT EDELMIRO FARRELL AND FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMECHINO SENT CABLES OF GREETINGS TO THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND FOREIGN MINISTER LAST NIGHT ON THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BEGINNING OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.

JUL 19 1945

WR 0140 LPA

WITH 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION--FIRST ADD PEREZ (TOP AYE) X X X IN HOT SPOTS.

THE JAPANESE WERE WELL DUG IN AROUND FORT MC KINLEY THAT DAY LAST FEBRUARY WHEN PEREZ BROKE LOOSE.

THE PARATROOPERS WERE WORKING THEIR WAY FORWARD ON THEIR BELLIES WITH LITTLE PROTECTION FROM THE UNDERGROWTH WHEN PEREZ RAN OUT THE FIRST TIME WITH A HANDFUL OF GRENADES.

SGT. MAX POLICK OF MEDINA, N.Y., WHO WAS IN THE SAME BATTLE AND ALSO SAW HIM DIE LATER, DESCRIBED THE ACTION.

"WE COVERED HIM WITH FIRE AND HE RAN FROM ONE PILLBOX TO ANOTHER TOSSING GRENADES INTO PORTS AND KNOCKING OUT GUNS," POLICK RELATED. "AFTER HE HAD DUSTED OFF THE PILLBOXES, THE RIFLEMEN WOULD ADVANCE AND MOP UP THE POSITIONS.

"ALL ALONG THE LINE OUR MEN WERE BEING HIT BY HEAVY EXPLOSIVE SLUGS FROM 20-MILLIMETER AND OTHER AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. THEN THE WHOLE ATTACK WAS PINNED DOWN FLAT BY FIRE FROM HEAVIER GUNS IN BIG CONCRETE PILLBOXES 15 FEET HIGH AT THE REAR OF THE JAPANESE

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30.24-28531

POSITIONS."

BUT PEREZ KEPT BOBBING AND WEAVING UNTIL HE REACHED THE BLIND SIDE OF THIS LARGER POSITION.

"THEN HE RAN AROUND TO THE FRONT," CONTINUED POLICK, "AND TOSSED A COUPLE OF GRENADES INTO A PORT. THERE WAS A HELL OF A BLAST. HE CLIMBED TO THE TOP OF A BUNKER THEN AND DROPPED WHITE PHOSPHORUS GRENADES DOWN THE VENT.

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"I SAW HIM FLATTEN OUT WHEN THE GRENADES EXPLODED. A LOT OF WHITE SMOKE POURED OUT THE TOP. THEN PEREZ TURNED AROUND AND LOOKED AT US, GRINNING."

BUT IT WASN'T OVER. POLICK SAW PEREZ SHOOT THREE NIPPONESE IN A SMALL, NEARBY PILLBOX WHILE BULLETS ZIPPED AROUND HIM. THEN THE AMERICAN CIRCLED TO THE REAR AND KILLED EIGHT MORE JAPANESE WITH HIS RIFLE AS THEY RAN FROM THE BUNKER.

"ONE NIP CAME CRAWLING OUT OF A TUNNEL," POLICK RESUMED. "HE CHARGED PEREZ FROM THE REAR AND I HOLLERED, 'LOOK OUT.' PEREZ SPUN AROUND JUST AS THE NIP THREW HIS RIFLE WITH THE BAYONET ON IT LIKE A SPEAR."

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PEREZ BLOCKED IT WITH HIS OWN RIFLE, WHICH WAS KNOCKED FROM HIS HANDS. HE PICKED UP THE ENEMY SOLDIER'S GUN, WHICH WAS STICKING IN THE GROUND, AND SHOT AND BAYNETED HIM AND THEN DISPOSED OF FOUR MORE JAPANESE BY CLUBBING AND BAYONETING THEM.

PEREZ WAS DRAFTED IN JANUARY, 1943, WHILE WORKING AS A PACKER IN A CHICAGO FOOD WAREHOUSE.

RP911PEW

A66FX (SPOT)
(440)

HOOVER PMS

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 19-(AP)-THE SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER SHOULD BE RATIFIED BY THE SENATE, IN THE OPINION OF FORMER PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER, ALTHOUGH HE FOUND "MANY WEAKNESSES" IN THAT FORMULA FOR PEACE.

MR.HOOVER EXPRESSED HIS IDEAS ON THE WORLD SECURITY CHARTER IN A BROADCAST OVER THE CBS NETWORK LAST NIGHT.

"THERE ARE MANY WEAKNESSES IN THE CHARTER," HE SAID, BUT HE CONCEDED IT PROBABLY WAS "AS GOOD AS COULD BE OBTAINED UNDER THE EXISTING EMOTIONS, THE PRESENT GOVERNMENTS, THE CONFLICTING IDEALS AND AMBITIONS IN THE WORLD."

HE EMPHASIZED THAT THE POWERS OF THE U.S. DELEGATE TO THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD BE DEFINED BY CONGRESS; THAT, "WHILE THERE NEED BE LITTLE WORRY ABOUT OUR REPRESENTATIVE USING OUR MILITARY FORCES FOR MINOR POLICE INCIDENTS, YET THE CONGRESS SHOULD NEVER PART WITH ITS POWERS TO DECLARE WAR."

IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, HE SAID, "THE PLAIN FACT IS THAT THE MAKING OF POLITICAAL AND ECONOMIC PEACE SETTLEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND WITH THE ENEMY STATES, AND THE PRESERVATION OF LASTING PEACE, STILL REST UPON THE SUCCESSFUL COLLABORATION OF THE THREE CENTERS OF POWER-THAT IS, RUSSIA, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATEE.

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"AND IT WILL REST THERE FOR MANY YEARS TO COME."

THE COLLABORATION OF WHICH HE SPOKE "WILL REQUIRE MUCH PATIENCE, IT WILL REQUIRE GREAT FIRMNESS," MR. HOOVER SAID. "IT WILL TAKE TIME AND MUCH GOOD WILL TO FIND LASTING SOLUTIONS AFTER THE HIGH EMOTIONS OF WAR, OF NATIONAL AMBITIONS, OF DIFFERING NATIONAL PURPOSES."

AMONT THE "MANY EWAKNESSES" THE FORMER PRESIDENT FOUND IN THE SAN FRANCISCO CHARTER, HE LISTED:

"THERE IS NO POSITIFE BILL OF RIGHTS FOR NATIONS AND MEN, BUT ONLY A MERE SUGGESTION THAT THEY SHOULD BE PROMOTED.....THE CHARTER DOES NOT RECOVER THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.....WHILE THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAS THE POWER TO STOP MILITARY AGGRESSION AMONG SMALL NATIONS, YET THIS IS NOT ASSURED AMONG THE GREAT NATIONS BECAUSE OF THE VETO POWER.....THE CHARTER FAILS TO DEFINE AGGRESSION .....IT DOES NOT EVEN MENTION THE NEW DISINTEGRATING FORMS OF AGGRESSION OF ONE NATION UPON ANOTHER THROUGH PROPAGANDA AND FIFTH COLUMNS.....THE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION, THE METHODS OF REVIEW OF OUTMODED TREATIES, AND THE LACK OF COMMITMENT TO RELATIVE REDUCTION OF ARMIES AND NAVIES, LEAVE MUCH TO BE DESIRED."

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A67FX

AS HE SURVEYED THE ROAD TO ENDURING PEACE, MR.HOOVER REMARKED: "IN ANY EVENT, FOR 25 YEARS AFTER THE VICTORY OVER JAPAN, ALL OF THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL BE ABSORBED IN RESTORING THEIR INTERNAL ECONOMY AND IN RE-ESTABLISHING THEIR STANDARDS OF LIVING. DURING THIS PERIOD THE WORLD SHOULD BE ABLE TO WORK OUT THE PROBLEMS OF LASTING PEACE."

TO ACHIEVE PEACE, HE SAID, "RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONS AND MEN MUST BE FOUNDED UPON POSITIVELY AGREED POLITICAL, MORAL AND SPIRITUAL RIGHTS. AND THERE WILL BE NO PEACE UNLESS THESE RIGHTS BE APPLIED TO THOSE PEOPLES WHO HAVE BEEN DEPRIVED OF THEM DURING THIS WAR, OR WHO HAVE NOT YET ATTAINED THEM."

UM317APW

TRUMAN SAYS WE WANT NO TERRITORY, ASK ONLY PEACE AND WORLD PROSPERITY WITH 'MANKIND'S GREATEST AGE' AS GOAL

JUL 21 1945

U.S. SEEKS NO GAIN IN LAND OR MONEY TRUMAN DECLARES

We Fight Only for Peace, Welfare of Mankind, He Says

SPEAKS IN BERLIN

Witnesses Raising of Stars and Stripes in Former German Capital.

POTSDAM, July 20—(AP) President Truman told the world today that the United States does not propose to trade its sacrifices in the bloodiest of wars for territorial conquest or monetary gain.

Speaking only a few miles from the former Kaiser's palace where he is working with Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin on a formula for preserving Europe against future war, he declared point blank:

"We are not fighting for conquest. There is not a piece of territory or one thing of a monetary nature we want out of this war."

The words were spoken at the historic occasion of the raising of the Stars and Stripes over the capital of Germany—"our greatest adversary." Picked infantrymen from the Second ("Hell on Wheels") Armored Division then heard this solemn warning:

"We must not forget that we are fighting for peace and for the welfare of mankind."

Expounds U. S. Position

This was interpreted as an exposition of the American position, not only as relates to present negotiations for settlement of Europe's age-old territorial and other problems, but as new advice to the Japanese people that the war in the Pacific is not aimed at the people themselves.

"We want peace and we want to see the time come when we can do the things in peace that we have been able to do in war," the gray-haired Missourian assured the victorious outfit.

"If we can put this tremendous machine of ours which has made this victory possible to work for peace, we can look forward to the greatest age in the history of mankind.

"That," the President concluded firmly, "is what we propose to do."

Flanked by War Secretary Stimson, Gen. Eisenhower, Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Gen. George S. Patton, Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, the President spoke extemporaneously for about two minutes in the cobblestoned central court of what had been the headquarters of the German air force district commander.

Leaves Potsdam for Program

He had hurried to the ceremony by auto direct from formal discussions with Churchill and Stalin.

When the President concluded, the historic flag which flew over the Capitol at Washington the day the U. S. entered the war against the Axis and which will be taken to Tokyo, was raised over the quarters of the American control forces occupying Berlin.

The flag, which belongs to Maury Maverick of Texas and Washington, was previously raised as a sign of victory at Casablanca, Algiers and Rome.

Mr. Truman reminded the troops it was being raised in the name of the people of the United States, who are "looking forward to a better world, a peaceful world, a world in which all the people will have an opportunity to enjoy the good things of like, and not just a few at the top."

Wilbur Richard, of Portland, Ind., and Frederick J. D'Angelo, Wilmerding, Pa., handled the flag lines, while two other combat corporals, Charles Magnifico, Jersey City, and Abraham Liberman, Cambridge, Mass., stood as color guard.

Looking well and slightly heavier than when he left Washington on July 6, the President walked about 200 yards from his auto to the ceremony. It was his second trip into Berlin from the Potsdam meetings, which are continuing regularly. His speech was the first formal address of the Big Three conference.

Eden Returns to Parley

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned to work today with his opposite numbers, James F. Byrnes and V. Y. Molotov, after an indisposition which prevented his attending President Truman's state dinner last night for Churchill and Stalin.

The dinner apparently was a big success, climaxed by the President playing Beethoven's Minuet in G on the piano at the joint request of his top two guests.

An American sergeant pianist, Eugene List, scored a complete triumph when he won two toasts from Stalin and a hearty handshake from Churchill. A violinist, Pvt. Stuart Canin of the Bronx, shared the musical honors.

List played a Tchaikovsky selection, Chopin's A-flat Polonaise, and three preludes by the Leningrad composer of current fame, Dimitri Shostakovich. Springing from his chair, Stalin toasted the sergeant's health and asked him to play more.

Later Stalin and Truman, speaking through an interpreter, talked animatedly over their respective preferences for folk music. At Churchill's request, List played the "Missouri Waltz," theme of Truman's vice-presidential campaign and one of his old favorites.

No Official "Big 3" News

Official news was lacking on the progress of the conference. It was hoped that communiques of a generalized nature would be issued as progress of the conference warrants.

Steady progress was indicated by word that the foreign secretaries were going into a daily huddle and forwarding their recommendations to the leaders as fast as they complete their study of the various phases of the conference.

As the presiding officer, Truman was reported to be doing everything possible to expedite these considerations, and the Big Three themselves are meeting virtually every day.

The President also found time to talk with General Bradley, who soon is to take over as Veterans Affairs administrator in Washington. They discussed plans for modernizing the veterans set-up.

With Admiral William D. Leahy, presidential chief of staff, and other military advisors, Truman went over hourly reports received from the Pacific battle front, using maps similar to those in the map room at the White House.

opportunity of enjoying peace and opportunity," Mr. Truman said.

Historic Flag

The Stars and Stripes raised over the United States group council headquarters, in the former headquarters of Germany's air defense, was the flag that flew over the Capitol in Washington the day the United States entered the war against the Axis.

It flew over Algiers when that city was General Eisenhower's headquarters and over Rome when the first Axis capital was captured. It is destined to be raised over Tokyo.

The text of President Truman's address follows:

"General Eisenhower, officers and men:

"This is an historic occasion. We have conclusively proved that a free people can successfully look after the affairs of the world.

"In The Name Of The People"

"We are here today to raise the flag of victory over the capital of our greatest adversary. In doing this, we must remember that in raising this flag we are raising it in the name of the people of the United States who are looking forward a better world, a peaceful world, a world in which all the people will have an opportunity to enjoy the good things in life and not just a few at the top.

"Let's not forget that we are figthing for peace and for the welfare of mankind. We are not fighting for conquest.

"There is not one piece of territory or one thing of a monetary nature that we want out of this war. We want peace and prosperity for the world as a whole. We want to see the time come when we can do the things in peace that we have been able to do in war. If we can put these tremendous machines of ours, which have made this victory possible, to work for peace we could look forward to the greatest age in the history of mankind. That is what we propose to do."

Peace For World, Not Territory, He Says In Berlin Speech

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Potsdam, July 20 (AP)—President Truman, speaking at a symbolic flag raising over conquered Berlin, said today that the United States wanted not one piece of territory, but "peace and prosperity for the world as a whole."

The speech had great significance against its background of the Big Three conference, where the President is joining Britain and Russia in helping to settle European boundary and other problems. "We are raising this flag in the name of the people of the United States, who are looking forward to a better world, a peaceful world, in which all the people will have an

British Indicate Task No. 1 Is Jap War

London, July 20 (AP)—Britain's stake in the Pacific war, almost as important strategically as that of the United States and perhaps even more so economically, is believed here to guarantee support for the American viewpoint that the defeat of Japan must take precedence over Europe's headaches on the list of the world's woes.

Prime Minister Churchill is counted upon here to give President Truman 100 per cent support at Potsdam in urging upon Generalissimo Stalin that a piecemeal solution of global problems is impractical and to insist, as he insisted in his recent political campaign, that task No. 1 is to "beat the Japs."

Patchwork Job Likely

This does not mean that Europe's mounting problems could be overlooked in the Big Three deliberations. But even the most optimistic in diplomatic quarters have discounted hopes that anything more than a patchwork job can be done at this time.

It has been expected generally that Mr. Truman, with Churchill's support, would argue that Europe's stability, and the extent of American contribution toward that stability, depends in a large measure upon how soon Japan is beaten.

The President, it was said, could support that argument by citing the question of food, which is one of Europe's biggest problems.

Ships, Men Needed For War

The support of a huge force in the Pacific requires a vast number of ships. Men manning guns cannot produce. Therefore, the lack of ships and lack of production means less food for Europe.

That also is true of machinery which the Soviet Union wants for reconstruction, fighting men and gar-geared economy cannot produce a quantity of mechanical harvesting equipment for export. Nor would a nation spending billions for arms be likely to provide billions in credits to develop the economy of a country at peace.

Diplomats say these are powerful talking points and are discussed privately as a potent factor in the possible shift of Russia from a passive to an active role in the Pacific, as well as the added insurance of full British effort in the Pacific.

Other British Reasons

Britain has reasons of her own for regarding Japan's defeat as her problem. Thousands of her troops, vital to solving reconstruction and reconversion to peacetime production, are fighting in the Orient.

She had colonies she hopes to recover. She had trade routes she hopes to restore in rebuilding economy, dependent in a greater degree than that of the United States upon globe-girdling import and export business.

And Britain has taken the position that a number of the toughest problems of Europe, those involving boundaries, must wait anyway until the general peace conference.

Mr. Truman told the soldiers, picked infantrymen from the Second Armored Division, that they had proved conclusively that a free people can look after the affairs of the world. The President, Secretary of War Stimson and Gens. Eisenhower and Patton reviewed the division.

The President spoke after Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, chief of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration, arrived with his staff in response to a special request from President Truman.

Gen. Omar Bradley, new Veterans Administrator who also had been summoned here for a conference, accompanied Mr. Truman to the site from the Little White House in Potsdam. Stimson, Eisenhower, Patton and Major-Gen. Floyd L. Parks, American member of the Berlin Kommandatur, were in the President's party. Lieut.-Gen. Lucius D. Clay, head of the United States Group Council, received Mr. Truman.

The President's brief message was interpreted by some of his listeners as meaning that the United States insisted that the peace and welfare of the average man were more important than territorial disputes and boundaries.

The ceremony took place in the cobblestoned central court of what had been the German air craft command for Middle Germany. All Germans had been cleared from the area before the

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President arrived. He drove up in his open car, accompanied by military and naval aids and a small secret service detail.

Speeds Back to Potsdam.

Immediately after the flag raising the President sped back into Potsdam to resume his deliberations with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill—deliberations in which possible Russian aid in the war against Japan is believed to be playing an important part.

The President was described as eager to return to Washington as soon as possible after the conference here closes. He has all but abandoned plans for even a brief visit to London.

Fleet Held Bargaining Factor

He is keeping in close touch with congressional considerations of the United Nations Charter and Bretton Woods proposals, and is receiving hourly reports on the Pacific war.

The shipping experts arrived late yesterday amid indications that postwar world shipping and the role of the United States' greatest merchant fleet in history would play a large part in the discussions.

Land attended the Roosevelt-Churchill Quebec discussions and furnished advice at later Big Three meetings.

It was disclosed that Churchill dined alone Wednesday night with Stalin at the "Little Kremlin." The conference lasted several hours. Only Stalin's and Churchill's interpreters were present.

Eden Back At Work

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden returned to work today and fulfilled all of his regular appointments with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov and United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes.

He had been too ill last night to attend a state dinner tendered by President Truman.

Eden's absence had caused some concern in the Soviet and American compounds. Apparently, however, he now is ready to plunge back into the task cut out for the foreign secretaries who, under conference procedure, reach generalized agreement on problems and pass them on to the Big Three for final decisions.

The British statesman, whose impaired health forbade his campaigning in the recent British election, obviously was not too strong when he arrived here last Sunday.

President Truman underlined the informal air of the state dinner by wearing a plain brown suit. Stalin wore his fawn-colored generalissimo's uniform of gabardine, decorated by a single star on the breast, and Churchill wore the light tan colonel's uniform of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports—Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, Rye, Winchelsea and Hastings.

The President was surrounded by Americans likely to be social successes with his Soviet guests.

Among them, besides Byrnes, were W. Averell Harriman, proponent of lend-lease to Russia and now an Ambassador to Moscow, instrumental in the buildup of American supplies for the Soviet For East Army; former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies; Charles Bohlen, special assistant to the Secretary of State on Soviet affairs and a fluent interpreter; and Admiral William D. Leahy.

Decisions Due In Communique

The fact that official news from Potsdam is largely centered on social activities is not taken here as indicating any lack of appreciation of the problems to be solved. Decisions affecting Europe cannot be expected to be announced until the wording of the final communiqué is completed.

Details concerning Asia can be expected to be translated into action in the future without any published preludes for the benefit of Japan.

Churchill came to the dinner with Oxford Professor Lord Cherwell; Labor Party Leader Clement Attlee; Sir Alexander Cadogan, parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Major Arthur Birse, linguistic expert of the British Embassy in Moscow, who was awarded the Soviet Order for his liaison work at Yalta.

Stalin brought no high Soviet army officer with him, but it was recalled the Generalissimo throughout the war has been the deciding voice in Soviet military strategy.

Accompanying the Soviet leader, in addition to Molotov, were Andrei Vishinsky, deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States; S. A. Sobolev, member of the Soviet Foreign Office, and V. M. Pavlov, interpreter.

ROLE OF ARBITER SEEN FOR TRUMAN

Singleton

London, July 20 (A. P.)—A United States foreign policy of independence—free from favoritism and yet friendly toward all nations of good will—may emerge from the Potsdam meeting of the Big Three, diplomatic quarters said today.

Representatives from Europe's smaller countries, who are anxious to avoid being caught in an Anglo-Soviet contest for wider spheres of influence, count heavily on the hope that Persident Truman will translate such a policy into the role of impartial arbiter in Europe's problems.

One diplomat privately cited four "straws in the wind" to support his contention that President Truman is determined to preserve a state of diplomatic neutrality in any differences of opinion arising between the major Powers and that his efforts are meeting with success. They were:

The President's decision to go directly to Potsdam rather than arranging a pre-conference session with Prime Minister Churchill; the careful observance of diplomatic protocol in the initial exchanges between the chiefs of state; the choice of Mr. Truman to preside at the meetings, and the President's emphasis in his speech today on his desire for peace and prosperity for the "world as a whole."

Sarge Wins Two Toasts From Stalin

Potsdam, July 20 (AP)—President Truman played Beethoven's Minuet in G on the piano at the joint request of Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill as a musical climax to his state dinner last night.

The President sat down at the keyboard after an American sergeant, Pianist Eugene List, had scored one of the strangest triumphs in musical history in winning two toasts from Stalin and a warm handshake from Churchill for his virtuosity.

Stalin Delighted

List, known on the American concert stage, played a Tchaikovsky selection, Chopin's A flat Polonaise and three preludes by the Leningrad composer, Dmitri Shostakoyich.

Stalin was delighted. He sprang up from his chair, walked over to the pianist, shook his hands, drank a toast to his health and asked him to play more.

What number the Russian leader requested was not identified. There are a number of Russian drinking songs, as well as many songs of the Volga, the Caucasus and the steppes of which Stalin is known to be fond.

Clasps List's Hands

List apparently knew Stalin's selection well, for as soon as he concluded the Generalissimo again came over to the piano, clasped List's hands and proposed another toast.

Through interpreter V. M. Pavlov, Stalin and President Truman engaged in an animated discussion of their respective preferences in folk music.

Then Churchill called for the Missouri Waltz, the favorite of Truman's native State.

List complied with easy grace and the Prime Minister came to his side, shook hands and thanked him for the performance.

FLEET AIRCRAFT BLAST SHIPS OFF COAST OF HONSHU

LANDSBERG

Widespread Raids Are Made Against Feebly Defended Nip Empire.

TWO VESSELS DAMAGED

Security Blackout Still Bars Details of Attack on Tokyo Bay.

GUAM, Saturday, July 21—(AP) While a security blackout still barred details of the American and British fleets' air-surface blows at Tokyo bay Wednesday and Thursday, Navy and Army headquarters today reported other widespread aerial thrusts at the feebly defended Japanese empire.

Lumbering search planes of the fleet damaged a medium cargo ship off eastern Honshu Friday, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced, and 80 Mustangs from Iwo Jima straffed central Honshu in the wake of a record pre-dawn strike by more than 600 B-29s.

Cargo Ship Set Afire

Other Okinawa-based search aircraft set fire to a small coastal cargo ship off southern Honshu Thursday.

Antiaircraft guns downed two Japanese planes attempting to strike Okinawa Wednesday night, in addition to three shot down by American night fighters. Three others crashed in futile attacks Thursday.

The speedy Mustangs from Iwo Jima, striking a few hours after the pre-dawn B-29 attacks on four cities and an oil refinery on Honshu island, shot up five airfields and other targets in the Nagoya-Osaka area.

One Mustang failed to return, bringing the day's losses to three planes. It was announced earlier that two B-29s were lost but that five crewmen were rescued.

The B-29 fliers returning to their Marianas bases reported they observed conflagrations spreading in the target cities of Fukui, Hitachi, Choshi and Okazaki. Another target, the Amagasaki oil refinery of the Nippon oil company, also was left burning furiously.

The Iwo P-51's shot down nine Japanese planes they caught in the air and destroyed two on the ground at Kagamigahara, Nishinomiya, Komake, Kameyama and Suzuka.

Strafe Factories

Hungry for more targets, the pilots ranged along the valley between Osaka and Kuto, strafing factories, power lines and powerhouses.

The field day for the big bombers and speedy fighters climaxed a week of air blows, including carrier aircraft strikes, at Japan and other important targets such as Japanese-held Shanghai on the China coast.

There was still no further word from the American and British warships and carrier planes of the U. S. Third fleet which vanished into a security blackout after bombing and bombarding Tokyo area targets Wednesday and Thursday.

Tokyo radio declared the fleet's ten-day rampage up and down Japan's Pacific coast was a "baiting scheme" and that the Japanese navy and airforce "are not coming out to fight" until an "advantageous time."

Fishing Port in Flames

The B-29 crewman declared Choshi, big fishing port, was "a mass of flames when we left." A great explosion lighted the sky over the Amagasaki refinery.

One of the Superforts in the Choshi force was the "Goin' Jessie," already famous. It completed the mission, it's 45th against Japan, in a continuation of its record of perfect operation.

At Okinawa crews of the first American air outfit redeployed from Europe said, after a raid with A-26 invader attack bombers against southern Japan, that bombing Germany was tougher.

The redeployed flyers met no opposition in the Monday raid, announced for the first time Thursday by the Seventh Air Force unit under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command.

Other raids reported in MacArthur's Friday communique included a Monday attack by Okinawa-based bombers and fighters on Kagoshima, munitions and shipyard city on southern Japan, and the Tuesday raid on Shanghai airfields.

More than 200 bombers from Okinawa made the Shanghai mission, with escorting fighters.

4 Jap Cities, Oil Plant Fired In Record Raid

Guam, July 20 (AP)—More than 600 Superfortresses in record strength started great fires in five Japanese industrial centers with 4,000 tons of incendiary bombs today as Okinawa-based tactical air forces made the war's heaviest raid on Shanghai and Thunderbolt fighter-bombers sealed off rail transport to the Japanese city of Kagoshima.

The Superfortresses set Fukui, Hitachi, Choshi and Okazaki aflame and struck the Nippon oil refinery at Amagasaki in raids before dawn.

Bomb By Instrument

Bad weather forced the crews to bomb by instrument at all targets except Fukui, but results were declared to be good to excellent. Two B-29's were lost; five crewmen from one ship were rescued.

The Japanese Domei Agency admitted some damage from the attacks.

[In a followup on the B-29 raid, about 100 Mustang fighter planes attacked targets in central Honshu about noon today, Radio Tokyo said. They strafed the Okazaki and Toyohashi areas and made passes at Nagoya.]

Smoke 17,000 Feet Over Fukui

In the heaviest strategic raid of the war, the 600 B-29's hit five centers on Honshu from 60 to 200 miles from Tokyo in their campaign against Japanese "shadow" (small home) industries.

Crewmen reported smoke rising 17,000 feet high over Fukui and said "it looked like the target was destroyed completely."

There was almost no flak or fighter opposition over any target, but searchlights were so numerous that one flyer said it reminded him of the New York World's Fair.

At the Amagasaki oil refinery, fires were set so great that one airman said he saw them more than 100 miles away.

45th Trip For Goin' Jessie

The Superfortress Goin' Jessie, which dropped the Army Air Force's two millionth ton of bombs on the enemy last week, made her forty-fifth successful mission over Chosi, where her crew reported the target was a mass of flames. This one plane now has dropped more than 60,000 pounds of bombs on Japan.

The Tokyo radio reported that American Liberators scouted the Chosi area in the wake of the B-29's and that a lone B-29 reconnaissance plane was over Hitachi today.

300 Planes Over Shanghai

Meanwhile Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced from Manila that more than 300 tactical medium, heavy and attack bombers with fighter escort, all from Okinawa, crossed the East China Sea and hurled more than 290 tons of bombs on Kiangwan airdrome, just north of Shanghai.

Kiangwan, the greatest enemy air base in China, had four paved runways for bombers, two fighter strips and numerous buildings. Heavy cloud cover prevented accurate observation of results. Thunderbolts which escorted the bombers found and hit the Tinghai airdrome in Chu Shan Island opposite Shanghai in low-level attacks.

Kagoshima Hit

Coincident with these Tuesday raids, others of MacArthur's Okinawa-based Far East Air Forces hit Kagoshima on the main Japanese southern island of Kyushu, blocking three important railway tunnels and damaging a fourth. Kagoshima, a city of 180,000, site of a munitions works and a submarine shipyards, was thus cut off from rail communication with the rest of Japan.

Kagoshima's docks also were hit along with oil storage facilities.

Another force of MacArthur's tactical Thunderbolts put twelve 500-pound bombs into a 10,000-ton Japanese freighter and left it sinking halfway between Okinawa and Kyushu.

Meanwhile, navy search Privateers and Liberators had their best single day against Japanese shipping between the Asiatic mainland and the Japanese islands on Wednesday, sinking eleven and damaging five small coastal cargo ships. Fleet Air Wings 1 and 18 made the strikes, off the Korean

east coast and opposite Honshu.

The 2d Marine Aircraft Wing, by shooting down three enemy planes, ran its bag to 500 since it entered the Okinawa campaign April 7.

Radio Blackout Hiding Moves Of 3d Fleet

Guam, July 20 (AP)—A radio blackout like that which preceded the first American naval shelling of Japan hid the operations of Admiral William F. Halsey's United States 3d Fleet today.

Even the verbose Tokyo radio stopped warning its listeners that the ships would be back to strike at another unexpected place.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's communiqué today gave no hint of the movements of the American or associated British naval units. This was the eleventh day since Halsey began roaming, unchallenged, up and down the coast of Japan.

Nor did Nimitz disclose results of the joint air and naval bombardment of the approaches to Tokyo Bay.

The Latest Attack

The latest announced attack was the Wednesday-Thursday midnight shelling of Nojima Point, 50 miles from Tokyo, by cruisers and destroyers. The fourth naval shelling of Japan, that one came on the heels of a fierce sweep by hundreds of carrier planes over Japanese warships trapped in Tokyo Bay's Yokosuka naval base.

The bad weather that was reported yesterday may still be hampering observation of the results of these blows or the results may be being withheld purely because of radio silence while the fleet moves to new targets.

"Baiting Scheme," Japs Say

Wherever the Allied fleet is, Japanese broadcasts reiterated that the imperial airforce has no intention of trying to stop its attacks. Halsey's prowling along Nippon's shoreline is a "baiting scheme," Tokyo propagandists explained, and the "Japanese navy and airforce are not coming out to fight now. They are waiting for an advantageous time before they strike."

Radio Tokyo indicated clearly that this "advantageous time" would not come until American invasion forces begin storming Japan's shores.

A typical Nipponese commentary came from a military correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi*, who suggested that the Japanese tactic "completely frustrated" Halsey's "main mission to size up our striking power to be deployed in the event of an invasion."

AIRDROMES AND DOCKS ARE TARGETS

Liberators, Mitchells And Invaders Carry Out Heavy Attacks

Manila, *Saturday*, July 21 (AP)—More than 200 Far East Air Force bombers and fighters lashed airdromes and docks at Shanghai Wednesday for the second straight day, headquarters announced today.

Continuation of full-scale raids to knock out the largest Japanese-held air and shipping center in China brought attacks on five airdromes by close formations of Liberator heavies, Mitchell mediums and Invader attack-bombers.

The 7th Air Force heavy bombers dropped 100-pound general-purpose bombs on Woosung airdrome on the banks of the Yangtze, causing three fires. Smoke rose 6,000 feet.

Few Jap Planes Bagged

Sixty-two [illegible] bombed and strafed Tachang airdrome, northwest of Shanghai, and Tinghai airfield, near the entrance of Hangchow Bay, cratering revetments and starting fires.

Woosung was hit for the second time by another group of heavies, which then pounded Kiangwan's six runways and the hangar area.

One grounded enemy plane was destroyed in this attack.

Two or three more parked aircraft were smashed when 44 A-26 attack invaders smacked Lunghwa airdrome in the old Chinese city section of Shainghai.

There was no interception in these forays.

Kyushu Raided Again

Kyushu, southernmost of the Japanese main islands, continued to draw the fury of 7th Air Force Thunderbolts, with 5th Air Force Mustangs roaming at will over the island in attacks on communication lines, bridges and shipping Wednesday.

The Mustangs damaged locomotives, boxcars and factory areas in two industrial suburbs of Kagoshima, major city of southern Kyushu. Both Kushikino and Miyakonojo, suburbs of Kagoshima, site of rayon mills and munitions plants, were bombed and strafed.

More than 35 Thunderbolts hit sulphur and phosphate mines on tiny Iwo Island in the Soumi group, just off southern Kyushu.

A flight of sixteen Mustangs caught a 6,000-ton freighter in Naze harbor at Amami Oshima, 110 miles north of Okinawa, scoring two direct hits and three near misses off her port bow. Smoke poured from the vessel after the hits.

First Strike At Honshu

A single 7th Air Force Liberator on a night mission made the Far East Air Force's first strike at Honshu. It bombed the sizable Miho airdrome's three runways, revetment areas and dispersal bays before dawn Wednesday.

Over Formosa, more than a score of Liberators showered fragmentation bombs on Matsuyama airfield, destroyed two grounded aircraft and damaged others. The bombers were met by heavy flak. On the south and west coasts of the big island, Lightning fighters strafed freight cars, trucks and storage facilities at Shinghiku airdrome.

Fifth Air Force Liberators from Okinawa also bombed a factory area at Canton and set a number of fires.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Seventh Fleet Liberators swept the Hainan and Indo-China coastline, shooting up freight train locomotives, boxcars and damaging a small freighter off Nha Trang.

Lull On Borneo

There was a lull in ground activity on Borneo, as the Australians consolidated newly won positions in the Sambodja oilfields and sent patrols over a wide area in the Brunei Bay area. Lightnings of the 13th Air Force flew in support, hitting Langkon, while Mitchell bombers smashed at Jesselton dispersal areas. The Mitchells scored seven hits on what were reported to be underground storage areas.

More than 25 RAAF Spitfires and Kittyhawks bombed and strafed Sandakan, on Borneo's northeast coast, while a pair of Liberators damaged a small freighter and river craft at the mouth of the Mahakam River.

Seventh Fleet PT boats strafed shore positions in Makassar Straits, below Balikpapan, while in the Solomons an Australian frigate bombarded Sohana Island in the north Bougainville area.

New Zealand, Australian and American Marine air groups supported ground operations in New Guinea and the Solomons and flew neutralization missions over Rabaul and Kavieng.

Yank, Jap Ballplayers Now Are In Different Leagues

Manila, July 20 (AP)—A shortstop and an outfielder who were teammates thirteen years ago met again at a 6th Division command post on north Luzon this week—but this time they were playing on different teams.

George A. Carlson, of Tulsa, Okla., who had won a Rhodes scholarship and attended Oxford University from 1931 to 1934, was a good outfielder and made the baseball team with ease.

Carlson liked the way a little Japanese shortstop handled hot grounders on the same team, so frequently they would celebrate a victory together.

Jap Officer Surrenders

This week, Carlson and his men from the 20th Infantry Regiment were tracking down enemy remnants in the Cagayan Valley when a Japanese officer came out with his hands high.

As the prisoner approached, the two men recognized each other immediately. The Nipponese officer was the Oxford shortstop of thirteen years ago.

He smiled.

Thought War Didn't Count

Carlson shrugged his shoulders. I guess he thought the last three and a half years didn't count," he said.

"He asked me for beer and cheese—and he expected to get them.

"He kept trying to be friendly but I guess he just couldn't understand."

Carlson paused and laughed. "I remember he said as they led him away to the stockade: 'I do hope old Oxford wasn't bombed.'"

OKINAWA RAIDED BY JAP BOMBERS

Three Yanks Injured in Latest Night Attack on Island.

OKINAWA, July 20 (AP)—Japanese planes have returned to Okinawa skies after an absence of nearly a month, indicating the enemy may not have yet entirely written off the loss of this strategic island, now a base for devastating raids on southern Japan.

They have caused four raid alerts in two nights but apparently little or no damage. Three Americans were injured slightly in the latest raid, made last night during a storm.

The Nipponese planes attempted to come in under protection of the storm and three of them crashed, one in an occupied area.

One tried to make a suicide run but missed.

As the enemy made these feeble attempts at an air come-back, an estimated 10,000 Japanese troops remained in hiding in the mountain wilds of the northern end of Okinawa. They are being hunted out and killed at the rate of 50 a day, headquarters of Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge's 24th Army corps said.

New information, headquarters said, indicated that there were 140,000 defenders on the island when the Americans invaded Okinawa last April 1. They included 50,000 Okinawans drafted by the Japanese for military service.

More than 110,000 of these have been slain or captured. The number of prisoners increased sharply after June 16. It was estimated that 26 per cent of those cornered since that date have surrendered.

More than half of the estimated 410,000 Okinawan civilians on the island are in internment.

No trace has been found of Americans captured by the enemy during the campaign. Two hundred thirty-six Yanks are listed officially as missing but there has been no announcement of the number that may have been taken prisoner.

10,000 Japanese Still Hiding Out In the Mountains of Okinawa

OKINAWA, July 20 (AP).—An estimated 10,000 Japanese troops are hiding in northern Okinawa's rugged mountains, the Army estimated today, a month after the island was captured.

The Japanese are being hunted down and killed at an average of fifty daily, it was announced at headquarters of Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, commander of the 24th Army Corps.

After a lapse of almost a month, Japanese planes have given Okinawa four air alerts in two nights. Marine night fighters shot down three of the enemy. Another raid was tried under cover of a storm. Three of the Japanese crashed, but only one in an occupied area. Three Americans were injured.

[A communique from fleet headquarters on Guam said that, in addition to the three that crashed on Thursday, three Japanese planes were shot down by American night fighters and two by anti-aircraft fire over Okinawa on Wednesday.]

Tokyo said, without confirmation, that the raiders "cornered and attacked a group of enemy warships" in Okinawa waters yesterday and sank a cruiser and a large transport.

While the eighty-two-day battle raged for Okinawa, vital as an air and naval base to prosecution of the war against Japan, enemy aerial attacks on shipping were frequent. The Japanese sank thirty-two American vessels and damaged some sixty in the entire Ryukyus campaign, including United States fleet attacks on the Japanese mainland.

Hodge's headquarters said new information indicates there were 90,000 Japanese garrison troops on Okinawa when the Americans landed April 1 and that the Japanese drafted 50,000 Okinawans for military service. This total of 140,000 defenders was nearly double the pre-invasion United States estimates.

More than 100,000 Japanese troops and Okinawan conscripts were killed in battle, and 10,000 have been slain or captured since the island was secured on June 22.

Colonel Cecil W. Nist, of San Antonio, Tex., said that during the vicious fighting for Okinawa more than 97 per cent of the Japanese troops preferred to die fighting or by suicide rather than surrender, but that since June 16, when they began surrendering in the closing days of battle, 26 per cent of those cornered have given up.

Of an estimate 410,000 Okinawan civilians on the island, 240,000 are in interment.

careful search of the island has failed to disclose the fate of Americans taken prisoner by the Japanese. There has been no announcement of the number of Americans believed taken prisoner, but it has been estimated as high as several hundred American casualty lists for the Okinawa campaign show 236 men missing. Men who were taken prisoner would be in that group.

4 Baltimore B-29 Men Decorated

Guam, July 6 [AP—*Delayed*]—Four Maryland Superfortress crew members have been awarded Air Medals for achievement in bombing strategic Japanese targets.

These men, while making possible the 21st Bomber Command's fast-recurring strikes, "displayed such courage and skill as to reflect great credit on themselves and the Army Air Forces," their citation stated.

Col. E. D. Reynolds, group commander in the 314 Bombardment Wing, has named the following men, all from Baltimore, receiving the awards:

Sergt. Calvin H. Boehm, mechanical gunner, 3512 Woodlea avenue; Sergt. Norman J. Fosler, Jr., tail gunner, 2622 East Hoffman street; Flight Officer Melvin A. Peterson, navigator, 2706 Hereford avenue, and Sergt. Albert G. [illegible]quhart, electrical gunner, 2831 [illegible]brook avenue.

Iron Lung Is Flown To Legaspi War Area

With U.S. 5th Air Force, Luzon, July 20 (AP)—Responding to urgent radio messages for help, a C-47 cargo plane of the 5th Air Force troop carrier command flew an iron lung into the rugged mountainous combat zone near Legaspi.

The patient, Private Robert S. Wilcox, Upper Darby, Pa., who had been stricken suddenly by a form of poliomyelitis, was reported in good condition when he later reached Manila hospital.

The big plane landed on an improvised runway, Wilcox was placed immediately in the lung, and it was manually operated by surgical technicians during the flight back to Manila. It was believed to be the first time an iron lung ever was flown into a battle area.

30.24-28535

80 Mustangs Strafe Central Japan Areas

Guam, *Saturday*, July 21 (AP)—Eighty American Mustang fighters strafed the center of Japan today in a close follow-up of the record raid by more than 600 B-29's.

The second strike by P-51 Mustang fighters in one day hit the Osaka-Nagoya industrial district Friday as 94 of the fast raiders from Okinawa raked boats, airfields and aircraft factories in Okazaki, Oitsu and Kamizaki without meeting aerial opposition. Three Mustangs were lost, presumably to anti-aircraft fire.

Eighty Mustangs based on Iwo Jima struck earlier in the day at four industrial towns in the wake of a record predawn strike by more than 600 Superfortresses.

Search planes of the fleet hit a medium cargo ship off eastern Honshu Friday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

The B-29 flyers returning to their Marianas bases reported they observed conflagrations spreading in

JAP ADMIRAL TALKS 2 WAYS

Warns Allies Of Sudden Blow, Tells Homeland The Reverse

San Francisco, July 20 (AP)—Radio Tokyo broadcast two versions today of an article by a retired commander in chief of the Japanese combined fleet—one for foreign consumption promising a sudden, decisive blow against the Allies, the other, for home-front listeners, admitting American air and sea supremacy but "gradual" victory for Japan.

The Admiral quoted was Sankichi Takahachi, 63-year-old navy chief in 1933-34.

Tokyo's English-language version said Takahashi declared the Japanese Navy and air force would soon "unleash that one last blow," and hinted that "that moment is not far off."

Battleships 'Auxiliary'

The Japanese-language portion admitted to the homeland that the "cautious tactics" by the Nipponese navy were dictated by Allied sea and air superiority, but contained a promise that this advantage would be gradually whittled down, presumably by surface and air suicide attacks.

The double-talk broadcasts were recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Known as an advocate of the use of air power in naval strategy, Takahashi, in the Japanese-language broadcast, said emphasis on air strength in the Pacific had "entirely changed the traits of the combined fleet," reducing the battleship to the status of "auxiliary ship."

Air Force 'Healthy'

"As long as the air force, which is the main strength, is sound and healthy," he said, the present inability of the navy to fight "does not matter."

Takahashi told the Japanese that their sea and air forces might not be able at first to "find more than 30 minutes within 24 hours to strike the enemy in his sea and air supremacy sphere."

He continued:

"However, as long as we can maintain our supply, this 30 minutes will be expanded to one hour, and later to three hours.

"Finally, all of the 24 hours will be brought under our sea and air supremacy sphere and this is the time we will be able to employ our sea surface force to make a pursuit attack against the enemy."

Cabinet In Session

Takahashi conceded Japan cannot use her surface forces independently now except in suicidal actions because of American air superiority. He said the reverse was true early in the war when Japan was "able to chase the enemy as far as Hawaii and Australia."

The earlier Japanese successes, he continued, were possible "because our main naval strength, that is, our air force strength, had overwhelmed the enemy's air power."

With the Japanese Navy now "in a similar situation," Takahashi said Japan was obliged to rely on suicide missions by sea and air in order to "gradually snatch away the sea and air supremacy of the enemy."

The war situation and other "problems of the day" meanwhile were considered by the Cabinet in a huddle with Premier Kantaro Suzuki.

Suzuki, Cabinet Hold Conference

San Francisco, July 20 (AP)—The worried Japanese Cabinet went into a huddle with Prime Minister Kantaro Suzuki today to talk over disastrous Allied bombings and warship attacks, Radio Tokyo said, even as big American planes rocked five more Honshu cities.

"Problems of the day" was the title given the conference by the enemy broadcast monitored here. The Nipponese leaders met privately with Suzuki in his residence.

Meanwhile the Tokyo newspaper *Mainichi* explained this week's four Allied naval attacks on Japan as merely "a feeble attempt at enticing the Japanese air force, which is now biding its time for action."

"Saving Strength"

The enemy air force's reluctance to fight was credited to the high command's desire to preserve its strength for the "decisive struggle."

Next on Radio Tokyo's schedule was a Naval Ministry official, who criticized those Japanese he said had become discouraged by the "real facts of this fierce war."

Vice Minister Takeo Tada told Ministry employés that "it is regrettable" that these people have become disinterested, neglectful and resentful" in performances of their duties.

The Government will attempt to relieve the food crisis, aggravated by bombing of transportation facilities, through mobilization next month of 1,500,000 school children to reclaim 25,000 acres of land, Domei agency announced.

Jap Keeps Faith In His Navy

San Francisco, July 20 (AP)—Insisting that the Japanese Navy is still "unshaken," a retired commander in chief was quoted in a Tokyo broadcast today as declaring that the nation's sea and air forces would soon go into action and the "day of victory" is rapidly approaching.

Admiral Sankichi Takahashi was the authority quoted. He said Japan's air arm "is being held back until the moment arrives," and "when that air arm goes into action, the surface force will also go into action to unleash that one last blow."

"Admiral Takahashi hinted that that moment is not far off," Tokyo said in the English-language broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

He added, "Confidence of the Japanese Navy today remains unshaken."

14 Yanks Down 47 Kamikazes In A Day

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Fourteen Hellcat pilots of Air Group 30 scored a 47 to 0 victory over Japanese *kamikaze* planes seeking to attack Task Force 58 off Okinawa on April 6.

Led by Lieut. Roy F. Gillespie, of Bellingham, Wash., the American carrier planes knocked down the Jap suicide fighters and bombers in a spectacular 30-minute engagement. Not a Yank was lost or injured, the Navy reported today.

Air Group 30 is now home for rest and reassignment.

Total Bag Is 110 Planes

In its entire tour, Group 30 downed 110 enemy planes without losing a pilot in aerial combat.

Ensign Carl C. Foster, of Detroit, was high man in the April 6 "turkey shoot," bagging three fighters and three bombers. Later he accounted for two more, bringing his total for the tour to eight.

Ensign Kenneth J. Dahms, Winnebago, Minn., was credited with 5½, and Lieut. Johnnie G. Miller, Okarchie, Okla, with five.

High Man Has 11 Kills

Ensign James V. Reber, Jr., of Reading, Pa., was the high scorer of the entire tour, with eleven.

Operating from an Independence class carrier, Air Group 30 served with Vice Admiral Marc Mitscher's famed Task Force 58 during the period when it supported two major invasion. It destroyed or disabled remnants of the Japanese fleet and shot down thousands of planes.

Group 30 sank or probably sank eleven ships, including a destroyer, and damaged 46, including a light cruiser, a destroyer, three escort vessels and two submarines.

Londoners Protest Food Queues

London, July 20 (AP)—Hundreds of London women hissed and booed last night at a mass meeting when shopkeepers attempted to explain why housewives must stand long hours in line to buy food.

Five years of pent-up feeling was loosed at the few merchants who attended the meeting, called by Mrs. J. H. Lovelock, a vicar's wife, as part of her campaign to get something done about queues.

Merchants Need Help

"Why can't you keep your shop open longer?" one woman screamed at a merchant who was attempting to explain his difficulties.

"I need more staff," he answered. "I'm willing to pay 5 pounds ($20) for an assistant—if I could get one."

"I'll take the job," some of the women roared.

Dr. Edity Summerskill, chairman of the meeting, who tried unavailingly to win a hearing for the shopkeepers and quiet the din of boos and angry questions, said: "I had no idea feeling was as strong as this."

Only one man, a butcher, spoke back vigorously. He told the women to quit shopping at the same hour. "That's what causes queues," he said. His remarks were greeted with hisses.

Several women who could not get in the meeting waited on the outside and hissed the merchants as they went home.

Jews Attack Treatment Given Them By Allies

London, July 20 (AP)—The World Jewish Congress charged today that Jewish victims of Nazi persecution were being "treated with callous and shameful neglect and indifference by their new masters, the Allied Military Control authorities in occupied Germany," and appealed to the Big Three leaders for help.

Asserting that Jews and others now were "almost contemptuously described by the Allied military authorities as 'D.P's' (displaced persons)," the congress declared that "under this control, their conditions, except that they are no longer in peril of torture and murder, is little better than when they were under the heel of Nazi persecutors."

In a fourteen-point statement, the congress asserted that among other things, detention camps are "scandalously dirty and unsanitary," detainees are "ravaged by disease," and underfed, and that ex-Nazis have been put in charge of the victims.

150,000 P. W.'s to Aid British Farmers

London, July 20 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Agriculture said today that 150,000 prisoners of war would help British farmers harvest this year. Two-thirds of the prisoners are Germans.

HOUSING JOB GIVEN BRITISH OFFICIALS

Requisitioning By "Vigilantes" Shifted To Local Leaders

London, July 20 (AP)—The British Government today shifted the work of requisitioning empty houses for immediate use from the self-appointed "vigilantes" to the local authorities in an effort to relieve the housing situation in England and Wales.

The licensing of housing work by private owners and tenants also was turned over to the local authorities and the need of referring such work to the Ministry of Health or any central department was waived.

Notices Must Be Posted

Before the requisitioned houses can be occupied local authorities were instructed to notify the owner or agent and post a notice on the premises. If within fourteen days the owner then announced his intention of occupying the house himself, no further action would be taken.

Previously the so-called "vigilantes," many of them service men, installed homeless families in empty houses without permission of the owners, often making the changes at night. A court order then was required to evict the people.

5000 U. S. Tanks Lost in Nazi War

London, July 20 (A. P.).—The United States lost an estimated 5,000 tanks in the German war, according to Major Gen. Henry B. Sayler, chief Army ordnance officer in the European theater.

U. N. R. R. A. Purchases Listed

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—An official of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said today the organization had been authorized to purchase $4,000 worth of needles, playing cards, toothbrushes, tobacco and other miscellaneous items for displaced persons in Europe. Previously these minor comforts were ignored by the U. N. R. R. A. in favor of more essential needs.

British Women to Canada

LONDON, July 20 (AP).—At least 42,000 British wives and fiances of Canadian service men will be transported to Canada by the end of next June, Lieutenant Colonel Victor Gill of Toronto, chief of the Canadian Wives' Bureau, estimated today. At present, he said, 22,000 women are waiting to go to Canada.

Polish Leader Loses Post

London, July 20 (AP)—Gen. Gustav Paszkiwicz, second in command of the Polish Corps in Great Britain, has lost his military status because he recognized the new Polish Provisional Government of National Unity, it was learned today.

It was not clear whether he was dismissed or changed status voluntarily. His friends said he was dismissed on orders of President Tomasz Raczkiewicz of the repudiated exiled regime in London. Others close to the exiled regime said the action was automatic.

NAZI BOMB FAILS TO END ARGUMENT

London, July 20 (A. P.).—Before the war the steeple on the Church of All Souls—built in 1822—was the subject of considerable criticism by Londoners, many of whom thought that the design was ridiculous and an insult to the church. There was even talk of tearing the steeple down, but the Germans settled the debate when they dropped a bomb on it in 1941.

Now a church commission has decided to rebuild the steeple—exactly as it was—as a relic of old London.

Skeleton Mystery Puzzles Liverpool

Liverpool, England, July 20 (AP)—Baffled police searched tonight for new evidence to help explain the mystery of a man's skeleton found sealed in a steel cylinder in a ruins left by a bombing.

With the skeleton, fully dressed in old-fashioned clothes, were two diaries dated 1884 and 1885, a postcard dated in Birmingham July 3, 1885, and a railway ticket dated June 27, 1885, and police said the remains had been at the site anywhere from 10 to 50 years.

A gold signet ring, seven keys and an undated billhead bearing

the name of a Liverpool firm now out of business also were found in the cylinder, which was six feet nine inches in length and nineteen inches in diameter, and completely sealed except for a four-inch aperture at one end.

The discovery was made a week ago, and a formal coroner's inquest was held yesterday, but was adjourned for a month to allow time for investigation and a hunt for evidence.

The police said they were unable to determine who the man was, how and when he died, how his body came to be in the cylinder and how the cylinder came to be on the bombed site.

SKELETON BAFFLES LIVERPOOL POLICE

Liverpool, July 20 (A. P.).—The mystery of the skeleton in the cylinder has been baffling Liverpool police for a week.

The sleuths have not yet learned who the man was, how and when he died, how the body came to be in the cylinder and how the cylinder came to be on a bombed site where it was found

A coroner's inquest yesterday was adjourned for a month for collection of more evidence.

The skeleton was found a week ago by a bomb repair squadron. It was inclosed in a steel cylinder six feet long and nineteen inches in diameter and sealed except for a four-inch aperture at one end.

It was fully clothed and was lying on sacking with a sacking-covered brick for a pillow. The police deduced from the cut of the clothes that it had been there from ten to sixty years.

There were seven keys, a gold signet ring, a post card dated July 3, 1885; two diaries dated 1884 and 1885, a railroad ticket dated June 27, 1885, and an undated billhead of a Liverpool firm which had quit business.

Eire Votes Aid To Europe

Dublin, July 20 (AP)—Eire's Dail (Parliament) unanimously voted £12,000,000 today to buy Irish food for European relief, as James Ryan, agriculture minister, reported the home food outlook excellent.

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13TH ARMORED SAILS FOR HOME

Paris, July 20 (A. P.).—The Thirteenth Armored Division sailed from Le Havre and two other divisions were on the high seas today, en route home for leave and then redeployment to the Pacific. The main body of the Ninth Army Headquarters was embarking today. Two other divisions will be shipped out before the end of the month.

Redeployment summary:

44th Infantry—At New York today.

2d and 5th Infantry and 13th Armored—On the high seas.

9th Army Headquarters advance units and main body—Loading at Le Havre for shipment today.

20th Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on July 14; main body to sail July 24 and 25.

28th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on July 14; the main body is at the port for July shipment.

30th Infantry—Advance units are at Le Havre, expected to ship tomorrow; main body is in the Reims assembly area.

35th Infantry—Advance units are expected to ship at Le Havre tomorrow; main body is in the Reims area.

45th Infantry—Advance units are in the assembly area and the main body is expected there by July 23.

WhyTheLapse? Pertinax Asks

Paris, July 20 (AP)—The French writer, Pertinax (Andre Geraud), in a copyright article from Washington published today by *France-Soir*, complained of a lapse of several days between the French official announcement that General de Gaulle was to visit President Truman and confirmation, still unofficial, from Washington.

"How is one to explain the ill will that seems apparent from the twelve-day delay?" the writer asked.

Criticizes News Agencies

Pertinax criticized the Associated Press and United Press in this connection. He wrote:

"General de Gaulle's visit to Washington was announced yesterday morning unofficially by the Associated Press and not at all by official communiqué. He will come later when definite dates are fixed. Thus twelve days have passed since the news was published in Paris. (Actually the French announcement was made July 6 and was reported by the AP on the same day; the AP's Washington dispatch on American confirmation was issued July 17.)

"For twelve days, based on an interpretation so maliciously disseminated by the two great agencies, the Associated Press and the United Press, the American public has been led to believe that the chief of the French Government had maneuvered a way of inflicting his presence.

"Have Not Said So Much"

"The two agencies have not said so much. But their insinuations had no other meaning.

"The Associated Press story (of July 17 confirming plans for the visit) provides some satisfaction. But why was it so late? And how is one to explain the ill will that seems apparent from the twelve-day delay?"

During the period between the Paris announcement and Washington confirmation the Paris *Post* speculated that "trouble makers" in Washington are deliberately confusing the situation.

U.S. Press Amazes French Critic

Paris, July 20 (AP)—Andre Siegfried, French critic, took a look today at American newspapers—he has been reading them for nearly 50 years, he said—and expressed astonishment that they were so good.

In a lengthy analysis in the Parisian newspaper *Figaro*, Siegfried, a member of the French Academy, said the American press "has reached maturity, but without having lost its youth."

"Especially it has preserved its real genius, which is that of a reporter," he continued. "It is interested in everything—in the way people walk, in men's neckties, in their weight."

Siegfried, who attended the San Francisco conference, said "even experts and technicians of various delegations (there) needed only to read the newspapers daily to keep themselves fully informed of what was happening all over the world."

The important change in the American press in recent years, the critic said, is the "increasing degree of interest in foreign politics which has mounted as the United States itself became an international power."

Marylander Has Role In Flag Raising

Berlin, July 20 (AP)—Two American military police corporals from the battlefields of Europe raised in Berlin today the flag destined to wave in triumph over Tokyo.

Wilbur Richard, of Portland, Ind., and Frederick J. Dangelo, of Wilmerding, Pa., handled the flag lines, while two other combat veterans, Corporals Charles Magnifico, Jersey City, N.J., and Abraham Liberman stood as the color guard.

Drawn up in the square in front of the somber former headquarters of the *Luftwaffe* district commander were Company 3 of Capt. William S. Parkins, of Dickerson, Md., and Company E of Capt. James W. Mooney, of Conrad, Mont., while Headquarters Company of the 41st Armored Infantry Regiment was distributed along the main walk from the entrance gate.

As General Patton passed by in the presidential party, Second Lieutenant Orville C. Belchen, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., one of the old-timers of the 2d Armored Division, said: "Sure, I remember him. I hit the beach at Port Lyautey on his North African landing."

Holder Of Silver Star

Captain Parkins is the holder of the Silver Star medal awarded him for gallantry in action during fighting in Germany on November 27, when the 2d Armored Division, to which he was attached, engaged the enemy near Merzenhausen.

He led his platoon through barbed-wire entanglements, heavy mortar and small-arms fire and then helped to organize two other units and ordered them to dig in shortly before an enemy counter-attack developed. During the action, Captain Parkins, then a lieutenant, personally directed the fire of 60-mm. mortars so successfully that the attack was repulsed.

The Maryland officer also wears the European-African-Middle Eastern campaign ribbon, the American Defense ribbon and the Combat Infantryman's badge.

Dysentery Attacks Soldiers in Berlin

Berlin, July 20 (A. P.).—Dysentery has broken out in mild proportions among American and British personnel in Berlin.

Lieut.-Col. John M. Redding said that ice made from polluted Berlin city water was chiefly responsible. All were warned against drinking water except from chlorinated lister bags. Berlin beer and bottled mineral water are being tested for purity.

Possibly a third of Berlin's civil population of 2,750,000 has the disease, public health officials estimated.

RUMORS ON HITLER TERMED UNSTABLE

Adolf Was Not Aboard U-530, German Admiral Says

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Kiel, Germany, July 20 (AP)—Admiral Eberhard Godt, operations chief for the former German navy underseas fleet, said today the German submarine U-530, which surrendered to Argentina last week, had left "Kiel or a Norwegian port" on March 3 and that neither Adolf Hitler nor Eva Braun was aboard.

The Admiral said that reports that Hitler and his mistress had been put ashore in Argentina by the U-530 were wild rumors.

"I certainly would have known if the U-530 had been earmarked for any special mission," Godt said in his first statement to the press since Germany's surrender.

Supported By Helmut

His statement was supported by German Admiral Helmut, a former commander of the cruiser Hipper and chief of small battle units, who said the U-530 was "leaking at the seams" and had been considered unsafe.

"Surely if Hitler and Eve Braun were going to escape from Germany by submarine it would not have been on the U-530," he said. "Her bow was sheared off by an American tanker on Christmas Day, 1943, when it attacked her off the east side of the Panama Canal. It was very lucky to return to base. It's amazing how she got to Argentina."

Heye Certain Hitler Is Dead

Former Commander Heye of the German fleet, Southeast Asia area, said he was convinced Hitler died in Berlin and added:

"If he intended to escape it would have been by air, not by sea.

"He didn't like ships—he even got sick riding on his yacht on the Rhine. If Hitler hadn't died, I would have heard from him.

"I do not believe he could have gone away as an unknown man," he added. . . . I say on my oath as a naval officer that I believe Hitler would not leave Germany.

"The Führer could not live anywhere as Mr. X."

Heye said he believed "there is an organized effort to keep the Hitler myth alive" and that some Germans, especially those in the Hitler Youth, hoped he would return some day "when they are worthy of receiving him."

No Spare Room On Sub

In the interview held in the presence of British naval intelligence officers Heye conceded that the 1,000-ton U-530 could make the long voyage to South America without putting into port for provisions or fuel.

He said that when last she went to sea she was in charge of a young officer making his first trip as commander. There was no spare room aboard the submarine, he said, unless two officers or crewmen were left ashore.

Six Subs Unaccounted For

Naval officers agreed that if Hitler had left Norway or Germany by submarine word of his escape would have leaked out among the sailors by now.

There has not been the slightest rumor of such a move on Hitler's part in the German Navy, Heye asserted.

The admiral indicated, however, that if Hitler had wanted to escape unnoticed by sea it would have been possible for him to use his "great powers of persuasion" to get young officers to form a crew and prepare for the trip in secret.

Admiral Godt's latest report to the British showed six German submarines still unaccounted for. He said he believed that no submarines put to sea after the German capitulation, since all were under strict orders from Admiral Doenitz to remain in port and be turned over to the Allies under the surrender terms.

Hitler-Plot Aim Seen As Saving Of Staff

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Frankfurt on the Main, July 20 (AP)—Officers of the G-2 (Intelligence) Division of United States forces in the European theater are convinced that one primary purpose of the July 20 bomb attempt on Adolf Hitler's life was to end the war in such a way as to leave the German general staff intact.

In their judgment, the plotters, who made their bid for power just a year ago today, hoped after removing the Führer to negotiate a peace with the Allies that would perpetuate the general staff, at least, and leave it to prepare for the next war.

Members of G-2 who have examined hundreds of official interrogation reports have fitted together the fantastic details of one of the significant plots of history—which backfired into wholesale executions of *Wehrmacht* officers, altered the Army's entire command and accelerated the rush of the Reich toward its final defeat.

After Stalingrad

Capt. LeRoy Vogel, of San Antonio, Texas, said: "After the disgrace of Stalingrad the general staff realized that if anything at all was to be saved for the future, Hitler would have to go and some sort of peace would have to be negotiated while the Russians were still outside the Reich's borders. So plans for his assassination were put in motion."

By any comparison this plot was one of the sizzlers of the Nazi régime.

Its code name was "Valkryie," after the old Norse myth of Odin's handmaidens who selected the warriors to be killed in battle.

Civil Executives Included

As the plot expanded it spilled out of the ranks of the *Wehrmacht* clique into the civil service, and included many executives high in public life but opposed to Hitler. Prominent among these were Count von Helldorf, police chief of Berlin, and Dr. Goerdeler, former Mayor of Leipzig.

The exclusive Union Club in Berlin became a rendezvous, and there conspirators frequently met to shape plans and draw up lists of Nazis and SS officers earmarked for death.

In Paris, Berlin and elswhere, key *Wehrmacht* commanders were to be ready to make wholesale arrests of SS garrisons once the signal of Hitler's death was flashed.

"A Perfect Plan"

"It was a perfect plan, seemingly foolproof," said Lieut. Ernest Miller, of Astoria, L.I., N.Y. "It failed because of three trivial little incidents that could not be foreseen."

On the morning of July 20, Hitler arrived on schedule at his headquarters at Rastenburg, East Prussia. But at the last moment, for some unexplained reason, the regular briefing room was abandoned for a larger one upstairs. This was the first definite break against the plotters.

Officer With Brief Case

A few minutes later Colonel von Stauffenberg, of the general staff, came in. He carried a time-bomb in his briefcase. The fact that he was permitted to approach Hitler with a briefcase in hand distinguished him as an officer with wide privileges.

Stauffenberg casually placed his

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briefcase on the floor next to the desk, spoke a few words to an acquaintance and drifted out into the hall. When briefing began a few moments later he had no returned.

One of those unforseeable little incidents that sometimes alter history now took place. The briefing officer mentioned a place name that was unfamiliar to Hitler, and Hitler got up and walked across the room to have a closer look at the maps. This move, quite by chance, placed a massive oak desk between Hitler and Stauffenberg's briefcase.

Then Came The Blast

As Hitler stood squinting at the map a terrific explosion blazed through the room, killing six officers and maiming others. Hitler himself was thrown against the wall and partially stunned, but the lucky combination of the heavy oak desk, his curiosity about place names and the roomier briefing room saved his life.

Within six hours, one of the great blood purges of Hitler's regime was underway. Goebbels ascribed the plot failure to divine intervention. Hitler spoke briefly into a microphone, assuring the country his life had been spared.

fantasist who had a grudge against museums and similar institutions. A painting restorer in The Hague said that if one of the disputed works which he transferred to new canvas recently, "Pilgrims to Emmaus," was indeed forgery, then the painter must be considered a genius in that particular line.

Second Manner Adopted

"Pilgrims to Emmaus" was returned to the Boysmans Museum in Rotterdam only Thursday, along with other masterpieces from wartime storage in tunnels at Maastricht.

The Catholic daily newspaper *De Volkskrant* said that there were suspected Vermeers also in Germany, England and the United States.

The *Amsterdamsch Dagblad* said its editors "have at hand facts in detail" concerning the case which it would print as soon as a release was authorized by military intelligence.

Vermeer (1632-1675) rarely dated his pictures. Lemon yellow and blue mark all his works. He used the brush with strength and power in his early productions. Colors were bold. In his later years he adopted a second manner. His paintings was smoother, thinner, softer. His works in public and private collections were listed at 37 in 1939.

Picture Without Precedent

De Volkskrant reproduced two paintings side by side today under the caption: "Painted by the same brush." One was the head of "Mother," by Van Meegeren. The other was the head of Christ in "Pilgrims to Emmaus."

Het Parool said it was in the national interest that the affair be "investigated to the depths and cleared up completely."

"If the rumors prove to be true," the newspaper said, "then the best experts and completely reputable persons have been the dupes of a deception which was fashioned with unparalleled skill and in which, besides the forger himself, many middle men must have taken part."

The picture case is without precedent in Netherlands law. What the penalty might be was not announced.

Van Meegeren and other major figures in the Netherlands charged with collaboration have yet to be brought to trial. He was among the first arrested by Dutch interior forces after the liberation.

Painting Sensation In Holland

Amsterdam, July 20 (AP)—The authenticity of several paintings introduced to the public as newly discovered works of Jan Vermeer, Seventeenth Century Dutch master, is in question, and the case has become a national sensation in Holland.

Originally many of these paintings were introduced to the public by Hans van Meegeren, modern Dutch painter. Soon after the liberation of the Netherlands van Meegeren was arrested for collaboration with the Germans and is now in prison awaiting trial.

The press agency Anepaneta, which operates as a Government mouthpiece, asserted a few days ago that van Meegeren had made a statement that he himself painted the supposed Vermeers.

Investigation Demanded

Anepaneta quoted van Meegeren as saying he made 8,000,000 guilders ($3,024,000 at present exchange rates) forging the pictures and bamboozling the art experts.

Netherlands newspapers today demanded an investigation.

Art experts say they are not convinced that the statements attributed to van Meegeren are true.

The director of the Rotterdam Museum said the prisoner was a

Dutch Would Take Western Reich Area

Amsterdam, July 20 (A. P.).—A sizable section of Dutch opinion favors annexing western German territory to compensate for war damage, and interest in the Potsdam conference here today is chiefly concerned with this possibility.

J. Van Der Broek, former finance and commerce minister, has formed a working committee to propagandize this aim. The newspaper Het Parool has suggested the annexation of 3,861 square miles adjacent to the borders to help compensate for Netherlands war damage estimated at 14,750,000,000 guilders ($5,575,500,000).

Denmark Suspends All Money Transfers

Copenhagen, July 20 (AP)—All money transfers inside Denmark have been forbidden today and tomorrow and Parliament has been summoned for a three-day session starting today.

The newspaper *Morgenbladet* said a bill proposing extraordinary taxes on property would be laid before Parliament.

It was an open secret that all old bank notes would be declared invalid, and that on Monday new ones would be issued. It also was expected that banks would be closed over the week end.

Liechtenstein Regime Quits

Vaduz, Liechtenstein, July 20 (AP). The Government of this tiny principality between Switzerland and Austria resigned today because "it faced many difficulties which hampered necessary freedom of judgment and action in carrying out Government activity."

SOVIET HONORS MICHAEL

Confers Highest Award of Nation on Rumanian King

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 20 (AP)—The jewelled Soviet Order of Victory, the Soviet Union's highest award, was conferred on youthful King Michael yesterday by Soviet Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin, who said that the friendship of Russia and Rumania was becoming "closer and closer."

"Friendship with Russia is sincerely desired by the whole Rumanian nation," the Rumanian King replied.

Marshal Tolbukhin also gave Michael two Russian-made airplanes.

German Leaders Named

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP).—A Tass (Soviet official news agency) dispatch from Berlin today announced that Red Army authorities had appointed new German leaders for Saxony and Thuringia. The appointees were identified as Freiderich Guebener and a Dr. Paul.

Russia Gets 10 U.S. Minesweepers

Istanbul, Turkey, July 20 (AP)—Ten United States minesweepers, lend-leased to Russia, passed through the Bosphorus today en route to Black Sea ports. Several United States ships recently have been damaged in the Black Sea by floating mines.

KING SOLICITED HITLER TALKS, IS ACCUSATION

JUL 20 1945

Van Acker Claims Ruler Refused To Join Belgian 'Maquis'

Brussels, July 20 (AP)—Premier Achille van Acker told the Belgian Parliament today that King Leopold solicited an interview with Adolf Hitler at Berchtesgaden, that later he refused to join the Belgian "Maquis," and that finally his removal into Germany was voluntary.

Van Acker made the accusations during a parliamentary debate on the whole royal controversy which boiled to a climax with enactment yesterday of a law exiling the monarch. He accused Leopold of having termed American and British generals "brutal and ill-mannered."

Leopold "has not betrayed Belgium," van Acker declared, but he "believed in a German victory" and made "so many mistakes there's nothing left for him" except abdication.

Premier Tells Of Memorandum

Van Acker, asserting that "Belgian state affairs are paralyzed" by the abdication crisis, stated that "the vital interests of Belgium cannot be sacrificed to one man, whoever he may be."

He declared "twelve well-known legal personalities" advised Leopold against any interview with Hitler, but that Leopold had his sister, Princess Marie Jose of Piedmont, "organize this meeting with Hitler."

He said he possessed a copy of a memorandum prepared by "personalities who accompanied the King" to Berchtesgaden. He said it showed that the King not only discussed with Hitler better treatment of Belgian prisoners and Belgian food problems, but that Leopold himself initiated conversations "on such political subjects as maintenance of the Saxe-Coburg dynasty, the military régime of Belgium, and German control of our foreign affairs. All these things were to be put into practice after the conclusion of peace."

Says Abdication Issue Forced

Van Acker, who was active in the underground during the German occupation, said he himself arranged for Leopold to join the "Maquis" as his brother, Regent Prince Charles, did. But, he continued, when he sent an emissary to the palace of Laeken where the monarch stayed during much of the occupation, the King gave nine reasons for not following van Acker's plan.

These reasons, the Premier said, included:

That Belgium would see bloodshed and he did not want to be here when it occurred.

That Allied commanders would meddle in Belgian problems and the King couldn't stand that if he were in Belgium.

That he didn't want to be in Belgium when Allied forces landed on the Continent.

"The King said that British and American generals were brutal and ill-mannered."

Van Acker said he had tried vainly during the last two months to avoid an abdication demand, but that the issue was forced by Leopold's "lack of comprehension."

Belgium System Defended

He described Belgium itself as "a prey of uncertainty" delaying reconstruction which "should be the only preoccupation of the country. . . . It is essential to put an end to this paralysis . . . everything is in danger of crashing down because of the attitude of one single man."

Van Acker said Leopold's life "has been full of tragedy"; that he fought in World War I while still a boy; that he lost his first wife (Queen Astrid) and was plunged into another war "with responsibilities too heavy for his shoulders."

As a result, he continued, the King "confused the higher interests of the nation with those of his person."

Defending Belgium's parliamentary-monarchy system, van Acker said "we must do everything possible to save it," and concluded his speech with a plea to "rally around" the young Prince Baudoin, Leopold's son.

Catholic Party Defends King

Referring to Leopold's second marriage during the war, van Acker declared "the King is not a man like others; he is considered to be a superman, and the pedestal on which the King stood has been destroyed by this marriage."

He asserted the "King has not reacted like the whole nation in the face of the German invasion. He was convinced of German victory and has not done all in his power to counteract the enemy's designs."

Only Catholic party speakers defended Leopold in the debate, and its leader, Carton de Wiart, successfully demanded from van Acker all documents upon which the Premier based his opening speech. Parliament adjourned the debate until Tuesday in order that party leaders might study the documents.

De Wiart defended Leopold's action in the Belgian surrender, asserting that Russia's attitude at that moment was "not what it should have been," and that the Belgian Government in London apparently believed at that time that Germany would win the war.

Belgian 'Paralysis' In Crisis Seen

London, July 20 (AP)—The Brussels radio quoted Prime Minister Achille van Acker as telling the Chamber of Deputies today that "Belgian affairs of state are paralyzed" by the abdication crisis which "must be overcome as quickly as possible."

Parliament legally exiled King Leopold III earlier this week.

"My personal opinion of the King is that he is not a traitor, but that he believed Germany would win," the radio quoted van Acker as saying. "We have shown patience, moderation and understanding, but Belgium's most vital needs cannot be sacrificed for a single man, whoever he is."

His remarks came in a debate over Leopold, who has refused to abdicate. Carton de Wiart, Catholic party leader, demanded a referendum on the issue and accused the Socialists of fearing public opinion.

FRANCO REVEALS CABINET SHIFTS

Foreign Secretary Dropped; Five Falangists Named to Posts.

MADRID, July 20—(AP) Generalissimo Franco completed a long-expected shakeup of his cabinet tonight, dropping Foreign Minister Jose Felix LeQuerica and Falange Secretary-General Jose Luis Arrese but appointing Falangists to five of the 12 cabinet posts.

Franco, who said in a speech Tuesday that Spain was entering a preparatory period for the return of a monarchy, appointed five cabinet ministers who were considered Monarchist sympathizers, although none has had the support of exiled Prince Don Juan or any Monarchist groups.

Spaniards have expected a cabinet reorganization since the time of the United Nations San Francisco declaration that no government organized with Axis help could become a member of any United Nations group.

Franco named Alberto Martin Artajo, Catholic lay leader, to succeed LeQuerica in the ministry of foreign portfolio.

Falangists named were Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, former secretary-general of the party, appointed minister of justice; Jose Antonio Giron, minister of labor; Carlos Rein Segura, minister of agriculture; Blas Perez Gonzalez, minister of the interior; and Jose Ibanez Martin, minister of education.

Appointees considered monarchist sympathizers were Joaquin Benjumea Burin, finance; Fidel Davila Arrondo, war; Francisco Regaldo, navy; Eduardo Gonzalez Gallarza, air; and Jose Maria Ferandez Ladreda, public works.

Juan Antonio Suances, who like Artajo was considered neither a Falangist nor a Monarchist, was appointed minister of industry and commerce.

Arrondo, the war ministry appointee, was one of Franco's outstanding generals in the Spanish civil war. He served as a lieutenant in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

Franco has asserted that the United Nations' declaration regarding Axis-aided governments did not affect Spain, but there has been

much speculation regarding a cabinet reorganization since the announcement was made. Many Spaniards recalled that German and Italian troops marched in a Madrid parade in 1939 in celebration of victory in the civil war.

FRANCO SHIFTS HIS CABINET

Drops Lequerica And Arrese, Arch-Falangists

Madrid, July 20 (AP)—Generalissimo Franco completed a long-expected shakeup of his Cabinet tonight, dropping Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica and the Falange secretary general, Jose Luis Arrese but appointing Falangists to five of the twelve Cabinet posts.

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Artajo Succeeds

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Arrese was displaced through the elimination of his Cabinet position —Minister Without Portfolio.

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Artajo, known as the outstanding lay spokesman for the Spanish Catholic Church, resigned as national director of Spanish Catholic action, the nation's largest civil organization, to accept the Foreign Ministry post.

He was born February 10, 1905, studied at the Jesuit-directed Areneros College and received a law degree from Madrid University.

A practical lawyer, he now is secretary general of a group of lawyers who advise the state council on legal matters. The council in turn is consulted by General Franco on new laws.

Anti-Allied Strikes In Trieste, Venice

Rome, July 20 (AP)—Strikes in protest against acts by Allied authorities broke out yesterday in Trieste and the Venice area, a Trieste dispatch to Rome's *Risorgimento Liberale* said today.

The Trieste strike was called over the arrest by Allied authorities of local Communists, the dispatch said, and the Venice strike apparently protested the membership of a committee nominated by Allied authorities to purge Fascists.

A Yugoslav telegraph agency dispatch received via London last night said that all work had been brought to a "complete standstill" in Trieste and the British-American government zone in the Slovene Littoral.

Tass Tells Of Arrests

A Tass dispatch from Belgrade, broadcast by the Moscow radio, quoted the Yugoslav agency as saying that "Allied military authorities recently freed the chairman of the Liberation Assembly of Trieste and several other anti-Fascists they had arrested. Immediately after this, Allied military authorities arrested several dozen anti-Fascists."

From Venice it was reported that the entire province was tied up last night by a general strike called by the Committee of National Liberation in protest against a commission nominated by the Allied military authorities to conduct a purge of Fascists. Late last night the Socialist party secretary announced an agreement under which he said the commission would resign and a list of candidates for a new commission would be submitted by the committee.

GI Blast Toll In Rome 24

Rome, July 20 (AP)—The number of known dead from Wednesday's explosion of a store of German mines at Viareggio reached 36 today, 24 of them soldiers of the all-Negro United States 92d Division or attached units.

Forty-eight soldiers, all members of the 92d Units, were injured seriously when the American Red Cross enlisted men's club was nearly demolished by the blast. Twelve Italians were killed and eight were injured.

Names of the American casualties were not disclosed pending notification of next of kin.

Alleged Murderer Of Matteotti Held

Milan, July 20 (AP)—Press dispatches said today Amerigo Dumini, St. Louis-born follower of Mussolini accused of murdering the Socialist Deputy Giamoco Matteotti in 1926, had been arrested by Italian police at Piacenza.

Dumini was reported to have been working under an assumed name as a driver for a Piacenza trucking concern.

Convicted Of Killing

A strong-arm man for Mussolini when the Fascists were gaining power in Italy by force and castor oil, Dumini was convicted of killing Matteotti soon after the decapitated body of the brilliant opposition leader was found, but was released by Mussolini after serving a few months in prison. In a speech before Parliament, Mussolini denied Fascists were responsible for the deputy's death. Since then Dumini has been variously reported dead or rearrested.

Dumini was born in St. Louis of an Italian father and an English mother. His father returned to Italy when he was a boy and took him along.

LEHMAN INVITES UNRRA INQUIRY

Answers Dirksen Attack on Agency's Operations.

Athens, July 20 (A. P.).—Replying to charges by Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R.-Ill.), Herbert H. Lehman said today that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration "will always welcome a most careful study of its operations." Dirksen has demanded a congressional investigation of the UNRRA, asking among other things: Why do UNRRA food supplies appear in the black market in Athens? Why were 200 tractors left on the dock in Greece for a long time when they were allegedly needed in the field? Why is the UNRRA being investigated by British Intelligance?

Lehman, director of the UNRRA, said in an interview, "In the countries I have visited, UNRRA is, on the whole, doing excellent work and has already brought much relief to the people. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no substantial quantity of UNRRA goods appear in the black market. If there is any substantial evidence that UNRRA goods are appearing in the black market, I would like it submitted so that we can properly investigate it.

Cite Greek Lack of Transport.

Any tractors which may have been or are on the docks in Athens are merely awaiting trans-shipment to the provinces. To do this adequate means of transport are essential. Lack of transportation is one of the greatest problems in Greece. The railroads are completely destroyed and there are very few ships and trucks left. UNRRA has been seeking to provide additional trucks. If those which are being sought can be obtained the transport situation will be considerably relieved.

"I have no knowledge of any investigation by the British Intelligence."

Lehman is leaving by air tomorrow for Belgrade on the way to attend the third general conference of the UNRRA in London.

YIYANG, KEY RICE BOWL CITY, TAKEN

Soong Predicts Japan Will Be Defeated This Year

Chungking, July 20 (AP)—Chinese troops have captured Yiyang, key waterway-control stronghold just south of the Tung Ting Lake in China's great "rice bowl," the Chinese high command announced today as Premier T. V. Soong predicted victory this year or early in 1946.

On widespread fronts, the Chinese announced the clearing of 50 miles of the South China "invasion coast," and further advances toward Kweilin, while an American communiqué hinted at a Chinese thrust at Liuchow, 115 miles inside Indo-China.

The United States communiqué, without elaboration, said American fighters "in support of Chinese ground forces attacked machine-gun positions at Caobang in French Indo-China, inflicting casualties." The Chinese have not mentioned any drive toward Caobang.

Is Key Control Point

Yiyang, in Hunan province 55 miles northwest of Changsha, is a control point in enemy waterway communications between Changsha and Tung Ting Lake, which lies in the heart of the rice bowl.

From Yiyang the Chinese can threaten the stretch of the Canton-Hankow railroad between Changsha and Yoyang (Yochow) at the northeast edge of the lake. This rail line is the enemy's main communication avenue down his "corridor" splitting China.

A Chinese army spokesman meanwhile declared the Japanese had moved 100,000 troops out of Hunan in the last month, sending part of them to Shantung province in apparent fear of United States landings there. Shantung borders the Yellow Sea opposite Korea.

Recapture of Yiyang was another indication of a large-scale enemy withdrawal from South China. The communiqué did not say whether there was a battle for Yiyang, taken Monday, or whether the Japanese had abandoned it.

Nothing Decided In Moscow

Premier Soong told the Peoples Political Council the war with Japan would be finished by the end of this year, or the beginning of 1946 at the latest. He said nothing positive was decided yet through his recent Moscow conferences, which he described as incomplete.

The Chinese command declared its forces now controlled at least 50 miles of the coast fronting the South China Sea in Kwantung province, opening it for any Allied landing force.

A communiqué said Chinese troops had pushed 50 miles eastward from Tinpak—taken in a thrust to cut enemy communications between Canton and Hainan Island—to near Yeungkong, 120 miles southwest of Canton. Fighting continues near Yeungkong, it added.

Chinese Close On Kweilin

Northward, other Chinese columns closed tigher about Kweilin, former American airbase city. Units driving up the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad laid siege to Yungfu, 31 miles southwest of Kweilin, the bulletin said. Other forces pushing up a secondary road from Liuchow on Monday captured Laipo, 60 miles east of Liuchow, and then turned northward toward Yangso, 45 miles south of Kweilin.

Still other columns have been reported fighting in Kweilin's southern suburbs, and at a point 14 miles northwest of the city.

The Japanese have withdrawn some troops and supplies from Kweilin, but left enough men behind to stage a fierce battle if they choose, Maj. Gen. Kuo Chi-chih, new command spokesman, said.

5 Junks Destroyed

Farther east, hard fighting against retreating Japanese was reported raging near Wanan, on the Kan River, 55 miles north of Kanhsien, now in Chinese hands. Thirty miles north of Kanhsien, the Chinese command added, five Japanese junks loaded with loot and war supplies were destroyed in another engagement.

General Kuo declared the Japanese were preparing to send a relief force from Nanchang to aid the Japanese retreating from Kanhsien. Nanchang is 200 miles north of Kanhsien.

Kuo said two main enemy columns were moving northward from Kanhsien, on the Kan River toward Wanan, and another had struck crosscountry between Wanan and Suichwan, site of one of six Chinese-recovered American airbases.

Kuo declared some Japanese forces in North China were being sent to the Shantung coast, along with those taken from Hunan province recently. Other enemy forces were transferred from Hunan to Hankow and similar "nerve centers" where the enemy plans a last-ditch stand, he asserted.

2,000,000 Troops Estimated

The General estimated the enemy had 1,000,000 combat troops in China and Manchuria, plus another 1,000,000 auxiliary troops. All Japanese seaborne traffic between China and Japan has been interrupted, he declared, and no troops are being moved in either direction.

Kuo declared Japanese civilians are being trained for a full-strength defense of the Asiatic mainland, and that the enemy is reinforcing and fortifying the Shanghai and Nanking regions for a "death stand."

He added there was no sign that the Japanese intended to abandon the Hong Kong or Canton areas, or key centers such as Hengyang in the Hankow-Hong Kong corridor. The enemy also apparently intends to hold Hainan Island off the south coast of China, and is preparing for a long siege, he said.

Kuo described recent Japanese attacks on the Indo-China border as a smokescreen for redeployment of their forces in that colony. He declared the enemy is fortifying his positions around Dong Dang and all along the Indo-China coast, although minor units are trying to reach Canton in small boats.

Japan Transfers 100,000 Men To Chinese Coast

Chungking, July 20 (AP)—A Chinese Army spokesman, Maj. Gen. Kuo Chi-chih, said the Japanese had moved 100,000 troops from Hunan province to the coast of Shantung in the last four weeks, anticipating an American landing.

He estimated that 1,000,000 Japanese combat troops were in China and Manchuria, plus an equal number of auxiliaries. He said Japanese sea traffic between the islands and China had been interrupted and that no troops had been moved recently in either direction.

The Chinese high command also announced that a 50-mile stretch of the South China coast is firmly in Chinese hands and cleared for a seaborne invasion of the continent.

Chinese Near Yeungkong

Chinese forces, striking eastward along the Kwangtung province coastal highway from the town of Tinpak, which they recently took and thereby severed Japanese communications between Canton and Hainan Island, reached the vicinity of the road junction city of Yeungkong, 50 miles from Tinpak and 125 miles southwest of Canton.

Yeungkong is a little more than 600 miles northwest of Luzon.

Japs Fear Invasion There

This cleared a stretch, formerly

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held firmly by the enemy, where the Japanese announced they feared an American invasion.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was quoted in a *Yank* magazine dispatch made public yesterday, however, as saying in effect that an invasion of the continent would be unnecessary, that the enemy could be subdued by Chinese ground forces aided by American air power.

In Kwangsi province, Chinese forces which swung out in a wide arc eastward from recently-recaptured Liuchow have captured the important highway junction of Laipo and have turned north toward Kweilin, adding to the number of Chinese troops closing in on that largest of former United States 14th Air Force bases.

Fighting In Kweilin Suburbs

Laipo is 65 miles east of Liuchow on a circuitous subsidiary highway leading to Kweilin. Its captors immediately struck northward toward Yangso, 45 miles south of Kweilin, three-field American air base abandoned to the Japanese last October. Advance units are already fighting in the southern suburbs of Kweilin, the Chinese say.

Other troops moving up the Liuchow-Kweilin railroad laid siege to the road and rail town of Yungfu, 32 miles southwest of Kweilin and about 30 miles northwest of Yangso, the Chinese said.

Some 270 miles northeast of Kweilin, Chinese troops recaptured Yiyang, a Japanese stronghold south of Tungting Lake and 55 miles northwest of Changsha.

Waterway Control Point

Yiyang is a controlling point in Japanese waterway communications between Changsha and Tungting Lake and its possession by the Chinese also posed a threat to the stretch of the Canton-Hankow railroad between Changsha and Hochow.

In Kiangsi province, 220 miles southeast of Yiyang, the high command reported that a battle was raging in the vicinity of Wanan, on the Kan River, 45 miles north of the former American airbase city of Kanhsien, which was recently wrested from the Japanese.

Soong Expects Victory Over Japan by Early '46

Says Nothing Positive Was Decided in Talks With Stalin

CHUNGKING, July 20 (AP).—Premier T. V. Soong, who returned to Chungking recently from a visit to Moscow, declared today that the war with Japan would end this year or early in 1946.

Soong, addressing the People's Political Council, also declared that the Chinese government would be reorganized immediately, with a view to creating the strongest possible machinery for post-war reconstruction.

He said that while in the United States—where he attended the San Francisco Conference before going to Moscow—he had concluded arrangements for building up China's industry and fostering the country's economic development.

Soong said nothing positive had been decided by his visit to Moscow, during which he had several meeaings with Premier Stalin. He indicated, however, that negotiations initiated there were continuing.

Burmese Patriots Kill Jap Stragglers

Calcutta, July 20 (AP)—Patriot Burmese forces, fighting alongside British troops in the Sittang River area, have killed a number of Japanese troops trying to cross to the east bank and join the main enemy force concentrated at Nyaungkashe, 25 miles northeast of Pegu, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

On the section of the Mandalay-Rangoon highway between Toungoo and Pegu, British troops are daily taking a toll of enemy stragglers attempting to make their way eastward toward the Sittang.

English Evacuees To Return

Wellington, N.Z., July 20 (AP)—Children evacuated here from England in 1940 to escape German air-raids and the threat of invasion, will begin leaving shortly for their homes.

Argentine Exiles Call For Reform

Montevideo, July 20 (AP)—A committee of Argentine exiles, including members of all former Argentine political parties, today urged their countrymen to oppose the government of Gen. Edelmiro Farrell so as to insure, they said, the country "her freedom, sovereignty and international decorum."

A document signed by former Deputies Jose Aguirre Camara, Conservative; Julio A. Noble, Progressive Democrat; Nicolas Repetto, Socialist; Agustin Rodriguez Araya, Radical, and Communist Leader Rodolfo Ghioldi said "a union of Argentines should free the country from fascistic humiliation."

It added that exiles should urge the people of all political parties "to unite in a single movement to precipitate the downfall of the present regime."

For Union Of All Parties

For the first time since its inception last month the committee, in a 600-word statement, went all out for a union of all parties and shelving of all political differences until the present regime is unseated.

"Serious events provoked or produced by the dictatorship," the statement asserted, "have put the country on the brink of economic and financial bankruptcy and will sink it in institutional anarchy and segregate it from the community of nations.

At "Mercy Of Fascist Clique"

"With the people's sovereignty suppressed, freedom of the press nullified, foreign correspondents threatened with death and labor and political rights ignored, the republic now has been delivered to the mercy of the Fascist clique which gags it inside and demotes it outside. The ruthless political tyranny which (the regime) imposed in an inevitable step toward bellicose designs."

The statement declared Argentina now had "the tremendous privilege of becoming an asylum for war criminals, a lair for Nazis fleeing Allied control, a refuge for piratical submarines and a cauldron of threats to South American peace."

"The dilemma," it asserted, "is ineluctable—either the republic recovers its sovereignty and dignity outraged by the dictatorship or the dictatorship will sink the country in chaos, disaster and warring adventure."

UNITED STATES FIRST TO ADOPT BRETTON PLAN

House Votes Unanimously in Approving Minor Changes in Bill.

TRUMAN SIGNATURE NEEDED

Senate Completes Congresstonal Approval of Bill Increasing Export Bank Funds.

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—The United States Congress today became the first big Power parliamentary body to approve the forty-four-nation Bretton Woods international monetary program.

Final approval was by unanimous voice vote in the House after that body had accepted minor Senate amendments to the measure originally passed by the House. The action sends the legislation to President Truman for his signature.

Earlier, congressional leaders had expressed hope that Mr. Truman would receive the legislation while attending the Big Three conference at Potsdam.

Export Bank Bill Passes.

The Senate completed congressional approval today of legislation boosting the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by $2,800,000,000.

By unanimous voice vote, the Senate sent President Truman a measure increasing the bank's loan limit from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000.

This rounds out an administration monetary program which included authority, approved by the chamber yesterday, for American participation in a $9,100,000,000 International Bank for reconstruction and development and an $8,800,000,000 fund to support world currencies.

The increase in Export-Import funds will provide loans to finance American shipments of goods to war-devistated Europe. Leo Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, said about $1,000,000,000 would be earmarked for Russia.

Sees Trade Plentiful.

Senator Murdock (D.-Utah) told the Senate today that America's immediate post-war problem will not be to find international trade, but to take care of that which comes voluntarily.

Senator Langer (R.-N. D.) has suggested amending the Export-Import Bank legislation to provide for stationing representatives of the bank in major trade centers throughout the world. The legislation expands the bank's lending power from $700,000,000 to $3,500,000,000. The bank finances exports and imports.

Murdock said the increase was necessary to bridge a gap of eighteen months or so before the International Bank provided under the Bretton Woods agreement begins operations.

"We have a vast productive capacity and must export goods to use it fully," he said. "Lend-lease cannot be used for reconstruction and the bank will not operate for perhaps eighteen months. The Export-Import Bank will be faced with a heavy demand for credit."

Under questioning by Langer, Murdock said that the legislation in effect repealed the Johnson act so far as the Export-Import Bank is concerned. The Johnson act prohibits loans to countries in default on debts to the United States.

"Is not Russia a defaulter?" Langer asked.

Murdock said the predecessor of the present Russian Government had defaulted.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said that the real purpose of the bill was to provide funds for rehabilitation in Europe.

"In effect what this is for is to supplement lend-lease," the Ohioan said.

He quoted Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, as saying the $2,800,000,000 increase would be used up in twelve months.

Senator Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa) read a letter he said was from a manufacturer who quoted an agent in Venezuela.

This agent said that England, Sweden and Switzerland were offering items which could not be obtained, or only with great delay, from this country.

Saying there is ample reason why South Americans are "turning to Europe," the agent said:

"Prices are lower and deliveries are quicker."

ASKS BRITAIN FOR SUEZ TOLLS

U. S. Renews Request Under Reverse Lend-Lease.

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—The United States is pressing Britain anew to absorb under reverse lend-lease Suez Canal tolls on American ships redeploying fighting men and equipment to the Pacific.

This was learned today, along with the fact that while the United States has lend-leased $9,000,000 in Panama Canal charges on British ships, it has also paid $11,345,390 on Suez tolls from the start of the war to last January 1.

As troops pour eastward to speed victory against Japan, shipping through the Suez gateway will mount.

United States-British negotiations on the Suez charges were revealed in an exchange of letters between Representative Robertson (R.-N. D.) and the Foreign Economic Administration.

The FEA told Robertson this Government first asked Britain to lend-lease the canal charges in the fall of 1942. After formal talks in London and Washington, however, Britain refused. The matter was brought up several times since then. The latest request was made last May 22 and new discussions now are underway in London.

The Suez Canal is owned by a corporation organized under French law. The British Government, as the major shareholder, holds 44 per cent of the stock. This was cited as a reason why Britain should bear the burden of getting American shipping through.

The British, however, replied that the tolls have to be paid in Egyptian pounds, recalling that lend-lease arrangements require that countries lend-lease only goods made from their own resources or services which mean spending their own currency.

The British said they already owed Egypt too much for war purchases and could not afford to incur any further debts to that country.

Lend-Lease Called 'Sickening' Immediate End Urged

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Immediate abolition of lend-lease was urged yesterday by Representative Ellis (R., W.Va.).

"Let us stop this senseless operation now," Ellis told the House. "The Congress should do this, before we are compelled to do so by an incensed public opinion."

Ellis declared that other nations are taking advantage of the United States under lend-lease. He added: "The story of our allies in the Middle East being swamped with American cigarettes, beer and precious canned goods, while our men were without, is a sickening revelation."

"Buying Our Goods Back"

"Gasoline sent them on lend-lease in United States tankers, delivered to the gasoline dumps of our allies in United States trucks, was later purchased by our forces —cash on the barrel head—at excessive prices.

"We pay $1 per head to the French-British company for United States troops passing through the Suez Canal to the Far East to drive the Japs out of the possessions of our allies. [The Foreign Economic Administration said later that a per-soldier cost cannot be determined because tolls are based on ship tonnages.]

"Making Monarchs Richer"

"Up until December, 1944, we had delivered $3,523,684,000 in lend-lease to the Mediterranean area. The consumer goods sent to the absolute monarchs, such as in Arabia and Egypt, add to their personal fortune. The goods are sold in the markets.

"Poverty and disease are prevalent and 99 per cent of the population received nothing and know nothing about lend-lease."

There was no immediate comment from lend-lease officials.

LEND-LEASE TO ITALY SET AT $100,000,000

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Italy will receive $100,000,000 in lend-lease goods by November, Oscar Cox, deputy administrator of the foreign Economic Administration, said today.

Mr. Cox said that his agency already has been allocating such goods for Italy under a War Department directive approved by President Truman.

The Italian lend-lease material, he said, will not necessarily be used in direct contribution to the battle against Japan, now an Italian enemy, but to aid Italy's internal economy as a measure in our national defense.

This roundabout way of providing lend-lease war goods to a "non-lend-lease nation" was possible, Mr. Cox explained, under a provision in the act authorizing any Federal agency to obtain lend-lease whenever the national inter-

est is jeopardized.

The presence of American troops in Italy, Mr. Cox said, in addition to Italy's recent declaration of war against Japan, were considered the two main factors in justifying lend-lease aid to Italy.

The goods are expected to include raw materials, transportation equipment, industrial and agricultural machinery and other materials needed to rebuild Italy's war-devastated economy.

ICKES WILL SEND COAL TO EUROPE

Sharpest Home Heating Fuel Cuts Of War In Prospect

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announced plans today to send 6,000,000 tons of bituminous coal to Europe by January 1, confronting the nation with the probability of the most drastic home-heating fuel cuts of the war.

"The shipment of coal to the devastated countries of Europe is imperative in order to forestall disaster which the people of Europe would not accept supinely and without disorder," the solid fuels administrator said.

The 6,000,000-ton figure was qualified by the phrase "if possible," but no doubt was left that great quantities are to go, with 6,000,000 tons as the goal. Very roughly that amount of coal represents a year's supply for 1,000,000 American homes.

No definite allotments have been made. How coal will be shipped—whether through lend-lease or under some other arrangement—has not been decided.

Coal Outlook Gets Darker

The worsening coal situation both at home and abroad presented these probabilities:

1. Industry, with the probable exception of the utilities and the railroads, will be cut back an undetermined amount from previous allotments.

2. Home consumers who have been getting along on 80 per cent of normal prewar needs—much of it substitute fuels—may have to get along on less. Recently the solid fuel administrator said the 80 per cent was the minimum for safe health standards.

3. Rail carriers, already heavily burdened with emergency freight, will be called upon for greater exertions to move coal to East Coast shipping points.

4. The Army must act, one way or another, on a pending plea by Ickes to release at least 30,000 of the 130,000 miners now in uniform in order to increase our own domestic output.

Ickes said today that increasing production here through the employment of more miners is the "only sure way to avoid . . . disaster in Europe and further distress at home." He added that the only source of adidtional miners is the Army.

Wake Marines Gave Up Mainly To Save Civilians

JUL 20 1945

Two Survivors Of Heroic Garrison Who Escaped Jap Prison Camp Tell Story Of Siege

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Two survivors of the heroic Marine garrison on Wake Island said today the defenders surrendered to the Japanese largely to prevent further slaughter of unarmed civilians.

Seventy civilians had already been killed, along with 49 Marines, when the little Pacific island was given up to strong enemy forces on December 23, 1941, they related.

The survivors, first to tell of the last hours on Wake, were First Lieutenants John A. McAlister, 26, of Blue Mountain, Miss., and John F. Kinney, 30, of Colfax, Wash.

They have just reached Washington after escaping from a prisoner-of-war camp near Shanghai, China. How they managed that is a secret.

Kept Planes In Air

The lieutenants said the Japanese killed two wounded men in a surrendered hospital, forced all the surrendering garrison to strip and tied them to posts for hours. They allowed the captives, no food and little water for two days.

They told a news conference that there were 435 Marines on Wake at the start, that the fiftieth Marine death came the day after surrender. A Japanese corpsman told them enemy casualties totaled about 500.

It was Lieutenant Kinney who was credited with keeping the island's few planes in the air by a process of patching, swapping parts, stripping and rebuilding.

Lieutenant McAlister was with the defense forces on tiny Wilkes Island, part of the Wake atoll, which was the last defending unit to surrender.

Not Allowed To Talk

Kinney said he was in an improvised hospital suffering from exhaustion when the surrender order came, and a surrender flag was raised over the hospital shack. When Japanese troops arrived, he said, all personnel who were able were standing with arms raised, but the Japanese nevertheless fired into the shack, killing two and wounding one.

Their story, from then on:

All of the surrendering garrison were stripped naked and tied to posts for several hours and then kept in the open for two days On Christmas night they were moved to barracks and given two meals a day from their own stores.

Except for about 300 civilians and a few specialist military personnel left behind as a labor battalion, and a few too ill to move, the island's garrison was put aboard the former passenger liner Nita Maru, on the afternoon of January 12. No one was allowed to take anything except the clothes he wore. All were locked up in holds below deck, not allowed to talk. and had to sleep on the bare deck.

Few Off At Yokohama

The ship arrived January 18 in Yokohama where a few enlisted men and officers were taken off. The remainder arrived in Shanghai January 24.

Food in the prison camp consisted of small portions of rice and occasionally some cabbage or carrots with a tiny piece of meat about every third meal.

The officers were paid $60 in Central Reserve Bank money monthly. At the time they left the exchange rate was 14,000 such dollars to one United States dollar. Ten Japanese cigarettes, "apparently made out of seaweed," cost $40.

The prisoners' health held up fairly well after Red Cross packages began to arrive which "kept us going." Attempts at escape resulted in ten-year sentences for "attempted desertion from the Japanese Army."

At Sea When Japs Attacked

When the first attack came December 8, Wake time, Kinney was 60 miles at sea with a four-plane patrol. The garrison's eight other planes were dispersed on the ground as much as possible, but the first attack destroyed seven and badly damaged the eighth. Of the island's 44 air personnel 20 were killed or seriously wounded.

The first sea attack came on December 11. This resulted in the sinking of a Japanese cruiser and two destroyers and damage to another cruiser and a transport.

Between the first and twenty-third attempts at landing the island was bombed continually, and by the time the landing was effected there was no plane left in flying condition.

That was when the final dramatic message went out:

"Enemy on island. Issue in doubt."

OLD GLORY IN BERLIN OWNED BY MAVERICK

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP) — The American flag that flew over Berlin today is destined to hang in the United States Capitol dome as "a symbol of liberty for our friends and respect from our enemies."

Those are the words of Maury Maverick, former Texas Representative and now chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, who owns it. Mr. Maverick told the story of the flag today.

"When the Japanese struck Pearl Harbor, I was in a hospital with a heart attack," he related. "I called my office and told them to see Dave Lynn [architect of the Capitol] early the next morning and remind him that I had reserved a place for the 'war flag' more than a year ago. I knew war was coming.

"My people took the flag up to the Capitol, saw it raised and stay there on the roof all day. It was there when we declared war on Japan on Dec. 8. It was back up there again on Dec. 11 when we declared war on Germany and Italy. I have five affidavits to this.

"Then I wrote President Roosevelt a letter. I told him I would like to see it eventually hang in the Capitol dome as a 'flag of liberation,' as a symbol of liberty for our friends and respect from our enemies. I asked him to take it on those trips he made.

"The President wrote back, 'I like your idea of the flag of liberation.' I saw him, I think it was at his last church service, and he told me, 'This flag idea is working out all right and I want it to go on.'

"President Truman is the man with just the manhood and guts to see that it does go on."

RANKIN ACCUSED OF APING NAZIS IN 'RED' SCARES

JUL 21 1945

WASHINGTON, July 20—(AP) Representative Sabath (D-Ill) accused Rep. Rankin (D-Miss) in the House today of taking "every chance and opportunity that he can grab to put into the record statements that unfortunately seem to follow the policy and program of Hitler and Goebbels."

The Rules committee chairman made his speech in protest against publication of testimony that the Army has commissioned men whose background "reflect Communism." The testimony was given by H. Ralph Burton, General counsel of a military subcommittee of the House, and was put into the Congressional Record by Rankin.

Sabath characterized Burton as a "former representative of the Nazis" and said the attorney "should be investigated himself for his unAmerican activities."

Counsel Admits Error

Sabath spoke shortly after Burton had acknowledged that the name of Capt. Henry Clovis Collins, Napier Field, Ala., had been included by mistake in a list of 16 names of Army personnel made public several days ago by the committee.

Burton had testified that the 16 officers and enlisted men had backgrounds reflecting "Communism in some form." The name of Captain Collins, he explained, was confused with the similar name of a man who had been a panel member of the National Action Conference for Civil Rights.

At Dothan, Ala., Captain Collins said he never had heard of the organization.

He declared in a statement to the Dothan Eagle, that he "never had any political interests of any kind," and particularly that he never had any Communist dealings.

The captain said that before he entered the Army he practiced medicine at Montgomery, Ala., for seven years.

"I think it's a case of mistaken identity," Collins said.

Burton agreed and said the committee has no evidence of any kind that Captain Collins has a questionable background.

Burton, meanwhile, was lambasted on the House floor by both Sabath and Rep. Delacy (D-Wash).

Report Was Not Official

Emphasizing that the military subcommittee's statement was not an official report, Sabath said:

"It was merely the testimony of this former representative of the Nazis, a man who has been connected with a great many unAmerican activities, and I am amazed, I am surprised, that the Military Affairs committee should have a man of that caliber to investigate unAmerican activities when, in fact, he should be investigated himself for his unAmerican activities."

Of Rankin, the rules committee chairman had this to say:

"I regret exceedingly that the gentleman from Mississippi takes every chance and opportunity that he can grab to put into the record statements that unfortunately seem to follow the policy and program of Hitler and Goebbels. He is trying to create the same thing that they have brought about in Germany and other lands."

Delacy told the House that Burton in 1934 was chief counsel for Kurt Georg Wilhelm Ludecke, whom Delacy identified as "a personal representative in this country for Adolf Hitler."

Subsequently, he said, Burton was special counsel for the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies and was general counsel in Maryland for Father Charles Coughlin's Union for Social Justice.

"It seems to me," he commented, "That these facts are sufficient for us to doubt the wisdom of inclusion in the record" of Burton's testimony.

ARMY PLANNING 'SLEEP SHIFTS' ON PULLMAN CARS

WASHINGTON, July 20.—(AP) The Army is going to experiment with "sleep shifts" on pullmans in an effort to relieve the shortage of sleeping cars, it was learned today.

Under this system, a soldier will occupy a berth eight to 12 hours and then relinquish it to another soldier for a similar period. The remainder of the time will be spent in day coaches.

The first test train, made up of coaches and pullmans, will leave Camp Kilmer, N. J., at 9 a. m. Sunday for Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

A similar "shift" arrangement is used on Army transports where the shift lasts eight hours. Army officials said the length of the shift on the pullmans had not been set definitely.

Also today, the Office of Defense Transportation held that servicemen on troop trains must sleep two to a lower berth and one to an upper.

This has been the Army policy but the Navy heretofore has been assigning only one man to a lower. It said recently it intended to continue doing so.

ODT's order, called a step to make travel policy uniform, also prescribes two double seats or four single ones for each three servicemen in a day coach. The extra seat is for stretching purposes.

Meanwhile, the Senate War Investigating committee decided to hold public hearings on the problem of providing adequate troop transportation. ODT Director J. M. Johnson is to be the first witness on Monday.

Two Thirds Of U.S. Sleepers For GI's

New York, July 20 (AP)—Two thirds of the nation's sleeping cars are now available to American service men taking part in the country's greatest military movement—from the European theater, to their homes, to the war against Japan.

The Pullman Company said today a total of 151,000 beds, 115,000 owned by Pullman and 36,000 by the Government, are accommodating military personnel, and an additional 57,000 on regularly scheduled trains are reserved for the Government.

The company, under last Sunday's ODT order discontinuing sleeping-car service o ntrips less than 450 miles, transferred 895 Pullman cars to military service, making 4,260 available for troop movements.

Special Troopers

This number, the company said, does not include 1,237 special troop sleepers and 1,200 others on order.

Approximately 425 regular sleeping-car-service lines were discontinued under the order, 171 in the mid-West and 158 in the East. Ninety were canceled out of Chicago alone, 78 from New York and 26 from Washington. Fifty runs were discontinued temporarily in the Southeast, 22 in the Southwest and 23 in the West.

Flexible Pool System

The swift transition of the cars

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from civilian to military service was possible, the company said, because of Pullman's flexible pool system, which, since Peal Harbor, has moved 29,000,000 troops, about two thirds of all the organized military passenger traffic in the country.

Pullman cars, which in 1944 traveled more than 28,000,000,000 passenger miles—three times that traveled in 1940—are "maintenance starved," the company said. At least 2,000 workers are needed in its six shops in Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo, Atlanta, Wilmington, Del., and Richmond, Cal.

HOUSE APPROVES TAX RELIEF BILL

Measure Designed to Aid Business Heads for Truman's Desk.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—(AP) A $5,700,000,000 program of tax relief for business won swift House approval today and headed for President Truman's desk.

It took the House, all set for an 11-weeks adjournment after tomorrow's session, just about a minute to concur in a Senate amendment to the legislation designed to help business through the transition from war to peace.

The Senate amendment struck from the legislation a House provision that would have allowed reorganized railroads to get tax credits for losses suffered by predecessor corporations. Senator La Follette (Prog.-Wis.) objected that this would grant an undeserved windfall to a small group of railroads.

The legislation generally increases, effective with the 1946 tax year, the specific exemption on excess profits taxes from $10,000 to $25,000.

The boost in the exemption, congressional leaders said, will help small business accumulate a cash reserve for postwar use. Backers said it would affect an estimated 12,000 small corporations and reduce their total tax liabilities by $160,000,000.

Other provisions of the bill are intended to place tax refunds and credits in the hands of corporations ahead of the schedule provided in the original tax law.

The legislation does not affect individual taxes or refunds.

NAVY TO RELEASE OLDER PERSONNEL

Point Formula Is Revealed, but Plan Will in No Way Be a Demobilization Measure

MORE YOUNG MEN SOUGHT

11,600 Officers and 19,000 Men Are Expected to Leave the Service by December

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Navy is considering a point formula for release of older personnel.

By December the plan is expected to release 11,600 commissioned and warrant officers, and 19,000 enlisted men.

The Navy emphasized that the formula would be in no way a demobilization measure, since the Navy's strength will not be cut below the present authorized maximum of 3,389,000 which was reached June 30.

Because it was not a demobilization measure, the Navy explained, the formula gave no weight to such factors as dependency and combat service which might be a part of a demobilization plan. It called the proposal a "computed service age formula."

The Navy said the purpose of the new policy would be to increase the service's over-all efficiency by releasing older men and men not fully qualified for general duty, thereby permitting the Navy, through voluntary enlistments and selective service, to increase the number of younger men qualified to meet future needs.

Under the formula, the Navy would release upon individual application, or upon resignation, some enlisted personnel and reserve officers who meet requirements.

Service age of officers and enlisted men would be computed by allowing one point for each year of age figured to the nearest birthday and one point for each four months of active duty in the Navy since Sept. 1, 1939.

The minimum computed service age required for release, resignation or discharge would vary for different categories of the service as follows:

Reserve line officers, enlisted reservists, Navy inductees, and enlisted regulars serving during the war under expired enlistments, 53 points; reserve officers of the supply corps, 55 points; and reserve officers of the civil engineers corps, 57.

Higher requirements were established for the supply and civil engineer corps, the Navy said, because these corps had fewer officers whose services could be spared.

The Navy said the minimum points were subject to future change governed by experience.

Reserve officers of the medical department and dental and chaplain corps are not eligible under the formula because of existing shortages in these branches. If and when the shortages are overcome the formula will be made applicable to them.

Links U. S. Aids In Berlin With German Firms

Voorhis Lists the Pre-War Affiliations of Some; Sees Threat to Peace

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP).—Many key American officials of the Allied Control Commission in Germany are officers of firms previously affiliated with German industries, Representative Jerry Voorhis, Democrat, of California, declared today.

Such a policy, he told the House, "is a mistake which may have the most serious consequences for the future peace of the world . . . by allowing the German war machine to be rebuilt."

Representative Voorhis said he did not "impute unpatriotic motives" to those he criticized, but believed "the only type of individual given any position of authority in Germany . . . should bethose absolutely clean from the past German affiliations."

The Californian asserted that firms with past German connections "have property to protect which . . . can only pay dividends if Germany's economy is revived as it was before."

Such a step, he added, would be rebuilding German's war-making power.

Those named by Representative Voorhis, and his listing of their name ,title and affiliation were:

Philip Gaethewe, head of the control commission's fuel and mining brach—formerly with the Anaconda Copper Company, as manager of its mines in Upper Silesia, Germany.

Brandon H. Grove, associated with Mr. Gaethke in the oil section—former head of the Socony Vacuum Company in Romania. Representative Voorhis asserted that the firm's wells "continued to produce oil for six months after this country was at war with Germany, which to put the matter with extreme conservatism, did not do the United States any good.")

Philip Clover, deputy chief of the oil section—Socony Vacuum's German representative, 1935-'39.

Peter Hogland, chief of conversion and liquidation branch—former head of Opel, General Motors Corporation branch factory in Germany, which, Representative Voorhis said, "has constituted . . . an integral part of the industrial fabric of the enemy nation."

Edward Zdunek, chief of the light engineering branch—former manager of the General Motors plant at Antwerp, Belgium.

Charles H. Powel, chief of the electrical and radio branch—chief of the Westinghouse Electric Company's foreign engineering activities.

R. E. McConnell, deputy chief of the economic division—official of the General Analine and Film Company, pre-war American subsidiary of I. G. Farben Company.

WLB Rules Labor Disputes Act Supersedes State Laws

WASHINGTON, July 20 — (AP) The War Labor Board held today that the law under which it operates is superior to an anti-closed shop amendment to the Florida constitution.

Rejecting a petition by the Attorney General of Florida, the board upheld a maintenance of union membership directive from the regional WLB at Atlanta in a case involving three AFL unions at the Port of St. Joe, Florida, paper mill. Industry members dissented.

J. Tom Watson, the state attorney general, asked the national board to intervene because of a state constitutional amendment adopted last November declaring the right of persons to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in a union. A U. S. district court recently held the amendment valid. The decision was appealed.

The paper mill did not appeal from the regional board maintenance of membership directive, but the state itself took up the issue.

The national board in its decision today held that the war labor disputes act is supreme when in conflict with either state law or constitution.

In reaching its decision the board said it was guided by Articcle 6, Section 2, of the U. S. Constitution, which states:

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

Under the standard maintenance of membership clause workers are allowed 15 days to decide whether to withdraw from a union. Those remaining members must keep up their union dues for the duration of the contract or lose their jobs.

The three unions involved in today's decision are the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and International Association of Machinists. Together they represent about 450 workers.

MINERS WILL GET MORE FOOD POINTS

OPA Says Plan To Start During First Week Of August

Washington, July 20 (AP) — Big appetites growing out of strenuous manual labor won extra food-ration points for the nation's coal and ore miners today.

Beginning some time during the first week of August, the OPA announced, these miners everywhere in the country will be eligible for a supplementary grant of up to 50 red points a month for meats and dairy products. They also will qualify for an extra pound of sugar a month.

The same program has been in effect on a test basis since July 1 for coal and ore miners in the Denver and San Francisco regions.

Will Start Early In August

Expansion of the plan to include all such miners followed work stoppages at some Illinois coal miners where union leaders said the men were protesting against insufficient points for meat. Work was resumed when the OPA promised early this week that extra rations would be granted.

In announcing the expansion today, Max McCullough, rationing chief, said in a statement OPA's decision was based on findings of the National Research Council that "heavy, muscular work done by miners calls for an unusually high intake of calories."

McCullough added that "the great amount of administrative work involved is being pushed in order to place the program in general operation early in August."

Supervisors Not Included

The plan does not cover miners who obtain their meals at inplant feeding establishments. Otherwise, underground workers except supervisors are eligible, together with these surface workers:

Blacksmiths' tipple employés, men engaged in foundry or metal casting operations and those who do heavy construction work.

Those excluded, such as foremen, watchmen and policemen, "are able to meet their requirements with increased use of non-rationed foods and without supplemental rations, as do millions of workers in other industries," OPA said.

To obtain extra rations, workers must be employed at the site of the mine and be engaged in "heavy work that requires continuous exertion of muscular strength."

DENY SEAMEN GET SUBSTANDARD PAY

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—Ship operators, opposing union demands for basic wage increases to offset cuts in war risk bonuses, told the War Labor Board today that American seamen are the "highest paid, best fed, and best lodged of any in the world."

Spokesmen for C. I. O., A. F. of L., and unaffiliated maritime unions testified yesterday that basic wages for seamen are now 34½ to 42 cents an hour, and that reductions in bonuses would carry them below the standard of living enjoyed by those on similar jobs on shore They seek a minimum of 55 cents an hour and time and a half for over forty hours. They work a fifty-six-hour week with no overtime.

John J. Burns of New York, council for a committee of general agents of the War Shipping Administration on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, told the WLB that the average earnings of ordinary seamen, exclusive of bonuses, are 72 cents an hour, not 34½, when food and lodging are counted in.

He asserted that the war bonus of $100 a month, now reduced to $80 and $40 in certain areas not in the more hazardous zones, is "not a basic wage and is not so regarded by the union." Seamen's wages are not substandard when food and lodging are included, he argued, adding that a forty-hour week "is fantastic for the operation of a vessel at sea."

NILES TO REMAIN PRESIDENTIAL AID

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—David K. Niles, the last of President Roosevelt's original "anonymous assistants" still in office, will remain under President Truman. The White House released today a letter sent by the President to Niles last Tuesday welcoming his continued service.

The original group of six assistants became known as men with a passion for anonymity because President Roosevelt so described them once in telling about the kind of person best qualified for the work. Mr. Truman wrote Niles:

"Dear Dave: I am glad that at my request you are remaining on in your post as one of the administrative assistants to the President. I know that your long record in Government will be helpful to me as it was to the late President Roosevelt.

"For ten years you have taken an important part in the activities of our Government in Wash-

ington.

"Beginning with the work of relieving the distress of unemployment and later in the Department of Commerce, the Office of Production Management, and for the last several years, as an administrative assistant, you have had a hand in many of the important events over the last decade. It will be of great service to have the benefit of your ability and conscientious service, and the experience and information you have acquired during these years will be most valuable."

appropriations; Huber, public buildings and grounds; Feighan, judiciary; Weiss, postoffices and post roads; Chelf, judiciary; Merrow, foreign affairs; Carnahan, territories; Ramey, World War veterans legislation; Fulton, civil service, and Dondero, rivers and harbors.

The group is scheduled to arrive in London Saturday night, via Newfoundland and Scotland.

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11 Congressmen Off in a Plane for Europe And Middle East on 'Fact Finding' Mission

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Eleven Congressmen representing ten House committees took off by plane today on the first lap of a forty-day "fact-finding" mission to the British Isles, Western Europe, Scandinavia, the Middle East and possibly to Moscow and Indo-China.

Representative Wickersham, Democrat, of Oklahoma, is chairman of the group. Other members are Horan, Republican, of Washington; Huber, Democrat, of Ohio; Feighan, Democrat, of Ohio; Weiss, Democrat, of Pennsylvania; Chelf, Democrat, of Kentucky; Merrow, Republican, of New Hampshire; Carnahan, Democrat, of Missouri; Ramey, Republican, of Ohio; Fulton, Republican, of Pennsylvania, and Dondero, Republican, of Michigan.

Both Mr. Wickersham and Mr. Merrow said before departing that a trip around the world should be compulsory for Congressmen.

"If all Congressmen had been over to see things first hand," the Oklahoman said at the airport, "the war might have been shorter."

Mr. Horan asserted that overseas investigations gave Congressmen "broader perspective" for action on legislation.

Mr. Fulton remarked "If the plane goes down, we have enough soap with us to float her!" The party carried 1,000 bars to use as gifts in soap-short areas. Mr. Dondero, assistant chairman of the group, said that he expected to meet his son, 22-year-old Navy Lieut. Robert Lincoln Dondero, in Newfoundland, where the son is stationed.

Mr. Wickersham represents the agriculture committee. Other committee representatives are Horan.

3 ATTENDANTS ORDERED HELD

Coroner's Jury Acts In Death Of Sailor Mental Patient

Washington, July 20 (AP)—A coroner's jury today ordered three attendants held for grand jury action in connection with the death of a sailor mental patient at the Government-operated St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

The sailor, Seaman 2/c Clark J. Leeper, 22, formerly of Phoenix, Ariz., died Wednesday of a ruptured liver, Deputy Coroner Christopher J. Murphy said. Leeper's parents now live at Richmond, Cal.

Another Death Investigated

It had been disclosed previously by hospital authorities that an investigation was under way to ascertain the circumstances under which Howard J. Crandall, 21, of San Diego, Cal., a discharged sailor, had died at the hospital.

The three attendants held for the grand jury, with individual bonds set at $1,500, were Fred A. Brown, 40; Lloyd L. Lacey, 50, and Samuel H. Siegel, 38.

Witnesses at the coroner's hearing said Seaman Leeper had become "upset" after being denied the privilege of walking about the hospital grounds because he made a "nuisance" of himself.

Four attendants were required to place him in seclusion, James Carter, a hospital supervisor, said, and furniture in Leeper's room was ordered removed, along with his clothing.

The sailor subsequently was found unconscious.

Blows "Unprovoked"

Cecil C. Morris, a hospital attendant, testified at the coroner's hearing that he saw Brown and Lacey strike Leeper, and that he saw Siegel kick the seaman once in the side.

Morris testified that, in his opinion, the sailor was only "stubborn" and that the blows were "unprovoked."

Dr. Winfred Overholser, superintendent of the hospital, said he wanted a complete investigation of the entire situation, because "we won't tolerate mistreatment of patients."

Overholser disclosed that Crandall died about two weeks ago from peritonitis which developed from a stomach injury. He said the death was attributed to injuries received in a struggle June 30 when he escaped temporarily from the hospital grounds.

ARMY TAKES OVER FIVE WARD UNITS

Chicago, July 20 (A. P.).—The Army took control today of five Chicago units of Montgomery Ward & Co., in a seizure which began December 28, 1944, on a presidential order stemming from a long labor dispute.

Major-Gen. David McCoach Jr., commanding the Sixth Service Command, and War Department representative in charge of seized Ward's properties, said that the Schwinn warehouse, display factory, central printing department, photographic department and administrative maintenance department were included in the seizure. He declined to comment on reasons for the action. A company spokesman said that Ward's had no comment.

The office of the C. I. O. United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees issued a statement in the name of its international president, Samuel Wolchok of New York, which said that the action "is further indication of the continued action by the Army of putting into effect the WLB directives in these additional units."

The statement also said that their seizure "now extends to the workers (about 600) in these units maintenance of (union) membership, checkoff (of dues), seniority, grievance machinery, arbitration, and wage increases and back pay awards to the workers of the central printing department and display factory."

It was Ward's refusal to abide by the WLB directives, on the ground they were advisory and not legally binding, that led to the seizure. On January 27, Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan held the seizure was illegal, but the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on June 8 reversed him. An appeal to the United States Supreme Court is pending.

Probe Of Chennault Case Near End

JUL 21 1945

Washington, July 20 (AP)—A Senate committee appeared ready today to end its investigation into Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's retirement, although Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) said he is not satisfied with the Army's explanation.

Chandler told a reporter he thought the General might have been "given a raw deal" in a realignment of Air Forces command in Asia, which placed Chennault under Lieut. Gen. George C. Stratemeyer. Chennault asked for retirement as commander of the 14th Air Force.

Chennault Praised

"We lose a fine officer and the best man we ever had in dealing with the Chinese," said Chandler, who visited the China theater in 1943 when he said Chennault was carrying on the fight with second-rate equipment and against great odds.

"Chennault did a magnificent job there," Chandler added, "and his retirement will hurt our prestige in China."

At a closed hearing before the Military Committee yesterday Under Secretary of War Patterson reportedly testified that only military considerations figured in Chennault's decision to quit the army. Patterson specifically denied, members said, that opposition to Chennault by Chinese Communists had anything to do with the action.

Wedemeyer Urged Change

The change was made, Patterson is reported to have said, on the recommendation of Lieut. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, theater commander. Wedemeyer wanted a man trained in logistics to command the combined 10th and 14th air forces, rather than a tactical specialist such as Chennault, the Under Secretary was quoted as saying.

Senator Johnson (D., Col.) said the committee would be interested in hearing Chennault if he returns to the United States. He and other members indicated, however, that the committee probably will not pursue the investigation further.

Casualties Put At 1,053,101

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Army and Navy combat casualties reported since the war began now total 1,053,101.

This figure, reported yesterday, includes 244,810 killed, 639,048 wounded, 47,734 missing and 121,509 taken prisoner.

The aggregate was 3,997 more than reported last week, but one of the smallest weekly increases in many months.

Army losses totaled 917,442 and navy casualties 135,659.

2 LABOR DISPUTES DELAYING ARMY

Detroit, July 20 (A. P.).—The Army pressed today for the early settlement of two labor disputes said to have caused the grounding of hospital troop planes and to have delayed the shipment of war materials. Concern was expressed over retarded production of tires at the United States Rubber Company and a tie-up of lumber in 200 lumber yards of the Detroit area.

Major-Gen. Hugh J. Knerr, commanding general of the Air Technical Service Command at Wright Field, Ohio, said that fourteen hospital troop planes had been grounded in North Africa because of the lack of tires made in Akron, Ohio, and Detroit. Virtually the entire production force of 6,000 at United States Rubber was reported idle in a dispute involving the C. I. O.'s United Rubber Workers and the Mechanics Educational Society of America, an independent union.

A spokesman for the Army's Sixth Service Command said that unless 200 closed lumber yards were reopened by next week, a number of war plants would be lacking wooden crates to ship materials to the armed forces. A meeting was called today of management and A. F. of L. workers at the yards who struck on May 31 to enforce contract demands.

Strikers at the plant of the Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, where 2,900 employees have been idle, voted yesterday to continue their walkout until the company agreed to reinstate penalized workers. The Detroit City Council scheduled a public hearing for next Thursday on demands of the C. I. O.'s State, County and Municipal Workers Union, which has threatened a strike of 6,000 municipal workers.

Mitscher Thinks Foe May Lack Fuel

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher said today he believes a shortage of some critical item—possibly fuel—explains the lack of Japanese air opposition to the Navy's current operations around Japan.

Mitscher, recently named deputy chief of naval operations for air, said he did not agree with the opinion that the Japanese are hoarding their air power for a final all-out attack.

"I believe they are short of something they need very badly," Mitscher said. "What it is I don't know. It may be gasoline, but we won't know until we go in and find out."

The Admiral was brought in from the Pacific when he commanded the fast carriers of Task Force 58 in similar strikes at the enemy.

Vice Admiral Aubrey Fitch, whom Mitscher succeeds here, told the same news conference that it is his conviction the Japanese simply "started too late."

He said he believes the enemy originally had "misplaced faith in their outer defenses and shot the works there," and now are confronted with the job of extemporizing defenses in the homeland.

Admiral Fitch said he expected to assume his new assignment as superintendent of the Naval Academy on August 15. As the first naval air man to head the academy, Admiral Fitch said he expects to carry out Secretary Forrestal's expressed hope that all midshipmen in the future will be indoctrinated for air.

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TRUMAN SPEECH HELD NOT TO COVER PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Senators made it plain today that they hoped that President Truman was exempting strategic islands in the Pacific when he said in his Berlin speech that the United States did not want "one piece of territory" out of this war.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, who headed a delegation of Senators who discussed the island question with United States delegates at the San Francisco Conference, said, "We must retain those island bases. We need them to keep the future peace in the Pacific."

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican of Ohio, said that he hoped all the islands north of the equator remained in American control. "Perhaps the President just overlooked that point in making his talk," he added.

Senator Carl A. Hatch, New Mexico Democrat, asserted that he was certain that the President agreed with the view of the Army and Navy that American island bases were essential. "I think the President was speaking of not retaining territory for selfish gain," he said. "Any Pacific area we keep will be for defense purposes only and is likely to be almost entirely worthless for any other purposes."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, suggested that perhaps Mr. Truman was alluding only to the European war, but Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat of Louisiana, said that in any event he believed the President was being "too liberal." "I believe that we not only ought to have the Pacific islands that we have conquered but that we ought to have control of some of the military bases we have built in other parts of the world," Mr. Ellender asserted.

Clearer Jap Terms Urged

Washington, July 20 (AP)—Representative Grant (R., Ind.), recently back from his second Pacific tour in six months, believes "if anything short of Japan's complete annihilation is meant by unconditional surrender, we should say so."

He told a reporter this action might bring an early end to the war "by making a dent in the Japanese will to fight."

"The Japanese military leaders have convinced their people we will completely wipe out their country if they surrender," said Grant. "By announcing that this is not our intention, we can kindle unrest among the Japanese and give them a chance to overthrow the war lords."

"In this way I believe we can finish the war this year. Otherwise I predict a long war—for at least another year."

Nominated To Be Rear Admiral

Washington, July 20 (AP)—President Truman today nominated Capt. Oswald S. Colclough, of Catasauqua, Pa., commanding officer of the U.S.S. North Carolina, to be a rear admiral. Among three Navy captains nominated to be commodores was Ben H. Wyatt, San Jose, a native of Whitley, Ky., and commander of naval air bases in the 1st (Boston) Naval District.

30.24-28543

Deployees To Face Japs About Dec.

Washington, July 20 (AP)—The first army division redeployed from Europe through the United States probably will not reach Pacific battle areas until December 1.

This was indicated today with the disclosure that eight weeks of retraining has been prescribed for the Tokyo-bound troops.

Troops of the 86th Division, the first back from Europe, will assemble August 1 at Camp Gruber, Okla., to learn how to kill Japanese as well as they killed Nazis.

97th Will Be Next

This means that—if the eight-week training schedule is followed—the 86th will not be ready to move out until October 1. A couple of weeks more will be needed to get all of the division to an embarkation point. Probably an additional six weeks will be required before the 86th reaches the theater.

The next division to go into training will be the 97th, the second outfit to return from Europe. Upon completion of 30-day furloughs, its men will assemble about the middle of August at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Nine Other Divisions

Nine other divisions, all scheduled to be back in this country by the end of the month, are ticketed for Tokyo.

Divisions arriving in this country later may move to the Pacific much quicker, once furloughs are completed and troops reassembled.

Training for Japanese warfare is being carried on concurrently in Europe and the divisions em barking later will have an opportunity to complete a good part, or all, of their course overseas.

Duke of Windsor Visits Senate

Washington, July 20 (A. P.).—The Duke of Windsor was a surprise visitor to the Senate today.

He sat in the diplomatic gallery with Senators McKellar (D.-Tenn.), George (D.-Ga.), Fulbright (D.-Ark.) and a military aid.

The Senate was debating the $3,500,000,000 Export-Import Bank exxpansion bill at the time.

'COMMANDO' KELLY LEAVES ARMY TODAY

ATLANTA, July 20—(AP) Charles E. (Commando) Kelly, the technical sergeant who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for mopping up 40 Germans in Italy, leaves the army tomorrow and wants to "start work as soon as possible."

Kelly, who has served as small arms instructor for officers at Ft. Benning's Infantry school, will come to Fort McPherson to be discharged under a War department provision allowing winners of the medal, except officers, to resign.

The commando said he had several "good offers" from war plants at his home town of Pittsburgh.

Accused Italian Flyer Free on Bail in Boston

Mother of Di Nino's Fiancee Obtains His Release

BOSTON, July 20 (AP).—A former Italian air force lieutenant, who said he switched affiliations to Allied air forces after Italy capitulated, was free Thursday to pursue his romance with a Boston girl whose mother bailed him out of jail on charges of impersonating an American soldier.

Mrs. Vita Maldera, who said that her daughter, Mary, nineteen, would marry the former Italian officer, Enrico Di Nino, twenty-two, on July 29, posted bail of $5,000 with United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall.

The bail was set after Di Nino pleaded innocent yesterday and was held for hearing Aug. 1.

E. A. Soucy, Boston Federal Bureau of Information chief, said Di Nino was arrested after collecting $500 through false claims for back pay as a United States soldier.

Mr. Soucy quoted Di Nino as saying that he flew as an escort to Allied bombing planes after the Italian surrender and that he was shot down over Athens.

Thereafter, Mr. Soucy said, Di Nino posed as a staff sergeant in the 12th Air Force and was repatriated to the United States.

Di Nino and Miss Maldera met while pupils in a Boston school and renewed their acquaintance when he returned to this country for "redeployment."

Mr. Soucy said Di Nino came to the United States originally in 1937, at the age of fourteen, and returned to Italy three years later.

31,455 RETURN FROM EUROPE

Seven Ships With Veterans Arrive At New York

New York, July 20 (AP)—Led by superliner Queen Elizabeth, a victory procession of seven ships steamed into New York harbor today with 31,455 veterans of the European war.

The "Queen Bess" brought 14,576 officers and men of the 44th Infantry Division, whose commanding officer, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, of Salt Lake City, laughingly declared:

"I hope to meet the Russians in Tokyo."

Marlene Dietrich, who General Dean said was "the first and only big-time actress we had seen up at the front lines," dangled her famous legs in welcome to the Queen Elizabeth and the Monticello, which arrived earlier.

Men Praised By Hodges

More than 7,000 members of the 2d Infantry Division, cited by Gen. Courtney H. Hodges for "holding the hot corner in the battle of the bulge," were aboard the Monticello, under the command of Brig. Gen. William K. Harrison, of Pulaski, Tennessee.

Following the Queen Elizabeth and the Monticello into port were the Le Jeune, Bret Harte, Nishmaha, Marine Panther and Frances Y. Slanger. Most of the returnees were slated for redeployment following furloughs.

General Dean said the 44th Di-Division, in combat 144 consecutive days, had more than 7,000 casualties. This division launched a drive in the Vosges Mountains last winter that ended with V-E day at Imst, Austria.

13th Armored On Way Back

[By the Associated Press]

Most of the 13th Armored Division embarked yesterday at Le Havre for the United States. Advance units sailed June 30.

Army units arriving in the United States today:

At New York—The entire 44th Infantry Division, 23d and 38th regiments of the 2d Division, the 11th Regiment of the 5th Division and the 12th, 37th and 38th field artillery battalions of the 2d Infantry Division.

At Boston—Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-sixth Ordnance Depot (aviation) and 557th Field Artillery.

Yesterday's Arrivals

The following units were among those arriving yesterday:

At New York—Units of the 8th Air Force, as follows: Headquarters 92d, 93d, 95th Combat Bomb Wings, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron 46th Air Depot Group, 46th Depot Replacement Squadron, 46th Depot Supply Squadron, 46th Medical Supply Platoon, 913th Signal Depot Company, 987th MP Company, 862d, 882d Chemical Companies Air Operations, 2214th Quartermaster Truck Company Aviation, 763d Chemical Depot Company Aviation, 479th Quartermaster Platoon Air Depot Wing, 1947th, 2005th, 2056th, 2091st and 2103d Quartermaster Companies Aviation, 1912 Ordnance Ammunition Company Aviation, 1131st, 1132d and 874th Army Postal Units, 137th, 155th, 157th, 61st, 110th and 125th general hospitals less advance detachments, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 324th Ordnance Battalion, 248th, 251st, 104th and 110th Finance Disbursing Sections, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 413th, 414th, 424th, 426th, 427th, 430th and 425th MP Detachments and Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment 101st and 49th Replacement Battalions.

Hampton Roads, Va.—One Hundred and Seventieth Field Arillery Battalion.

Charleston, S.C. — Elements of 12th and 15th Air Forces.

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SYDNEY, FRIDAY, JULY 20—(AP)—TWELVE PERSONS ABOARD AN RAF LIBERATOR WERE KILLED TODAY WHEN THE PLANE CRASHED AND BURST IN FLAMES SOON AFTER TAKING OFF FROM MASCOT FIELD FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION. SIX PASSENGERS AND SIX CREWMEN -- ALL BRITISH -- WERE TRAPPED IN THE BURNING WRECKAGE.

LONDON, JULY 20—(AP)—BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT V-E-DAY MEANT THE END OF NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND THREW AWAY THEIR IDENTITY CARDS, THOUSANDS OF BRITONS ARE IN DANGER OF LOSING THEIR RATIONS NEXT WEEK. APPROXIMATELY 18,000 APPLICATIONS FOR NEW CARDS ARE OUTSTANDING AND THE OVERBURDENED HARD-PRESSED REGISTRATION OFFICE WILL BE UNABLE TO FILL MANY OF THEM BEFORE THE START OF THE NEW RATION

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PERIOD, A REGISTRATION OFFICIAL SAID. THE CARDS ARE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN NEW RATION BOOKS.

"MANY CARDS WERE INDAVERTENTLY LOST," A SPOKESMAN SAID, "BUT WE FIND LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE THREW THEIR CARDS AWAY ~~ENDEAVOR~~ ON V-E DAY THINKING THEY WOULD NOT BE NEEDED ANY MORE."

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APR DOANES 0100--JA-- 532A

Fol. Potsdam

LONDON, JULY 20--(AP)--IN AN EDITORIAL PRAISING PRESIDENT TRUMAN, THE LONDON TIMES SAID TODAY THAT "HAPPY RELATIONS NOW PREVAILING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT, CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ONE OF THE BEST AUGURIES FOR SUCCESS OF A NEW WORLD ORDER."

CONTRASTING THE U.S. SENATE'S BACKING OF TRUMAN'S POLICIES IN HIS ABSENCE WITH THE WRECKING OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROGRAM BY A "LITTLE GROUP OF WILLFUL MEN," THE TIMES SAID THAT TRUMAN "COMES TO EUROPE SUSTAINED BY A NATIONAL VOTE OF CONFIDENCE SUCH AS WILSON NEVER ENJOYED" AND ADDED THAT "WHATEVER TROUBLES MAY LIE AHEAD IT DOES NOT SEEM CONCEIVABLE THAT THE TRAGEDY OF VERSAILLES WILL BE REENACTED."

LAUDING TRUMAN'S RELATIONS WITH THE CONGRESS, THE TIMES SAID THAT "NOT SINCE THE CELEBRATED 'ERA OF GOOD WILL' IN MONROE'S TIME NAMED HAS THERE BEEN SUCH A HALYCON PERIOD IN AMERICAN POLITICS AS IN THESE EARLY MONTHS OF TRUMAN'S PRESIDENCY." THE EDITORIAL ADDED THAT THE PRESIDENT WAS "LOYALLY CARRYING OUT THE MAIN DESIGN OF ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

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DOANES THIRD 0610 SERIES JG205A

Fol. Potsdam

LONDON, JULY 20-(AP)-THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY THE AGENDA OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE PUBLIC AND SUGGESTED THAT "THERE SHOULD BE PERIODICAL COMMUNIQUES -- NOT RECORDING PIOUS GENERALITIES BUT GIVING AS FAR AS POSSIBLE A RECORD OF PROGRESS MADE."

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THE NEWSPAPER SAID IN AN EDITORIAL THAT WHILE THE THREE STATESMEN NECESSARILY MUST NEGOTIATE IN CAMERA, "THERE IS NO REASON AT ALL WHY THE REST OF US SHOULD NOT BE TOLD WHAT THEY ARE NEGOTIATING ABOUT."

"TO SUPPRESS NEWS IS TO BE ENCOURAGE THE SPREAD OF RUMOR AND

30.24-28545

DISTORTION, AND THAT CAN BE FATAL TO ANY CONFERENCE," THE EDITORIAL SAID. "TOTAL CENSORSHIP ALSO LEADS TO THE SUSPECION THAT SECRET AGREEMENTS ARE BEING HATCHED AND THAT EUROPE IS BEING CARVED UP WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OR CONSENT OF THE PEOPDE."

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WR LAP 00403 0210

LONDON, JULY 20--(AP)-- DR. HUBERT RIPKA, CZECHOSLOVAK FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER, SAID TODAY THAT CZECHOSLOVAKIA HOPED THAT AN EARLY REMOVAL OF THE SUDETEN GERMANS "WILL BE THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED, IF NOT SETTLED IN POTSDAM."

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"IT IS IMPOSSIBLE," HE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "TO MAINTAIN CZECHS AND GERMANS IN A COMMON STATE ON THE SAME BASIS AS AFTER THE LAST WAR. I KNOW THAT THE TRANSFER OF A POPULATION IS A BRUTAL EXPEDIENT-- BUT IT IS THE ONLY ONE TO SOLVE OUR PROBLEM."

RIPKA ASSERTED THAT "IF THE TRANSFER IS NOT CARRIED OUT WITHIN A YEAR OR TWO, NOBODY WOULD BE SURPRISED TO SEE SOME VERY

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PAINFUL SCENES."

HE SAID HE WOULD CONCLUDE TRADE TALKS WITH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORITIES HERE SATURDAY AND ADDED THAT HE WAS HOPEFUL THAT LIMITED IMPORTS MAY SOON REACH CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY RAIL VIA ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

FOOD CONDITIONS ARE UNSATISFACTORY IN CZECHOSLOVAK INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, HE REPORTED, AND WOULD BECOME "HORRIBLE" IN WINTER. MANY PEOPLE ARE NOT WORKING BECAUSE THERE IS NOTHING TO BUY WITH THEIR EARNINGS, HE SAID.

PITMANS -BP- 820PEN

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, JULY 20.)

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 20 -(AP)- THE SKIPPER OF A STEAM TRAWLER HELPED CAPTURE A GERMAN SUBMARINE BOUND FOR JAPAN WITH QUININE, MOLYBDENUM AND TIN LAST MAY 10, TWO DAYS AFTER VE DAY, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED

TONIGHT.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE VESSEL, COMMANDED BY GEORGE ELLIOTT, WAS 26 MILES OFF LEWIS, SCOTLAND, WHEN CIRCLING BRITISH AIRCRAFT GUIDED IT TO THE SURFACED U-BOAT.

THROUGH PANTOMIME ELLIOTT DIRECTED THE SURRENDER OF THE SUBMARINE COMMANDER AND THE CREW. THE UNDERSEA CRAFT THEN FOLLOWED THE TRAWLER TO A SCOTTISH PORT WHERE THE SURRENDER WAS COMPLETED.

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IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR ELLIOTT WAS MATE ABOARD A TRAWLER THAT SANK A GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, FRIDAY, JULY 20.)

PITMANS 1908 TO 435 PEW

A122 (140)

BERLIN, JULY 20-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.JOHN H. (PEE WEE) COLLIER AND GEN.GEORGE S.PATTON,JR., JOKED TODAY OVER PREMATURE REPORTS OF THE FORMER'S DEATH.

GEN.PATTON HAD JUST FINISHED REVIEWING THE SECOND ARMORED (HELL ON WHEELS) DIVISION AS GUEST OF SECRETARY OF WAR STIMSON.

HE TURNED TO COLLIER, COMMANDER OF THE DIVISION, AND ASKED: "EVER HEAR THAT I WROTE A NOTE OF CONDOLENCES ON YOUR DEATH?"

"YES, I DID," COLLIER REPLIED WITH A SMILE.

THEN COLLIER TOLD REPORTERS:

"A SHELL KNOCKED A HOLE IN MY BRITCHES DOWN IN NORMANDY, AND BY THE TIME WORD OF IT GOT TO GEN.PATTON IT HAD BEEN EXAGGERATED TO THE POINT OF KNOCKING ME OUT OF THE PICTURE."

PATTON, STILL HEADING THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, ORGANIZED THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION AND TOOK IT TO AFRICA. HE WAS AN AIDE TO STIMSON WHEN THE LATTER SERVED A PREVIOUS TERM AS A CABINET OFFICER.

QQ1001AEW

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ADD PARIS (Herald Tribune) XXX

A HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE U.S.EMBASSY SAID YESTERDAY THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO UNDERSTAND THE DELAY IN CONFIRMATION FROM WASHINGTON SITUATION (ON JULY 7, THE DAY AFTER THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARIS THAT DE GAULLE WOULD GO TO WASHINGTON IN AUGUST FOR CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN, AS ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON SAID: ("A FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GEN. DE GAULLE HAS ACCEPTED AN INVITATION TO VISIT PRESIDENT TRUMAN HERE MET WITH OFFICIAL SILENCE IN WASHINGTON TODAY. NEITHER THE WHITE HOUSE NOR THE STATEMENT DEPARTMENT WOULD COMMENT ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT--AN UNUSUAL RECEPTION TO AN EXCHANGE OF GREETINGS BETWEEN TWO GOVERNMENT HEADS. X X X

A74

("THE ANNOUNCEMENT PRODUCED ONLY A CRISP AND PUZZLING 'NO COMMENT' FROM THE WHITE HOUSE, WHICH NORMALLY MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO CONFIRM PROMPTLY SUCH AN INVITATION AND ACCEPTANCE."

(CONFIRMATION, STILL N OFFICIAL, CAME IN AN AP WASHINGTON DISPATCH DATED JULY 17, WHICH SAID:

("DEFINITE AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE THAT GEN.DE GAULLE WILL VISIT THIS COUNTRY SHORTLY AFTER THE BIG THREE MEETING ENDS. AMERICAN OFFICIALS CONFIRMED THIS TODAY, ALTHOUGH THEY STILL WITHHELD AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BECAUSE AN EXACT DATE FOR THE FRENCH LEADER'S TRIP REMAINS TO BE FIXED.")

MD307PEW

BERLIN, JULY 20-(AP)-MAJ.CLIFFORD P.SCHROFF OF ROYAL OAK, MICH., HEADS THE 20TH ENGINEERS COMBAT BATTALION, WHICH USED GERMAN LUMBER TO MAKE THE POLE UP WHICH THE AMERICAN FLAG WAS RAISED TODAY OVER BERLIN IN CEREMONIES ATTENDED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

ROSENMAN

CLR 1108AEW 85MK

30.24-28547

A68
(150)
BY JAMES J.STREBIG
BERLIN, JULY 20-(AP)-THE BERLINER ZEITUNG ESTIMATES THAT MORE THAN HALF OF THIS CITY'S 1,500,000 HOMES WERE DESTROYED DURING THE WAR AND THAT 16 YEARS WILL BE REQUIRED TO HAUL AWAY THE RUBBLE IF 10 TRAINS OF 50 CARS EACH DEPART DAILY.
HOWEVER, FROM OBSERVATION OF THE BUCKET BRIGADES INSTITUTED BY THE RUSSIANS, BY MEANS OF WHICH GERMAN WOMEN AND A FEW OLD MEN ARE MOVING THE DEBRIS, ONE GAINS THE IMPRESSION THAT IT WOULD TAKE 16 YEARS TO FILL ONE TRAIN.
AMONG THE ZEITUNG'S OTHER OBSERVATIONS WERE THESE:
AT THE PRE-WAR CONSTRUCTION RATE IT WILL TAKE 20 YEARS TO REPLACE ALL THE DESTROYED HOMES, AND THE COST WILL BE ABOUT TWO BILLION DOLLARS--USING THE PRE-WAR VALUATION OF THE GERMAN MARK AS EQUAL TO 40 CENTS. (THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED A VALUE OF 10 CENTS ON THE MARK).
IT WILL COST $200,000,000 TO REPAIR THE 500,000 DAMAGED HOMES IN BERLIN, AND $400,000,000 TO REPAIR PUBLIC, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS.
JP7AEW

FIRST LEAD TO REGIONALS

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN, JULY 20-(AP)--BIG-TIME GERMAN OPERATORS IN ILLICIT STOCKS OF ALLIED FOOD AND GASOLINE WERE SOUGHT BY MILITARY POLICE OF THE AMERICAN, BRITISH AND SOVIET OCCUPYING ARMIES HERE TONIGHT.

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OUT TO CRUSH THE FANTASTIC SPECULATION IN THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE FOR NEARLY 3,000,000 INHABITANTS OF BERLIN, AS WELL AS TO CHOKE OFF THE CORRUPTING INFLUENCES AT WORK AMONG ALLIED TROOPS, THE TRI-POWER AUTHORITIES MOVED SWIFTLY UNDER JOINT PLANS DRAFTED BX YESTERDAY.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SECURITY OFFICERS HAVE FOR TWO WEEKS BEEN CAREFULLY SPOTTING CENTERS OF ILLEGAL TRADING, ESPECIALLY IN ALLIED MILITARY SUPPLIES, AGAINST THE TIME WHEN THE HIGHER-UPS COULD BE GRABBED.

AUTHORIZATION BY THE BERLIN KOMMANDATUR BROUGHT SOVIET MILITARY POLICE INTO ACTION AS PART OF THE DRAGNET.

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UNITS OF THE GERMAN ETC X X 2ND GRAF ORIG

BERLIN, JULY 20 -(AP)- AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES CRACKED DOWN ON BERLIN'S HUGE "BLACK MARKET" TODAY.

UNITS OF THE GERMAN POLICE FORCE JOINED ALLIED MILITARY POLICE IN AN EFFORT TO CLEAN UP A SITUATION WHICH U.S. MAJ. GEN. FLOYD L. PARKS CALLED A MENACE TO THE CITY'S WELFARE.

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PARKS TOLD THE SECOND MEETING OF THE INTER-ALLIED "KOMMANDATUR" THAT HE BELIEVED THE "BLACK MARKET" HAD GROWN TO "ALARMING PROPORTIONS".

HIS PROPOSAL THAT COORDINATED MEASURES BE UNDERTAKEN TO WIPE IT OUT WAS APPROVED IMMEDIATELY AND PROVOST MARSHALS OF ALL FOUR POWERS PREPARED JOINT OPERATIONS. THE FRENCH SAT IN AT THE MEETING BUT DID NOT PARTICIPATE FURTHER BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT YET OCCUPYING

PART OF BERLIN.

UNOFFICIALLY IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT TROOPS OF ALL ARMIES REPRESENTED HERE HAD BEEN DRAWN TO SOME EXTENT INTO THE WHIRLPOOL OF SPECULATION AMONG PHYSICALLY HUNGRY AND PAPER-RICH BERLINERS.

STREET VENDORS OF RATIONED FOODS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING SKY-HIGH PRICES IN ILLICIT SALES.

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PARKS, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT, HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO PREVENT LARGE SCALE LEAKAGES OF QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES INTO ILLEGAL CIVILIAN CHANNELS, SUCH AS CAUSED A SCANDAL IN FRANCE. HIS ALLIED CO-PARTNERS IN RUNNING THE CAPITAL APPEAR TO SHARE HIS VIEWS FULLY.

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DELUGE: 0935 THROUGH 4TH TO 12 NOON

BERLIN, JULY 20-(AP)-- AMERICAN, BRITISH AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES CRACKED DOWN TODAY ON BERLIN'S HUGE BLACK MARKET, WHICH AMERICAN U.S.MAJ.GEN.FLOYD L.PARKS CALLED A MENACE TO THE CITY'S WELFARE.

PARKS TOLD HIS BRITISH, AMERICAN RUSSIAN AND FRENCH COLLEAGUES AT THE SECOND MEETING OF THE INTER-ALLIED "KOMMANDATUR" WEDNESDAY THAT HE BELIEVED THE BLACK MARKET PROBLEM HAD GROWN TO "ALARMING PROPORTIONS."

THAT HIS PROPOSAL COORDINATED MEASURES BE UNDERTAKEN TO WIPE IT OUR WAS APPROVED IMMEDIATELY.

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PROVOST MARSHALS OF ALL FOUR POWERS CONFERRED YESTERDAY AND PREPARED JOINT OPERATIONS. THE FRENCH SAT IN ON THE MEETING BUT DID NOT PARTICIPATE FURTHER BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT YET OCCUPYING PART OF BERLIN.

THE KOMMANDATUR'S ACTION WAS TO HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED JOINT COMMUNIQUE WEDNESDAY NIGHT OR THURSDAY, BUT FOR UNEXPLAINED REASONS THE TEXT DID NOT REACH THE ALLIED PRESS CAMP. PARKS THEREUPON APPROVED RELEASE OF THE REPORT FOR TODAY.

Berlin - Black Market

APR DEDUCES FOURTH 0935--JA-- 631A

30.24-28549

BERLIN, FIRST ADD BLACK MARKET X X XOFFICES.

TO RED ARMY MEN, A WATCH THAT REALLY RUNS IS A BARGAIN AT 5,000 OCCUPATION MARKS, WHICH ARE EASY TO COME BY.

MOSCOW'S BIGGEST DEPARTMENT STORE-- THE MOSTORG-- CHARGES 2,500 RUBLES, WHICH IS ABOUT $500 AT THE LEGAL RATE OF EXCHANGE, FOR A POCKET MODEL WATCH OF THE VINTAGE OF 1900. FOR MODERN WRIST WATCHES THE PRICE GOES UP TO 7,000 RUBLES -- ABOUT $1,400.

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PARKS, COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FORCES IN THE BERLIN DISTRICT, HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY ANXIOUS TO PREVENT LARGE SCALE LEAKAGES OF QUARTERMASTER SUPPLIES INTO ILLEGAL CIVILIAN CHANNELS, SUCH AS CAUSED A SCANDAL IN FRANCE. HIS ALLIED CO-PARTNERS IN RUNNING THE CAPITAL APPEAR TO SHARE HIS VIEWS FULLY.

THE GERMAN POLICE FORCE AS WELL AS ALLIED MILITARY POLICE WILL BE EMPLOYED TO CLEAN UP THE SITUATION, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

UNOFFICIALLY IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT TROOPS OF ALL ARMIES REPRESENTED HERE HAD BEEN DRAWN XXXXXXXXXXX TO SOME EXTENT INTO THE WHIRLPOOL OF SPECULATION AMONG XXX PHYSICALLY HUNGRY AND PAPER-RICH

BERLINERS.

STREET VENDORS OF RATIONED FOODS HAVE BEEN DEMANDING SKY-HIGH PRICES IN ILLICIT SALES.

SOVIET ADMINISTRATORS IN BERLIN HAVE ALLOWED FREE TRADING IN UNRATIONED COMMODITIES AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION XXXXX THAT THIS POLICY WOULD BE ALTERED. HOWEVER, REGARDING SUCH ITEMS AS BREAD, MEAT, GASOLINE AND ALCOHOL, STRICT RULES HAVE BEEN SUPPOSED TO EXIST.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS HAVE BEEN INDULGING IN WHAT SEEMED TO BE CLASSED AS X LEGITIMATE COMMERCIAL XXXXX TRANSACTIONS -- THE SALE OF WATCHES TO SOVIET TROOPS. THE LATTER HAVE BEEN PAYING UP TO XXXX $500 OR $600 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX IN OCCUPATION MARKS FOR TIMEPIECES. THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS HAVE BEEN CONVERTING THE MARKS INTO THEIR OWN CURRENCY AT ARMY FINANCE OFFICES.

JUL 21 1945

JA-WR 0430 LAP DELUCES THIRD 0935

THE CONSPIRATORS, BELIEVING THEY HAD WON, QUICKLY FLASHED WORD THAT HITLER WAS DEAD. A2D Frankfurt (Tucker) Hitler xxx bee. spared

IN PARIS, GEN. STUELPNAGEL STRUCK SWIFTLY, SIFTING THE ENTIRE SS GARRISON AND MAKING WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF WEHRMACHT OFFICERS OF WHOSE SYMPATHIES HE WAS NOT SURE.

VON STAUFFENBERG FLEW TO BERLIN. HE WENT DIRECTLY TO HIS OFFICE, SUMMONED HIS SECRETARY AND WAS DICTATING A NEW LIST OF NAZI OFFICIALS TO BE SHOT WHEN HIMMLER'S SS CLOSED IN ON HIM AND TOLD HIM THE PLOT HAD FAILED.

"THEY TOOK STAUFFENBERG TO 11-13 BENDLESTRASSE, RIGHT IN THE HEART OF BERLIN, COURT-MARTIALLED HIM WITH THREE OTHER OFFICERS, AND ALL FOUR WERE SENTENCED TO BE SHOT," SAID T/3 WALTER HASENCLEVER, ANDOVER, MASS. "THEY WERE EXECUTED A FEW MINUTES AFTER MIDNIGHT BY A FIRING SQUAD COMPOSED OF FIVE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. TWO HOURS LATER THEIR BODIES WERE BURIED IN ST.MATTHEW'S CEMETERY."

A33

GEN. VON RUNDSTEDT, WHO KNEW OF THE PLOT BUT TOOK NO PART IN IT, TELEPHONED VON STUELPNAGEL FROM SEDAN AND BLUNTLY TOLD HIM THE PLOT HAD MISCARRIED. DAZED, VON STUELPNAGEL ORDERED HIS PRISONERS RELEASED, THEN FIRED A BULLET INTO HIS HEAD. BUT EVEN THE BULLET, LIKE THE PLOT, FAILED OF ITS MARK. IT MISSED HIS BRAIN AND SUCCEEDED ONLY IN BLINDING HIM. JUL 21 1945

NO ONE KNOWS THE PRECISE NUMBER OF ARISTOCRATIC WEHRMACHT OFFICERS WHO WERE HANGED FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PLOT, BUT IT MUST HAVE BEEN CLOSE TO 2,000, INCLUDING HIGH RANKING FIGURES SUCH AS FIELD MARSHAL VON WITZLEBEN, GEN. ERICH HOEPNER, GEN. HELMUTH LEEFF AND COUNT YORCK VON WARTENBERG.

"MANY PEOPLE LAMENTED THE FAILURE OF THIS PLOT," LT. MILLER SAID, "BUT FROM OUR POINT OF VIEW IT WAS FORTUNATE. IT DELIVERED THE WEHRMACHT INTO HIMMLER'S HANDS AND HE KEPT IT IN THE FIELD, USING IT TO SUICIDAL RESISTANCE, UNTIL IT WAS PRACTICALLY DESTROYED. THIS RESISTANCE COST US SOME LIVES, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND MADE CERTAIN THE DESTRUCTION OF AN OFFICER CLIQUE WHOSE AMBITION WAS TO PLAN AND EXECUTE WORLD WARS."

RW

JR710AEWA33 (130)

ST.WOLFGANG, AUSTRIA, JULY 20-(AP)-KING LEOPOLD III OF BELGIUM, WHO HAS BEEN LEGALLY EXILED FROM HIS COUNTRY BY PARLIAMENT, SAYS HE WILL NOT GIVE UP THE THRONE UNTIL THE BELGIAN PEOPLE HAVE "A DEMOCRATIC OPPORTUNITY" TO SELECT THEIR OWN LEADERS IN "A FREE AND HONEST ELECTION."

INTERVIEWED BY JOE WESTERN, REPORTER FOR THE ARMY NEWSPAPER STARS AND STRIPES, THE 43-YEAR-OLD MONARCH SAID YESTERDAY THAT HE HAD SURRENDERED HIS COUNTRY TO THE GERMANS IN MAY, 1940--ONE OF THE CHIEF COMPLAINTS OF SOME BELGIANS AGAINST THE KING--BECAUSE HE FELT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO FIGHT ANY LONGER AT THAT TIME. JUL 21 1945

HE SAID HE HAD SURRENDERED HIMSELF "BECAUSE I FELT I SHOULD STAY WITH MY PEOPLE AND ALSO BECAUSE I FELT THAT WITH ME IN BELGIUM THE GERMANS WOULD RULE THE COUNTRY ON A MILITARY INSTEAD OF A CIVILIAN BASIS."

LEOPOLD DECLARED "THERE IS NO TRUTH IN THE EVIL STORIES SPREAD IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE WAR THAT MY SURRENDER WAS PREMEDITATED AND PRE-ARRANGED WITH THE NAZIS." HE ADDED THAT HE HAD A "CLEAR CONSCIENCE, WHICH, I BELIEVE, CANNOT BE SAID OF MANY PEOPLE WHOM I TRUSTED."

PARLIAMENT EXILED LEOPOLD ON WEDNESDAY, BARRING HIM FROM RETURNING TO THE COUNTRY WITHOUT PARLIAMENTARY CONSENT.

RW715AEW

A115 (225)

ROME, JULY 20-(AP)-STRIKES IN PROTEST AGAINST ACTS BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES BROKE OUT YESTERDAY IN TRIESTE AND THE VENICE AREA, A TRIESTE DISPATCH TO ROME'S RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE SAID TODAY.

THE TRIESTE STRIKE WAS CALLED OVER THE ARREST BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES OF LOCAL COMMUNISTS, THE DISPATCH SAID, WHILE THE VENICE STRIKE APPARENTLY PROTESTED THE MEMBERSHIP OF A COMMITTEE NOMINATED BY ALLIED AUTHORITIES TO PURGE FASCISTS.

A YUGOSLAV TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH RECEIVED VIA LONDON LAST NIGHT SAID THAT ALL WORK HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO A "COMPLETE STANDSTILL" IN TRIESTE AND THE BRITISH-AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ZONE IN THE SLOVENE LITTORAL.

A TASS DISPATCH FROM BELGRADE, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, QUOTED THE YUGOSLAV AGENCY AS SAYING THAT "ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES RECENTLY FREED THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LIBERATION ASSEMBLY OF TRIESTE AND SEVERAL OTHER ANTI-FASCISTS THEY HAD ARRESTED. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THIS, ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES ARRESTED SEVERAL DOZEN ANTI-FASCISTS."

FROM VENICE IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE ENTIRE PROVINCE WAS TIED UP LAST NIGHT BY A GENERAL STRIKE CALLED BY THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IN PROTEST AGAINST A COMMISSION NOMINATED BY THE ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO CONDUCT A PURGE OF FASCISTS. LATE LAST NIGHT THE SOCIALIST PARTY SECRETARY ANNOUNCED AN AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH HE SAID THE COMMISSION WOULD RESIGN AND A LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR A NEW COMMISSION WOULD BE SUBMITTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

MT&QQ941AEW

ST (P-D ASKED)

MILAN, JULY 20-(AP)-PRESS DISPATCHES SAID TODAY AMERIGO DUMINI, ST.LOUIS-BORN FOLLOWER OF MUSSOLINI ACCUSED OF MURDERING THE SOCIALIST DEPUTY GIACOMO MATTEOTTI IN 1926, HAD BEEN ARRESTED BY ITALIAN POLICE AT PIACENZA. JUL 21 1945

DUMINI WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN WORKING UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME AS A DRIVER FOR A PIACENZA TRUCKING CONCERN.

A STRONG-ARM MAN FOR MUSSOLINI WHEN THE FASCISTS WERE GAINING POWER IN ITALY BY FORCE AND CASTOR OIL, DUMINI WAS CONVICTED OF KILLING MATTEOTTI SOON AFTER THE DECAPITATED BODY OF THE BRILLIANT OPPOSITION LEADER WAS FOUND, BUT WAS RELEASED BY MUSSOLINI AFTER SERVING A FEW MONTHS IN PRISON. IN A SPEECH BEFORE PARLIAMENT, MUSSOLINI DENIED FASCISTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEPUTY'S DEATH. SINCE THEN DUMINI

30.24-28551

HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY REPORTED DEAD OR REARRESTED.

BUMINI WAS BORN IN ST.LOUIS OF AN ITALIAN FATHER AND AN ENGLISH MOTHER. HIS FATHER RETURNED TO ITALY WHEN HE WAS A BOY AND TOOK HIM ALONG.

JUL 21 1945

MK431PEW

WARDHA, INDIA, JULY 20-(AP)-MOHANDAS K. GANDHI ASKED INDIANS TODAY NOT TO FEEL FRUSTRATED OVER THE FAILURE OF THE SIMLA CONFERENCE, AND URGED THEM TO CONCENTRATE ON THE CONGRESS PARTY'S "VILLAGE UPLIFT" PROGRAM.

IT WAS HIS FIRST STATEMENT ON THE MATTER SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS CALLED IN AN ATTEMPT TO FORM A BROADER-BASED GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

AT CALCUTTA, CONGRESS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ PARTY PRESIDENT ABUL KALAM AZAD SAID THAT THE PARTY COULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE COUNCIL UNDER THE PRESENT SETUP, BUT THAT IF IT WERE RECONSTITUTED IN THE SPIRIT OF THE OFFER OF VICEROY LORD WAVELL, CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES COULD AND WOULD JOIN UPON INVITATION. A PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF THE WAVELL PLAN WAS WIDER INDIAN REPRESENTATION ON THE COUNCIL.

JUL 21 1945

WR WILLIAMS 0105EDT APR 0617

BORNEO (320)
BY DEAN SCHEDLER

MANILA, JULY 20-(AP)-~~AUSTRALIAN~~ TROOPS ON BORNEO THRUST FIVE MILES TO OVERRUN THE RICH SAMBODJA OIL FIELDS AND REFINERY WITHOUT A FIGHT.

THEY FOUND ONLY TWO JAPANESE DEFENDING THE GREAT FIELD, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR SAID TODAY. THE FIELD FORMERLY PRODUCED 7,000,000 BARRELS OF READY-TO-USE CRUDE OIL A YEAR.

THE SAMBODJA FIELD IS ONE OF THE THREE MAJOR POOLS IN EASTERN BORNEO FEEDING THE RUINED REFINERY DISTRICT AROUND BALIKPAPAN. THE ATTACKING AUSTRALIAN 7TH DIVISION FOUND GREAT FIRES ROARING THROUGH THE FIELD, INDICATING THAT THE JAPANESE HAD FOLLOWED THE DUTCH EXAMPLE OF 1942 AND SCORCHED THE OIL-SOAKED EARTH AS THEY LEFT.

JAPANESE RESISTANCE APPARENTLY COLLAPSED OR WITHDREW AFTER A BITTER DEFENSE HAD BEEN PUT UP AT THE FIELD'S APPROACHES.

SAMBODJA VILLAGE, NORMALLY INHABITED BY ABOUT 1,500 PEOPLE, IS 28 MILES NORTHEAST OF BALIKPAPAN AND IS SITUATED ON ONE OF THE PIPELINES THAT USED TO FE[illegible] BALIKPA[illegible]

DESPITE DUTCH DESTRUCTION [illegible] 1942, THE JAPANESE QUICKLY PUT THIS GREAT EASTERN OIL DISTRICT BACK INTO PRODUCTION. THEY DRILLED NEW WELLS AND BOOSTED OUTPUT OF CRUDE--WHICH IS SO PURE THAT SHIPS CAN USE IT WITHOUT REFINING--TO BEYOND PRE-WAR LEVELS IN AN EFFORT TO BUILD UP A STOCKPILE OF FUEL OIL.

SAMBODJA IS THE THIRD OIL FIETD RECAPTURED FROM THE JAPANESE, THE OTHER TWO BEING THE MIRI AND SERIA CENTERS IN WESTERN BORNEO. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE ALLIES WILL FOLLOW THE JAPANESE PATTERN AND QUICKLY BRING THE FIELDS AND REFINERIES BACK INTO PRODUCTION, THUS EASING OIL AND TRANSPORTATION DEMANDS ON OTHER ALLIED SOURCES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES TROOPS REPULSED A JAPANESE COUNTERATTACK NORTH OF BALIKPAPAN AS THE AUSSIES FANNED OUT THROUGH THE ENTI E OIL-PRODUCING COMPLEX OF FIELDS AND REFINERY CENTERS AROUND THE GREAT OIL PORT. THEY PUSHED THE JAPANESE BACK INTO THE INTERIOR AND SALT COASTAL MARSHES.

LIGHT NAVAL UNITS RAKED JAPANESE SHORE POSITIONS IN THE VICINITY FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY WHILE AIR ACTIVITY IN THE THEATER REACHED AS FAR SOUTH AS THE COAL PORT OF BANDJERMASIN ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

HW1204APW

MANILA, JULY 20-(AP)-WAR MANPOWER COMMISSIONER PAUL V. MCNUTT ARRIVED BY PLANE TODAY TO MAKE AN ECONOMIC AND HEALTH SURVEY AND LOST NO TIME IN ANNOUNCING THAT HE INTENDS TO KEEP OUT OF THE PHILIPPINES POLITICAL MUDDLE.

HE SAID HE WILL NOT TRY TO MEND THE BREACH BETWEEN PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA AND BRIG. GEN. MANUEL A. ROXAS IN LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"I AM HERE PRIMARILY TO LISTEN," MCNUTT EXPLAINED. HE SAID HE CAME HERE AT PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SUGGESTION AND WOULD REPORT ON OBSERVATIONS GENERALLY IN ADDITION TO UNDERTAKING HIS SURVEY

MCNUTT SERVED AS HIGH COMMISSIONER HERE BEFORE THE WAR AND THERE IS SPECULATION THAT HE MIGHT BECOME FIRST AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO A FREE PHILIPPINES COMMONWEALTH.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A STAFF OF HEALTH AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS. GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR GREETED THE PARTY.

IN THE PARTY WAS WALTER DILLINGHAM, HONOLULU CAPITALIST. MCNUTT SAID DILLINGHAM SEEKS 6,000 FILIPINO LABORERS TO FILL URGENT NEEDS ON HAWAIIAN PLANTATIONS BUT THAT "THERE'S A QUESTION WHETHER THEY CAN BE SPARED."

(NO PICKUP)

HW&WW437APW

BY RUSSEL BRINES
MANILA, JULY 20-(AP)-THE NAME OF PFC.MANUEL PEREZ, A QUIET LITTLE PARACHUTIST FROM CHICAGO WHO TOOK FORT MCKINLEY'S OUTER DEFENSES APART AND KILLED 75 JAPANESE DOING IT, WAS ENGRAVED TODAY ON THE SCROLL OF AMERICA'S VALOROUS DEAD.
THE NATION'S HIGHEST AWARD FOR COURAGE, THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR, WAS BESTOWED TO HIM POSTHUMOUSLY BY GEN.WALTER KRUEGER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. SIXTH ARMY, AT A SOLEMN GATHERING OF PEREZ' COMRADES TF THE 11TH AIRBORNE DIVISION.
A MONTH AFTER HE WRECKED 12 PILLBOXES AT FORT MCKINLEY A JAPANESE SNIPER FELLED HIM WHILE HE WAS COVERING THE WITHDRAWAL OF HIS PATROL BUDDIES.
FJ754ACW

JUL 20 1945

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD SOONG X X X WARN CONTINUING.
THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL RECOMMENDED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT DECIDE WHETHER TO CALL A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ON NOV.12, AS SCHEDULED, TO INTRODUCE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.
THE COUNCIL YESTERDAY RECOMMENDED A SETTLEMENT WITH THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS FOR THE SAKE OF NATIONAL UNITY AND REQUESTED THE IMMEDIATE GRANTING OF CIVIL LIBERTIES TO THE PEOPLE.
JP409AEW

BE8KX

HEADQUARTERS, PACIFIC DIVISION, AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND, JULY 20-(AP)-SIX AIR EVACUATION NURSES, THE FIRST TO ARRIVE IN THE PACIFIC FROM THE EUROPEAN THEATER, ARE HERE FOLLOWING A PLANE TRIP FROM PARIS.

THEY INCLUDE 2ND LT.MAXINE LEWIS, CHICAGO, AND 1ST LTS. MARY KYMICK, PERTH AMBOY, N.J.; HELEN LUKEMEYER, HUNTINGBURG, IND., VICTORIA GRYBOSKI, SHAMOKIN, PA., AND EDITH GILES, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

JUL 21 1945

THEY WILL SERVE ON EVACUATION RUNS FROM OKINAWA AND THE PHILIPPINES TO HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND.

VX1042PCW

HDQ LUZON (Iron Jun) xxx battle area

STAFF SGTS.HARRY BURKE OF WHEELING, VA., HAROLD ESTROFF OF THE BRONX, N.Y., AND KENNETH CHILDRESS OF STRASBURG, ILL., OPERATED THE LUNG. LT.IRENE LARSON OF GLADSTONE, MICH., FLIGHT NURSE, ATTENDED WILCOX ON THE TWO-HOUR FLIGHT TO THE HOSPITAL.

VX1039PCW

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 20-(AP)-- THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC (CONSERVATIVE) PARTY --OUSTED FROM POWER JUNE 4, 1943 BY THE CURRENT MILITARY REGIME --ISSUED TODAY A MANIFESTO SAYING IT HAD "RULED OUT EVERY PROPOSAL FOR COLLABORATION WITH THE PRESENT DE FACTO GOVERNMENT, WHICH BY ITS NATURE AND ACTS SIGNIFIES THE ABSOLUTE NEGATION OF OUR REPRESENTATIVE REGIME."

JUL 20 1945

THE MANIFESTO CALLED FOR A "UNION OF THE ARGENTINE FAMILY" FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

AQ BAIRES--LPA--JA--247A

A39 (200)
HALIFAX, JULY 20-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ONE SAILOR WAS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN KILLED AND THREE OTHER NAVY MEN WERE AMONG 25 PERSONS TREATED FOR MINOR INJURIES SUSTAINED DURING THE TERRIFIC ARMAMENT DEPOT BLASTS WHICH ROCKED THIS AREA EARLY YESTERDAY. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, NONE IS MISSING.
APPROXIMATELY 30,000 PERSONS WHO HAD FLED THE NORTH SECTION OF HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH, JUST ACROSS THE HARBOR NEAR THE DEPOT, STREAMED BACK TO THEIR HOMES LAST NIGHT AS THE DANGER WANED.
FIRE-FIGHTING UNITS LATE YESTERDAY GAINED CONTROL OF THE MIGHTY BLAZE WHICH HAD ROARED THROUGH THE DEPOT, TOUCHING OFF FOUR TERRIFIC BLASTS AND A RUMBLING SERIES OF MINOR EXPLOSIONS AND SPRAYING THE BEDFORD BASIN AREA WITH SHELLS AND DEBRIS. FIREFIGHTERS HAD MANAGED TO KEEP THE FLAMES FROM THE MAIN MUNITIONS MAGAZINE, WHERE 50,000 DEPTH CHARGES WERE STORED.
THE NAVY SAID THE SAILOR WHO WAS KILLED WAS ON SENTRY DUTY.
THE GREAT BLASTS DEMONSTRATED THE THREAT UNDER WHICH HALIFAX HAD BEEN LIVING FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS, E.L. COUSINS, WARTIME ADMINISTRATOR OF ATLANTIC PORTS, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW.
COUSINS, CHAIRMAN OF A COMMITTEE TO RECEIVE AND ADJUST CLAIMS ARISING FROM THE EXPLOSIONS, SAID THAT IN A SINGLE MONTH DURING THE WAR AS MUCH AS 5,000 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE HAD BEEN HANDLED ACROSS THE HALIFAX DOCKS AND SENT TO EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS.
M511AEW

JUL 21 1945

30.24-28553

SARNIA, ONT., JULY 20-(AP)-THE CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES, IN THEIR FIRST OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER HAMONIC, SAID TODAY IT HAD BEEN DEFINITELY DETERMINED THAT THERE WAS NO LOSS OF LIFE AMONG PASSENGERS OR CREW.

CAPT. W.F. HOWELL, OPERATING MANAGER HERE FOR THE LINES, MADE THE STATEMENT AS THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT OPENED AN INQUIRY INTO TUESDAY'S BLAZE WHICH ENDANGERED 350 PERSONS.

INVESTIGATION HAS VERIFIED THAT THE FIRE BEGAN WITH THE EXPLOSION OF A TRUCK GASOLINE ENGINE IN A FREIGHT SHED ON THE DOCK WHERE THE HAMONIC WAS MOORED, CAPT. HOWELL SAID. THE MOTOR CAUGHT FIRE AS THE TRUCK'S BATTERY WAS BEING ADJUSTED, HE SAID.

ONE FIRE EXTINGUISHER IN THE SHED WAS "USED INEFFECTIVELY," CAPT. HOWELL REPORTED, AND NINE WERE BROUGHT FROM OTHER SOURCES. HE ADDED THAT THE RAPIDITY OF THE FLAMES' SPREAD WAS "ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE."

CAPT. HOWELL DISCLOSED THAT FLAMES FORCED THE MASTER OF THE HAMONIC, CAPT. HORACE BEATON, TO GO OVERBOARD. HE LATER RETURNED TO THE SHIP VIA THE COAL DERRICK WHICH REMOVED MANY TRAPPED PASSENGERS AND REMAINED ON BOARD UNTIL THE LAST OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS HAD ESCAPED, HOWELL SAID.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INQUIRY, FROM WHICH A REPORT WILL BE SENT TO OTTAWA, IS BEING CONDUCTED BY CAPT. HENRY MORRISON FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.

NB1202PEN

A126BX

(120)

BOSTON, JULY 20-(AP)-THE S.S.MARIPOSA CAME INTO BOSTON TODAY WITH 2,833 VETERANS RETURNING FROM EUROPE--MORE THAN TWO THIRDS OF THEM SICK, OR CASUALTIES.

TOPPING THE PASSENGER LIST WAS LT.GEN. BEN LEAR, WHO HAD SERVED AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 2ND ARMY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF ARMY GROUND FORCES, AND DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

ALSO RETURNING, ON LT.GEN. LEAR'S STAFF WAS COL. ROBERT A.GRIFFIN, OWNER OF THE MONTEREY, (CALIF.) PENINSULA HERALD. A CAPTAIN IN WORLD WAR 1, HE WENT BACK INTO SERVICE IN THIS WAR AND WAS WOUNDED IN FRANCE. COL. GRIFFIN, AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE EIGHTH DIVISION'S 13TH REGIMENT, WAS SHOT THROUGH THE RIGHT ARM WHILE LEADING AN INFANTRY PATROL.

LT. GEN. LEAR HURRIED FROM THE PIER TO MEET HIS WIFE, AWAITING HIM AT A BOSTON HOTEL.

TC1010AEW

OWEGO, N.Y., JULY 20-(AP)-PETITE MARGARET HASTINGS, HOME AFTER AN 18,000-MILE TRIP FROM "SHANGRI-LA," READ HER FAN MAIL TODAY AND RESTED FROM AN ENTHUSIASTIC HOMETOWN WELCOME.

THE 20-YEAR-OLD WAC CORPORAL, WHO WITH TWO OTHER SURVIVORS OF A PLANE CRASH IN WHICH 21 PERSONS WERE KILLED, WAS RESCUED AFTER 47 DAYS IN THE NEW GUINEA VALLEY, WAS GREETED YESTERDAY BY A CROWD ESTIMATED AT 1,500 AND A 0

PAUSING A MOMENT ON THE TRAIN PLATFORM AS IF BEWILDERED, SHE SAID: "EVERY GIRL DREAMS OF HAVING A BAND PLAY WHEN SHE COMES HOME, BUT I NEVER THOUGHT I WOULD HAVE THAT THRILL."

SHE HUGGED HER FATHER, PATRICK HASTINGS, WHOM SHE HAD NOT SEEN SINCE SHE LEFT FOR PACIFIC DUTY LAST DECEMBER. HER MOTHER DIED SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

WITH HER FATHER AND SISTERS, MRS.JOHN CALLAHAN AND MRS.JOHN STEELE, SHE WAS ACCOMPANIED TO HER HOME BY THE HIGH SCHOOL BAND, AMERICAN LEGION, CITY AND CIVIC OFFICIALS, THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

AUXILIARY AND A THRONG OF FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

MARGARET HEADED STRAIGHT FOR THE KITCHEN AND DRANK A GLASS OF MILK. STEAK WITH ALL THE TRIMMINGS FOLLOWED FOR SUPPER.

SHE APPEARED TRIM AND HEALTHY LOOKING BUT SAID HER WEIGHT WAS 94 POUNDS, SIX BELOW NORMAL.

W.INGRAM

(530)

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD TROOPSHIPS X X X INST, AUSTRIA.

AMONG A NUMBER OF RED CROSS WORKERS RETURNING ON THE SLANGER WAS MRS. HELEN AIRY OF BERKELY, CALIF., WIFE OF ARMY CAPTAIN FREDERICK AIRY. WITH HER WAS HER 16-MONTH-OLD SON, JAMES, BORN IN ENGLAND.

MRS. AIRY SAID SHE FORMERLY CONDUCTED A SHOPPING COLUMN FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER. HER HUSBAND IS ENROUTE HOME FROM EUROPE, SHE SAID.

JUL 21 1945

COL. JOHN C. FITZPATRICK OF CHICAGO WAS MEDICAL CORPS COMMANDER ON THE SLANGER. HE SAID THE MEN WERE IN HIGH SPIRITS. DURING THE CROSSIN AND THAT THE VOYAGE MADE MANY OF THEM TEMPORARILY FORGET THEIR WOUNDS AND AILMENTS.

A RETURNEE ABOARD THE MONTICELLO, TECH. SGT. WILLIAM MILLER, 21, OF SCOTTSVILLE, KY., WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO A HONEYMOON. ALTHOUGH HE WAS MARRIED IN APRIL, 1944, TO MISS PEARL WILLIAMS OF SCOTTSVILLE, HE SAID THEY WERE UNABLE TO TAKE A WEDDING TRIP.

ANOTHER MONTICELLO PASSENGER, CPL. KENNETH N. LIGHTFOOT, 30, OF BURNSVILLE, OHIO, WAS EAGER TO SEE HIS THREE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER, SHIRLEY MARLENE, WHOM HE HAD SEEN ONLY A FEW TIMES, AND HIS WIFE, CLARA.

COL. FRANCIS H. ROOSE OF JANESVILLE, WIS., TROOPS COMMANDER OF THE MONTICELLO, DESCRIBED THE SHIP'S CROSSING AS ONE OF THE BEST HE HAD EXPERIENCED IN THE TROOP TRANSPORT SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. MORRIS BERMAN OF (43 TAFT BOULEVARD) SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, RETURNED ABOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH AFTER SERVING EIGHT MONTHS IN ENGLAND AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE BASE AIR DEPOT OF THE AIR SERVICE COMMAND. HE SAID HE HAD BEEN IN THE ARMY 33 YEARS.

PFC. DANIEL W. MCCARTY OF ROUTE 4, INDEPENDENCE, MO., WEARER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE AND THE SILVER STAR FOR BRAVING ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE TO RESCUE SIX SOLDIERS, SAID "IT'S TOO BAD I DIDN'T KNOW TRUMAN BEFORE HE WAS PRESIDENT."

JUL 21 1945

S/SGT. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN OF (1776 EAST 71ST PLACE) CHICAGO, WAS HAILED BY HIS COMRADES, WHO SAID HE HAD STOPPED A GERMAN PANTHER TANK ATTACK SINGLE-HANDED.

"I TOLD MY PLATOON TO DO THEIR DUTY, AND THEY DID IT," HE SAID, ADDING THAT CREDIT FOR THE EXPLOIT SHOULD GO TO HIS MEN.

JUL 21 1945

WEARING THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR RESCUING A GROUP OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS UNDER FIRE, CPL. RICHARD F. LINN OF (410 FORNAX STREET DECATUR, IND., SAID: "ALL I DID WAS STAY WITH MY OUTFIT ALL NIGHT AND HELP RESCUE THE WOUNDED." HIS BUDDIES STANDING ALONG SIDE, HOWEVER, SAID HE BROKE ARM AND SHOULDER AT THE TIME.

S/SGT. LAWRENCE N. SHEPHARD OF ROUTE 1, EAST LANSING, MICH., WON THE BRONZE STAR FOR KEEPING COMMUNICATIONS OPEN DURING A PARTICULARLY

30-24-28555

JUL 22 1945

HAZARDOUS MISSION. ASKED TO COMMENT ON THE EXPLOIT, HE SAID: "ANYTHING YOU DO IN AN INFANTRY LINE IS DANGEROUS."

LT. EARL DUNNUCK OF (1422 REISNER STREET) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., CREDITED WITH CAPTURING THE FIRST GERMAN DIVISION COMMANDER TAKEN ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SAID "AFTER WE CAPTURED THE GERMAN COLONEL, HANS LINGNER, WE DAMN NEAR CAPTURED THE ENTIRE GERMAN DIVISION."

SGT. SLEMAN C. COOKE OF SEMINOLE, TEX., WINNER OF THE SILVER STAR FOR ROUTING A LARGE ENEMY FORCE, CAPTURING 11 OF THEM AND CLEARING THE WAY FOR AN AMERICAN ADVANCE, DECLARED "THE GERMANS HID UNDER A BRIDGE AND WE WORKED THEM OVER FOR A WHILE AND THEY SURRENDERED."

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S/SGT. ROBERT MURPHY OF (221 BELLFLOWER NORTH WEST) CANTON, OHIO, SAID THAT "WITH ANOTHER MAN, I WIPED OUT A 16-MAN GERMAN PATROL." HE SAID HE HAS BEEN INFORMED HE WOULD RECEIVE THE BRONZE STAR FOR HIS EXPLOIT.

NJ1211ADW

Japan Told to Surrender Unconditionally or Face Inevitable Destruction

JUL 22 1945

Official Broadcast Bids Enemy Leaders Yield Under Atlantic Charter

Truman May Have Terms in Potsdam

Reported Based on Foe's Yielding Arms, Stolen Lands, War Criminals

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The United States government officially told the Japanese today that unconditional surrender offers the "only way by which you can make possible the salvation of Japan."

Broadcasting as "an official spokesman of the United States government" and addressing his words directly to "Japanese leaders," Captain E. C. Zacharias, U. S. N., said, in Japanese:

"The leaders of Japan have been intrusted with the salvation and not the destruction of Japan. . . . The Japanese leaders face two alternatives. One is the virtual destruction of Japan, followed by a dictated peace. The other is unconditional surrender, with its attendant benefits as laid down by the Atlantic Charter."

President Truman is reported to have taken to the Potsdam conference a whole series of recommendations dealing with possible definitions of unconditional surrender for Japan.

No Single Set of Plans

A source which normally would be informed said that up to the time the President left Washington, however, there was no single draft of a set of United States surrender terms for Japan. It was also reported positively that any new interpretation of unconditional surrender would have to be acceptable to the Allied governments, and that only within that limitation would American officials make definitions on their own.

This does not, however, rule out the possibility that the Potsdam conference may result in a statement to the Japanese demanding their surrender. In fact, such a statement is confidently expected here. It probably will emphasize that the consequences of giving up now would be less costly to the Japanese than forcing the destruction of their homeland in the smashing assaults which the Allies have planned for the months ahead.

The State Department, after recurrent reports recently of purported peace feelers from Japan, has issued several statements of denial—this amid conjectures that the United States, through President Truman, might redefine unconditional surrender for the Japanese as not entailing complete destruction of the nation, though ending its war power, so as to make it easier for the Japanese to accept such surrender.

"An Official Spokesman"

The Office of War Information, in releasing the text of Captain Zacharias's speech, described him as "an official spokesman" for the government, apparently giving his remarks the full weight of the Administration.

The broadcast, the twelfth of "a very special series," as the O. W. I. described it, was the first to be distributed to the press.

An O. W. I. official insisted, however, that this had no particular significance. "We have had many inquiries and decided to issue a general press release," he said.

But the fact that it was released generally for domestic consumption indicated to some that it was intended to explain unconditional surrender to the Americans as well as the Japanese.

"The Army and Navy Journal" said today that President Truman carried to the Big Three conference a draft of Japanese surrender terms as favored by the State, War and Navy Departments.

These terms, the unofficial service publication said, call for the total loss to Japan of what remains of its fleet and air forces, as well as for other military disarmament; the loss of territory outside the home islands; the destruction of its war industries; the complete control of its economy by the United Nations and the surrender of designated war criminals.

"The Journal" said that interest in the Potsdam conference revolves around the question of whether Emperor Hirohito will be declared a war criminal and punished accordingly. When President Truman left for the conference the question had not been decided, the publication said, and counsel here was divided.

"Liberals and New Dealers were demanding that he be executed," "The Journal" said. "Others felt that the war lords rather than he were responsible for Pearl Harbor and that, anyway, the status of the Emperor did not involve our security and that the war would only be prolonged if we should fight to destroy Japan's religious and political systems."

"The Journal" said rumors of Japanese peace feelers are prevalent but find no official support in Washington, then it added: "Yet this does not remove completely a possibility that Marshal Stalin may be intrusted with a serious peace formula by the Japanese government. It may or may not be significant that on the eve of his departure for the meeting of the Big Three the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow conferred with V. M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs."

Wilfrid Fleisher, commenting over the American Broadcasting Company, also reported that Mr. Truman had taken to Potsdam a statement regarding Japan.

Mr. Fleisher, however, termed it a "new statement of policy" toward the enemy nation and said it did not constitute "a statement of peace terms, which remain unchanged—unconditional surrender."

Mr. Fleisher, listing similar terms, added that the Chinese may already have been asked to indorse the statement and that Prime Minister Churchill's signature was wanted.

Statement on Terms Predicted

Tris Coffin, Columbia Broadcasting System news commentator, said today in a broadcast he had learned from "very responsible officials in Washington" that the Big Three would issue a statement from Potsdam within the next few days outlining surrender terms for Japan. Mr. Coffin said the terms would be "far more liberal than the Japanese now enjoy under their present government."

"The Potsdam announcement on Japan will promise the Japanese freedom of religion, and the right to choose whatever form of government they want," Mr. Coffin said. "This leaves the issue of the Emperor, who is now army head as well as a Japanese diety, and the present Japanese state religion of Shinto-ism wide open."

Mr. Coffin said that President Truman took a draft of the terms to Potsdam, hoping Premier Stalin would sign it "but not necessarily as a belligerent." If Premier Stalin refuses to sign, he will be asked to make a separate statement, he said, and in any event, Britain and the United States will issue the surrender statement.

Foe Sees Modification

A Japanese radio commentator predicted today that President Truman, in response to pressure from the American people, would modify the demand for unconditional surrender.

The Japanese-language broadcast to American areas, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, identified the commentator as Kusuo Oya, of the

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Japanese Broadcasting Company.

He professed to see a withdrawal from the "unconditional surrender" formula in recent changes in the Truman Cabinet and other high government positions.

"I believe that arguments recently propounded in the United States for the reconsideration of the fundamentals of the unconditional surrender terms against Japan are reflections clearly indicative of the conservative, yet considerably radical round-about-face on the part of Truman," Oya said.

Oyo repeated the Japanese propaganda theme that the death of President Roosevelt and the collapse of Nazi Germany had removed the basis for further collaboration among the United Nations. He argued that Soviet Russia was now in a position to rebuild its national strength and was "shying away from all attempts to force her to enter the conflict" against Japan.

Captain Zacharias began studying Japanese while attache to the American Embassy in Tokyo in 1920. He returned there in 1928 as acting naval attache.

In this war he has participated in many actions in the Pacific, his commands including the battleship New Mexico. He is now on special duty with the commander in chief of the United States Fleet and with the O. W. I.

Text of the Broadcast

The complete text of the broadcast by Captain Zacharias:

"In several of my previous talks I devoted myself to our unconditional surrender peace formula; today I propose to review some of the salient points which I have already presented:

"First, your present war situation is clear: you are facing inevitable defeat. Japan has already lost the war. Your progressive defeats and our progressive victories have brought the war to Japan's very doorstep.

"Second, this situation is the result of short-sighted and irresponsible leadership of Japan before and during this war.

"Third, Japanese leaders have told the Japanese people that their present alternatives are victory or extermination. But President Truman has made it perfectly clear that this is a gross misrepresentation.

"Fourth, it is an undisputed fact that our unconditional surrender peace formula is the only way by which you can make possible the salvation of Japan.

"Fifth, Japan entered into a reckless alliance with Nazi Germany against the advice of able leaders. That this was a fatal error is now entirely clear. Nazi Germany has been utterly defeated.

"Sixth, Premier Suzuki, like all Japanese leaders, now admits that Japan is facing the greatest crisis in her long history. Japan's greatest need at this crucial hour is for loyal, intelligent and inspired leadership.

American Potential Is High

"Seventh, Japan's war potential is hopelessly inadequate. On the other hand, the American war potential is more than sufficient to crush Japan's war machine.

"Eighth, Japanese history reveals a traditional pattern of realism when the Japanese were confronted with even less hopeless war situations. Japanese armies have surrendered in the past.

"Ninth, the American unconditional surrender peace formula is a humanitarian gesture of great constructive value.

"These, then, are some of the chief points which I have discussed in detail in recent talks. I am sincerely convinced that the time has arrived when Japanese leaders should face these facts realistically and eliminate the shallow emotionalism which has influenced their actions in the past.

"An objective analysis of the unconditional-surrender peace formula must begin with a study of historical precedents and legal arguments. Surrender is a time-honored formula by which hostilities are terminated. It is established in international law and in the articles of war. It is well known to all belligerents, including, of course, the Japanese high command. It is Chapter 4, Article 35, of the Hague Convention, which was signed and ratified by the highest authority of Japan.

"And in so far as the history of its application is concerned, those Japanese leaders who are sincerely interested in terminating the war with honor, would do well to study the American precedents. Historically, the honorable surrender of General Lee to General Grant in 1865 provides a most important example. If Japan should initiate the cessation of hostilities without further delay, it may be assumed that it will be the United States which will enforce the formula and insure the peace.

"As you know, the Atlantic Charter and the Cairo Declaration are the sources of our policy, and both begin with the categorical statement that we seek no territorial aggrandizement in our war against Japan. Are the leaders of Japan really so short-sighted that they cannot see the possible complications which they may have to face if they fail to act, and act promptly?

"The leaders of Japan have been intrusted with the salvation and not the destruction of Japan. As I have said before, the Japanese leaders face two alternatives. One is the virtual destruction of Japan followed by a dictated peace. The other is unconditional surrender with its attendant benefits as laid down by the Atlantic Charter.

"Of these two alternatives, unconditional surrender is the only one which can bring about peace and prosperity for Japan.

A Dual Responsibility

"The responsibility of Japanese leaders is now a dual responsibility. First, you are responsible to your own people for the future of Japan. And secondly, we will hold you responsible for criminal prolongation of a war already lost. Can you possibly believe that by prolonging the war, and thereby imposing added sacrifices on our nation, we shall become more lenient toward you in the end? Let me remind you once more that there are no Americans who feel that the task is too great or the cost too high to insure complete victory.

"At present there are still some influential people in the United States who would not like to see the destruction of Japan. But our patience too has its limits, and it is rapidly running out. Your continued refusal to heed the sound and sober advice of counselors will convince even the greatest humanitarian among us, that the destruction of everything which supports the Japanese war potential is the only way to terminate the war.

"Your opportunity to think over these facts is rapidly passing. As soon as our redeployment is completed, this opportunity will be lost to Japan—and as you know, it will be lost forever. The war will then be decided by our superior arms—in Japan. If Japanese leaders still prefer to delay and hope for miracles, they should remember that the cemetery of history is crowded with the graves of nations—nations that were doomed to extinction because they made their decision too late."

U.S. Blows From Air Grow 'Complicated', Tokyo Declares

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Guam, July 21 (AP)—New multiple air attacks against the Japanese Empire from Honshu to Indo-China by hundreds of tactical planes were disclosed by American headquarters today as the Tokyo radio complained that the blows were becoming "complicated."

Settling down to day-after-day attacks, bombers and fighters concentrated on industrial and military targets on the two main enemy islands of Honshu and Kyushu, gave Formosa its daily pasting and raided the vital Shanghai shipping and aviation center in East China for the second straight day.

Two groups of P-51 Mustangs hit the central industrial area of Honshu between Osaka and Nagoya yesterday. The first, based on Iwo-Jima, roared in 80 strong, and the targets they left among the smaller towns of this crowded industrial area were soon under the guns of 94 more Mustangs in a second wave that shot up boats, airfields and factories. These attacks followed the record 600-plus Superforts that had blasted the same general area before dawn yesterday.

Five Airfields Hit

Five Japanese airfields around Shanghai were worked over Wednesday by Far East Air Forces Liberator heavies, Mitchell mediums and A-26 attack bombers escorted by fighters—a total of more than 200.

They met no aerial opposition and dropped bombs which started two big fires along the important docks lining the Whangpoo River, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported in a communiqué from Manila.

This was the second straight day the Shanghai area had come under the sights of 7th Air Force planes, and pilots began to refer to it as "the milk run from Okinawa."

Kagashima Cut Off

On Kyushu, the port of Kagoshima remained virtually cut off because of railway tunnels blocked the day before. Fifth Air Force Mustangs bombed and strafed the piled-up locomotives and boxcars as the Japanese struggled to clear the approaches to the city. Rayon mills and waterfront installations were hit in suburban Kushikino and Miyakonojo. Thirty-five Thunderbolts roved southward to the little mineral island of Iwo and attacked sulpher mines, phosphate works and roads.

Liberators hit the giant Miho airdrome on southern Honshu and swept over Tomitaka airstrips on the east central coast of Kyushu.

Twenty of the big B-24's struck Formosa, setting the Matsuyama airfield on fire and destroying two grounded planes and railway rolling stock and storage dumps on Wednesday.

B-24's Over Hainan

Seventh Fleet Liberators ranged over Hainan Island and patrolled the Indo-Chinese coastline, wrecking locomotives and rolling stock and hitting a small freighter off Nha Trang. Liberators of the 5th Air Force bombed a factory area at Canton, China, setting a number of fires.

The Tokyo radio acknowledged that the psychological effects of American bombings on the Japanese home front were "surprisingly strong" and complained that the attacks were "so complicated that they cannot be anticipated from experience or the common sense gained so far."

One B-29 Over Tokyo

The speaker said a single B-29 raided Tokyo yesterday and cited it as an example of "sneak tactics" aimed at creating confusion.

Despite a relative lull on the Borneo front, while Australian troops consolidated their positions around the newly-won Sambodja oil field, more than 25 Aussie Spitfires and Kittyhawks bombed and strafed Sandakan, on the northeastern coast, while a pair of Liberators damaged a small freighter and river craft in the Mahakam River estuary.

Australian and New Zealand neutralization missions continued over Rabaul and Kavieng far to the southeast in the Bismarck archipelago.

ed the Yank reports with the statement that Japan's stock of scrap iron, badly needed for war production, had "increased considerably in the war-damaged areas and we have been able to get all the scrap iron we want and need."

Air Strikes Stressed

Mustang fighters hit the Nagoya-Osaka area of Honshu Island Friday in two attacks by groups of 80 and 94 planes. The pilots noted especially the Superfortress destruction at the factory towns of Okazaki and Kamazaki.

United States Army and Navy reports yesterday of strikes at Japan dealt entirely with the air war, making no mention of the whereabouts of American and British warships which bombarded Nipponese coastal industrial areas last week.

However, Admiral Nimitz in a brief communiqué today gave more details of the bombardment of Nojima Cape, 55 miles south of Tokyo, Wednesday night by light units of the United States 3d Fleet.

No Trouble For Ships

"This force patrolled the eastern entrance of Sagami Gulf but found no enemy shipping," Nimitz said.

"After the bombardment, which was directed at radio, radar and other military installations, our ships retired without incident."

Far East Air Force Mustang fighter-bombers returned to the port of Kagoshima on Kyushu Island, American headquarters reported yesterday, increasing the damage done previously to rail facilities at that southern Japanese city.

The Mustangs bombed and strafed railroad cars and locomotives blockaded at the entrances to four railroad tunnels hit in the former raid. Rayon mills and harbor docks were blasted at Kushikino and Miyakonojo, near Kagoshima.

Formosa Pounded Again

More than 200 heavy, medium and attack bombers of the 7th Air Force bombed and machine-gunned five airfields around Shanghai Wednesday for the second consecutive day of heavy attacks on the main center of Japanese military activity in China.

Carrying the air war southward, bombers and fighters of the 5th and 13th air forces and of the United States 7th Fleet wrecked Japanese shipping and railroad cars along the China and Indo-China coasts. A factory was bombed at Canton.

Formosa also received its daily pounding from United States medium bombers, twenty of them setting Matsuyama airfield installations afire and hitting railroad and storage facilities.

Psychological Effect

Rapid-fire blows by American aircraft from Okinawa, the Marianas and Iwo Jima have exercised a "surprisingly strong" psychological effect on the Japanese people, Tokyo radio admitted.

"Tactics of the raiding planes have become so complicated that they cannot be anticipated from experience or the common sense gained so far," the broadcaster said.

The enemy radio also complained of single B-29 reconnaissance flights which the Japanese called "sneak tactics" keeping the people in a constant of alarm.

A single naval Privateer plane bombed and strafed Japanese troops near Swatow, China, on Thursday while Mariner planes sank three enemy sea trucks off Hong Kong, and strafed fourteen cargo-laden junks north of Hainan Island, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported today.

Heavy Pounding By Americans Brings Results

Guam, *Sunday*, July 22 (AP)—American fighter pilots returning from rooftop sweeps over Japanese cities reported today previous Superfortress raids had left vital industrial areas "well burned out."

Tokyo radio unwittingly second-

SHIPS HAMMERED RADIO AND RADAR ON NOJIMA CAPE

JUL 22 1945

Radio Silence Shrouds Movements of Powerful Battle Fleet.

JAPS EXPECT NEW BLOW

Planes Report Vital Nip Industrial Areas 'Burned Out.'

FARON

GUAM, Sunday, July 22 — (AP) American cruisers and destroyers which bombarded the entrance to Tokyo Bay Wednesday night and early Thursday morning met no enemy resistance of any sort—either air, surface, shore or submarine, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced today. The force blasted radio, radar and other installations and retired "without incident," he said.

"This force patrolled the eastern entrance of Sagami Gulf (entrance to the outer Tokyo Bay) but found no enemy shipping," the communique reported.

Nojima Cape, hit by the shelling,

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is the tip of the gulf's eastern shore line, and lies 55 miles south of Tokyo.

The Navy report was the first word of results since last Thursday's communique announced the bombardment by ships that included the cruisers Topeka, Oklahoma City, Dayton, and Atlanta and the destroyers Ault and John W. Weeks.

Expect New Blows

Movements of the powerful battle fleet since have been hidden by radio silence, and jittery Tokyo acknowledged today that a new naval bombardment might be expected at any moment.

"Strict vigilance is required," it cautioned the Japanese people.

Tokyo added that a naval bombardment of other areas of the homeland by mighty battleships that already have wrecked Kamaishi, Muroran on Hokkaido, and the fringe of Tokyo bay is "highly possible."

That seems obvious, for certainly the mighty force isn't going permanently into retirement. But thus far there is no indication where the next shells and bombs will hurtle onto the enemy.

There have been no reports from the July 18-19 action in Tokyo Bay, and Adm. Chester W. Nimitz today omitted his customary daily communique.

Presumably only enemy destroyers—or at most a cruiser or two—were found in the waters off Yokosuka in the bay.

Japanese broadcasts, meanwhile, are concerned mainly with the American surface bombardments which seem certain to be resumed. The enemy radio explained today that there had been no air attacks against the great fleet because the Japanese plan was "to offend the enemy and confuse him." There was no explanation of how lack of opposition might "offend" America.

Crippling assaults by American land-based aircraft on the empire and its supply lines continued during the apparent lull in fleet activities.

Returning from roof-top strikes, American fighter pilots today reported earlier Superfort raids had left vital Japanese industrial areas "well burned out."

Radio Admits Losses

Tokyo radio unwittingly seconded the Yank reports with the statement that Japan's stock of scrap iron, badly needed for war production, had "increased considerably in the war-damaged areas and we have been able to get all the scrap iron we want and need."

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Formosa also received its daily pounding from U. S. medium bombers, 20 of them setting Matsuyama airfield installations afire and hitting railroad and storage facilities.

Planes Hit Borneo

Reports yesterday from Borneo said Australian troops who recently captured the Sambodja oil field on the eastern side of the big petroleum producing island were consolidating their positions, but there was little ground warfare. Australian fighter planes and U. S. bombers swept Borneo coasts, hitting Sandakan in the northeast and damaging shipping in the Mahakam river estuary.

Rapid fire blows by American aircraft from Okinawa, the Marianas and Iwo Jima have exercised a "surprisingly strong" psychological effect on the Japanese People, Tokyo radio admitted.

"Tactics of the rading planes have become so complicated that they cannot be anticipated from experience or the common sense gained so far," the broadcaster said.

Guam Celebrates Year Since Yanks Returned

Guam, July 21 (AP)—The people of Guam celebrated today the first anniversary of the American return to this big, green island which has been converted into what Admiral Chester W. Nimitz in a radio speech termed "one of the most powerful bases in the world."

The admiral's address, broadcast over a local radio station, was the only official observance of that day a year ago when soldiers and marines landed and took back what the Japanese seized from a handful of Leathernecks 32 months before.

Natives Also Celebrate

In towns and villages, natives marked liberation day with music, dancing and speeches reflecting their gratitude for being released from the shackles of the Japanese.

There were masses, too, in the fine old churches that escaped the ravages of war, or in temporary places of worship.

At Inarajen, on the southeast coast, the people decorated their house fronts with hibiscus and palm fronds. They gathered in seven groups, the same seven set up by the Japanese, because that was the easiest way to check up on their movements.

Guam's Year of Liberty From Foe Is Celebrated

Natives and U. S. Forces Take Part and Nimitz Speaks

GUAM, July 21 (AP).—Grateful natives and thousands of members of America's armed forces joined today in celebrating the first anniversary of the liberation of this island base from the Japanese.

Informality was the keynote in a day marked by music, dancing and open-house hospitality offered by the Guamanians. A speech by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz provided the only official recognition of that day a year ago when soldiers and marines landed and took back what the Japanese had seized from a handful of marines thirty-two months before.

In his address, broadcast over a local radio station, Nimitz said Guam was now "one of the most powerful bases in the world."

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"The story of the liberation of Guam begins with the smashing victory of American arms over the Japanese, who one year and one day ago were present on this island some 18,000 strong," he said.

"After organized resistance had been broken, another series of victories began. We won a victory over weather. We defeated swamps and jungles. We began the long-range offensive against disease.

"Seabees and Army engineers licked every construction problem that came their way. You all know the result. Today, Guam is one of the powerhouses providing the energy for the final drive against Japan."

4,306 Japs Dead In Borneo Battle

Manila, *Sunday*, July 22 (AP)—Enemy dead counted in all Borneo operations now total 4,306, with 441 captured, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today as Australian troops continued mopping-up operations in recently captured territory around the Sambodja oil fields.

Allied casualties — principally Australian—for the Borneo operations, which include Tarakan and the Brunei Bay sector as well as the southeast Borneo area of Balikpapan, now total 386 killed, 12 missing and 1,351 wounded, MacArthur's communiqué said. The ratio of Japanese dead to Allied dead thus was more than eleven to one.

While describing no new ground action on the island, MacArthur said United States Army 13th Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force planes were continuing to bomb and strafe enemy rear areas, communication lines and fuel dumps.

It was reported at headquarters here that Dutch Colonial troops in the mopping-up operations had thrust a mile and a half north of Sambodja and occupied the outlying village of Bambodja.

It was disclosed also that the Sepinggang airfield near Balikpapan had been extended to 7,000 feet by Australian engineers and is in use as a base for the close air support of the ground troops.

Strong Steps Held Philippine Need

Manila, July 21—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt said today he was aware that the Philippines needed aggressive economic and political action to solve internal political strife, inflation and "monopolistic profiteering."

"And I hope I can help," he declared. He arrived here by air yesterday.

He emphasized again, however, that he intended "to keep my fingers out of political questions." As an observer, he explained, he will gather complete information to report to President Truman, primarily on health and welfare work.

To See Both Roxas, Osmena

No time limit has been set for his stay in the islands, he said, and there are no barriers restricting persons he could interview. Specifically, he said, he expected to talk with the Senate President, Brig. Gen. Manuel A. Roxas, as well as President Sergio Osmena of the war-exiled Government. The two Philippine officials are political foes.

McNutt added that he wanted "to take my hat off to the Filipinos for their courage" and said "the American public is considerably more interested in the Philippines than before the war—and has a sympathetic understanding for the Filipino people who stayed here and took it. We can't forget that."

Army Men in Manila Want Series Nine

Manila, July 21 (A. P.).—This sports-hungry Army Headquarters hopefully welcomes Navy Secretary Forrestal's request for a world champion baseball tour, and Army officials said the series could be staged here.

Athletic officers of the base command said Rizal Stadium would be in top condition. The stadium, which Babe Ruth and other touring big leaguers inaugurated in 1935, now is used for service baseball, softball, football and soccer.

Iron Lung Saves Yank on Luzon

With the United States Fifth Air Force, Luzon, July 21 (A. P.).—Responding to urgent radio messages for help, a C-47 cargo plane of the Fifth Air Force Troop Carrier Command flew an iron lung into the rugged mountainous combat zone near Legaspi.

The patient, Pvt. Robert S. Wilcox of Upper Darby, Pa., who had been stricken suddenly by a form of poliomyelitis, was reported in good condition when he reached a Manila hospital. It was believed to be the first time an iron lung ever was flown into a battle area.

Staff Sgt. Harold Estroff of the Bronx, N. Y., helped operate the lung.

FLEET, AIR POWER LOW, JAP ADMITS

Nipponese Expect Final Battle To Be On Homeland

San Francisco, July 21 (AP)—Japan's technological leader admitted today that Nippon's once proud fleet and air power were unable "to grapple" with Allied might beyond the confines of the homeland and that the final battle must be fought there.

However, this leader, Lieut. Gen. Reikichi Tada, president of the Japanese Board of Technology, claimed in a Domei news agency dispatch recorded by the Federal Communications Commission that a new secret weapon would insure victory in the showdown invasion battle.

Mobilization Ordered

Japan's Government, exercising its recently acquired decree power, ordered the country's 400,000 communications workers mobilized into an "actual fighting corps" for the "coming mainland" battle.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki told a conference of directors of various communications bureaus that the order was part of the plans for "area by area" defense of the country.

General Tada declared that the secret weapon was "new in every sense of the word" and that, when operated by the "special attack" suicide corps, would have a "double sure hit, sure death" effectiveness.

"Provocative" Tests

"We must fight to gain victory on the homeland," Tada was quoted as saying, "by preparing to crush the enemy with a single stroke. . . . We may not be able to grapple with the fleet-footed enemy on the vast sea, but we are prepared with strategy and weapons to utilize every geographical advantage of our narrow homeland to crush him."

Tada declared the United States 3d Fleet's air and surface bombardments of the homeland during the last two weeks were "provocative" tests of Japan's defenses.

Business Profit Set

"The enemy has come to fear Japan's stored might," he asserted.

Another broadcast said Japan's Finance Ministry had set five per cent as the basic profit allowable for private business. Excess profits of one to five per cent will be allowed for reserve funds.

The allowable excess above the basic five per cent, it added, will be determined according to the particular concern's capital or "merit" in war production.

'Secret Weapon' Is Jap Boast

San Francisco, July 21 (AP)—The Japanese declared today they had invented a new secret weapon "in every sense of the word," which functioned best if run by "special attack" suicide operatives.

As reported by Domei agency in a broadcast heard here, Japanese scientists "were dubious that it would be efficient unless it was linked with the 'special attack' spirit."

The new weapon, said Domei, was unlike anything that had appeared in Europe and would be employed "in rapid succession" in event of invasion.

Lieut. Gen. Reikichi Tada, president of the Japanese Board of Technology, said that the shellings and bombings by the American and British fleets this week were only "a provocative attack" and did not necessarily mean a prelude to invasion.

A correspondent of the Tokyo newspaper *Mainichi* said that the fortification of Kyushu, southern Japanese home island, was complete because of its "natural geographic condition and the almost superhuman efforts of the soldiers."

B-29's Solve Another Jap War Worry

San Francisco, July 21 (AP)—It's the queerest thing, the way these Superforts are giving a boost to the Japanese war effort.

The last anyone heard, the Japanese needed more room in their larger cities, and the Superforts made some.

Now, according to their broadcasts picked up here, the Japs were on the verge of running out of scrap iron.

And at this crucial moment, said the Tokyo newspaper *Asahi*, along came the Superforts and did the following favor:

"At the beginning of this war, scrap iron was not importable, so it was gathered from among the common people.

"Recently, however, due to the fact that our technical skill has progressed and to the fact that the amount of scrap iron has increased considerably in the war-damaged areas, we have been able to get all the scrap iron we want and need."

Now if any Japanese junk dealer runs shy on metal, just send word to the B-29's and a cargo of scrap—fresh from the finest war plant a yen can buy—will be delivered smack on his doorstep.

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Stalin Predicts Big Expansion Of Soviet Navy

Russia to Build New Ships and Bases, He Says in Red Navy Day Message

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—Generalissimo Joseph V. Stalin declared today that the Russian people want "a still stronger and mightier" navy and "will create new fighting ships and new bases" for it.

Stalin made the statement in an order of the day broadcast by the Moscow radio in connection with the Soviet observance tomorrow of Red Navy Day. He did not say to what purpose a stronger Russian navy would be put.

The order congratulated the navy for its part in the defeat of Germany and concluded: "The Soviet peoples wish to see their navy still stronger and mightier. Our people will create new fighting ships and new bases for the navy. The task of the navy is tirelessly to train and improve the cadres of seamen, to master fully the experience gained in the patriotic war, and to raise still higher the naval skill, discipline and organization."

The order said that in the war against Germany the navy had done good work, "effectively protecting our flanks which rested on the sea, striking heavy blows at the enemy's merchant fleet and assuring uninterrupted functioning of our own communications."

In another broadcast order of the day, Navy Commissar N. G. Kuznetsov spoke of "new tasks confronting the Red Navy."

"With the successful termination of the war with Hitlerite Germany," he said, "a number of new tasks confronted the personnel of the Red Navy. It was necessary by strenuous military preparation to study and consolidate the experience of naval warfare which had been accumulated. Comrade Stalin does not cease to call upon the armed forces of the Soviet Union to strengthen their organization. . . . It is the duty of the officers and men of the Red Navy to fulfill this demand."

London Pole Army Rule 'Not Recognized' By British

London, July 21 (AP)—A British Foreign Office commentator declared today that Britain "does not recognize the authority" of President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the London Polish Government in Exile, and Lieut. Gen. Tadeusz Komorowski (General Bor) over the Polish Army.

The development underscored an apparent attempt by Rackiewicz and Komorowski to keep intact and on foreign soil a fighting body of Poles loyal to the London exile government, from which the United States and Great Britain have withdrawn recognition.

At the same time it raised new complications for the British on what to do with Polish fighting men who elect to remain in an army under commanders openly engaged in an argument with the Warsaw Government.

250,000 Men

Polish forces under the London Polish regime, at least up until the time of the withdrawal of British-American recognition, totaled 250,000 men under the command of Komorowski, who led the Polish Home Army in the unsuccessful Warsaw uprising.

Polish forces on foreign soil faced the problem of whom they should regard as their commander. These troops are dependent on British and American supplies for subsistence.

Inquiries Being Conducted

The Foreign Office commentator's statement was made in connection with his announcement that the British Government was conducting "close inquiries" into the case of Gen. Gustav Paszkiewicz, formerly second in command of the Polish forces in Britain.

Paszkiewicz returned to civilian status after he professed loyalty to the new Warsaw Government. His associates said he was dismissed from the army. The Polish Forces Bureau, loyal to the Raczkiewicz administration, said that he had formally requested to return to Poland and that the change to civilian status was automatic under an order issued by Komorowski.

Germans Quitting Norway

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—More than 25,000 German prisoners of war are being returned to the Reich by sea from Norway each week under a new program announced today by the British Admiralty.

POLAND WANTS PORT OF STETTIN

LONDON, July 21—(AP) Establishment of Poland's western frontiers on the Oder and Neisse rivers in Germany, within 60 miles of Berlin and including the port of Stettin, Berlin's outlet to the Baltic, was defined as the country's number one problem today at a Warsaw meeting of the Polish National council.

The Warsaw radio said premier Edward Morawski told a plenary session of the council that the new frontiers must be established "as soon as possible," together with Polish administration of the acquired terrritories.

The premier specifically included Stettin, although that ancient Hanseatic city of more than 270,000 lies on the west bank of the Oder estuary.

Three other projects of the new "unity" regime at Warsaw were listed as:

1. The return of Polish emigres "dispersed all over the world as a result of the war, as well as those who left the country before the war in search of work and bread."
2. The holding of parliamentary and municipal elections.
3. Agrarian reform and the reconstruction of industry and the country's economic and political life.

Waiver Of Suez Tolls 'Not In Britain's Power'

London, July 21 (AP)—A British Foreign Office spokesman declared today that it "is not within our power" to waive Suez Canal tolls on American ships carrying soldiers and equipment to the Pacific war theater.

The commentator at a press conference said it was "perfectly true" that Britain does not pay a similar fee for passage of her troops through the Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal, however, he said, is entirely American-owned, while the Suez Canal is owned by a corporation organized under French law, with several nations as shareholders, including Italy and Egypt. Britain owns 44 per cent.

Request From U.S.

[Officials in Washington disclosed yesterday that for the second time since the war started the United States has asked Britain to absorb under reverse lend-lease Suez tolls on American ships redeploying fighting men and equipment. Suez tolls since the start of the war until last January 1 cost the United States $11,345,390, it was announced.]

Responding to questions the Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain also paid tolls on all its shipping passing through the Suez Canal. He was asked in view of the fact that Britain is one of the largest shareholders in the Suez Canal whether this was not a case of shifting the money from one pocket to another in a bookkeeping transaction.

Paid Out More

The commentator replied that in this war and in the last one, Britain paid out more in tolls than she received in return profits.

Answering other questions, the Foreign Office spokesman described as "quite untrue" a report heard in London after Italy's surrender that the Italian shares in the Suez Corporation were now in Russian hands. He said he did not know who was receiving the income on the Italian shares.

Short Of Rice In Soho

London, July 21 (AP)—Chinese restaurants in Soho are so short of rice that they are using barley and potatoes instead and saving rice for their old customers.

British Stop Airgraph Service.

London, July 21 (A. P.).—The British airgraph letter service, which is equivalent to American V-mail, will be discontinued on July 31 because of the sharp decrease in mail since the end of the war in Europe, the Postmaster-General announced today. Since its inception in 1941 the service sent more than 200,000,000 airgraphs to members of the armed forces at a cost of three pence—about 5 cents each.

Air Force Shifts 25,000 Flyers to German Bases

750 Planes in Bomber and Fighter Groups Sent to U. S. Zone From Britain

LONDON, July 21 (AP).—Approximately 25,000 men and more than 750 aircraft in seven American heavy bomber groups and three fighter groups have been ordered moved to the continent as part of the Allied Occupational Air Force to police Germany, United States Strategic Air Force headquarters announced today.

Throughout the war all American 8th Air Force planes were based in England.

The British Air Ministry recently announced that more than 90,000 Royal Air Force airmen and ground crew men will assist in the air policing of Germany. The number of United States 9th Air Force personnel to remain in the Occupational Air Force has not yet been announced, but their units will likely bring the total strength of the Allied Air Police to around 150,000 men.

Fighters Already There

No large-scale movement of bomber groups has yet begun, the Air Force announcement said, but three fighter units already are occupying their new bases in Germany. They are the 55th, 355th and 357th Mustang Groups.

Seven heavy bomber groups—all Flying Fortress units—designated to remain in the European theater, are the 92d, 94th, 96th, 100th, 305th, 306th and 384th.

It was officially reported that approximately 55 per cent of the V-E Day total of 200,000 8th Air Force personnel has already been redeployed to the United States.

The following twenty bomber groups have completed movement to the United States: 44th, 91st, 93d, 351st, 381st, 389th, 392d, 398th, 401st, 445th, 446th, 448th, 453d, 457th, 458th, 466th, 467th, 482d, 489th and 491st.

Awaiting Shipment

Fourteen other bomber groups which have completed movement of aircraft and air crews, but whose ground personnel are still in England awaiting shipment home, are: the 34th, 95th, 303d, 379th, 385th, 388th, 390th, 447th, 452d, 486th, 487th, 490th, 492d and 493d.

The following twelve fighter units are still in England: the 4th, 20th, 56th, 78th, 339th, 352d, 353d, 356th, 359th, 361st, 364th and 471st.

Most of the groups chosen to remain as part of the police force are veteran outfits, several of which engaged in the first daylight attacks on Germany nearly three years ago.

Briton's Give PW's Smokes For Work

London, July 21 (AP)—Yorkshire farmers are complaining that they are having to bribe German prisoners with cigars and cigarettes to get them to do the simplest farm work and townspeople are angry with the farmers for using this method to keep the Nazis from sulking.

Suggesting that "a smart dig with the butt end of a rifle would be a more appropriate remedy," a tobacconist in Great Driffield said today that a farmer customer of his recently purchased $24 worth of cigars.

150,000 PW's Being Used

"It sure took the wind out of my sails when he told me they were for German prisoners working on his farm who sulked and slowed down the work if they didn't get to smoke," the tobacconist said.

Notices have gone up in the windows of many Yorkshire shops announcing: "It is aaginst our principle to supply cigarettes and cigars for German prisoners, so please don't ask."

British farmers are using an estimated 150,000 war prisoners to help gather in this year's harvest. About two-thirds of them are Germans.

Nuernberg May Be Scene Of Nazi Trials

London, July 21 (AP)—The main trials of German arch-criminals of war may be held in the Nazi shrine city of Nuernberg.

Justice Robert H. Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, and representatives of the British and French governments flew to Nuernberg today to inspect a proposed site.

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Big Rome Jail Riot Reported

London, July 21 (AP)—A Reuter dispatch from Rome said more than 1,000 criminal prisoners rioted and tried to escape from Regina Coeli prison in Rome today. The dispatch said armored cars were patroling in and around the prison after hundreds of policemen and soldiers had quelled the outbreak.

PETAIN NOTES LAVAL ARREST

Says He Held Collaborationist To Bar Colony Seizure

FRYE

Paris, July 21 (AP)—Marshal Pétain testified today that he had Pierre Laval arrested December 13, 1940, to prevent Laval from using French troops to seize African colonies which had joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French movement.

He said he did this because he was afraid such action would result in war between Britain and France. The fugitive Laval at present is under detention in Spain.

The 89-year-old marshal, facing trial Monday on a charge of having intelligence with the enemy, was a witness at a preliminary hearing of Marcel Peyrouton, former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy Government, who faces a similar charge.

Corroborates Peyrouton

Peyrouton was taken to Fort Demontrouge for the hearing, and there Judge Mitton questioned the marshal and the civil minister on the Laval affair.

Pétain corroborated Peyrouton's version of the Vichy Premier's arrest and said he ordered it when it became apparent that Laval intended to use armed force to seize the colonies, beginning with Tchad, then serving as a relay point on the Brazzaville-to-Cairo route.

The question of retaking the colonies was the immediate cause of the arrest, Pétain asserted, adding that he also wanted to stop Laval's entire course of complete collaboration.

The aged marshal said German pressure forced Laval's release after a short time. But he asserted that Laval never regained his Vichy position and never influenced Vichy decisions after his arrest.

50 Witnesses To Be Called

Laval's arrest never was adequately explained by the Vichy Government, but the accepted ver-

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sion at that time was that it followed a Cabinet row over Laval's agreement to move the French Government from Vichy to Paris.

Pétain's corroboration of Peyrouton's statements today came as preparations neared completion for the aged marshal's trial.

A responsible source in the Supreme Court disclosed that the state planned to base its case against Pétain on fourteen questions relative to the circumstances of France's collapse in 1940 and subsequent events under the German occupation.

Pétain will be examined himself and some 50 witnesses will be called.

Began Four Years Ago

Among the more important points are the circumstances leading up to his request for an armistice, how he acquired power to speak for France and his reasons for abolishing the republican form of government.

Also on the agenda will be the question of collaboration with the Germans and his alleged responsibility for permitting French manpower to be employed in German factories and war industries.

Writing of the indictment against Pétain was begun four years ago by Andre Mornet, trial lawyer and public prosecutor. He said he began preparing the case while the Vichy régime was technically governing unoccupied France and Pétain was chief of that Government.

The massive, lion-maned lawyer convicted Mata Hari during the first World War and has been quoted as saying that he expects to convict Pétain. He was expected to demand the death penalty, and then, in event of conviction, accede to a commutation of sentence.

Thousands Of Pages

Mornet said the actual dossier amounted to thousands of pages and contained testimony of hundreds of witnesses, including statements by four former Premiers of France and some of her foremost statesmen and military leaders.

Mornet said that French law, derived from the Code Napoleon, gave the president of the court, Paul Mongibeaux, the right of direct examination. He added that if the trial followed normal precedents the president probably would ask more questions than any of the lawyers.

He emphasized that this was the most striking difference between French legal procedure and American law, wherein the judge is little more than an umpire between the two sides.

SEVERAL DIVISIONS RETURNING TO U. S.

PARIS, July 21—(AP) A summary of U. S. divisions being shipped to the United States for leaves and ultimate redeployment to the Pacific war theater:

Second and Fifth infantry—some units have landed in the United States, the rest are on the high seas.

13th Armored—on the high seas.

Ninth Army Headquarters-advance units sailed from LeHavre today, the main body is at the port for July shipment.

20th Armored—advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14, the main body is at the port for shipment July 24 and 25.

28th Infantry—advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14, the main body is at the port for shipment July 24 and 25.

30th Infantry—advance units cleared Le Havre yesterday, the main body is at Reims.

35th Infantry—advance units shipped from Le Havre today, the main body is at Reims.

4th Infantry—now arriving at Reims.

2 Army Universities To Open Abroad

Paris, July 21 (A. P.).—Two new American universities each with a capacity of 4,000 soldier-students will open soon, the education division of the United States Army announced today. One in England will open at Shrivenham July 30 and the second at Biarritz, France, on August 20.

Each school will have 100 Army instructors and about 150 professors on leave from American universities. They will offer courses in agriculture, commerce, education, engineering, fine arts, journalism, liberal arts and the sciences.

2,275,000 More To Be Repatriated

Paris, July 21—Four million persons now have been repatriated from American, British and French zones, and there are fewer than 2,275,000 remaining in western Germany to be sent back to their homes, an Allied announcement said today.

The exchange of displaced persons between the western powers and the Russians has been resumed after a ten-day lapse, during which boundaries of occupation armies were readjusted, the announcement said.

26 100 P. C. NAZIS JOIN SEWER GANG

Paris, July 21 (A. P.).—The American Military Government at Frankfurt reported this story today of the reassignment of Nazi workers.

At 8 A. M., twenty-six long-time party members reported at work as usual at the pension office. At 8:05 they were handed dismissal notices and orders to transfer to a "special project."

At 9 A. M., they had been taken to the scene of this special project—a twenty-five-mile stretch of sewer to be cleared and cleaned. There they are now at work.

ROME FOILS JAIL BREAK

1,000 Prisoners Subdued After Rioting and Seizing Guns

ROME, July 21 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 prisoners rioted and attempted to escape from Regina Coeli Prison today, but were subdued by police using two tanks and two armored cars.

The leaders overpowered their guards, obtained keys and were joined by the others. The mob broke into the prison courtyard, where police disarmed those who had obtained guns.

No shots were fired, none escaped and it was reported that none was killed and only one was injured.

Pope Appeals To Writers to Stick to Truth

World Owes Much of Its Woe to 'Flood of Error,' He Tells Ten Americans

VATICAN CITY, July 21 (AP).—Pope Pius XII told a group of ten American writers today that strict adherence to the truth is essential in their profession and suggested that a "flood of error and false moral standards" has been responsible for much of the world's troubles.

"It is an invaluable service your profession offers society in breaking down the barriers of time and space and assisting all members of the vast human family to share their joys, sorrows, triumphs, disasters, hopes and fears," he said.

"Members of the profession who do not hesitate to smear pages or pollute the ether with falsehood are rendering a great disservice to their fellow men; they . . . gravely imperil peace among nations. If competent civil authority fails, when necessity demands it, to curb such license, then the civil society will most surely pay the penalty.

"The world shudders today to contemplate the mass of misfortune that has overwhelmed it. May it not be traced back to the flood of error and false moral standards let loose by the written and spoken word of proud, irreligious men?"

The writers, on a world tour under the auspices of the War Department, reached Rome yesterday. They are Robert Considine, of Hearst Publications; Harry Grayson, of the Newspaper Enterprise Association; Hallett Abend, of the North American Newspaper Alliance; Edwin Lahey, of "The Chicago Daily News"; Pauline Frederick, of the Western Newspaper Union; Mary Day Winn, of "This Week" magazine; Elsie McCormick, of "The Reader's Digest"; Harry Flannery of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Bruce Gould, of "The Ladies Home Journal," and Evelyn Eaton, of the G. P. Putnam Co., publishers.

CARLOADS OF ART RETURNED TO ITALY

FLORENCE, Italy, July 21—(AP) Thirteen freight-car loads of art treasures estimated to be worth more than $500,000,000 rolled into Florence today. Heavily guarded by American MP's they are being returned to the galleries from which they were looted by the Germans to swell the collections of Hermann Goering and other Nazi "connoisseurs."

Among the paintings and statuary are works by Michelangelo and Raphael, and Donatello's "Saint George" and Cranach's "Adam and Eve."

Eleven paintings still are missing from the collection taken by the Germans from the Uffizi and Pitti galleries here, including the famed "Labors of Hercules" by Antonio Pollaiuolo.

Lt. Col. Ernest DeWald of the Allied commission and Giovanni Poggi, supervisor of the two Florence galleries, estimated their value.

When the Allies threatened Florence the Germans dumped the pictures and other works into trucks and fled to Bolzano, where they ran out of gasoline. The trucks were left to stand for two days in a public square during rain and Allied aerial bombardment. Finally the Germans moved some to San Leonardo, about 40 miles from Balzano, and others to a prison camp about 60 miles northwest of Balzano.

BIG THREE ACHIEVE MARKED PROGRESS TOWARD ACCORD ON PEACE IN EUROPE, U. S. DELEGATION AT POTSDAM REPORTS

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U. S. IS SATISFIED WITH PROGRESS AT BIG THREE PARLEY

Initial Week of Victory Conference Closes with Fifth 3-Hour Session.

MUM ON AGREEMENTS

Truman, Churchill and Stalin Spent 15 Hours in Discussing Problems.

By DANIEL DE LUCE

POTSDAM, July 21—(AP) The Big Three victory conference reached the end of its first week tonight and American officials expressed satisfaction with progress already made in problems ranging from the interallied rehabilitation of Europe to the destruction of Japanese resistance.

President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin held their fifth, three-hour meeting today and an announcement from the American compound said: "The work of the conference is going ahead and much serious business has been done."

How long the meetings would continue and what agreements had been reached were questions left unanswered, but the brief American statement—the first interim report given by any of the three delegations—reflected President Truman's earnest wish to keep the world informed as much as possible of progress in this surburb of conquered Berlin.

The American delegation reported that the three leaders of the United States, Britain and Russia spent approximately 15 hours this week in direct discussions at the round-table.

Met Each Day

They met formally each day, starting Tuesday, while their foreign secretaries—James F. Byrnes, Anthony Eden and Vyacheslav Molotov, began the daily spade work on Monday. Besides their full-dress meetings, the Big Three entertained among themselves with a series of luncheons and dinners where the international business of peace and war continually obtruded.

Churchill, Eden and former Deputy Minister Clement Attlee and the highest military commanders of Britain slightly delayed the previous schedules today in order to witness a parade in the Tiergarten of the British Seventh Armored ("Desert Rats") division.

It was Churchill's second visit to the ruins of central Berlin. He made his first visit Monday and inspected Hitler's underground shelter at the Reichschancellery.

Today he was cheered by shabby, awed Berliners on the Kurfuestendamm when he stopped to open a new British Service club for the Seventh Armored men, who named it the "Winston club" in his honor.

For the achievements of the "Desert Rats" since 1940, the Prime Minister's soldier heart was almost visibly overfilled with emotion. He declared their heroic march from El Alamein across Africa and Europe to Berlin was "unsurpassed in history of war so far as my reading of history leads me to believe."

"Here in Berlin," he said at the club opening, "I find you established in this great center from which, as from a volcano, fire and smoke and poison fumes have erupted all over Europe twice in our generation."

"Dear Desert Rats," he said, "may your glory ever shine, may your laurels never fade, may the memory of this glorious pilgrimage of war which you have made from El Alamein via the Baltic never die."

After Churchill took the parade salute from a half-track on the Charlottenburger Chaussee with starred and famous British commanders, Field Marshal Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, at the Prime Minister's request, ordered a holiday for the British fighting men in Berlin who had helped to save the British empire.

The German cheers at the club were an unscheduled event for Churchill. A crowd of more than 200, mostly women and children, gathered outside British military lines around the club, formerly known as the "Kabaret Der Komiker," and when he drove up there were cries of greeting. He merely stared at them.

But on leaving in a car with Montgomery, the British Prime Minister acknowledged the German cheers by raising his fingers in the V-for-victory sign.

Keep in Character

The big three kept perfectly in character during the week. Stalin—even to German dwellers near

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Soviet headquarters in Potsdam—remained unseen and silent. President Truman kept pace with Churchill with two public trips, the second being climaxed yesterday by his declaration to U. S. Second Armored Division troops that "we are not fighting for conquest and there is not one piece of territory or one thing of a monetary nature that we want out of this war."

Among the President's friends here these remarks were not interpreted as meaning he favored abandoning fortified bases in the Pacific or otherwise weakening America's future defenses. Berlin observers believed his remarks served to underline the intention of the U. S. government to keep the general welfare of all peoples an objective in its international negotiations.

Correspondents saw the variance in the press customs of Washington, London and Moscow, delineated by the way information came out of Potsdam during the week.

There has been no news release solely on the initiative of the Soviet delegation. The only British release of wide interest was given out 36 hours late concerning the dinner which Churchill and Stalin had without any other official guests. American releases averaged two daily, and today departed from a mere recording of social engagements to give the progress report on the conference itself in vague but heartening terms.

Sunday to Be Quiet

A quiet Sunday morning was in store for the American delegation, with the President planning to attend religious services. Lt. Col. Lawrence M. Nelson, of 2339 Shaulet Street, Columbus, Ga., Baptist minister and divisional chaplain of the Second Armored Division was to deliver the message. The chaplain of the 67th Armored Regiment, Capt. E. Northen, Jr., also a Baptist, was to lead the singing in the American compound.

Last night Adm. Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime commission, J. J. Meely, assistant secretary of war, and Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay, Gen. Eisenhower's deputy in Germany, had dinner with the President. The President's party again was entertained by pianist Sgt. Eugene List and violinist Pvt. Stuart Canin, both of New York city, who previously played for the Big Three.

Big Three Holds Its Fifth Daily Meeting

Potsdam, July 21 (AP)—The Big Three held their fifth meeting today, the American delegation announced, and "much serious business has been done."

"The work of the conference is going ahead," the delegation reported.

"Since the first meeting on Tuesday the Big Three have met every day, including today, and averaged almost three hours per meeting."

Secretaries Busy

Foreign Secretaries of the United States, Russia and Britain have been meeting every day since Monday, putting in long hours, and numerous committees and subcommittees also have been busy drafting reports for action by the Big Three.

Both President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill were understood to be anxious to speed up deliberations.

In the American compound, Mr. Truman conferred with Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission here for discussions looking to the postwar utilization of America's big merchant fleet. Lieut. Gen. Lucius Clay, General Eisenhower's deputy in Germany, had dinner with the President.

Church Services Planned

Tomorrow, Mr. Truman presumably will attend church services as usual. The American delegation planned services in its area, with the possibility they would be conducted by Col. L. Curtis Tiernan, chief of chaplains of United States forces in the European theater.

An old friend with whom Mr. Truman served in the 129th Field Artillery in the last war, Colonel Tiernan called on the President last night and they talked for several hours.

The President's party was entertained again by Sergt. Eugene List pianist, and Private Stuart Canin violinist, both of New York city. They had played the previous night for all the Big Three.

Eager To Return To D.C.

The President is eager to return to Washington soon, and is believed seeking to keep discussions down to a minimum, with a view to quick decisions where there is a possibility of adjustment of differences.

For his part, Churchill wants to return to London by July 26, in time for the announcement of the national election returns, and his associates are reported working toward the goal of concluding the conference in advance of that date.

Meanwhile, another meeting between Churchill and Premier Stalin was arranged for today. The two met at dinner Wednesday, with only their interpreters present.

Bargaining Point

President Truman may possibly be insisting that any bargaining be predicated upon Russian participation in the war against Japan. It is regarded as obvious that he is presenting the American position as stemming irrevocably from the premise of saving American lives.

[In London, diplomatic observers said that from the Potsdam meeting may emerge a United States foreign policy free from favoritism, yet friendly toward all nations of good will. Smaller nations' representatives were said to be counting heavily on the hope that President Truman would translate such a policy into a role for the United States as impartial arbiter in Europe's problems.]

The best information emanating from the conference area is that the President is making a hit with both Stalin and Churchill because of his informality and his aversion to pretense and flattering phraseology.

Churchill Reviews 'Desert Rats' In Their Berlin Victory Parade

Says British 7th Armored's March From Alamein to Nazi Capital Is Unsurpassed in History, Gives V Salute to Cheering Germans

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, July 21.—Prime Minister Churchill, flanked by high-ranking Allied officers, solemnly saluted men of the famed British 7th Armored (Desert Rats) Division today as they paraded in the Tiergarten in a display of the military might which carried them from Alamein, North Africa, to the heart of Germany.

Cromwell tanks, motor-towed twenty-five-pounders and Bren carriers roared past the flag-draped reviewing stand, followed by ranks of infantry with bayonets fixed.

With the Prime Minister were three Americans, General George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest J. King and General H. H. Arnold; Soviet Colonel General Alexander Gorbatov and French Major General Geoffrey de Beauchesne, the latter two members of the Kommandantur, Berlin's four-power administrative council.

Near by, providing a splash of mufti in a reviewing stand filled with military garb, were Major Clement R. Attlee, Laborite Deputy Prime Minister in Churchill's war-time coalition government, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. The latter, recently ill, looked sunburned and well. The Prime Minister's daughter, A. T. S. Junior Commander Mary Churchill, was also present.

Churchill wore the light khaki uniform of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

A crowd of about 200 Berlin civilians, mostly women and children, cheered the British Prime Minister and shouted "Hurrah for Churchill" when he strode past them on the Kurfuerstendamm into a new British service club after the military review was over.

The civilians cheered again when he came out of the club later, and this time Churchill answered them by raising his fingers in the V-for-victory salute.

Speaking to the men of the 7th Armored, which in four years of fighting drove Nazi troops across northern Africa and finally moved into Berlin on July 3 as occupation troops, Churchill said:

"Here in Berlin I find you established in this great center, from which, as from a volcano, fire and smoke and poison fumes have erupted all over Europe twice in our generation. . . . You have kept steadily marching forward on the long road to victory. . . .

"Dear Desert Rats! May your glory ever shine! May your laurels never fade! . . .

"It is a march unsurpassed through all the story of war, so far as my reading of history leads me to believe."

TRUMAN IS INSPIRED BY TENNYSON POEM

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—President Truman turns to the brave words an English poet penned in 1842 for inspiration as he works at the Big Three conference to make the dream of a peaceful, happy world come true.

They are written on a wrinkled sheet of paper he carries with him in his billfold wherever he goes.

From Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," they convey a vision of a "Parliament of Men" and a "Federation of the World."

The President copied the words from an old book of poems back in 1910.

Lines that he believes inspired Woodrow Wilson gave Mr. Truman the idea for his recent Kansas City speech when he talked of a republic of the world and of the necessity for the United States to take the leadership among the United Nations organization to preserve future peace. They were:

For I dipped into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be:
Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of purple twilight dropping down with costly bales:
Heard the heavens fill with shouting and there rained ghastly dew,
From the nations airy navies grappling in the central blue:
Far along the world wide whisper of the southwind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder storm:
Till the wardrum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

Mr. Truman's friends say he believes that the dream of the poet can be translated into reality by practical men working together on problems of common interest were international collaboration between peaceable nations appears justified.

Sgt. Truman Leaves Potsdam

POTSDAM, July 21 (AP).—Sergeant Harry A. Truman, of Grandview, Mo., a nephew of President Truman, who was the President's guest at the Little White House here, was on his way home by way of Paris today. His departure for Paris by plane was arranged by his Uncle Harry.

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15 Hours of Direct Talks

BERLIN, July 21 (AP)—The United States delegation reported today that the Big Three had spent about fifteen hours this week in direct discussions at the round table in a former palace of Kaiser Wilhelm.

On his visit to review the parade of British troops today Mr. Churchill was cheered by shabby, awed Berliners gathered in front of the Winston Club, named for him.

Among President Truman's friends here the remarks made by him yesterday that the United States wanted no territory out of this war were not interpreted as meaning that he favored abandoning fortified bases in the Pacific or otherwise weakening America's future defenses.

SOVIET AWAITS BIG 3 NEWS

No Speculation Is Given by the Press or Radio

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—The Russian people today patiently awaited decisions from the Big Three conference, aware that their press and radio would not give them speculative reports, but only facts at the meeting's end.

Russians know little more than that their leaders are meeting with President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill.

Peace and security are of supreme interest to the Russian people. They want to believe that the majority of people in the United States and Britain feel the same way.

Anything that comes out of the Berlin conference that will help build a stronger and better peace—one which will not see their fathers, sons and brothers going off to another European war—will, they say, be the most interesting news.

Churchill Missing in Red Photo

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP).—President Truman, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Premier Stalin appeared in the first photographs printed here of the Berlin conference. Prime Minister Winston Churchill was missing. There was neither news nor editorial comment about the conference in today's press.

Spain Is 'Still Falangist'

Madrid, July 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco administered the oath of office to his new Cabinet today and the Falangist newspaper *Arriba* declared that the new government would continue the "Falangist ideal."

The newspaper's editorial said the long-expected Cabinet shakeup, which placed in office five men considered monarchist sympathizers, was a "new step" in the life of Franco's party, the only one in Spain.

One of the displaced Cabinet members, Foreign Minister Jose Felix Lequerica, may succeed Juan Francisco Cardenas as Ambassador to Washington, but there was no confirmation.

Lequerica and Eduardo Aunos, Minister of Justice, who was also replaced, were known to be on terms with the Falange which at the least were not friendly.

The Cabinet shakeup, revealed last night, displaced Falange Secretary General Jose Luis Arrese through the elimination of his Cabinet post, Minister without portfolio.

HIGH NAZIS GET FEW PRIVILEGES

No Coddling for Von Ribbentrop, Doenitz and Goering, Jailer Reports

By GEORGE TUCKER

MONDORF, Luxembourg, July 21—(AP) One of the great dramas of the postwar era is being played out in the rooms and corridors of the once fashionable Palace hotel where Reichmarshal Herman Goerging, Joachim Von Ribbentrop, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and 49 other high-ranking Nazi officials and Wehrmacht officers are being held pending further disposition by the Allied War Crimes commission.

Stripped of their plumage, surrounded by barbed wire and machine-guns, they bear little resemblance to the "supermen" who tried to loot the world.

Col. B. C. Andrus, commanding officer, whose 391st Anti-Aircraft battalion guards the enclosure and garrisons the town said.

No Coddling

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"We stand for no coddling here. These men are in jail. We have certain rules and those rules are obeyed."

With Andrus as conduction officer I went through every room in the seven-story building for inspection of the conditions under which the once-mighty Nazis live.

The once impeccable Ribbentrop, who moved through salons of the elite, occupied a bare single room on the fourth floor. When he gazes out of his barred window his view is of a guard on a raised platform with mounted machinegun.

He sleeps on a folding canvas cot with straw mattress. There are no mirrors and no electrical current is provided. When he wishes to shave, one safety-razor blade is issued to him and taken away after it has been used.

All panes have been removed from the windows and replaced with unbreakable substitutes, in keeping with anti-suicide precautions.

Has Extra Suit

Ribbentrop has one extra suit. His room is furnished with a small chair, a toothbrush and an aluminum drinking cup.

Capt. Hubert M. Biddle, prison officer, of 310 Fort Street, Bremen, Ohio, said Ribbentrop keeps his own room and makes his own bed, since there are no orderlies here.

"Ribbentrop is sometimes lackadaisical in this respect," Capt. Biddle said, "and I have had him on the carpet for it several times."

Goering, now in the hotel hospital where an effort is being made to lessen his dosage of sedatives, has a larger room across the hall from Ribbentrop. It has identical furnishings except that Goering's chair is larger.

"He is so heavy he broke his other chair," Capt. Biddle said. Goering, who also is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, is being given a gradually reduced diet of paracodeine. When he arrived, said Col. Andrus, he was taking 20 times the normal dosage of the drug.

The routine at the Palace hotel is almost identical with that of penitentiaries in the United States, with the exception that the only movies are atrocity films and the only amusements are walking in the sunlight and innocent conversation. Recently Dr. Walther Funk, former president of the Reichsbank, was permitted to lecture his fellow prisoners on the importance of paper currency.

The prisoners remain in their rooms until breakfast at 7:30 a. m., and are free to attend English classes or walk in the yard until noon. Luncheon is at noon and dinner at 6:30 p. m. A typical menu is cereal, soup and coffee for breakfast; pea soup, beef hash and spinach for luncheon; powered eggs, potatoes, bread and chocolate or tea for dinner.

When Julius Streicher arrived, Admiral Doenitz and several others refused to eat with him, saying they considered him Germany's worst criminal.

"I told them the Wehrmacht and I told the mthe Wehrmacht and Navy no longer existed, that even their state no longer existed—and they would eat with anybody I chose to place at their table."

No Cleavage

There is no abrupt cleavage in ranks of the high Nazis held here, such as there is at the prison camp in Wiesbaden, but certain individuals are held in contempt by their colleagues, Capt. Biddle said. Dr. Robert Ley, Biddle said, is snubbed by most of the internees.

Dr. Hans Frank, former Nazi governor of Poland who made an unsuccessful suicide attempt before arriving here, is suspected of being emotionally unstable. Several times when he has been ill he has called for a priest, but waved him away when he regained his vigor.

Goering Shunned

Goering is reported to be shunned by almost everybody, despite his jolly fat-man bearing and his bowing and scraping.

Ribbentrop mingles equally with the Wehrmacht and the civilian internees. When I saw him the former minister wore a loose-fitting lumberman's shirt, without coat or tie. His greying hair was shaggy. He was waiting with Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring for a turn in the barber shop, where a prisoner of war from a German labor battalion was trimming Nazi looks.

He stood and bowed and waited to be given "at ease" by Col. Andrus, who waved his hand. "There is no saluting here or shaking hands," Andrus said. "They stand and bow, and we acknowledge this with a nod."

Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel is on the prison books as being an almost perfect prisoner. His quarters are better policed than and on his floor.

These builders of a now-defunct system may be in the final phases of their careers. Many of them undoubtedly will be tried as war criminals. They face death or possible life imprisonment. The joy ride that began in a Munich beer cellar is ending in a decrepit hotel in Mondorf Les Bains.

Goering's Sedative Supply Cut, And He's Miffed

Mondorf, Luxembourg, July 21 (AP)—Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's diet of sedatives is being gradually reduced in the infirmary of the Palace Hotel, where he is being held—and the former leader of the *Luftwaffe* is miffed.

Col. B. C. Andrus, commander of the inclosure, said Goering was taking twenty times the normal dosage of paracodeine when he arrived here to join Joachim von Ribbentrop, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and 49 other high-ranking Nazis.

Goering Scowled

Sergt. Robert Bock, of Milwaukee, described Goering's reaction to the cut in drug rations:

"Yesterday he scowled. He held the pills in his hand, counted them. He threw them into his mouth, washed them down with a glass of water, still scowling, said: "'Every day they get less and less.'"

Attendants said Goering was also being treated for bronchitis, and is being kept in the infirmary because his obesity affects his heart.

"Goering hasn't had a heart attack yet, but his great weight places a strain on it and sometimes knocks it out of rhythm," one said.

Nazi Party Treasurer

Goering's bunkmate is Dr. Franz Schwarz, 78-year-old treasurer of the Nazi party, who suffers from heart and circulatory ailments.

All the Nazis are being held for further action by the Allies. Many of them will face war criminal trials.

Occupation Job Ended Sunday

The 15th Army's occupation job ended July 15, when the French took over the 23d Corps sector. The British took over the northern half of the 15th's Rhineland sector in the middle of June.

Explaining his new assignment, General Gerow said that the appointment was made by General Eisenhower, to whom the board will report. Other members have not been chosen yet.

Not All Combat Men

"We will have a good proportion of men with combat experience," Gerow said, "but the members won't all be combat men, who might attach undue importance to their own particular experiences. We will have others with broader points of view."

He said the job would take about a year.

The board's final report will recommend changes in military doctrine, technique and organization, as indicated by the results of experience.

Vote On Leopold Sought

Brussels, July 21 (AP)—A bill to provide a nation-wide vote on whether King Leopold would be allowed to return to his throne was introduced in Parliament yesterday by ahherents of the monarch.

Anti-Leopoldists who mustered big majorities earlier in the week to enact legislation barring the King's return to Belgium without specific approval by Parliament agreed to give time later for discussion of the referendum proposal.

General Gerow Made Chief Of War Analyst Group

United States 15th Army Headquarters, Germany, July 21 (AP)—The United States 15th Army has completed its job as an occupation force, and Lieut. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, commander, has been named president general of a board of American officers to make a detailed study of the European war.

The study will determine what lessons in warfare can be recorded for posterity from the gigantic conflict. The 15th Army will form the basis of an organization for the new war study board, now being set up.

UNRRA Appeal For Slavs Stresses Fear Of Starvation

Belgrade, July 20 [AP—Delayed]—M. Sergeichic, head of the UNRRA mission in Yugoslavia, asserted today that "thousands of Yugoslavs will die during their first winter of freedom" unless allocations are raised from "their present inadequate level."

The Moscow engineer, who came to Yugoslavia after a tour of duty as deputy chief of the Persian Gulf Group handling lend-lease from America, said that the Allied Control Commission, which handles work in occupied countries of western Europe, received more food than the UNRRA, which serves liberated Allies.

More Trucks Needed

"If the citizens of producing nations could see for themselves the plight of Europe, and especially eastern Europe, they would not rest quiet until they had secured from their governments curtailment of their own consumption so fewer people should starve in Europe this winter," Sergeichic says.

"If relief is to come, UNRRA must have trucks," the statement said. "The minimum requirement is 6,000 before the end of September. But all that the UNRRA Yugoslav mission has been granted are 380 for delivery in July, 622 for August and 600 for September.

"Unless six times as many trucks arrive before snow falls, UNRRA food will rot in warehouses and thousands of Yugoslavs will die."

Requests Scaled Down

Sergeichic said that Yugoslavia had received only 120,000 tons of food out of 461,720 tons promised by UNRRA's predecessor, the military liaison group.

He said that requests based on bare minimum requirements were scaled down so drastically in Washington that the entire allocation for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Albania and Yugoslavia were not enough for Yugoslavia alone.

He declared that "children eat every other day."

The war, he said, "has been a world struggle. Solution of postwar food problems is a world responsibility."

Truman Has Terms Set For Surrender of Japs

Potsdam Conference Expected to Hear Recommendations of President

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP)—President Truman is reported to have taken to the Potsdam conference a whole series of recommendations dealing with possible definitions of unconditional surrender for Japan.

A source which normally would be informed said that up to the time the President left Washington, however, there was no single draft of a set of United States surrender terms for Japan. It was also reported positively that any new interpretation of unconditional surrender would have to be acceptable to the allied governments, and that only within that limitation would American officials make definitions on their own.

This does not, however, rule out the possibility that the Potsdam conference may result in a statement to the Japanese demanding their surrender. In fact such a statement is confidently expected here. It probably will emphasize that the consequences of giving up now would be less costly to the Japanese than forcing the destruction of their homeland in the smashing assaults which the Allies have planned for the months ahead.

That was the tack taken by Capt. E. M. Zacharias, U.S.N., described by the office of war information as "an official spokesman of the United States government," in a broadcast direct to the Japanese today.

The Japanese-speaking Captain advised his audience that unconditional surrender offers "the only way by which you can make possible the salvation of Japan."

The various recommendation which Mr. Truman is reported to have taken with him include memoranda from the state department, Army and Navy.

Agree on Principle

These are reliably described as being in agreement on several main principles including: That Japan must be occupied by Allied armies, that Japanese militarism must be uprooted and destroyed, that the capacity of the country to start another war must be ended and that territories stolen by Japan must be completely liberated.

Whether Premier Stalin would join in any statement aimed at persuading the enemy to surrender quickly, or whether he would otherwise cooperate in bringing about a surrender were questions which officials here could not answer. Stalin has been very careful in the past about preserving Russian neutrality despite sharp Moscow criticisms of Japan.

One of the great psychological factors in the drive to force Japanese surrender—in additon to the terrific pounding of the enemy homeland—is the possibility that Russia may enter the war on the Allied side. The Japanese cannot miss the significance of the Potsdam meeting in this respect, whatever the statements issued.

Journal Cites Term

The unofficial service publication, the Army and Navy Journal, said today that Mr. Truman had carried with him to the conference a draft of surrender terms as favored by the War, Navy and State departments.

The journal said the terms call for the total loss to Japan of her fleet and air forces, plus other disarmament; loss of territory outside her home islands; destruction of her war industries; control of her economy by the United Nations, and surrender of designated war criminals.

Rumors of Japanese peace feelers are prevalent in Washington, the journal added, but said they find no official support.

"Yet," the publication commented, "this does not remove completely a possibility that Marshal Stalin may be entrusted with a serious peace formula by the Japanese government."

SAYS JAP PEACE IS UP AT BERLIN

Army Journal Hints Stalin Is Tokyo's Go-between.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—The Army and Navy Journal said today that President Truman carried to the Big Three conference at Potsdam a draft of Japanese surrender terms as favored by the State, Navy and War departments. These terms, it said, call for the total loss to Japan of what remains of her fleet and air force, as well as for other military disarmament, the loss of all territory outside the home islands, the destruction of her war industries, complete control

of her economy by the United Nations and the surrender of designated war criminals.

The Journal said that interest in the Potsdam conference revolves around the question of whether the Emperor Hirohito will be declared a war criminal and punished accordingly. When President Truman left for the conference the question had not been decided, the publication said, and counsel here was divided.

Hints at Stalin Role.

"Liberals and New Dealers were demanding that he be executed," the Journal said. "Others felt that the war lords rather than he were responsible for Pearl Harbor and that, anyway, the status of the Emperor did not involve our security and that the war would only be prolonged if we should fight to destroy Japan's religious and political systems."

The Journal said that rumors of Japanese peace feelers are prevalent but find no official support in Washington. It added: "Yet this does not remove completely a possibility that Marshal Stalin may be intrusted with a serious peace formula by the Japanese Government. It may or may not be significant that on the eve of his departure for the meeting of the Big Three the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow conferred with V. M. Molotov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs."

SOVIET IS RECONVERTING

Huge War Industry Beginning to Turn Out Peacetime Goods

MOSCOW, July 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union's huge war industry is beginning to return to peacetime work.

One of Russia's largest fighter-plane factories, which turned out 15,000 planes during the war, has reduced its plane production and now is working on an order for 100,000 bicycles.

The Stalin Ordnance Works, which made 95,000 guns, is commencing to manufacture equipment for the oil industry.

A tank factory that made 30,000 machines is producing wheels for railway cars.

Germans List Girl 'Traitors'

HERFORD, Germany, July 21 (AP).—German youths have formed "traitor patrols" in various towns in the British occupation zone, taking the names of all German girls they see with Allied troops.

Black Market Hunt In Reich

Berlin, July 21 (AP)—American, British and Soviet occupation armies here pressed a swift hunt today for big-time German operators in illicit stocks of Allied food and gasoline, in an attempt to crush fantastic speculation in Berlin's necessities of life.

Joint plans to throttle the corrupting influences at work among Allied troops in the capital were drafted yesterday after American and British security officers for two weeks carefully spotted illegal trading centers. The Berlin Kommandatur authorized Soviet military police to join the hunt for the higher-ups.

Associated Press Correspondent Ernest B. Vaccaro reported from Potsdam that he personally had witnessed an offer of 60 marks ($6) for eight cigarettes, and the sale of three sticks of chewing gum for 30 marks ($3). He said word of the rampaging black market had reached President Truman at Potsdam.

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EUROPA SAILS SEPT. 1 WITH 5,000 U.S. TROOPS

BREMERHAVEN, Germany, July 21 (AP)—The giant German luxury liner Europa is booked to sail for the United States with 5,000 GI's aboard on Sept. 1—two months ahead of schedule for her first trip as an American troop transport.

Lieut. William Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., a Navy ship repair officer, said that orders were received today to make the reconversion of the 50,000-ton Europa into a transport a No. 1 priority job.

The 891-foot liner was launched in 1929 and was a winner of the blue ribbon Atlantic crossing in little less than five days. Paint is being flown from England to give her a new battleship-gray dress. During a month's stay in drydock, tons of barnacles have been scraped off. These collected during the liner's four years' "imprisonment" in Kaiserlautern slip where she had served as a billet for German soldiers.

Truman Will Modify Demand On Surrender, Jap Contends

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21—(AP) A Japanese radio commentator predicted today that President Truman, in response to pressure from the American people, would modify the demand for unconditional surrender.

The Japanese-language broadcast to American areas, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, identified the commentator as Kusuo Oya, of the Japanese Broadcasting company.

He professed to see a withdrawal from the "unconditional surrender" formula in recent changes in the Truman cabinet and other high government positions.

"I believe that arguments recently propounded in the United States for the reconsideration of the fundamentals of the unconditional surrender terms against Japan and reflections cloth[ing] indications of the conservative, yet considerably radical round-about-face on the parf of Truman," Oya declared.

He cited in particular an editorial which he said appeared in the New York Daily News "which stated that Pearl Harbor was a theoretical blunder of the American policy of meddling in Oriental affairs for the past scores of years." Oya claimed that such a view was "shared by not only a few" Americans.

Oya repeated the Japanese propaganda theme that the death of President Roosevelt and the collapse of Nazi Germany had removed the basis for further collaboration among the United Nations. He argued that Soviet Russia was now in a position to rebuild its national strength and was "shying away from all attempts to force her to enter the conflict" against Japan.

The British empire, he went on, is war weary and is trying to "be relieved of her responsibilities with a minimum, token effort."

The commentator contended that Mr. Truman "must of necessity seriously reconsider the Rooseveltian policy of meddling" in far eastern affairs and would "liquidate gradually the individual failures of Roosevelt which had all too strongly colored American policy both in domestic administration and in foreign policy for more than 12 years.

"Thus," Oya said, "we interpret the recent American moves and in this sense we are watching with profound interest all future moves in Washington's political circles."

Chinese Pressure Kept On Kweilin

Chungking, July 21 (AP)—Chinese forces closing on Kweilin from three sides have beaten down Japanese counterattacks at the outer defenses of the former United States 14th Air Force base, the Chinese high command announced today.

All the Japanese counterblows were "totally frustrated," the Chinese announcement said.

Chinese columns in Kwangsi province continued to move in on Kweilin from the southwest, northwest and south. Kweilin is 90 miles northeast of recently recaptured Liuchow.

Jap Casualties Heavy

Considerable casualties were inflicted on Japanese in Fukien province, 6 miles south of the South China coastal highway town of Yunsiao, which is 65 miles northeast of Swatow. Chinese attacked enemy groups which since June 13 have been trying to fight their way from Amoy to Swatow, 115 miles to the southeast.

The high command said that the Japanese counterattacks around Kweilin were mounted from Paishou, 25 miles to the west; Ining, 11 miles to the northwest, and Chiehsou, on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad 41 miles to the northeast.

Roadblock Reported Broken

The implied recapture of Chiehsou by the Japanese indicated that they had broken the roadblock which for a time cut their escape route from Kwangsi to Hunan province.

However, while the route appeared to be reopened, the proximity of Chinese forces indicated that it would be at best a precarious line of withdrawal.

CHINESE FORCES LAUNCH DRIVE TO ENCIRCLE KWEILIN

Troops Battle Eight Miles from Great Triple-Airfield Base.

NIPS COUNTERATTACK

Japs Hurled Back After Blows to Defend Escape Railroad.

CHUNGKING, July 21 — (AP) Chinese troops have fought their way within eight miles north of Kweilin in a new encircling drive against the great south China air base after breaking up powerful Japanese counter-attacks yesterday, the Chungking high command said today.

Japanese rearguards holding on to the triple-airfield base—the biggest of those abandoned last year to the Japanese by the U. S. 14th Air Force—counter-attacked yesterday morning with all the force they could muster.

The enemy blows were mounted from Paishou, 25 miles west of Kweilin, 11 miles northwest and Chaishu, 57 miles northeast, on the Kweilin garrison's escape railroad to Hengyang, a communique said.

Attacks Hurled Back

Chinese veterans, absorbing the blows, quickly recovered and "totally frustrated" the Japanese attacks. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's soldiers then went over to the attack and, pressing on Kweilin from the north, reached a point eight miles from the city, the Chinese said.

After repelling a Japanese blow from the walled town of Paishou, one of the main Japanese strongholds guarding Kweilin's western approaches, the Chinese broke into the town through the south gate and street fighting now is in progress, the communique said.

The capture of a point eight miles north of Kweilin carried the advancing Chinese troops within two miles of the enemy escape route to Hengyang. Earlier in the week, the Chinese established a road block across the line at Chaishu, but the high command indicated that Japanese counter-attacks had freed the route for a precarious enemy withdrawal.

By battering toward the railroad just north of Kweilin, the Chinese were clamping a pincer on Kweilin in an effort to encircle the base. Below the Kwangsi province capital, the southern arm of the closing trap swept again into Liangfeng, 15 miles south, with the support of American fighter planes which killed 200 enemy troops.

Seizure of the Japanese strongpoint eight miles north of Kweilin also threatened to encircle the highway center of Ining, whose fall would open the way to Kweilin and its three airfields. Chinese columns converging on Ining captured points four and a half miles from the town, the communique said.

Bitter, swaying fighting was raging north, west and south of Kweilin and the Japanese were suffering heavy casualties, the high command said. A village 14½ miles west of Kweilin was seized Wednesday, a front dispatch said.

Meanwhile, on China's southeastern "invasion" coast, Gen. Chiang's forces hurled flank attacks against Japanese units from Amoy which since June 30 have been trying to fight their way southwestward to the former treaty port of Swatow.

These assaults were launched as Chinese troops frontally opposed Japanese troops who reached a point six miles south of the highway center of Yunsiao, 60 miles northeast of Swatow and 56 miles southwest of Amoy, but lost many troops.

The high command gave no account of fighting on other fronts along the coast or in the interior and failed to explain what had happened to Chinese vanguards which it said earlier in the week had broken into Kweilin's outskirts.

The high command gave no account of fighting on other fronts along the coast or in the interior and failed to explain what had happened to Chinese vanguards which it said earlier in the week had broken into Kweilin's outskirts.

B-25 Mitchell bombers and P-51 Mustang fighters also blasted enemy railroads in North China at Anyang, southwest of Peiping, and in the Sinsiang and Kaifeng areas of northern Honan province, an American communiqué said. Japanese shipping on the Yangtze near Hankow and on the SI (west) River north of Canton, also was bombed and strafed.

CHINA TO GET MORE GOLD

U. S. Will Also Send Her Cloth, Premier Discloses

CHUNGKING, China, July 21 (AP)—Among the agreements negotiated in the United States by Premier T. V. Soong were two calling for the shipment to China of large but unspecifiable quantities of gold and cloth, it was learned today.

The gold is to be sold by the Chinese Government to absorb the vast amount of inflated notes in circulation. The cloth will be distributed at reasonable prices in an attempt to depress the ever mounting cost of consumer goods.

Recent suspension of gold sales by the Chinese Government caused the black market value of the American dollar to spurt to more than $3,000 (Chinese). It has dropped now to $2,600 (Chinese).

All of the gold Premier Soong contracted for will arrive in China by the end of this year, it is reported.

Chennault Will Leave China Despite Pleas That He Stay

Kunming, China, July 20 (AP—*Delayed*)—Maj. Gen. Claire Lee Chennault listened today to pleas from the National People's Political Council at Chungking that he remain in China, but said he could not withdraw his resignation as commander of the United States 14th Air Force.

"The same situation still exists that caused me to submit my resignation," the former leader of the Flying Tigers told Chinese correspondents. "I don't see how I can change my decision at this time."

Chennault announced his resignation July 14, after a disclosure that the American air effort in China was to be reorganized under the over-all command of Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer.

He'll Seek Useful Work

The Chinese correspondents obtained a press conference with Chennault today after requests arrived from the Chungking National People's Political Council and its provincial counterpart in Yunan province asking him to stay in China.

"I know you will realize that the question of staying on is not one of personal desire—it is a question of being useful in this war," Chennault asserted.

"After I've had a vacation and grown tired of loafing, I hope to look around and find some useful work to do."

Chennault, who has announced he expects to retire from the Army after returning to the United States, was asked if he contem-

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plated "retiring from the present war."

No Chinese Post Offered

"That will depend, of course, on my superiors," Chennault said. "I expect to return to the United States, and a further course of action on my part will be in accordance with the orders I receive."

Chennault said he had not been offered a post with the Chinese Government.

One correspondent, sensing Chennault's affection for a black dachshund named Joe that has been all over China in Chennault's plane, asked if he was taking Joe back to Texas or Louisiana, where Chennault formerly lived. Chennault replied he could not say where he was going.

"But where I go, that dog will go," the General added.

Cholera Epidemic Worse In Chungking

Chungking, July 21 (AP)—The cholera epidemic which broke out in Chungking early in June has taken a turn for the worse with a fresh influx of new cases pouring into hospitals.

Foreign medical men estimated today that 8,000 cases, about 20 per cent of them fatal, have occurred since the epidemic began.

Doctors attending Alf Hassel, Norwegian Ambassador, the only foreigner to contract the disease during the current epidemic, today reported his condition was steadily improving.

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Chinese Tell Road's Record

CHUNGKING, July 21 (AP).—"Sao Tang Pao," Chinese Army newspaper, reported today that more than 10,000 American trucks had arrived in China since the Stilwell Highway was opened in January.

Japs Fighting Hard Above Pegu In Burma

Calcutta, July 21 (AP)—Japanese troops strengthening their positions northeast of Pegu are vigorously resisting British attempts to probe the positions, a southeast Asia communiqué said today.

One report from the front said the Japanese yesterday launched a large-scale attempt to break out of the Allied ring by drives toward the main road linking Rangoon with Mandalay. The Jap command was reported to have ordered the troops to get out by the end of July or prepare to be written off.

More Planes For India

New Delhi, July 21 (AP)—The pre-war strength of the Royal Indian Air Force was one squadron. The force has been steadily expanding during the war, and the Government of India now announces that it will maintain it after the war, with Japan at an initial strength of not less than ten squadrons.

U.S. Being Urged To Keep Isles

Washington, July 21 (AP)—President Truman's statement that the United States is not seeking "one piece of territory" prompted congressional demands today that this country retain complete control of strategic Pacific islands.

Senator George (D., Ga.), Foreign Relations committeeman, said he thinks there are areas taken from the Japanese at a high cost in lives where United States control should not be hampered even with the technical restraints of a proposed international trusteeship system.

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Echoed By Other Senators

George's declaration was echoed in part by other senators. All expressed the opinion that Mr. Truman was not talking about the Pacific when he said at a flag-raising in Berlin:

"There is not one piece of territory or one thing of a monetary nature that we want out of this war."

Nobody argued with the President's further contention that the United States is not fighting for conquest, although Senator Ellender (D., La.) said he thought that Mr. Truman was being "too liberal."

"I think we must retain the islands we have conquered in the Pacific, as well as some bases we have built in other parts of the world," Ellender said. "Moreover, I think that some of our allies should agree to make available to us some of the natural resources we have dissipated in the war, such as oil."

Austin Comments

Senator Austin (R., Vt.) said he didn't think that the President intended to "cut across the bow" of the army and navy policy which calls for retention of Pacific areas this country needs for future defense purposes.

Austin and George agreed that some of the nonstrategic islands the Japanese held under mandate from the last war well may go under the trusteeship system proposed as a part of the United Nations peace-keeping organization.

Under this system, the United States could specify in an agreement with the proposed trusteeship council the terms under which the islands would be administered.

Byrd's Contention

If it elected to put strategic areas under trusteeship, it would agree with the World Security Council on the terms.

But Senator Byrd (D., Va.) pointed out that American claims to such islands as Okinawa first must be established at the peace conference ending the Pacific war. There the victors will decide which of their number shall control individual areas.

Smuts Pledges Penalties

PRETORIA, South Africa, July 21 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts told a welcoming crowd of 50,000 at his homecoming from the San Francisco Conference today that "the principle of forgive and forget" did not apply to war criminals. He said that the United Nations charter, "which declares war against war, will justify drastic punishment of war makers and war criminals of all sorts."

HELP FOR HITLER TRACED IN PAPERS

State Department Hints U.S. Tycoons Aided Reich In '30

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The story of American financial deals which built up Germany between wars and hints that some American tycoons backed Hitler in 1930 were released by the State Department today.

The department, following its usual custom of publishing state papers after fifteen years, put out 2,000 pages of documents on American foreign relations in 1930.

The chapter on Germany gives considerable attention to Hitler, then clutching for power. It also shows that American policy worked closely with Wall Street financiers, anxious to float loans of the troubled, unstable Reich.

Sharp Difference Of Opinion

The American charge d'affaires in Berlin wrote Secretary of State Henry Stimson that he had heard "certain American financial interests" were actively backing Adolf Hitler and his Nazis as a means of combating trends toward Socialism in Germany.

George A. Gordon, the charge d'affaires, also said that "Hitler received very substantial financial support from certain large industrial interests." He judged, however, that their influence on him "has been definitely a restraining one."

There was a sharp difference of opinion between Under Secretary of State Joseph P. Cotton and the American reparations agent in Paris, S. Parker Gilbert, on the advisability of a huge loan to the Germans.

Pleas For Sympathy Seen

Gilbert was against it unless it was specified that the Germans had to use the funds to pay their debts.

Cotton, who talked it over with J. P. Morgan and representatives of Lee, Higginson Company, felt that France and Britain were trying to push the United States out of the market and saw no reason to block the deal.

It has been widely predicted that German policy following the Reich's recent defeat will be based on pleas for sympathy, combined with efforts to get around anti-aggression controls. The 1930 papers show actual operation of just such stumbling blocks in the path of those who tried once before to destroy German war potential and plans.

Senators Say Germans Plot Industrial Power

Washington, July 21 (AP)—Senators back from Europe said tonight that Germany could come back quickly to industrial power and even now is plotting the way.

Senator Kilgore (D., W.Va.) said that at least three fourths of Germany's industry could be rehabilitated in "three months to a year, at the outside."

Senator Mitchell (D., Wash.) said, "Germany is still the world's third largest industrial power. Within five years she could be stronger than she was in 1939."

War Material Purveyor

They and Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) spoke on a radio program against the idea of letting Germany ever get into a position again to wage aggressive warfare.

Kilgore said:

"For the past 50 years she (Germany) has been the leading purveyor of war materials in peacetime. And when she hasn't been doing that, she's been sewing up patents all over the world by means of cartels—patents that can be used for war production."

German "Plans Well Laid"

He added that German industrialists "already have their plans well laid. They intend to recover their property and patent rights and they are already moving to re-establish their old cartel connections, as they did after the last war."

Kilgore said the Krupp munitions people right now "are calling for American loans so that they can produce agricultural implements for German farms."

Ferguson remarked that "if we let German companies like I. G. Farben keep their foreign holdings, they will go on pretty much as before." He advocated taking away this property for reparations and breaking up internal German monopolies as well.

SENATE APPROVES WORLD FOOD PLAN

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Votes U. S. Membership in United Nations Organization.

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) The Senate shouted approval for United States membership in the United Nations Food organization today, thus forging another bond of international cooperation before it takes up the United Nations charter next week.

During an hour and a half of debate, Senators Revercomb (R-WVa), Willis (R-Ind), Bushfield (R-SD) and others expressed some apprehension as to how far this country was committing itself.

But when the resolution for membership was put to a vote there was no request for a roll call and no "nays" were audible after a chorus of "ayes."

The resolution commits this country to contribute $625,000 to the first year's operations of the organization which grew from the international food conferenre held at Hot Springs, Va., in 1943.

It authorizes a contribution of up to $1,250,000 annually thereafter.

Others Accept Membership

Twenty-three other nations, including the United Kingdom and China, already have accepted membership.

The organization's purpose is described as studying ways to improve world nutrition. Claude R. Wickard, then secretary of agriculture, testified before the foreign relations committee that the basic aim would be "to find ways of increasing the consumption of food and other agricultural products by methods that would benefit producers equally with customers."

The United Nations Charter is just as sure of passage, although with more debate. Thus far, only Senator Johnson (R-Cal), who helped beat United States membership in the League of Nations, has come out against it.

Several others are uncommitted.

Majority leader Barkley (Ky) told the Senate that once consideration of the charter is begun he hopes no one will ask to lay it aside even temporarily for other matters. He said that beginning Tuesday the Senate will meet at 11 a.m. (EWT)—an hour earlier than usual—to expedite consideration.

The debate on the food organization was strictly among the Republicans.

Senator Austin (R-Vt) reported the membership resolution for the committee and assumed the job of steering it to passage. Senate Democrats sat back and left the whole discussion to the Republicans.

Revercomb gave the Hot troubled by a report made by the Springs conference which he said included the suggestion that an international organization have power to recommend "migrations of peoples."

If the United States is going into the organization, he declared, it should be with the understanding that this country surrenders none of its freedoms.

Austin said the resolution accepts no obligation except contributing to the fund.

"The United States and every other member of this organization will be just as free after it signs and becomes a member as it was before," he added.

Senator Willis expressed concern over a provision in the organization's constitution for an "appropriate international court" to settle any disputes over interpretation of the constitution.

"Are we not, by that, committing ourselves further than is represented?" Willis asked.

Austin said he did not think so.

"When a country is so nationalistic that it will not agree to submit its interpretation of an issue to an international body—why, that is what leads to war," the Vermonter said.

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Eisenhower in Farewell To Allied Chiefs of Staff

Thanks Combined Units for 'Staunchness of Support'

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower bade a formal farewell to the American-British combined chiefs of staff tonight, thanking the staff for its "staunchness of support" to the supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces.

In his last message as SHAEF commander to the combined chiefs, Eisenhower said: "During the three years I have personally served under the direct control of the combined chiefs of staff, I have experienced no single instance in which I have not received the ultimate in consideration in personal and official assistance."

He asked that his appreciation also be conveyed to the political heads of the two governments, "who have displayed toward me a similar attitude of trust and confidence."

A message from the British chiefs of staff to Eisenhower extended the "grateful thanks" of those officers to the American general and said that "SHAEF has always been the embodiment of true Allied comradeship, and provides a memorable example of what can be done by wholehearted co-operation."

New Jersey In First Fleet Air Blow

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The Navy revealed today that the U.S.S. New Jersey, one of its newest and biggest battleships, participated in the first major carrier air strike against Tokyo and Yokohama last February.

The 45,000-ton dreadnaught took her big guns along to protect other elements of the fleet in the action which began February 16.

In air thrusts at Japan, the Ryukus and against enemy task forces between March 18 and April 13, the New Jersey again was in the attacking group. For a time she served as flagship of Task Force 58.

Bagged Four Planes

The New Jersey and her sister ship, the Iowa, for which their class is named, joined the Pacific fleet January 22, 1944, at Funafuti, El-

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lice Islands.

During attacks on Honshu in March, the New Jersey's anti-aircraft guns shot down four enemy planes. Some were suicide planes diving on carriers. One plane, a "Zeke," was blown to bits by a direct hit from one of the 5-inch guns.

Following the February 16 Tokyo blow, the New Jersey moved to Iwo Jima to cover the landings there February 19, where she remained until February 21, when she returned to join in the February 25 Tokyo attack.

Operations Listed

Since joining the fleet, the New Jersey has participated in operations against Kwajalein, Eniwetok, Truk, Mille, Palau and Woleai, Aitape and Hollandia, Ponape, the Bonins and Marianas, Yap, Ulithe and Guam.

She was part of Task Force 58 in sweeps of Japanese positions in the Philippines, supporting air blows against Cebu, Leyte, Negros, Panay, Behol, Samar and Luzon during the Peleliu landings. She helped support the Leyte invasion.

She was part of the force which invaded the China Sea to strike Camranh Bay, Saigon, Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy and later Formosa. Then she turned her guns on Okinawa before the landing there.

Last of Wounded Returning

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP)—The rail movement of wounded soldiers will begin to drop late in July because most of the disabled men in Europe will have returned by then, the Army Transportation Corps reported today.

It was emphasized, however, that overall Army demands for rail facilities would grow increasingly heavier because of the redeployment from Europe to the Pacific.

The corps disclosed that 510,000 wounded or sick soldiers were moved by rail between November, 1942, when North Africa was invaded, and June 30, 1945.

11 MORE JAP SHIPS SUNK BY U.S. SUBS

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) Because targets are getting scarcer all the time, the Navy had to wait for almost three weeks to announce today the latest toll taken by U. S. submarines: 11 more Japanese ships.

Included in this bag were four small combatant craft, two of them minesweepers and two patrol escort vessels. There was one large cargo transport and the rest were small and medium transports, merchant vessels and freighters.

The new haul raised to 1,174 the total of Japanese ships of all types announced as sunk by U. S. submarines. Of these 144 were combatant ships and 1,030 were noncombatants.

The submarine fleet, which now numbers nearly 250 craft, has been a prime factor in choking Japan's water-borne supply lines. It has been officially credited by Secretary Forrestal with "the death of Japan as a maritime power."

Despite the growing size of the submersible fleet and the constantly expanding area of operations, the last major bag of enemy combat ships was announced March 30. Then a large carrier and two destroyers were reported sunk. Destruction of two more destroyers has been announced since that date.

Estimates made about the first of the year credited the submarine fleet with destroying 3,500,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping, about half of the tonnage Japan is believed to have had available at the start of the war. Sinkings announced since then, totalling 240 ships of all types, have pushed the total at least beyond 4,000,000 tons.

MINESWEEPER SUNK

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—The motor minesweeper YMS-84 has been lost in the Borneo area from enemy action, the Navy announced today. Casualties included ten enlisted men wounded out of the vessel's normal complement of thirty-five officers and men. The loss raised to 325 the total naval vessels lost from all causes since the start of the war.

The vessel was under command of Lieut. James V. Barton, whose wife, Mrs. Alice Barton, lives in Detroit. A native of Chicago, Barton had commanded the YMS-84 since August 3, 1944. The 136-foot vessel was commissioned July 1, 1942.

PATTON IS BOOSTED FOR STIMSON'S POST

WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) Declaring Henry L. Stimson will resign as secretary of war upon President Truman's return from Potsdam, Representative Rankin (D-Miss) suggested today that the post go to General George Patton.

Rankin described Patton to the House as "one of the most popular men in American uniform," and "a leader of men."

New Bomb Wing Chief Named

Washington, July 21 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James M. Fitzmaurice, veteran of Pacific air war and present commander of a staging unit at Hunter Field, Georgia, will be chief of the newly formed 21st Bomb Wing, it was learned today. The wing, with six fields in its jurisdiction, is being set up as the over-all agency for staging through the United States to the Pacific.

"Bill Of Rights Day" Urged

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The designation of December 15 each year as "Bill of Rights Day" has been proposed in a bill by Senator Wagner (D., N.Y.).

The observance, to be accompanied by showing the flag and appropriate ceremonies and prayers, would commemorate adoption of the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

BIG LOAN SEEN BAIT FOR REDS

Possible Five Billion Program Cited As Truman Point

Washington, July 21 (AP)—A possible $5,300,000,000 financial aid program for Russia was counted up in Congress today as one of President Truman's most potent talking points for Soviet co-operation on international problems under discussion at the Big-Three meeting.

The President is reported to have let it become known before he left here for the Potsdam meeting with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin he intends to see that the United States gets something in return for financial help it extends.

With $1,000,000,000 in lend-lease already earmarked for the Russians, Congress added another potential $4,000,000,000 to the pot this week by passage of the Bretton Woods monetary legislation and by agreeing to increase the export-import bank's lending authority by $2,800,000,000.

Billion For Russia?

Leo T. Crowley, foreign economic administrator, reportedly told senators that $1,000,000,000 of the latter amount will be used for a direct loan to Russia. The Soviets would be expected to spend it in this country for machinery and goods to rebuild their war-damaged industries.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) told a reporter it is the general understanding that Russia will draw $300,000,000 or more a year for three years from the $8,800,000,000 currency stabilization fund to be set up under the Bretton Woods agreements.

Taft added that while this was intended to stabilize currencies, he thought the Russians might be permitted to use the money for some other purposes.

Total Put At Two Billion

He estimated that when the $9,100,000,000 international bank is established, Russia reasonably could be expected to obtain—over the course of several years—loans for reconstruction and development totaling about $2,000,000,000.

Both the stabilization and bank loans will be made under international auspices, but the Russians know as well as anyone else that the United States will make the largest individual contribution to each fund.

The $2,000,000,000 immediately available to the Russians, plus the amounts they will get later, represents a much smaller total than the Soviets originally asked.

Reports were that they sought a $10,000,000,000 loan here originally, and trimmed that request later to $6,000,000,000. The Russian aid program, however, at least matches if it does not exceed that for Great Britain.

them a resolution giving raises of from $500 to $1,500 annually to a group of miscellaneous house employes who failed to receive increases several months ago when the House voted each of its members $2,500 expense funds.

Sirloin Steak

Presumably as a farewell gesture, the House restaurant featured on its closing menu that rare item known as sirloin steak, with plenty to go around at 85 cents per order, including the French-fries.

House members were alone in their exodus from Washington, the senators being detained probably for several more weeks by the necessity of acting on the United Nations charter.

Most House members left town more than a week ago. Some of them already are abroad and an estimated 100 more soon will head for foreign shores for investigations of one kind or another.

During the half-year of work just ended for the House, congress extended the draft law, continued the lend-lease program, boosted the national debt limit to $300,000,000,000, extended the reciprocal trade agreements act, wrote legislation implementing the Bretton Woods International Monetary agreements, continued the price control law, raised the pay of federal and postal employes, and appropriated in the neighborhood of $59,000,000,000.

House Starts Long Vacation After Listless Final Session

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WASHINGTON, July 21—(AP) House members took off today for their longest vacation since 1938 after a listless final session in which they boosted the pay of a group of legislative employes and discussed the palatability of horse meat.

Barring emergencies which might recall them to work sooner, they won't return to business until October 8, the 11-weeks holiday being the most extended unbroken surcease from official work since the six-month vacation of 1938.

There was no fanfare or celebration as the adjournment bells rang the end of a six-months session with only about fifty members in their seats at the finish. Quitting time was 2:22 p. m. Eastern war time.

A few odds-and-ends of business were cleaned up hurriedly, among about $1,800,000,000 less than last year.

It declined to enact so-called "work or fight" legislation or to order the induction of women nurses for the army and the navy, and sidetracked until after the recess action on compulsory peacetime military training and broadening of the social security program.

WAVES RATED HIGH BY NAVY

Women Helping Keep The Fleet Geared To Defeat Japan

Washington, July 21 (AP)—WAVES are doing a large share of keeping the fleet geared to defeat Japan, the Navy said today.

As its women's reserve unit prepares to celebrate its third anniversary July 30, some officers of the regular Navy even express a hope—guardedly—that a small nucleus of their feminine contingent will be retained in peacetime.

For example, some say, the work done by WAVE medical specialists means that hospitalized naval personnel ashore get trained care while the Navy can send its best male medical corpsmen to sea with the ships.

On Highly Specialized Tasks

The almost 86,000 members of the WAVES have been utilized to help meet expansion requirements of the war. Hundreds of the Navy women are performing highly specialized tasks previously reserved for men.

Some naval shore establishments freely admit they could not have accomplished necessary wartime expansion without the WAVES.

Out at the naval research laboratories in nearby Virginia, in the photo science laboratory and in the bureau of ships scores of WAVES are working on scientific experiments, engineering and procurement problems, electronics and munitions—much of it very secret stuff.

One whose highly important work can be told is Lieut. (j.g.) Dorothy M. Molnar, of Dunnellon, Fla., who heads a laboratory group scientifically seeking antidotes for tropical deterioration of war materiél.

Thousands Train Navy Flyers

In naval aviation, thousands of WAVES help train Navy pilots, navigators, gunners. About 80 WAVE officers are qualified to be navigators in naval planes, which the Navy says is unique in the military service history of women.

WAVES are trained and assigned to almost every type of naval aviation shore job, from parachute rigging to radio-radar administration.

After three years the Navy seems willing to say it couldn't get along without its women's reserve, in wartime at least.

Raids On Shanghai Hit Jap Roots

By Morris J. Harris

Former chief of the Shanghai bureau of the Associated Press, who was repatriated from a prison camp there]

Washington, July 21 (AP)—General MacArthur's announcements that American air forces are beginning big-time attacks on Shanghai reveal that we are out to crack Japan's major invasion point of East Asia.

Shanghai is the outstanding port through which Tokyo has poured its war machine into China and adjacent areas and the place where Japan's outstanding property interests on continental Asia are located.

Heart Of China

In striking at Shanghai, American bombers and fighters are threatening the very roots of Japan's position in Asia, for Shanghai, to both Chinese and foreigners who have lived there, is the heart of China.

Before the Japanese invasion of China, Shanghai was the commercial and governmental center of that nation although Nanking was the capital. Most government offices were in Shanghai and commercially it was supreme throughout Asia.

American onslaughts on the great China city, now long under Japanese military control, not only will blast Japan's war machine from the area, but will deflate Japanese "face" in the eyes of the Chinese.

Morale Boost For China

This is an added weapon in the hands of the Allies against the Japanese. Its importance is difficult to exaggerate. With the Japanese position in Shanghai threatened, the common man of China will know firsthand that the day of defeat for Japan is near. His increased will to resist will further hurry that day.

At every point in the Shanghai area thus far mentioned as attacked by American raiders are located camps containing Allied civilian and service prisoners.

Flyers Told Of Camps

American pilots participating in these raids undoubtedly have been briefed on the location of the camps so they will not knowingly bomb Allied prisoners.

Woosung, Taohang, Tinghai, Kiangwan, Lunghwa, all in and about Shanghai, are the principal places of captivity for Americans still in central China. There are hundreds of them there. These areas now are being bombed daily from Okinawa and other near-by American bases, with the attacks destined to grow until the invading Jap releases his grip and slides into the sea toward his homeland.

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OVER 50,000 IDLE IN NATION

Strikes In Detroit And Ohio Account For Bulk Of Total

Washington, July 21 (AP)—Workers in Detroit war plants and in two Ohio cities accounted for more than half of the nation's idle today as the number of striking employés in the country again topped 50,000.

Detroit's work stoppages, affecting 24,600 workers, involved production of tires and steel products, with a heavy total of lumberyard employés also out.

The Ohio disputes, which keep idle about 5,000 worokers, affected telephone and transportation services in Warren and aeronautical workers in Cincinnati.

4,500 Idle In Cincinnati

New stoppages included 4,500 Wright aeronautical workers at Cincinnati in protest against suspension of threte foremen; 4,000 employés of the Joseph E. Seagram and Sons distillery plants in Louisville, Ky.; Baltimore and Lawrenceburg, Ind., who announced they were "going fishing," while company and union officials negotiated a new contract, and 1,750 workers in the machining division of the International Harvester Company's Fort Wayne (Ind.) plant. No reason was given for the latter walkout.

Some 6,000 CIO-United Rubber Workers in Detroit, out since July 14, refused to return despite a plea from the War Department.

200 Lumber Yards Closed

Fourteen thousand lumber-yard workers, whose walkout forced closing of nearly 200 yards, also were urged to return because the lack of wooden crates for the armed forces was becoming critical.

Other continuing strikes in Detroit included Graham-Paige, 2,900 workers; American Metal Products, 500, and Midland Steel employé, 1,200.

In Warren, Ohio, drivers and maintenance men tied up bus lines of the city's transportation company. Some 160 telephone operators, maintenance men and office employés had been out since Monday.

The bus drivers struck in protest over overtime pay, while telephone operators struck over pay increases. Only emergency calls were being handled.

Cigar Makers Still Out

Other continuing disputes included 6,500 Tampa (Fla.) cigar-makers, protesting rollbacks in wages; 1,500 St. Louis (Mo.) packing-house workers, involving wage adjustments; miners' strikes involving 2,700 men in Kentucky, and 450 at Pittsburgh; newspaper printers in Bayonne, N.J., 18; Jersey City, N.J., 40; Birmingham, Ala., 130, and Fort Wayne, Ind., 60, and Electro-Metallurgical Company, Alloy, W.Va., 2,000.

Kansas City's milk delivery service, restored today after three days' absence, was expected to reach full stride Monday. All union demands in the dispute, which began over use of nonunion drivers, were withdrawn voluntarily pending full investigation and settlement.

Some 500 Shick Razor Company employés, at Stamford, Conn., remained away from work today in a dispute which a union leader said arose over use of certain workers for cutting lawns on estates of company officials.

U. S. Chamber Calls for Early Tax Reductions

Vote Is 2,695 to 4 for Cuts as Soon as War Allows; Labor Controls Urged

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP).—The United States Chamber of Commerce declared firmly today for reduction of Federal taxes just as soon as the war permits.

"Continuance of our system of democracy and free enterprise," it said, "depends upon permitting taxpayers to retain sufficient income after taxes to reward incentive and risk-taking."

This was one of thirty-six policy proposals overwhelmingly approved in a mail ballot of the chamber's member organizations. The mail ballot took the place of the annual convention.

Other declarations included a demand for regulation of labor organizations. A repeated theme was that there is now too much Federal activity that should be left up to the states.

The tax reduction stand was approved on a vote of 2,695 to 4. It said:

"While it may not be feasible to make substantial reduction of taxes until the cessation of all hostilities, definite and early provision should be made for the expiration of the excess-profits tax at the end of the taxable year in which hostilities cease.

"Early in the transition period there should be reductions of the rates applicable to ordinary incomes of corporations and individuals."

Labor Stand

A vote of 2,658 to 42 indorsed the labor position, which read:

"Management and labor should work together on those things of common concern which fairly conserve their respective interests.

"Workers have the right to organize voluntarily and to bargain collectively.

"Inasmuch as employers are by law held accountable for unfair labor practices, similarily employees should be held accountable for such practices.

"Labor organizations should be subject to regulation that will prevent monopolistic practices injurious to the public.

"Closed-shop provisions in collective-bargaining union contracts . . . should not be sanctioned."

Excerpts from some of the other policy stands, with the vote on each, follow:

Agriculture (for, 2,632; against, 30): "If any governmental financial aid is given to producers in adjustment of agricultural production, it should be limited to that portion of the crop which is domestically consumed. Loans by government on crops should be made only at values substantially below the market range. There should be no further extension of arbitrary governmental authority over the freedom of action of producers, processors or distributors of basic agricultural products."

Housing Policy

Housing (for 2,639; against, 22): "There should be no further federal appropriations or participation in the financing of public subsidized or welfare housing."

Estate and inheritance taxes (for, 2,627; against, 64): "The effects of present rates are damaging socially and economically."

Federal metals stockpiling (for, 2,658; against, 15): "The policy must not be used for the purpose of stimulating or regulating industry or to control prices."

Foreign travel (for, 2,704; against, 2): "American business men should be reciprocally permitted to enter foreign countries for commercial reasons on a similar basis as is granted by the United States to the business men of other countries."

Government competition (for, 2,727; against, 20): "The government should refrain from entering any field of business which can successfully be conducted by private enterprise."

Co-operatives (for, 2,609; against, 61;): "No form of lawful enterprise should be favored by the government over any other form."

Lend-lease (for, 2,689; against, 15): "Lend-lease to the respective theaters of war should cease with the end of the respective wars."

Patents (for, 2,652; against, 22): "The patent system should be maintained without impairment."

Political contributions (for, 2,658; against, 25): "Federal statutes limiting or restricting contributions . . . should apply to primary elections as well as to general elections."

Post-war foreign trade (for, 2,557; against, 85): "The existence of excessive and unreasonable tariffs and all forms of discrimination . . . seriously obstruct wider production and distribution."

Public health (for, 2,653; against, 32): "Provision and maintenance of the public health is a local, county and/or state responsibility and should remain at this level."

Relief expenditures (for, 2,280; against, 28): "If economic conditions compel expenditures for unemployment relief in the post-war period, reliance should be primarily on state and local administration and financing."

St. Lawrence power and waterway project (for, 2,518; against, 105): "The Chamber's opposition to the creation of regional authorities applies to the St. Lawrence project."

State rights (for, 2,693; against, 19): "Numerous . . . examples of Federal invasion of state sovereignty result not only in retardation of normal state enterprise and development . . . but are a source of continually increasing and wasteful Federal expenditures."

Farm subsidies (for, 2,671; against, 17): "Payment of subsidies for the production and distribution of farm products should be ended as rapidly as possible."

Surplus war property (for, 2,656; against, 34): "Decision should be made at the earliest possible moment as to which plants and equipment, or other facilities and real estate and consumer goods, must be retained for essential military purposes. The remainder should be earmarked for orderly disposal to private industry."

Urban transportation (for, 2,660; against, 5): "Efficient public passenger transportation can best be attained through private operation under proper regulations."

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Navy and ODT Accuse Army Of Swamping Rail Facilities

Senators Hear Return of Troops Was Stepped Up Without Sufficient Advance Notice —Mead Urges Co-operation.

Washington, July 21 (A. P.).—The Navy and the Office of Defense Transportation have protested that the Army stepped up the return of troops from Europe without advance notice, with consequent swamping of transportation facilities.

This was disclosed in the Senate today during a general exchange precipitated when Senator Lucas (D.-Ill.) took to task those he said had criticized the Army for bringing men back too fast. Lucas said the Senate war investigating committee had been holding closed hearings and had not given the Army a chance to make its side of the story public.

"I would rather have American boys in camps over here than in Europe," Lucas said.

Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.), chairman of the war investigating committee, interrupted to say that Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of transportation, had advised that the Army "brought 100,000 more than they told him they would."

"The Secretary of the Navy also told us he was not informed and that he thought it was some of his business," Mead added.

Senator Kilgore (D.-W. Va.), a member of the Mead committee, put in that men could not be put into American camps if there was no rail transportation available from port cities.

"There would be the biggest howl in the world if you dumped 4,000 men on the streets of New York with no way to get home," he said.

Mead said it "would be much better if the Army, Navy and ODT got together" and added that he though they would. Lucas said troops are now arriving at the rate of 4,000 a day.

"The War Department advises me that this rate will soon be stepped up," he added.

ning their schedules well in advance, the War department is keeping them advised of its estimated monthly load as far ahead as March, 1946.

"They are noted immediately of any changes in the estimates. On individual troop movements the railroads receive at least 72 hours notice, and in most cases they are given five to 12 days notice."

The matter developed into quite a debate in the Senate.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) said the Mead committee had not given the Army a chance to tell its side. He added, "I would rather have American boys in camps over here than in Europe."

Senator Kilgore (D-W.Va) remarked that "there would be the biggest howl in the world if you dumped 4,000 men on the streets of New York with no way to get home."

Senator Chandler (D-Ky) said all the talk about a ban on civilian rail travel just stimulates it.

Senator George (D-Ga) endorsed the idea of bringing soldiers home as quickly as possible and suggested there are seven former German ships which together could carry 35,000 men.

Lucas complained that the Army was being "put on the griddle," just because it was bringing men back faster than it had first contemplated.

ODT Says Army Brought Back G.I.s Without Advance Notice

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) The Senate heard today that both the Navy and the Office of Defense Transportation are irked with the Army and complaining that the return of soldiers from Europe has been speeded up without advance notice.

Swamping of transportation facilities was alleged.

Chairman Mead (D-NY) of the Senate War Investigating committee said ODT Director J. M. Johnson had testified the Army "brought 100,000 more than they told him they would."

Mead also said Secretary of the Navy Forrestal "told us that he was not informed and that he thought it was some of his business."

Both ODT and the Navy declined to comment on the matter today.

At the War department it was recalled that the Army said yesterday:

"To assist the railroads in plan-

ORGANIZED GROUP TRAIN TRAVEL IS BANNED BY ODT

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) The Office of Defense Transportation today banned organized group rail travel, such as "all expense tours" effective immediately.

It also prohibited the sale of railway tickets or space on trains to travel agencies. Agencies will not

be permitted to reserve, purchase or acquire any rail tickets or space.

ODT defined organized group travel as passenger train travel by any two or more persons travelling together in a group "when such travel has been arranged by a travel agency or by any other person, who for compensation, has made arrangements in advance for obtaining by the persons in the group of meals, lodging, or recreation incident to such travel."

An ODT spokesman said the order would have no effect on travel by athletic teams, that it was only designed to curb travel by organized vacation groups.

The order, ODT said, "is designed to curtail civilian passenger train travel which is unrelated to the war effort, in order that passenger train equipment may be made available for troop movements with the least possible interference with travel on regularly scheduled passenger trains by men and women on furlough and by civilians engaged in essential travel."

serious damage to the present point or merit system of discharge and would prevent the prompt release of many men who have earned such release by long, arduous and dangerous service."

He said the War department recognized coal mining as "one of the most important industries in the country" but declared that "the coal industry is not unique."

Kennedy Buys $26,000,000 Chicago 'Merchandise Mart'

JUL 22 1945

Chicago, July 21 (AP)—Sale of the $26,000,000 Merchandise Mart, the world's second largest building, to Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Great Britain, for an undisclosed sum, was announced today by Hughston S. McBain, president of Marshall Field & Co.

Completed in 1930, the huge structure, housing 96 acres of floor space and 6½ miles of corridors, was erected by Field's to house its wholesale division. Space was also provided to house other wholesalers and manufacturers and the Mart became a great mid-Western marketing center.

More than 25,000 workers are employed in the building, which was the world's largest prior to construction of the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C.

Reason Explained

In a statement announcing the sale, McBain explained that liquidation of Field's wholesale business between 1935 and 1937 resulted in a decrease of the company's occupancy in the Mart from over 1,000,000 square feet to less than one fifth that amount.

This change, McBain said, put the company into a real estate operation to a degree never anticipated.

"An important consideration in the sale," McBain said, "was that the purchaser would continue to operate it (the Mart) in the same pattern that served to make it a marketing center for the nation."

To Continue Policies

Kennedy, who participated in the final stages of negotiations, said he "expected to continue the principles and policies of management which have been so successful under Marshall Field & Co. ownership."

"It is my hope that in years to come our success in the Mart undertaking will be such as to make a real contribution to building a greater Chicago and Middle West," the former ambassador asserted, adding "the Mart already has become one of the world's greatest market centers."

Kennedy was represented in the negotiations by John J. Reynolds, a New York real estate broker.

Field's will continue to lease space in the building for its corporate offices and for Chicago sales offices of its manufacturing division, McBain said.

air staff and former commander of the 9th Air Force in the war against Germany, said the Hawaii Mars typified American leadership in another phase of warfare, the supplying of far-flung battlefronts.

This country's problem in this respect, he said, was greater than that of any other nation, with the necessity for massing men and material "at the far corners of the earth."

Rear Admiral Lawrence B. Richardson, assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, emphasized the big ship's post-war role and declared that "America has not lost perspective of the future even in the midst of the war."

91 Flyers Attend

Mrs. Ramsey wore a tropical printed gown of Hawaiian design and a lei of fresh flowers sent air express by Governor Ingram Stainback of Hawaii. Her husband

Would Encourage Jap Revolt.

Evansville, Ind., July 21 (A. P.).—Representative Walter H. Judd (R.-Minn.) said today that he had outlined his personal views on the possible future of Japan to President Truman before the Chief Executive left for the Big Three meeting at Potsdam and had stressed the possibility of bringing about a revolution in that country.

The Congressman, who was in China ten years as a missionary and was a former student at the Imperial University in Japan, said that on the basis of his knowledge of the Japanese he believes that there are four courses open to the enemy:

Compromise or a patched up peace, a fight to the last man, a breakdown of the entire country so as to produce active insanity en masse or a revolution.

"A revolution is what we want," he said, "and to encourage it we have to define clearly and exactly what we intend to do with the Japs."

Nazi Prisoners Sent Back To Work in German Mines

WASHINGTON, July 21 — (AP) The Army said it will send 2,605 German prisoners of war back to Europe during the next six weeks to help in the coal mining there.

The prisoners, who are experienced in coal mining are being sent back in response to "urgent requests" from the European theater of operations, the Army said. The men will work in German mines and will retain their status as Allied prisoners of war, the War department added.

A department statement said that the Army "recognizes the serious political and social consequences that may result from a lack of fuel in Europe this winter and is doing everything within its power to relieve this condition."

The schedule for the German prisoners calls for the departure for 49 officer prisoners, 390 non-commissioned officers, and 2,166 privates by the end of August.

The department said that by mining the needed coal in Europe, the requirements for shipping and rail transportation to remove coal from this country would be reduced.

Patterson wrote Senator Thomas that passage of the resolution for release of miner-soldiers "would do

The New Mars Takes to Air; Flying Boat Is Biggest Plane

BALTIMORE, July 21 (AP).—The seventy-two-and-one-half-ton Hawaii Mars, world's largest flying boat or airplane in operation and first of twenty super-cargo carriers to aid in the war against Japan, took off today on her first public flight after elaborate launching ceremonies.

Mrs. Dewitt Clinton Ramsey, wife of Rear Admiral Ramsey, broke a bottle of champagne against the hull of the huge ship, which was dressed in Navy signal flags, spelling out her name in code. As the bottle struck a special steel plate inserted in the plane's gleaming surface, the "Old Lady"—the original Mars, built in 1941—dipped her wings in salute as she flew over the launching ceremonies.

The new ship has a wingspread of 200 feet and a wing area of 3,683 square feet. Her four engines of 2,000 horsepower each can fly her at speeds exceeding 225 miles an hour.

Will Have Peace-Time Role

High ranking flying officers of both the Army and Navy and Glen L. Martin, who built the Mars, hailed the completion of the sky giant, and its future role in spanning the great Pacific reaches.

Major General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, assistant chief of Army

Rear Admiral Ramsey, former chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and now on duty in the Pacific, assisted Mr. Martin in driving the first rivet in the original Mars.

Attending the ceremonies were ninety-one officers and enlisted men, members of the first class to complete instruction in handling the huge flying boats.

After the Hawaii Mars slid into the water, Lieutenant Commander William E. Coney, skipper of the first Mars, flew her off on her

2 French Flyers Die In U.S. Crashes

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 21 (AP)—Two French flyers were killed and a third injured in mishaps involving three army fighter planes from Selfridge Field yesterday.

The body of one pilot, killed in a collision of two planes over Anchor Bay, 14 miles south of the field, was recovered shortly after the crash. The body of the second, who at first was believed to have bailed out, was removed from his sunken plane during the night.

The third plane crashed in flames near the field. The injured pilot was dragged from the plane and taken to the hospital at Selfridge Field.

The three pilots were members of the French trainee group at the field.

JUL 22 1945

Kansans Launch Movement For Eisenhower Foundation

Abilene, Kan., July 21 (AP)—Proud Kansans from near and far today launched the Eisenhower Memorial Foundation movement, designed eventually to erect here one of the principal shrines of World War II, honoring General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower and American armed forces.

An integral part of the foundation's memorial will be the Eisenhower home, where General "Ike" and his five brothers grew to manhood, tilling the adjacent acre of ground for pin money in their youth.

The home still is occupied by Mrs. Ida Eisenhower, 83, the General's mother, and she will occupy it for the remainder of her life, when it goes by gift of the five living brothers to the foundation.

The state charter, for "the national foundation to honor Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the United States armed forces," was filed today at Topeka, with its principal offices here.

Policy Of Foundation

The incorporators are Kansans widely known in public life in New York, Kansas City, Lawrence, Topeka and Abilene.

Policy of the foundation, as stated in the charter, is "to recognize suitably the military achievements of that great American, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the victorious armed forces in Europe; to confer honor on the living members and on the memory of the deceased members of the armed forces of the United States, particularly the men and women who served in World War II; to obtain a site, erect and maintain thereon in General Eisenhower's home town, Abilene, Kan., a war memorial to these ends; to aid worthy young persons in obtaining an education, with especial emphasis on the science of government as conceived and established by our fathers; to assist veterans of World War II, and to perform such acts incidental to the above as the board of trustees of the foundation shall elect."

Movement Started In New York

The movement was started at a conference of Abilene and New York citizens recently in New York, where it was proposed that a substantial fund be raised for these purposes.

Filing of the charter followed by just one month the General's victorious homecoming in June, one of the greatest spontaneous celebrations ever seen in rural Kansas.

The sponsors reported that General Eisenhower had promised to give the foundation all his war souvenirs for a museum here, and others will be accepted.

Plans are for a war memorial, museum, meeting place for veterans and a small auditorium. The Eisenhower home will be accepted as it stands, including the furniture used by the family for more than 50 years.

Complete organization of the foundation and the plan for raising funds will be announced later.

Names Of Incorporators

The incorporators include Harold V. Bozell, manager of the General Telephone Company; Earl R. Gafford, of the Chase National Bank; Earl C. Sams, president of the J. C. Penney Company; Allen J. McNeal, of Price-McNeal, investment bankers; Brook Pemberton, theatrical producer; J. E. Sawhill, of New York University; R. J. Hamilton, secretary of American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation; Carl Hovgard, president of the Research Institute of America; George T. Bloom, manufacturer's agent, and Albert T. Reid, vice president of the American Artists' Professional League, all of New York.

Also, J. C. Nichols, president of J. C. Nichols Company, Kansas City; Frank A. Theis, president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce; Roy A. Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City *Star*; John B. Gage, Mayor of Kansas City, and James M. Kemper, president of the Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City.

Also, Harry M. Woodring and Alf. M. Landon, former Kansas governors, and Guy T. Helvering, United States District Judge, and C. M. Harger, editor of the Abilene *Reflector-Chronicle*.

Pilot of Bumped Air Liner Says Bombers 'Made Passes' at Him

MIAMI, Fla., July 21 (AP).—Captain C. D. Davis, pilot of an Eastern Air Lines plane which collided with an Army bomber near Columbia, S. C., July 12, testified today that on several occasions Army bombers had "flown formation" with him. Once a pursuit plane "made three different passes at me dangerously close," he declared.

Lieutenant Jones declared he tried frantically to duck the nose of his plane to go in under the passenger liner, but failed. Immediately following the crash, he said, his plane went into a violent spin.

"I yelled to one of my gunners to jump, but didn't have time to inform the rear gunner."

The Army pilot said he opened the canopy over his head and was thrown clear. Two Army men were killed—Coporal Robert B. Clapt and Corporal Raleigh B. Allpaugh jr. In addition, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, of Puerto Rico, who was flying with his mother on the E. A. L. plane, was killed.

150 U.S. Artists Contribute To Red Gift

New York, July 21 (AP)—One hundred and fifty leading American artists have contributed to a collection of paintings and sculpture for presentation to the Soviet Union, it was announced today by the art

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committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

The collection, to be exhibited at Associated American Artists Galleries, will be presented by Sculptor Paul Manship to Pavel P. Mikhailov, acting consul general of the U.S.S.R.

Among contributing artists are Thomas A. Benton, Peter Blume, Alexander Brook, Leon Kroll, Yasuo Kuniyoushi, Waldo Peirce, Norman Rockwell and Sidney Waugh.

FBI Arrests Ex-Soldier Convicted Of Sedition

New York, July 21 (AP)—Hugh Callan, 40-year-old former soldier and convicted seditionist, bragged in public that he was waiting at his Bronx apartment "for the FBI to come and get him—sc Federal agents obliged Callan by placing him under arrest.

E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the New York FBI office, announced the arrest today and said Callan would be returned to Georgia to resume serving a ten-year sentence imposed after he reportedly called President Franklin D. Roosevelt "a dirty politician" and said he would be "happy to fight against England" if Germany and the United States were allies.

JUL 22 1945

Troop Redeployment

By The Associated Press.

The following have arrived at New York, previously unreported: Sixty-second Ordnance Ammunition Company, Eighty-eighth and 557th Ordnance Heavy Mortar Companies, 367th Ordnance Maintenance Company, 543d Quartermaster Supply Company, 679th Quartermaster Salvage Collection Company.

At Hampton Roads, Va.

Elements of six medical hospital ships platoons; elements of Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, 468th Air Service Group; of 170th Field Artillery Battalion and of 617th Field Artillery Observation Battalion.

At Boston

1,966th Ordnance Depot (Aviation) and 357th Field Artillery.

JUL 22 1945

NIGHT LEAD WAR CRIMES

BY ALEX SINGLETON

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE FOUR MAJOR ALLIED POWERS APPARENTLY HAVE AGREED, AT LEAST TENTATIVELY, TO HOLD A COLLECTIVE TRIAL OF MAJOR NAZI WAR CRIMINALS IN NUERNBERG, PAGEANT PLACE OF AGGRESSION IN HITLER'S YEARS OF POWER.

INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED LEGAL AUTHORITIES HAVE FLOWN TO THE ANCIENT AND PICTURESQUE CATHEDRAL CITY IN BAVARIA, 124 MILES FROM BERLIN, TO EXAMINE THE COURTROOM AND OTHER FACILITIES WHICH WILL BE ESSENTIAL FOR A TRIAL UNPARALLELED IN HISTORY.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATION WAS LED BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ROBERT H.JACKSON, CHIEF UNITED STATES PROSECUTOR. BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIALS ACCOMPANIED THE INSPECTION PARTY. RUSSIA'S WAR CRIMES REPRESENTATIVES REMAINED IN LONDON ON THE GROUND THAT CIRCUMSTANCES HAD ARISEN MAKING THE TRIP IMPOSSIBLE.

THE GROUP WILL RETURN TO LONDON TO RESUME PLANS FOR THE TRIAL ITSELF, BEFORE WHICH SUCH NAZI LEADERS AS HERMANN GOERING, RUDOLF HESS AND JOACHIM RIBBENTROP WILL BE HAILED. THE PLANS, ACCORDING TO RESPONSIBLE AMERICAN SOURCES, ARE NEARING COMPLETION.

THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE COURT HAS NOT BEEN DIVULGED. NUERNBERG, HOWEVER, IS THE SITE OF EUROPE'S BIGGEST STADIUM. WITH INDICATIONS THAT THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS TO BE TRIED SIMULTANEOUSLY WILL RANGE FROM 35 TO 300, THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT MAY BE HELD IN THE STADIUM ITSELF CANNOT BE ELIMINATED.

THE TRIAL OBVIOUSLY WILL REQUIRE A HUGE NUMBER OF OFFICIALS, GUARDS AND WITNESSES. FACILITIES FOR PRESS CORRESPONDENTS PROMISES TO BE A MAJOR PROBLEM IN ITSELF, WITH THE PROBABILITY THAT THERE WILL BE REQUESTS FOR WELL OVER 1,000 PRESS SEATS FROM NEWSPAPERS AND AGENCIES ALL OVER THE WORLD. JUSTICE JACKSON HAS GONE ON RECORD IN FAVOR OF FULL COVERAGE TO PROVIDE A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT ON THE EVILS OF AGRESSION.

NUERNBERG WAS THE TARGET OF NUMEROUS AERIAL ATTACKS AIMED AT RAIL YARDS SURROUNDING THE STADIUM WHERE THE ANNUAL NAZI PARTY CONGRESS MET. THE STADIUM WAS HIT BUT APPARENTLY WAS NOT BADLY DAMAGED, FOR PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE TO HOLD THE AMERICAN MILITARY "OLYMPICS" THERE THE MIDDLE OF AUGUST.

QQ151PEW

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-GEN.DE GAULLE, SPEAKING TODAY AT BREST OVER THE FRENCH RADIO, SAID FRANCE'S "MAIN TASK IS TO RECONSTRUCT" AND URGED THE ELECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE BODY TO GIVE THE COUNTRY STABILITY DURING THE FORMATION OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC.

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"I WOULD CONSIDER IT DEPLORABLE IF THE NEW ASSEMBLY, AS ELECTED IN OCTOBER, WOULD BE ALL POWERFUL WITHOUT ANY POSSIBILITY OF AMENDMENT," HE SAID. "IT WOULD THEN FOR AN INDETERMINATE TIME RULE THE DESTINIES OF ALL AND CONSTITUTE ANONYMOUS DICTATORSHIP.

"REAL DEMOCRACY CANNOT APPROVE SUCH A VENTURE."

THE FRENCH LEADER SAID THE CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC "MUST BE BASED ON LARGE-SCALE REFORMS IN ADMINISTRATIVE, SOCIAL, MORAL AND IMPERIAL FIELDS" AND DECLARED THE ISSUES FACING FRENCPMEN IN THE COMING ELECTIONS BOIL DOWN TO WHETHER THE ASSEMBLY WILL BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE AND WHAT ITS AUTHORITY WILL BE.

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JUL 22 1945

JUL 22 1945

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH IN A DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON TODAY QUOTED A BRITISH NAVAL SPOKESMAN AS SAYING THAT "PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE BRITISH BATTLE FLEET HAD BEEN THROWN INTO THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN."

THE ADMIRALTY DECLINED TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT, WHICH APPARENTLY WAS BASED ON AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE.

THIS SAID THE 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS, THE HOWE, KING GEORGE V, AND THE DUKE OF YORK; FIVE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, FIVE CRUISERS AND 12 DESTROYERS WERE OPERATING IN THE PACIFIC.

IN ADDITION THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE BRITISH EAST INDIES FLEET, NOW INCLUDED THE BATTLESHIPS QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE VALIANT AND THE RICHELIEU (FRENCH); THE BATTLE CRUISER RENOWN; FOUR ESCORT CARRIERS, SIX CRUISERS AND 14 DESTROYERS.

KA240PEW

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE LONDON SUNDAY EXPRESS SAID TONIGHT THAT PLANS ARE GOING AHEAD AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR A STATE BANQUET, IN ANTICIPATION OF A BRIEF VISIT TO LONDON BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN BEFORE THE END OF JULY.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID PALACE OFFICIALS "WORKING IN GREAT SECRECY HAVE BROUGHT THE FAMOUS STATE COLLECTION OF GOLD PLATE FROM ITS HIDING PLACE BENEATH WINDSOR CASTLE WHERE IT HAS BEEN STORED DURING THE WAR."

MD749PEW

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-TENSION APPEARED TO BE RISING TODAY BETWEEN TWO STATES, OF THE SOCALLED "SOVIET BLOC" IN EUROPE -- POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA -- OVER THE DISPUTED TESCHEN (CIESZYN OR TESIN) INDUSTRIAL AREA ALONG THEIR COMMON FRONTIER.

SPOKESMEN FOR THEIR WARSAW AND PRAGUE GOVERNMENTS -- BOTH TIED CLOSELY TO MOSCOW BY LONG-TERM TREATIES AND BOTH APPARENTLY WITH EYES ON THE POTSDAM BIG THREE MEETING -- VOICED CONFLICTING CLAIMS CONCERNING THE COAL-RICH LITTLE DISTRICT DIVIDED BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

THE WARSAW RADIO QUOTED PREMIER EDWARD OSOBKA-MORAWSKI AS DECLARING AT A PLENARY SESSION OF THE NEW POLISH NATIONAL COUNCIL IN WARSAW THAT ALL 350 SQUARE MILES OF THE TESCHEN AREA SHOULD BE POLISH, ON THE "JUST" BASIS OF SELF-DETERMINATION OF POPULATION.

BUT DR. HUBERT RIPKA, CZECH MINISTER OF TRADE, WAS QUOTED IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE LONDON SUNDAY OBSERVER AS SAYING CZECHOSLOVAKIA WOULD REFUSE TO CEDE TO POLAND ANY OF THE TESCHEN TERRITORY SHE HOLDS, "AND IF THE ALLIES DECIDE OTHERWISE THEY'LL HAVE TO SEND THEIR TROOPS TO TESCHEN PROVINCE."

IN THE ALLIED-SUPERVISED COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, POLAND GOT A SMALLER PART OF THE DISTRICT BUT HIGH QUALITY BITUMINOUS MINES. CZECHOSLOVAKIA GOT LARGER FIELDS OF LIGNITE OR "BROWN COAL" DEPOSITS TO FEED HER IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CITY OF MORAVSKA OSTRAVA. BUT AFTER THE MUNICH PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1938, POLISH TROOPS MARCHED INTO THE CZECH PART OF THE BORDER DISTRICT.

DR. RIPKA TOLD THE SUNDAY EXPRESS THAT PRAGUE WILL INSIST ON THE PRE-MUNICH BOUNDARY AND HAS SO INFORMED BOTH LONDON AND MOSCOW. HE SAID THE CZECHS DISPUTE THE WARSAW CLAIM THAT POLES FORM A MAJORITY OF THE DISTRICT'S POPULATION. BUT EVEN IF THE POLISH CLAIM WERE TRUE, HE SAID, THE TESCHEN DISTRICT IS SO IMPORTANT ECONOMICALLY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA THAT SHE COULD NOT AGREE TO SETTLEMENT ON AN ETHNOGRAPHICAL BASIS.

MD919PEW

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-SEVEN U.S. HEAVY BOMBER GROUPS AND THREE FIGHTER GROUPS--INVOLVING APPROXIMATELY 25,000 MEN AND MORE THAN 750 AIRCRAFT--HAVE BEEN ORDERED MOVED TO THE CONTINENT AS PART OF THE ALLIED OCCUPATIONAL AIR FORCE TO POLICE GERMANY, U.S. STRATEGIC AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

KA1238PEW

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE MAN WHO, AS A VOLUNTEER "WEEKEND PILOT" HELPED MAKE THE WAR'S FIRST KILL OF A GERMAN PLANE OVER BRITAIN, AND WHO ROSE TO HEAD OPERATIONAL FLYING IN THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

HE IS GROUP CAPT. ERNEST H. STEVENS, NOW DEPUTY COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN NORWAY. THE 36-YEAR-OLD EDINBURGH LAWYER, STEVENS STARTED IN THE WAR AS A LEADER OF AN EDINBURGH SQUADRON OF THE AUXILIARY AIR FORCE -- A GROUP OF PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN FLIERS WHO GAVE THEIR WEEKENDS TO THE FIGHT AGAINST GERMAN RAIDERS. HIS GROUP BAGGED A GERMAN PLANE IN THE FIRST RAID ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH OCT. 16, 1939.

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WITH LONDON POLISH

JUL 22 1945

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ETHNOGRAPHICAL BASIS.

KASISCHKE'S 0020 AND FIFTH 2DZ 2030 APE WP 841PEW

LONDON, JULY 21-(AP)-THE SUNDAY DISPATCH EDITORIALLY SUGGESTED TODAY THE USE OF POISON GAS AGAINST JAPAN.

OBSERVING THAT "WE ARE FACED WITH THE TASK OF BEATING JAPAN X X X IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME," THE DISPATCH SAID "IS THIS NOT THE MOMENT THEN TO CONSIDER THE USEFULNESS OF EVERY POSSIBLE WEAPON?"

JUL 22 1945

THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED THAT NEITHER SIDE INITIATED GAS WARFARE IN EUROPE BECAUSE OF THE CERTAINTY OF REPRISALS BUT "ALLIED AIR SUPERIORITY IS SUCH THAT JAPAN, NOW EVEN IF SHE HAD THE CHEMICAL RESOURCES, COULD MAKE NO EFFECTIVE ANSWER IN KIND X X X ."

JSS 625P KASISCHKES 2255 SERIES

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, ENGLAND, JULY 21-(AP)-PFC. JULIUS FRASIER, 26, A NEGRO, OF ROUTE 2, JOHN ISLAND, S. C., WAS CONVICTED BY COURT MARTAIL TODAY OF RAPING A 19-YEAR-OLD GIRL. HE WAS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

BRUSSELS, JULY 21-(AP)-A MASS TODAY ATTENDED BY ALMOST THE ENTIRE DIPLOMATIC CORPS IN OBSERVANCE OF A NATIONAL HOLIDAY WAS INTERRUPTED SEVERAL TIMES BY SHOUTS OF "VIVE LE ROI," CAUSING POLICE TO EJECT AT LEAST ONE PERSON FROM THE CHURCH OF ST. GUDULE.
BESIDES THE SEVERAL SHOUTS INSIDE THE CHURCH SEVERAL CRIES OF "VIVE LE ROI" FROM THE CROWD OUTSIDE COULD BE HEARD BY THE WORSHIPERS, WHO INCLUDED PREMIER ACHILLE VAN ACKER, U.S. AMBASSADOR CHARLES SAWYER, BRITISH, FRENCH AND CHINESE AMBASSADORS.
QUEEN MOTHER ELIZABETH, DRESSED IN BLACK, WAS THE FIRST TO LEAVE THE CHURCH. AND AS SHE WAS RIDING AWAY THE SHOUTS FROM THE CROWD MOUNTED UNTIL OFFICIALS LOCKED THE CHURCH DOORS, HOPING THE DEMONSTRATION WOULD SUBSIDE BEFORE THE DEPARTURE OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.
WHEN THE DEMONSTRATION CONTINUED FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK FORCED HIS WAY THROUGH THE CROWD AND SUMMONED POLICE TO CLEAR A WAY FOR THE DIGNITARIES. THERE WAS NO VIOLENCE.
THE HOLIDAY MARKS THE 1831 ACCESSION OF LEOPOLD I.

MD654PEW

JUL 22 1945

PRECEDE LONDON DE GAULLE

BY LOUIS NEVIN

BREST, JULY 21-(AP)-GEN. DE GAULLE ESCAPED INJURY TODAY WHEN A PLATFORM FROM WHICH HE HAD SPOKEN COLLAPSED JUST AFTER HE HAD DEPARTED. SEVERAL CABINET MINISTERS WERE SPILLED INTO THE STREET BUT SUFFERED NO INJURY.
ANOTHER INCIDENT MARRING THE GENERAL'S TOUR OF BRITTANY OCCURRED WHEN THE LAST TWO MINUTES OF HIS 15-MINUTE BROADCAST OVER THE FRENCH RADIO FADED OUT.
DISCUSSING THE COMING OCTOBER ELECTIONS AND THE "FRAMING OF A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE FOURTH REPUBLIC," DE GAULLE SAID "PROFOUND REFORMS" IN THE NATION'S POLITICAL STRUCTURE WERE NECESSARY BUT HE DECLARED CONTINUITY MUST BE ASSURED BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH REPUBLICS.
DE GAULLE ATTACKED LEFTWING PROPOSALS TO MAKE THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHAT HE TERMED "OMNIPOTENT." COMMUNISTY PARTY LEADERS HAVE SPOKEN IN FAVOR OF MAKING THE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE TO THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHICH IS TO BE ELECTED IN OCTOBER TO DRAFT A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR THE NATION.
THE FRENCH LEADER TERMED THE PROPOSAL "DEPLORABLE" AND SAID

30.24-28571

NO DEMOCRATIC REGIME "CAN ATTEMPT SUCH AN ADVENTURE."
DE GAULLE, WHO DESCRIBED HIS GOVERNMENT'S WORK AS SUPERVISING "THE INTERESTS OF THE NATION" UNTIL A FULLY-QUALIFIED REGIME WAS IN A POSITION TO TAKE OVER, FREQUENTLY WAS INTERRUPTED BY APPLAUSE.
THE GENERAL'S ONLY REFERENCE TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS WAS WHEN HE SPOKE OF "FRANCE'S GREAT TASK OF RECONSTRUCTION" IN ORDER TO FULFIL HER "PRESENT AND FUTURE DUTIES IN THE WORLD."
GH332PEW

AMSTERDAM, JULY 21-(AP)-IT APPEARED TODAY THAT FIELD MARSHAL HERMAN GOERING MAY HAVE BEEN BILKED WHEN HE TRADED 173 PAINTINGS FOR A SINGLE CANVAS, "CHRIST AND THE ADULTERESS," SUPPOSEDLY PAINTED BY THE 17TH CENTURY DUTCH MASTER, JAN VERMEER.
DUTCH AUTHORITIES SAID THAT THIS PAINTING WAS AMONG A NUMBER OF SUPPOSED VERMEERS WHOSE AUTHENTICITY HAS COME UNDER SUSPICION AS A RESULT OF STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO A MODERN DUTCH ARTIST, HANS VAN MEEGEREN. THE PRESS AGENCY ANEPANETA SAID THAT VAN MEEGEREN, UNDER ARREST ON CHARGES OF COLLABORATING WITH THE GERMANS, SAID HE HIMSELF PAINTED THE SUPPOSED VERMEERS, 8,:)738,& "CHRI

SAID HE HIMSELF PAINTED THE SUPPOSED VERMEERS, INCLUEING "CHRIST

JUL 22 1945

SAID HE HIMSELF PAINTED THE SUPPOSED VERMEERS, INCLUDING "CHRIST AND THE ADULTERESS."
AMERICAN TROOPS FOUND THIS CANVAS WHEN THEY CAPTURED GOERING'S ART COLLECTION NEAR BERCHTESGADEN. DUTCH ART EXPERTS SAID THE PAINTING HAD BEEN TRADED TO GOERING BY THE GERMAN-APPOINTED TRUSTEE FOR AN AMSTERDAM ART FIRM EARLY IN 1944. THE GERMAN FLED AMSTERDAM FIVE MONTHS LATER.
001149AEW

ROME, JULY 21--(AP)--PREMIER FERRUCCIO PARRI SAID YESTERDAY THAT HE WANTED ITALY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WARR AGAINST JAPAN TO BE "EFFECTIVE AND CONCRETE" BUT DECLARED THAT THE COUNTRY'S WAR EFFORT WOULD LARGELY DEPEND ON THE MEANS THE ALLIES COULD SUPPLY.

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THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE, MEETING YESTERDAY, POINTED OUT THAT ANY ITALIAN PARTICIPATION WOULD BE CONTINGENT ON ALLIED ACCEPTANCE OF ITALY'S DESIRE TO HELP, SINCE EVERY PROPOSAL MUST BE

SUBMITTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE ALLIED COMMAND.

BRUTTOS 01015 J0657A

BERLIN, JULY 21-(AP)-MAJ. FORREST S. LINDSAY OF HAYWARD, CALIF., AND CORPORAL [redacted]/OMEN'S OF HARLAN, KY., WERE INJURED AND TWO GERMAN CIVILIANS WERE KILLED WHEN A CLUSTER OF HAND GRENADES EXPLODED ON THE POTSDAMER STRASSE, MAIN THOROUGHFARE IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR OF BERLIN, ON JULY 8.
RECOVERY OF THE TWO AMERICANS PERMITTED THE AREA TO BE CLEARED BY CENSORSHIP TODAY.
OMEN'S WAS DRIVING A JEEP FOR LINDSAY WHEN IT PASSED OVER A SEWER MANHOLE JUST AS THE GRENADES WENT OFF. THE FRONT PART OF THE MACHINE WAS SEARED BY FLAMES, BUT OMEN'S [redacted] COOLY PULLED UP [redacted] THE VEHICLE.
A CRITICALLY INJURED GERMAN WAS ACCEPTED FOR TREATMENT AT THE 113TH UNITED STATES ARMY EVACUATION HOSPITAL BY COL. SETH GAYLE

JUL 22 1945

XXXXX OF RICHMOND, VA., ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS, ALTHOUGH THE POLICY HAD BEEN TO RESERVE THE HOSPITAL EXCLUSIVELY FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL. HE CALLED FOR GERMAN BLOOD DONORS AND USED AMERICAN MEDICAL SUPPLIES UNOBTAINABLE OTHERWISE IN BERLIN FOR TREATING XXX THE GERMANS.

LOCHNERS 11500--RJ--1455

NIGHT LEAD SPAIN
BY CHARLES S.FOLTZ

MADRID, JULY 21-(AP)-SELDOM EVEN UNDER THE REGIME OF GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HAS SPAIN SEEN A MORE DICTATED "CRISIS" THAN THE ONE FRANCO MANAGED WITH LAST NIGHT'S CHANGES IN HIS CABINET.

UNTIL YESTERDAY THE OUTGOING CABINET MINISTERS THEMSELVES WERE DEPENDENT UPON RUMORS FOR INFORMATION AS TO THEIR STATUS.

THEN EACH OF THEM RECEIVED A SIMILAR LETTER FROM FRANCO THANKING HIM FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND SAYING THAT FOR OBVIOUS REASONS HE "FOUND IT NECESSARY TO DO WITHOUT THEIR SERVICES AT PRESENT."

JUL 21 1945

TODAY WHEN THE NEW CABINET LIST WAS PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED THE GENERAL COMMENT THROUGHOUT SPAIN WAS A SHRUG OF THE SHOULDERS AND A MURMURED "SON LOS MISMOS."--"THEY ARE THE SAME."

FRANCO ADMINISTERED THE OATH OF OFFICE TO THE NEW CABINET TODAY AND THE FALANGIST NEWSPAPER ARRIBA DECLARED EDITORIALLY THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD CONTINUE THE "FALANGIST IDEAL."

MEANWHILE MONARCHISTS OF ALL SHADES, FROM ARDENT TRADITIONALISTS TO THE MOST LIBERAL FOLLOWERS OF THE EXILED PRINCE JUAN, WHO WANT FREE ELECTIONS WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ALL PARTIES UNDER THE MONARCHY, EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE NEW CABINET REPRESENTED "COLLABORATIONIST" GROUPS.

JUAN'S REACTION TO THE LONG-EXPECTED SHAKEUP, WHICH PLACED IN OFFICE FIVE MEN CONSIDERED MONARCHIST SYMPATHIZERS, WAS NOT PUBLISHED HERE.

THE FOREIGN RADIO, HOWEVER, INFORMED SPANIARDS THAT JUAN HAD NO INTENTION OF ACCEPTING A READY-MADE REGIME WHEREIN A THINLY-CAMOUFLAGED FALANGE CONTINUED TO OPERATE. THE RESULT WAS AN INCREASE IN JUAN'S POPULAR PRESTIGE, REPORTS INDICATED.

KA414PEW

A30

POTSDAM, JULY 21-(AP)-EDWIN W.PAULEY, AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE ALLIED REPARATIONS COMMISSION AND PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER AT POTSDAM, SAID TODAY HE WAS "AMAZED AT THE GREAT DESTRUCTION" IN BERLIN.

"AFTER SEEING BERLIN I DIDN'T FEEL SO BAD ABOUT LONDON," SAID THE 42-YEAR-OLD CALIFORNIA OIL MAN, FORMER DEMOCRATIC TREASURER, AFTER A MOTOR TOUR THROUGH THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

MD835PEW

MADRID 2nd Edition 7:40 pm

FRANCO NAMED ALBERTO MARTIN ARTAJO, CATHOLIC LAW LEADER, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

AUNOS WAS REPLACED BY RAIMUNDO FERNANDEZ CUESTA, EVEN BETTER KNOWN AS A FALANGIST THAN ARRESE. FERNANDEZ CUESTA IS A FALANGIST OF ANCIENT VINTAGE. HE WAS A MEMBER OF THE OLD FALANGE ESPANOLA, THE ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION OF THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REPUBLIC, AND REPRESENTED THE RIGHT WING OF THE GROUP. HE IS A FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL AND TO FASCIST ITALY AND SERVED AS SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN AT THE TIME OF THE CONSECRATION OF POPE PIUS XII.

FRANCO SAID IN A SPEECH TUESDAY THAT SPAIN WAS ENTERING A PREPARATORY PERIOD FOR THE RETURN OF A MONARCHY. THE FIVE MEN NAMED ARE CONSIDERED TO BE MONARCHIST SYMPATHIZERS, ALTHOUGH NONE HAS HAD THE SUPPORT OF EXILED PRINCE DON JUAN OR ANY MONARCHIST GROUPS.

THESE APPOINTMENTS WERE: JOAQUIN BENJUMEA BURIN, FINANCE; FIDEL DAVILA ARRONDO, WAR; FRANCISCO REGALDO, NAVY; EDUARDO GONZALEZ GALLARZA, AIR; AND JOSE MARIA FERANDEZ LADREDA, PUBLIC WORKS.

JUL 21 1945

A23

A CABINET REORGANIZATION HAD BEEN EXPECTED SINCE THE TIME OF THE UNITED NATIONS SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE DECLARATION THAT NO GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED WITH AXIS HELP COULD BECOME A MEMBER OF ANY UNITED NATIONS GROUP. FRANCO HAS ASSERTED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS DECLARATION DID NOT AFFECT SPAIN.

JUAN ANTONIO SUANCES, WHO WAS CONSIDERED TO BE NEITHER A FALANGIST NOR A MONARCHIST, WAS NAMED MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

FALANGIST APPOINTEES, BESIDES FERNANDEZ CUESTA, WERE: JOSE ANTONIO GIRON, MINISTER OF LABOR; CARLOS REIN SEGURA, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE; BLAS PEREZ GONZALEZ, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, AND JOSE IBANEZ MARTIN, MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

(IN MEXICO CITY, DR.JUAN NEGRIN, LAST PREMIER OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC, ANNOUNCED THAT HE CONSIDERED THE TIME RIPE FOR A UNION OF REPUBLICAN FACTIONS TO "RESTORE LEGALITY" TO SPAIN--"IF POSSIBLE, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.")

KK409AEW

POTSDAM, JULY 21-(AP)-FRIENDS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN HERE DO NOT INTERPRET HIS DECLARATION THAT AMERICAN TROOPS ARE "NOT FIGHTING FOR CONQUEST" AS MEANING THAT HE FAVORS ABANDONING FORTIFIED BASES IN THE PACIFIC.

THE PRESIDENT TOLD U.S. SECOND ARMORED DIVISION TROOPS YESTERDAY DURING THE FLAG-RAISING CEREMONY AT BERLIN THAT "WE ARE NOT FIGHTING FOR CONQUEST AND THERE IS NOT ONE PIECE OF TERRITORY OR ONE THING OF A MONETARY NATURE THAT WE WANT OUT OF THIS WAR."

JUL 22 1945

OBSERVERS HERE SHARE THE OPINION THAT HIS REMARKS MERELY UNDERLINED THE INTENTION OF THE U.S. TO KEEP THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ALL PEOPLES AN OBJECTIVE IN ITS INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS.

KA409PEW

BERLIN, JULY 21-(AP)-DR.PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS' BIOGRAPHICAL CARDS ON AMERICAN AND BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS HAVE BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE REICH PROPAGANDA MINISTRY BUILDING BY U.S.MILITARY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, IT WAS REVEALED TODAY.

SOME OF THE CARDS BEAR NOTATIONS, DATED MAY, 1944, STATING THAT THE CORRESPONDENTS WOULD COVER THE INVASION.

OFFICERS SAID THE INFORMATION APPARENTLY WAS OBTAINED FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPER TRADE ADVERTISEMENTS, BEFORE D-DAY, LISTING

30-24-28573

NEWSMEN GATHERED IN LONDON TO COVER THE "SECOND FRONT."
A FEW OF THE CARDS ALSO HAD PHOTOGRAPHS AFFIXED, AND THOSE OF ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS WES GALLAGHER AND ROGER D.GREENE WERE TRANSPOSED.
ENTRIES ON THE CARDS, IN GENERAL, CONSISTED OF STRAIGHT RECORDINGS OF JOBS HELD AND CAPITALS WHERE ASSIGNMENTS WERE FILLED.
MD718PEW

PRECEDE LONDON DAY
NUERNBERG, GERMANY, JULY 21-(AP)-JUSTICE ROBERT JACKSON, U.S.REPRESENTATIVE ON THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, INDICATED TODAY THAT NUERNBERG WAS ACCEPTABLE TO THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE AS THE SITE OF THE TRIAL OF MAJOR WAR CRIMINALS.
JACKSON SAID, HOWEVER, THAT NO SITE WOULD BE CHOSEN UNTIL RUSSIA HAS BEEN CONSULTED.
JUL 22 1945
THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONER SPOKE AFTER INSPECTING THE NUERNBERG OPERA HOUSE AND COURT HOUSE WITH BRITISH AND FRENCH REPRESENTATIVES. THEY CAME HERE TODAY BY PLANE FROM LONDON AND PLAN TO RETURN TOMORROW.
FD849PEW

MANILA, SUNDAY, JULY 22-(AP)-A SINGLE NAVAL PRIVATEER PLANE BOMBED AND STRAFED JAPANESE TROOPS NEAR SWATOW, CHINA, ON THURSDAY WHILE MARINER PLANES SANK THREE ENEMY SEA TRUCKS OFF HONG KONG AND STRAFED 14 CARGO-LADEN JUNKS NORTH OF HAINAN ISLAND, GEN.DOUGLAS MACARTHUR REPORTED TODAY.
ADVERSE WEATHER CAUSED AIR OPERATIONS TO SLACKEN, BUT FIFTH AIR FORCE RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS WERE MAINTAINED OVER FORMOSA WHILE A NAVY LIBERATOR SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE OVER KHOTA BHARU, MALAYA, AND PRIVATEERS STRAFED THE KUANTAN SHIPYARDS IN MALAYA.
U.S. ARMY 13TH AIR FORCE MEDIUM BOMBERS HIT ITU ABA ISLAND IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA, WHILE IN THE EASTERN INDIES THE SAME FORCE, IN COOPERATION WITH RAAF FIGHTERS, DESTROYED LIMBOEGN BARRACKS IN THE SOUTHERN CELEBES, RANGED OVER THE LESSER SUNDAS AND DAMAGED TRANSPORT AND FUEL SUPPLIES IN THE HALMAHERAS.
JUL 21 1945
VX541PCW

MANILA 1ST ADD BORNEO XXX GROUND TROOPS.
ON THE NORTH COAST OF BORNEO, AMERICAN TORPEDO BOATS SHOT UP THE ENEMY HARBOR OF JESSELTON, STARTING NUMEROUS FIRES AND DRAWING SOME RETURN FROM COASTAL GUNS.
VX544PCW

MELBOURNE, JULY 21-(AP)-ARMY AUTHORITIES DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE AUSTRALIAN FIFTH DIVISION HAD BEEN IN ACTION ON NEW BRITAIN FOR THE PAST EIGHT AND ONE-HALF MONTHS.
LIFTING OF CENSORSHIP CONCERNING THESE TROOPS INCREASED TO SIX DIVISIONS THE NUMBER OF AUSTRALIAN UNITS IDENTIFIED IN OPERATIONS ON A GREAT ARC EXTENDING FROM LONG BY-PASSED BOUGAINVILLE WESTWARD TO BORNEO.
THE GOVERNMENT ALSO DISCLOSED THAT THE EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF AUSTRALIA'S FIGHTING SERVICES NOW IS NEARLY 600,000. FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND ARE IN THE WOMEN'S SERVICES, THE AUSSIE EQUIVALENTS OF THE WAC AND THE WAVES.
SK920PEW

EDITORS
GUAM AERIAL, PM'S BJT, AS, INSERT FOLLOWING AFTER 7TH GRAF X X X AND ROADS.
IWO IS IN THE OSUMI ISLANDS, JUST OFF SOUTHERN KYUSHU AND FAR TO THE NORTHEAST OF IWO JIMA.
LIBERATORS HIT ETC.
B1225PCWNM

FOLO MANILA
OMAHA, JULY 21-(AP)-A SUGGESTION THAT THE WORLD SERIES BE PLAYED IN THE PACIFIC AND THAT FREE TICKETS BE DROPPED BEHIND THE LINES OF THE BASEBALL-LOVING JAPANESE WAS MADE EDITORIALLY TODAY BY THE WORLD-HERALD.
JUL 22 1945
"ONE GAME MIGHT BE PLAYED AT PEARL HARBOR, THE NEXT GUAM, THE NEXT AT SAIPAN, AND SO ON," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "OUR PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE CHAPS COULD DROP WORLD SERIES TICKETS INSIDE THE JAPANESE LINES. SINCE BASEBALL IS SAID TO BE JAPAN'S FAVORITE GAME, THE LITTLE MEN MIGHT COME OVER TO OUR LINES BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS."
HK1113ACW NM

PENSACOLA, FLA., JULY 21-(AP)-JAPANESE SUICIDE PILOTS, FAR FROM BEING SUPERMEN, ARE "BOUND TO BE PRETTY STUPID," COMMODORE DAVID MCCAMPBELL SAID TODAY.
COMMANDERS HUGH WINTERS AND W.J.WIDHELM CONCURRED IN THE VIEW OF THEIR FELLOW ACE, CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN MORE THAN 34 JAPANESE PLANES IN COMBAT.
"THERE'S NO FUTURE IN IT," SAID WIDHELM TELLING OF SEEING 24 OF 25 JAPANESE PLANES IN ONE SUICIDE ATTACK DOWNED BY NAVY MEN.
JUL 21 1945
THE THREE NAVY FLYING HEROES ARE ATTENDING A CONFERENCE AT THE U.S. NAVAL BASE HERE. THEY HAVE BEEN STUDYING FLYING TECHNIQUE TO APPLY LESSONS THUS FAR LEARNED TO THE FUTURE.
WINTERS IS A FORMER COMMANDER OF AIR GROUP 19 WHICH SANK $8,000,000 WORTH OF ENEMY SHIPPING. HE HIMSELF SHOT DOWN 8 JAPANESE PLANES IN COMBAT.
WIDHELM IS CREDITED WITH BEING THE NAVY'S FIRST NIGHT FLYING PILOT.
E931PCW.

FOLLOW CALCUTTA-BURMA
SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 21-(AP)-THE JAPANESE AGENCY DOMEI CLAIMED TODAY THAT NIPPON FORCES IN SOUTHERN BURMA HAVE LAUNCHED A "FIERCE COUNTEROFFENSIVE" ALONG THE SITTANG RIVER AND SINCE JULY 9 HAVE RECAPTURED NYAUNGKASHE, MEICHAUNG AND LADYA.
THE UNCONFIRMED DISPATCH, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, ALSO CLAIMED THAT TWO ALLIED AIRCRAFT HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN AND MUCH EQUIPMENT CAPTURED.
B1238PCWNM

NEW YORK, JULY 21 - (AP)— THE NEWS YORK SUNDAY NEWS, IN A SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SAN JUAN DATED JAN. 9 BUT JUST PUBLISHED TONIGHT, SAID THE NAVY HAD ALLOWED BELATED DISCLOSURE THAT ITS WARTIME

DEFENSE BASE ON THE [redacted] OF PUERTO RICO WAS [redacted] POTENTIALLY THE GREATEST IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE SUNDAY NEWS ARTICLE SAID [redacted] EVEN THE NAME OF THE BASE-- ROOSEVELT ROADS -- HAD BEEN KEPT SECRET UNTIL NOW. AND SO HAD THE FACT THAT ITS SEA AND AIR BASE FACILITIES COVER 12 SQUARE MILES OF FORMER SUGAR LAND ON THE EASTERN TIP OF PUERTO RICO, PLUS TWO SMALL ISLANDS OFFSHORE AND OTHERS IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS GROUP.

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EVEN THOUGH STILL INCOMPLETE, THE ARTICLE SAID, THE BASE "DWARFS IN SIZE [redacted] AND POTENTIAL IMPORTANCE BOTH THE NAVY'S 45-YEAR-OLD BASE AT GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA, AND ITS MUCH PUBLICIZED LEND-LEASE [redacted] INSTALLATION AT TRINIDAD, B.W.I."

THE INSTALLATIONS INCLUDE, ACCORDING TO THE SUNDAY NEWS, " A DRYDOCK SECOND IN SIZE TO NONE ON THE MAINLAND AND CAPABLE OF BERTHING THE LARGEST LINER AFLOAT WITH ROOM TO SPARE AND AN AIRFIELD WITH THREE 6,000-FOOT LANDING STRIPS, LONG ENOUGH FOR B29S AND LARGER AIRCRAFT."

JUL 21 1945

IN THE ELABORATELY PROTECTED ANCHORAGE, SAID THE ARTICLE, "IT IS SAID EVERY WARSHIP OF THE NAVY NOW AFLOAT COULD RIDE OUT ANY HURRICANE AND LIE AT SCATTERED ANCHORAGE EASILY PROTECTED FROM AIR ATTACK BY UMBRELLAS OF FIGHTER PLANES AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES....."

JUL 22

"MOREOVER, PUERTO RICO'S AMERICAN SOIL SO THAT [redacted] ROOSEVELT ROADS HAS A VALUE NO LEND-LEASE BASE FOREIGN SOIL, HOWEVER, FRIENDLY, CAN EVER QUITE ATTAIN."

THE ARTICLE ON THE GREAT [redacted] BASE WAIVED FOR THE LATE PRESIDENT WAS [redacted] WRITTEN ON JAN. 9 BY NEWS STAFF WRITER RUSS SYMONDS, BUT THE PAPER SAID THE NAVY FORBADE PUBLICATION ON SECURITY GROUNDS UNTIL TONIGHT.

30.24-28575

JUL 21 1943

STARTED WHEN "WHEN THE MILITARY BRAINS OF THE ALLIED NATIONS WERE CERTAIN" THAT UNLESS ROMMEL COULD BE CHECKED IN AFRICA THE GERMANS WOULD ATTEMPT THE INVASION OF SOUTH AMERICA," THE ROOSEVELT ROADS CONSTRUCTION WAS HALTED AFTER THAT DANGER PASSED.

HOWEVER, $50,000,000 HAD BEEN SPENT AND MORE THAN 12,700 MEN HAD WORKED DAY AND NIGHT BETWEEN JUNE, 1941, AND AUGUST, XXXXX 1942. AND ACCORDING TO THE NEWS WRITER, THE BASE EVEN NOW "COULD BE READY FOR LARGE SCALE USE IN A MATTER OF WEEKS."

JUL 21 1943

SYMINGTON SAID EXPERTS REGARD IT AS A KEY TO DEFENSE OF BOTH THE PANAMA CANAL AND THE NORTHERN "HUMP" OF SOUTH AMERICA AND DESTINED TO BECOME THE KEY BASE FOR ALL, OR NEARLY ALL, FUTURE NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE CARIBBEAN AND SOUTH ATLANTIC AREAS.

DURING THE WAR THE SECRET BASE, AMONG OTHER THINGS, MADE PRELIMINARY REPAIRS TO THE FRENCH AIRCRAFT CARRIER BEARN, AFTER THAT VESSEL WAS TURNED OVER TO US BY THE FREE FRENCH AT MARTINIQUE. THE GREAT DRY DOCK, KNOWN AS BOLLES DOCK, ALSO CARRIES OIL STAINS ON ITS SIDES AS A RESULT OF REPAIR WORK ON TANKERS WHEN THE SUBMARINE MENACE WAS AT ITS HEIGHT.

AMMUNITION, GASOLINE AND OIL STORAGE DUMPS ARE TUCKED AWAY UNDER HILLS NOW FOR PROTECTION. WATER PIPES AND TELEPHONE AND POWER CABLES ARE INSTALLED AND WORKING, ALONG WITH A HUGE BOMBPROOF POWER STATION. AND DESPITE THE REMOVAL OF SOME HEAVY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR USE ELSEWHERE, WROTE SYMINGTON, "THE NAVY BASE AS A WHOLE COULD BE READY FOR LARGE SCALE USE IN A MATTER OF WEEKS."

JUL 21 1943

WP 1022REV

REV FROM NEWS. PERMISSION FOR 300-400 WORDS WITH CREDIT GIVEN BY ACTING NE WHEN CASTLEMAN THROUGH KC'ADYEN, TELEGRAPH DESK.

BY HELEN CAMP

(ADVANCE)..SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, JULY 21-(AP)-TWENTY YEARS AGO FRED PICKFORD OF THE BRITISH ROYAL NAVY BOUGHT A CLOCK BECAUSE HE DIDN'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT CLOCKS AND THOUGHT HE SHOULD.

TODAY IN A GLOOMY COUNTRY HOUSE WITH BARE FLOORS AND BLUEPRINT-LITTERED DESKS ARE THE RESULTS OF THAT PURCHASE -- RESULTS OF THE FIVE AND A HALF YEAR BATTLE WAGED BY PICKFORD AND OTHER ROYAL NAVY "SECRET WEAPON" MEN AGAINST GERMANY.

PICKFORD NOW IS SENIOR TECHNICAL OFFICER. FROM HIS CLOCK STUDIES HE HELPED DESIGN AND TURN OUT THOUSANDS OF TIME FIRING MECHANISMS AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER WEAPONS. MOST OF THEM STILL ARE SECRET AND WILL REMAIN SO UNTIL THE END OF THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

HE AND OTHER MEN DESIGNED MINES WHICH WERE USED TO BREACH THE EMS DORTMUND CANAL IN GERMANY. THEY PRODUCED DELAYED ACTION CHARGES WHICH BLEW THE LOCK GATES AT ST. NAZAIRE TWO DAYS AFTER THE 1942 RAID.

THEY MADE A MINE OUT OF A PETROL CAN WHICH GREEK OFFICERS USED TO BLOCK THE CORINTH CANAL AFTER THE BRITISH EVACUATION. THEY DESIGNED ACOUSTIC AND MAGNETIC MINES, BOOBY TRAPS AND CHARGES FOR HUMAN TORPEDOES AND MIDGET SUBMARINES.

IN ANOTHER COUNTRY HOUSE SEVERAL MILES AWAY SCIENTISTS TESTED AND CONTINUE TO TEST THEORIES THAT WILL ADD TO THE DISCOMFORT OF BRITAIN'S ENEMIES.

HEADED BY CAPT. F.H.M.VAUGHAN, TORPEDO AND MINING EXPERT, THE STAFF HAS BUILT A NON-MAGNETIC HUT OF WOOD AND BRASS HOUSING A CONTRAPTION CALLED "THE EGG," WHICH TESTS MAGNETIC MINES. ON IT THEY CAN PRODUCE THE MAGNETIC "SIGNATURE" OF ANY GIVEN SHIP AND DETERMINE WHAT CIRCUIT THE MINE NEEDS TO EXPLODE WHEN THE SHIP PASSES OVER IT.

THERE ARE MAGNETIC MINES DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE AIR FORCE AND OTHERS FOR SUBMARINES. CIRCUITS ARE CONSTANTLY ALTERED TO MAKE IT HARDER FOR THE ENEMY TO SWEEP THEM.

"WHEN THE WHOLE OF OUR STORY COMES TO BE TOLD," VAUGHAN SAID, "I THINK IT WILL PROVE THAT BRITISH SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS ARE SECOND TO NONE, WITH THE GERMANS A LONG WAY BEHIND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M., E.W.T., TODAY, SATURDAY, JULY 21.)

V-KA303PEW

NIMITZ REVEALS NAGATO HIT AT YOKOSUKA DOCKS

Lighter Units of Halsey's Forces Still on Rampage, Sink Convoy.

B-29S BLAST UBE

Oil Refinery Plants on Honshu Showered with Demolition Bombs.

GUAM, Monday, July 23 — (AP) U.S. Third Fleet planes knocked out one of the two standard Japanese battleships in serviceable condition on Wednesday, and the fleet itself is roving today on unchallenged offensive sweeps through at least 550 miles of enemy home waters.

The battleship was the 32,720-ton Nagato, which was caught tied at her Yokosuka dock inside Tokyo bay. Most of her superstructure was blasted away by bombs of the carrier planes which also sank 12 Japanese vessels and damaged eight others at Yokosuka, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz disclosed in a communique.

His announcement also partly answered the mystery of the American fleet's whereabouts since that day:

Light units of the fleet—probably cruisers and destroyers—smashed a four-ship Japanese convoy the morning only five miles west of Nojima Cape, in the very mouth of Tokyo's outer bay, where a similar task squadron simultaneously was shelling the town of Omura on Chichi island, in the Bonins 550 miles south and slightly east of Tokyo.

That the fleet was thus able to separate into small units for varied missions in the heart of the enemy's seas was in itself significant of the lack of opposition.

Secrecy on Fleet Movements

Whereabouts of the fleet's heavy units and their British Pacific Fleet partners that participated in Tuesday and Wednesday blows at the Tokyo region still was wrapped in a security blackout, however. The Japanese themselves predicted the Allied battleships might strike again anywhere and at any moment.

The damaged enemy battleship Nagato was 26 years old but had been modernized. She is not known to have been damaged previously. She was one of two "regular" battleships the Japanese are known to have had in commission currently. (The name of the other was not disclosed).

The Japanese also are known to have two battleships which have had small flight decks built on them, so that they are hybrid carrier-battleships which the Americans do not rate as "the real thing."

Indications were that the Nagato, with her eight 16-inch guns and numerous anti-aircraft weapons, had been put out of action for some time.

The same strike by the 1,000-odd planes of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet sank a Japanese destroyer, a cable-layer vessel, three small cargo ships and seven torpedo boats, all in the once-impregnable confines of Yokosuka.

Also the stern was blown off a destroyer converted into an anti-aircraft ship, and heavy damage was done to another destroyer, three luggers and two small craft.

Superforts Raid Ube

Nimitz' announcement came shortly after a moderate force of 75 to 100 Superfortress planes before dawn today had hurled demolition bombs on a big synthetic oil plant at Ube, on Honshu.

Nimitz supplied a wealth of detail on the American and British fleet and carrier plane blows of the past week.

American carrier planes alone in their raid on Wednesday afternoon ranged from Yokosuka to the northern edge of Honshu's Kanto plain. They destroyed six locomotives, four hangars, one ammunition dump, an oil tank, an electric transformer and 30 grounded enemy planes.

They damaged railway cars and roundhouses, the railway yards at Mito, one locomotive, four electric cars, 12 aircraft hangars and military force 12 planes and 22 pilots and aircrewmen.

The anti-aircraft fire diminished, however, as the Americans continued to rain bombs on the big naval yards and its warships which for so long had played hide and seek with them.

British carrier planes, striking the same day, damaged 24 Japanese junks near Choshi, off the coast due east of Tokyo, damaged hangars and other aircraft and railway facilities north of Tokyo, and destroyed 13 and damaged 25 grounded enemy planes.

Two British planes were lost but their personnel were rescued.

Going still further back in the series of surface and air bombardments by the combined fleets, Nimitz announced that the American and British shelling of Hitachi, on Honshu, last Tuesday nights, inflicted severe damage on the Hitachi engineering works and arms and damaged a copper refinery.

Fleet Undamaged

None of the fleet sustained any damage in ahy of the series of blows. The light units that shot up Chichi Jima and smashed the convoy off Nojima today also completed their tasks without damage.

While the fleet still roamed through the enemy's front yard, naval Privateer planes on Saturday sank a small cargo ship off Tsushima island, and on Sunday destroyed a small cargo ship and six smaller vessels and left two others afire just south of the main island of Honshu.

To these ceaseless blows was added today's most-recent Superfortress assault, in which 450 tons of demolition bombs were dumped on the Ube coal liquefaction plant, one of Japan's leading producers of synthetic oil.

The Ube works bulk large in Japan's war economy now that the American blockade has all but severed the home islands from petroleum supplies elsewhere in the empire.

The comparatively small sized B-29 task force thundered in at medium altitude to make sure of its target, which was first struck in a fire raid July 2. Ube, on the inland sea, is on the south-west tip of Honshu and has a population of 200,000.

The Tokyo radio said that smaller forces of Superfortresses, led by 200 Mustang fighters, had flown over other areas of south-central Honshu and that the Mustangs started fires in the Osaka-Koba district.

DESTROYERS SMASH CONVOY OFF TOKYO; JAPANESE BATTLESHIP HIT BY FLIERS; 'SUPERFORTS' BOMB HONSHU OIL WORKS

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U. S. WILL PRESS WARNING TO JAPS TO GIVE UP NOW

Broadcast to Nippon Reflects Truman Policy at Big Three Session.

PARLEY CONTINUES

Session Devoted to Peace Problems; No Break in Official Silence.

POTSDAM, July 22.—(AP) The U. S. warning to Japan calling for immediate surrender, broadcast from Washington by a naval officer, was viewed tonight as part of President Truman's strategy at Potsdam to secure American aims in the Far East.

The broadcast, intimating to Japanese leaders that they would not be able to deal with the United States alone unless they surrendered promptly, was known to have been made with the President's full knowledge.

It was said to fit into the pattern of the President's diplomacy at his conference with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. Problems of the peace were taken up today as the Big Three held a Sunday session.

Capt. E. M. Zacharias, a Japanese-speaking U. S. Navy officer broadcasting as the "official spokesman" of the government, told Japanese leaders by short wave radio Friday night to initiate unconditional surrender promptly and said "it may be assumed that it will be the United States which will enforce the formula and insure the peace."

Warning to Japan

Observers saw in this broadcast a thinly veiled warning that Russian participation in the war against Japan may be imminent, especially in the question "are the leaders of Japan so shortsighted that they cannot see the possible complication they may have to face if they fail to act and act promptly?"

The President's primary interest is in ending the war with Japan as quickly as possible.

The United States position apparently is that if the Japanese surrender soon this country can have a freer hand in dealing with the beaten enemy.

Britain is at war with Japan but Russia has not made a declaration.

Observers here are of the opinion that unless the Japanese act quickly, important developments may be forthcoming in a Russian announcement, the price of which may complicate peace settlements when eventually they are made.

Work on Peace Problems

The Big Three's Sunday session, their sixth meeting since the conference opened, was devoted to work on peace problems, the American delegation said.

The announcement indicated Mr. Truman intended to speed up the deliberations as much as possible. It also was in line with Churchill's desire to return to London for Thursday's announcement of British election results.

Mr. Truman is a regular churchgoer and dislikes working on Sunday. He went to the meeting with the other leaders after attending both Protestant and Catholic services this morning.

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The President's efforts to remove some of the secrecy surrounding the sessions appeared to have attracted little support from Churchill and Stalin.

The British disclosed today that Churchill reviewed the American Second Armored division on the invitation of Gen. George C. Marshall yesterday.

Guests of Stalin at Dinner

Truman and Churchill and members of their delegations were guests of Stalin last night at a formal state dinner and today Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the American Air Forces, inspected Air forces in the Berlin area, including members of the 473rd Service Group.

Aside from these social notes and the fact that the Big Three were continuing to meet, the conference entered its second week with details of the deliberations still confined to a select group close to the three government leaders.

With Washington and London full of speculation, the only official report was that the Big Three were meeting daily and that much serious business had been accomplished.

The statement that the work of the conference was "going ahead," came only from American delegation representatives, as did the announcement of the Sunday session.

The only joint communique issued by the three leaders so far was the one announcing the first meeting last Tuesday.

President Truman's view has been that joint communiques, at least of a general nature, should be issued whenever progress warranted such a step, in order to keep the public informed.

Silent on Reports

There has been no comment from the temporary "White House" on reports published in Washington that Mr. Truman has with him a draft of the Japanese surrender terms favored by the U. S., State, War and Navy departments. The Army and Navy Journal described these terms yesterday as including disarmament and loss of territory outside of the home islands and control of Japanese economy by the United Nations.

The only terms officially acknowledged are unconditional surrender, although Mr. Truman made clear at a press conference back home that the Japanese people had more to fear from continuation of their present leadership than from defeat by the hands of the enemy.

Another Washington report saying that the Big Three would issue a statement in the next few days outlining the Japanese surrender terms and carrying a promise of freedom of religion and the right to choose their own form of government likewise met with official silence.

The assertion by Representative Rankin (D-Miss.) in the House that Secretary of War Stimson would resign as soon as Mr. Truman returned to Washington was another report upon which no comment was obtainable.

It has been known almost from the beginning of Mr. Truman's presidency that there would be virtually a complete cabinet turnover before the end of the year. Mr. Truman's choice of a man to succeed Stimson, when and if he does step out, is likely to be a civilian in view of his firm opposition to putting military men in posts customarily held by persons out of uniform.

At present Stimson is reported to be taking an important part in conference deliberations.

Surrender Line the Same

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—No fundamental change in what constitutes unconditional surrender for the Japanese was embodied in the latest of a series of American broadcasts to Japan, both the State Department and O. W. I. agreed today.

But there was no disavowal of the broadcast by Captain E. M. Zacharias, U. S. N., in which unconditional surrender was linked with the fundamental principles of the Atlantic Charter.

It was the first official link-up between capitulation and the charter.

While the State Department said that the text of the broadcast, given in the Japanese language, had not been submitted to it for clearance prior to transmission, O. W. I. in its broadcasts to the enemy works under broad policy directives laid down by top government officials.

The Office of War Information, in its press release on the broadcast, identified Captain Zacharias as an "official spokesman" for the government.

Stimulating conjecture about the Zacharias broadcast also was the procedure adopted by the O. W. I. in making public the text of the message to the enemy. Although Elmer Davis, O. W. I. director, insisted that there was nothing unusual about it, and that it had been made public in response to press requests, reporters could recall no previous general press release on the other eleven broadcasts that Captain Zacharias has made to Japan.

It was brought out by the O. W. I. that some of the previous broadcasts had been made available in response to specific requests for them.

In the broadcast Captain Zacharias told the Japanese, in their own language, that their leaders faced these alternatives:

"The virtual destruction of Japan followed by a dictated peace" or "unconditional surrender with its attendant benefits as laid down by the Atlantic Charter."

Among the Atlantic Charter principles are these:

Its adherents pledge themselves not to seek territorial aggrandizement, to sponsor no territorial changes unless approved by the affected peoples, to permit peoples to choose their own form of government, to work for the abandonment of the use of force by nations, and to permit access by both victor and vanquished to trade and necessary raw materials.

President Truman gave public voice at Potsdam to a part of that program when he said that the United States seeks no territorial gains out of the war.

However, some Senate leaders in the United States expressed the hope that Mr. Truman did not contemplate relinquishing any Pacific islands which might provide post-war defense outposts for this country.

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Japanese Empire Trembles Under Unrelenting Attack

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—(AP) Ten days that shook Japan were rounded out tonight with the empire shuddering from further earthquakes made in the U.S.A.

Since July 13, as never before, Allied arms had carried the smell of doom to the nostrils of the Japanese people.

The smoke hung heavy over Japanese corpses and survivors, from the Kuriles to fast-slipping Borneo.

It eddied up from Japanese homeland east coast steel plants which had become prime targets for the big guns of the world's mightiest fleet. It billowed over the ashes of cities newly burned out by gigantic Superfort raids. It swirled among the blasted factories and railyards of dozens of smaller towns from Hokkaido to Indo-China.

It rose from the ruined superstructure of the great battleship Nagato and from the waterlogged wreckage of 19 other vessels sunk or damaged in the inner anchorages of the great Yokosuka naval yard.

Sees Early Victory

What the all-pervading smoke told the Japanese people could not be known, because the Japanese people did not speak. But in Chungking, China's soft-spoken T. V. Soong, fresh from personal conferences with Marshal Stalin, told Asia's nearest approach to a Democratic congress that Japan would be defeated by the end of this year or early in 1946.

By their propaganda the Japanese betrayed anxiety over the future. They harped on "disunity" which they claimed would appear at the Big Three conference at Berlin. The answer from President Truman was that unconditional surrender is still the price of peace for Japan, but that it does not mean the destruction or the enslavement of the Japanese people.

But in Japan the people do not have guns, and as they endured the murderous ten-day blasting from sea and air their leaders told them only:

"Japan's hand will not be forced. We do not put up resistance to the Allied attack because we are saving our strength to crush them at the right time, beyond their power to recover."

The "ten days" really began with a premonitory carrier-based air attack on the Tokyo area on July 10. It hit 15 towns around the burned-out capital. There was no aerial opposition.

The strike was made by fast carrier units of Adm. William F. Halsey's Third Fleet. Four days lated (July 13, U.S. time) another warning air attack was made on northern Honshu and Hokkaido. No aerial opposition.

The same day came the first heavy ship bombardment of the Japanese home islands in the present war, with three fast battleships and two heavy cruisers announced as being among the force Admiral Halsey was turning loose on the northern factory town of Kamaishi, 275 miles north of Tokyo.

Demolish Mill

A steel mill was demolished and docks were burned. Shipping and railway equipment was destroyed. There was no aerial opposition.

The battleships steamed up to Hokkaido on the 15th and cut loose on the industrial town of Muroran. Three more fast battleships were named by Admiral Halsey in an unprecedented challenge to the Japanese to come and get him if they dared.

The Navy reported "no defensive response from the enemy in the air or on the surface."

After the battlewagons lobbed more than 1,000 tons of shells at the town, the Nippon steel plant "was undergoing a series of very large explosions and fires," an iron works was demolished, a coal liquefaction plant and gasoline storage tanks were on fire, and a chemical plant was heavily hit.

There was a seeming lull on the 16th. It was the one before the storm. On the 17th, Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz announced that a carrier task force of the British Pacific fleet had combined with Halsey's 3rd fleet, under the brush-browed American's command, to launch "air attacks in great strength against targets in the Tokyo region."

The pre-invasion attack and blockade of Japan had begun, he announced.

Nimitz said the combined force standing unchallenged off the empire's east shores, almost within gun-sound of the emperor himself, was the most powerful striking force yet assembled in one unit in the Pacific.

The British force included the great battleship King George V, the carrier Formidable, two cruisers and five destroyers.

The combined force chose Hitachi, copper and war plant town 80 miles north of Tokyo, as its first target.

This was after 1,500 carrier planes had bombed and strafed the whole area down to Tokyo.

"Who's Insane"

On the 17th, a Tokyo radio spokesman said the attack—which was continuing—was "insane" and "spasmodic" and just a trick to spur a lagging American war effort. The next day there was held in Tokyo a rally under the auspices of the "Bomb America Society of Japan." Tokyo said the "packed" audience was "enthusiastic," and in this country Americans asked: "Who's insane?"

The great fleet's guns continued to pound the east coast through bad weather into the early hours of the 19th, and a force of cruisers and destroyers shelled Nojima Cape

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which guards the entrance to Tokyo Bay 55 miles south of the imperial palace.

Some time after dawn on the 19th the hundreds of carrier planes still buzzing over southern Honshu located and attacked "combatant units" of the once-powerful Japanese fleet in Tokyo Bay. Weather prevented details observation of results, but it seemed probably they were only destroyers with at most a cruiser or two.

On the 20th more than 600 B-29s hits industrial targets in four cities, the biggest Superfort raid yet.

Meanwhile on the 17th a heavy bombing attack had been made on Shanghai, on the east China coast, by more than 200 planes from Okinawa. They returned the next day, again concentrating on the constellation of airbases and the long docks the Japanese have built up at this great supply port for their war machine in China.

On Kyushu other Far East Air Force planes daily criss-crossed the vital southern island of the Japanese homeland to wreck rail transport and shoot the Emperor's shipping out of the water. Formosa, virtually by-passed bastion to the south, got its daily bombing. Planes hit Canton twice during the fateful ten days and attacked rail lines in Indo-China.

In China the Chinese army pressed ever closer to the vital air base of Kweilin, and actually crossed the border of Indo-China near Moncay. They freed a 50-mile strip of coast near Hongkong and said the way was open for American invasion.

Capture Oil Field

On Borneo, Australian troops captured their third major oil field at Sambodja, gaining wells that yield crude so pure that ships can use it directly without refining.

Planes hit the Kuriles, the Amamis, the Sakishimas, the Palaus far back in the Pacific, and almost-forgotten Truk, Rabaul and Kavieng.

But doom kept pounding loudest over the Nippon homeland, and 80 Mustang fighters based on Iwo Jima raided the very heart of Honshu on the 20th. The next day 94 more were back to rake the smoking ruins between Osaka and Nagoya. The powerful, long-ranged A-26 attack bomber was unleashed for the first time.

In all ten days there no attacks on big cities as such. Suburbs and smaller cities were the targets. The B-29s, at work for a year now, had left little of the big towns worth shooting at.

In all ten days there was no effective air or sea opposition.

Throughout the empire and Japanese-controlled territory since July 10 the enemy had seen 791 of his ships sunk or damaged and 596 of his dwindling stock of planes destroyed or damaged, almost all on the ground.

Today, Sunday, cruisers and destroyers of the Third Fleet smashed a four-ship convoy near the entrance to Tokyo Bay and a similar squadron shelled Chichi island in the Bonins 550 miles from Tokyo even as the B-29s hit again at a vital synthetic oil plant on Honshu.

The great battleships of the fleet prowled somewhere in the western Pacific under a security blackout.

U.S.S. IDAHO HIT JAPS AT OKINAWA

GUAM, Monday, July 23—(AP) The USS Idaho, one of the Navy's old "battlewagons," fired her 10,000th 14-inch shell of the war at Okinawa and kept up her record of participation in all Central and North Pacific invasions.

Pacific Fleet Headquarters credited the 26-year-old, modernized battleship with firing 1,500 tons of shells at Japanese positions on Okinawa, shooting down nine Japanese planes, destroying several torpedo or "suicide" boats and sinking a cargo ship attempting to flee from Naha harbor.

Five of the planes were shot down in three minutes and 42 seconds of wild, kamikaze attack.

The Idaho was at Hvalfjord, Iceland, when the war started with the Pearl Harbor attack. She joiner the Pacific fleet in January, 1942. After a year of patrol operations, she steamed north, in April, 1943, to support the Attu invasion.

She returned to the Central Pacific for action at Makin, Kwajalein, Kavieng on New Ireland, Saipan, Guam, Peleliu, Anguar, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. She had bombarded 13 islands while participating in eight operations.

109 Mustangs Raid Japan

GUAM, July 23 (Monday) (AP)—The 7th Fighter Command sent 109 Mustangs over central Japan from Iwo Jima yesterday, wrecking airfields, railroads and factories in the Osaka area.

Two Japanese planes were destroyed, seven locomotives knocked out and an eighth probably destroyed and three others damaged. Twenty railroad cars, three power plants, factories, aircraft hangars and other ground targets were ripped by machine-gun fire.

The planes also damaged a large freighter and tore into ten smaller vessels—four of which blew up and six caught fire.

A single Mustang was lost in the long-range strike, but its pilot was rescued. Five others were damaged by enemy anti-aircraft fire ranging from medium to intense.

NEW BORNEO LANDING MADE

Australians Thrust Inland From Head Of Balikpapan Bay

Manila, *Monday*, July 23 (AP)—Australian troops in another leap-frog operation on Borneo have landed at the headwaters of Balikpapan Bay and knifed inland without meeting Japanese opposition, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué reported today.

The new shore-to-shore movement, designed to extend swiftly Australian and Dutch control over the eastern shores of the Dutch East Indies Island, carried the Australians into the deepest reaches of Balikpapan Bay, already open to Allied shipping.

The troops were put ashore at the village of Tempadeong, at the headwaters of the bay. Patrols then moved on southeast to the village of Penadjam without reporting contact any Japanese.

Planes Hit North Borneo

Meanwhile, the Royal Australian and 13th air forces sent planes up to north Borneo, where they attacked supply installations, motor transport and coastal craft along the shore.

A score of Australian Kittyhawks and Spitfires bombed and strafed the enemy base at Jesselton, in northern Borneo, toward which the Australians were driving from positions last reported about 30 miles away. Enemy concentrations were hit and a small freighter sunk.

The only ground operations reported in that section of Borneo, however, was patrol activity.

While the new thrust was being made deep in Balikpapan Bay, two landing craft support ships nosed into the Riko River, farther to the south, and poured rockets and shells into a Japanese barge hideout.

Jap Losses Rise 3,629

Another 3,629 enemy dead have been counted and 403 captured in the Philippines in the past week, General MacArthur announced.

This brought enemy casualties in the entire Philippines campaign to 432,764, including 11,171 captured.

American casualties during the week were twelve killed, two missing and 49 wounded, MacArthur reported.

During the week the 6th Infantry Division advanced 8 miles up Highway No. 4 in the mountains of northern Luzon and captured Banaue, while Philippine Army forces, pressing over the 6,000-foot-high Polis Pass, were within 4 miles of a junction with the American outfit.

The Philippine forces, in their drive from Iolcos on the west coast of Luzon, now have cleared three mountain passes each more than a mile high.

First Yanks Reach Philippines From German Fr; Cheer WACS

MANILA, July 22—(AP) The first American troops to reach the Philippines from the German front—more than 5,000 strong—disembarked along Manila's Dewey boulevard today under dark skies that opened wide to drench them after they "hit the beach."

The first European units which arrived here last week were from Italy. Arrivals today were mostly engineering units such as petroleum distribution, forestry, construction and repair battalions.

The men appeared to be in good spirits, but the universal refrain was: "It wouldn't be so bad if we could have had a little furlough at home on the way out here."

However, they griped good-humoredly, with wisecracking. Mostly, they were curious.

"Is there any truth to the widespread ship rumor that Russia has invaded Manchuria?"

"What about the liquor supply, and women?"

"Are there any amusements around here?"

"Do you know where they're going to send us?"

The only mass display of enthusiasm came when the first WACS drove along the boulevard. The men broke into wild cheering.

"No wonder we didn't see any WACS in Europe," said one G.I. "They must all be over here."

Spectators ashore saw a wide contrast of emotions during the day. A few hours earlier several hundred Yanks had boarded landing barges to start the voyage home after more than three years in the Pacific.

"They presented a much different spectacle," said Pfc. John Gee, of Philadelphia, on shore duty. "They were loaded with souvenirs and singing and laughing, and shouting 'I hope this is our last boat ride'."

The troops who arrived today had been more than 30 days at sea. Crowded aboard a 22,000-ton ship, they had been on the longest transport haul the U. S. Navy had ever made. Most of them had been in Europe from five to 12 months.

When one group was asked how it felt about switching from one front to another, Pfc. Edward Callahan, Jr., Newton Center, Mass., replied sharply:

"Are you kidding? We're not perennial gripers, but most of us certainly wanted to hit the good old U.S.A. on the way."

"I'm ready for that little rest home down in Alabama," added Cpl. George Brown, Maplesville, Ala.

Sgt. Doran Hill, North Providence, R. I., said many of the men thought they had a good chance of getting home until they knew they had passed the United States.

T-5 Orrin Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn., who received a leg wound at Hamburg, commented: "Its kind of a rough deal but it's good to stay with the same outfit."

Anderson's outfit is an engineer petroleum distribution battalion, proud of having put the first gasoline pipeline across the Rhine.

When one wisecracking group was asked "Is there anyone who will say he is glad to get over for a chance at the Japs?" a dozen husky voices joined in a Bronx cheer.

But Sgt. Stephen Kashur, South Meriden, Conn., spoke up:

"We would like to have gone home first, but there is a big job to do here; we can see that."

Typhoons Hamper Raids

Manila, *Monday*, July 23 (AP)—Typhoons lashing the far Pacific have stymied the Allied aerial offensive against Japan and her conquests for the second straight day, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Large-scale operations of the Far Eastern Air Forces were canceled, but long-range search planes of the United States 7th Fleet and the 5th Air Force maintained the pressure Friday night and Saturday over Mako, Japanese naval base in the Pescadores west of Formosa.

Small craft plying the waters along the Chinese coast also were attacked. Thirty-six barges, luggers and junks were bombed and strafed in Amoy harbor, on China's southeast coast. Seven seagoing junks were hit off Hong Kong.

A Liberator engaged in a duel with a Japanese destroyer escort in Hatien harbor, in gulf of Siam, strafing it repeatedly despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

North of Borneo, ten Mitchell bombers hit an aircraft warning outpost on Itu Aba.

Aleutians Force Bombs Kuriles

ELEVENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Aleutians, July 21 (Delayed) (AP)—Liberator bombers from the Aleutians smashed at the Matsuwa Island airfield in the central Kuriles today, starting three fires and dropping clusters of fragmentation bombs on installations. [The attack was announced in the July 22 Pacific Fleet Headquarters communiqué at Guam.]

Japanese planes were observed aground and one was probably h in attempting to take off. Only o interceptor got up to oppose t American force. Anti-aircraft f was meager and all our planes turned safely.

JAPS PLANNING WOOD PLANES

Radio Says Some Shipyards Will Be Converted For Job

San Francisco, July 22 (AP)—The Japanese Government has decided to convert some Nippon shipyards into plants for the manufacture of wooden aircraft to meet the need for "still more planes," Tokyo radio said today.

Premier Kantaro Suzuki and high Government officials toured aircraft factories to "encourage the workers," the broadcaster said.

A "wooden aircraft production department" has been established in the Japanese munitions ministry to advance the use of timber and plastics in plane production, said the broadcast monitored by the Federal Communications Commission.

Tell Of Bottlenecks

Various enemy broadcasts of late have told of bottlenecks in aircraft production, the search for substitutes for metal and for synthetic fuels, the transfer of factories to underground sites to avoid bombing, and official admission of neglect of duty and resentment among some workers.

Testifying inference to the effectiveness of the Allied blockade, Tokyo radio told of the Nipponese search for domestic substitutes, other than wood, for aircraft fabrication.

These included "soy bean plastics, milk plastics and synthetic metals" with another plastic made from "animal blood powder" about to make its debut.

General Makes Inspection

Suzuki was accompanied on his factory tour by Lieut. Gen. Saburo Endo, director of the aircraft ordnance bureau of the munitions ministry, who recently urged that plane production be given "absolute priority" in materials.

Other Japanese radio talks skirted the subject of peace and reflected concern about Nipponese morale under the impact of Allied air attacks and recent bombardments by warships.

"The Japanese are reasonable people who are amendable to fair arguments, but they are also a firm people who cannot be intimidated," said Domei News Agency.

Quotes Tokyo Newspaper

This broadcast, in English, followed yesterday's propaganda talk by a Japanese radio commentator who predicted that President Truman would modify the demand for Nippon's unconditional surrender in response to pressure from the American people.

Domei quoted the Tokyo newspaper *Yomiuri Hochi's* editorial saying that despite Allied shellings from the sea the "people should have the intelligence and mental fortification not to be excited and disturbed by such bombardments."

Commenting on the absence of Japanese air opposition to sea bombardments and air bombings, *Yomiuri Hochi* said:

"At present, because of our inferior status in quantity, we are enduring the enemy's attacks, evading futile exhaustion, and doing the best to preserve our fighting power."

LST SURVIVES BOMB, SUICIDE PLANE BLOW

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—In spite of simultaneous hits from a Japanese bomb and a suicide plane off Iwo Island, the LST 477 landed the Third Marine Tank Battalion, with its tanks, on Iwo's volcanic ash beach.

Despite severe damage the ship escaped with eight casualties. Six enlisted men and one officer were killed and one enlisted man wounded.

The ship was a veteran of six major Pacific campaigns and had escaped with many near misses from bombs, torpedoes and gunfire at the Aleutians, Gilberts, Marshalls, New Guinea and Marianas.

Her crew also had the experience of hearing by radio an official Navy announcement that the ship had been "sunk" by the Japanese at Okinawa. The announcement resulted from an erroneous numerical designation, which the Navy corrected within a few hours.

After completing her mission at Iwo, the LST 477 went back to the West Coast for repairs.

JAPAN WILL PERMIT PRISON INSPECTION

Agrees to Let Swiss Visit All Camps Where U. S. Nationals Are Held as War Captives

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 22—Japan

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has agreed, after three and a half years of war, to comply with the international law permitting neutral observers to visit prisoner-of-war camps.

The State Department disclosed the Japanese decision today in an announcement that Switzerland will take over representation of Japanese interests in this country.

Spain represented Japan here until April 4, 1945, when it decided to stop after receiving unsatisfactory replies from Tokyo to protests about treatment of Spaniards in the Philippines.

The announcement said the Japanese then asked the Swiss to take over. Since the Swiss also represent United States interests in Japan, they said they would agree on condition that Tokyo allowed their observers to visit "all camps where American nationals are held in Japan and areas now occupied by Japanese armed forces."

The Japanese War Ministry "agreed in principle." Then Switzerland asked for American approval of the Tokyo request for representation here, and Joseph C. Grew, acting Secretary of State, assented.

The proposal to allow Swiss officials to visit American prisoners of Japan has been one of constant negotiation. The Japanese have agreed in a few cases, but often they refused.

The State Department expressed the hope that treatment of Americans in Japanese hands will be improved by the change in Japanese policy.

When the Swiss have visited the camps, it said, "this Government will be able to obtain from the Swiss Government more complete reports of the conditions under which Americans are held by the Japanese."

The department pointed out that all camps where enemy nationals are held in this country are open to inspection by protecting powers.

Swiss assumption of Japanese interests here does not affect Hawaii, where Sweden has represented Japan throughout the war.

Fate of Lost B-29's Crews Unknown

Available War Department records show no report from the Japanese Government on the status of any of the hundreds of B-29 crewmen in planes which have fallen onto enemy territory, The Associated Press said.

Since the Twentieth Air Force began operations against the Japanese home islands with the first strike at Kyushu a year ago last June perhaps as many as 1,500 airmen have been aboard planes downed in combat over or near enemy targets.

Experience gained in European air fighting would indicate that out of such a total at least some, possibly many, would have reached the ground alive, coming down by parachute or riding a disabled plane into a crash landing.

Now, more than thirteen months after the first mission over Kyushu, there appears to be no formal report from the enemy government, through the readily available neutral and Red Cross channels, of any Superfortress crewman being a prisoner of war.

Japan is notoriously slow in reporting the capture of prisoners. In some instances, notably in the case of persons captured in the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, three years elapsed before Tokyo notified this Government of their status.

The possibility that some airmen who reached enemy ground alive may have been murdered should not be discounted. There is precedent, both in Germany and Japan.

Some of the Americans who bombed Tokyo in the first attack in April, 1942, and who fell into Japanese hands after being forced down in occupied China, were executed by Japanese authorities.

London Paper Reports 3 Peace Bids By Japs

London, July 22 (AP)—The *Sunday Empire News* said today that the Japanese have made three indirect—and unsuccessful—peace approaches through neutral channels, trying to learn whether the United States was prepared to offer surrender terms and, if so, what terms.

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"Approaches were made to representatives in Tokyo of Switzerland and of the International Red Cross as well as to Vatican delegates in China," the newspaper said.

"Nothing whatever has come from these approaches which were not carried further, and no direct overture has yet been made to Washington."

The story, signed by the paper's diplomatic correspondent, did not indicate the source of its information.

Churchill Expected In London Wednesday

London, July 22 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and Clement Attlee, leaders, respectively of the Conservative and Labor parties, are expected to return Wednesday night from Potsdam to be on hand when results of the July 5 general election are announced.

All day Wednesday returns will be coming in, and the complexion of the new House of Commons should be known by late afternoon. A special service has been arranged to Churchill's residence to have him speedily informed on all returns.

It is believed that if his government gets a working majority, Churchill will quickly return to Potsdam, assuming the conference there still in session. If Churchill should be defeated, then some interruption of the conference's work would seem inevitable while political changes are made at home.

Royal Navy Still Seeking 3 Live Mines in the Clyde

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 22—A German submarine slipped into the Firth of Clyde three weeks before V-E Day and planted fifteen large magnetic mines, three of which have not been located despite a search since April 20, when the first of them exploded and sank a 200-ton fishing trawler.

Disclosing this today, the Admiralty said an area of more than 1,000 square miles had been dragged by Royal Navy minesweepers.

Both the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth, loaded with American troops returning to the United States, have made at least two departures down the Clyde since the potential danger has existed. They are equipped with every anti-mine device.

After V-E Day, the Admiralty said, the commander of the U-boat 18, one of the first German submarines to surrender, told questioners he had penetrated the Clyde April 18 and laid fifteen mines. He gave the exact position where each had been placed.

Bretton Woods Delay Is Forecast In London

London, *Monday*, July 23 (AP)—The *Financial News* said today there have been "indications lately of a sober attitude" among British governmental officials toward the Bretton Woods plan for international financial stabilization, and forecast a delay in Britain's ratification of the plan.

The financial paper predicted "it may be urged" that Britain seek negotiations on such subjects as lend-lease, tariff barriers and competition for world markets before ratifying the monetary agreement.

Recalling assurances by Prime Minister Churchill that there would be no commitment to the plan by Britain without Commons first having an opportunity for full-dress debate, the paper predicted that action would be deferred until autumn.

Admiral King Studies Nazi Installations

London, July 22 (AP)—Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King today inspected the German ports of Bremen and Bremerhaven, studying Nazi naval installations in the American occupation zone, it was announced tonight.

Flying from Berlin, King toured bombed-out Bremen and surveyed German submarine ways. King returned to Berlin later in the day.

MOVING TO BERLIN

LONDON, July 22—(AP) The Luxembourg radio said today that the United States section of the Allied Control commission for Germany would move its headquarters to Berlin Monday. The United States group has been operating from Hoechst, near Frankfurt on the Main.

SILT BLOCKS SHIPS

LONDON, Monday, July 22—(AP) The Daily Mail said today that the movement of United States troops home had been upset by the silting of approaches to the port of Southhampton which had prevented the entry of giant ocean liners.

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Some ships were concentrated near Southampton for their return but had to be moved by train to northern English ports where the Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mary and the Aquitania could dock, the newspaper said. It added that efforts to dredge the Southhampton channels so far had been unsuccessful.

London Disclaims Knowledge Of It

London, July 22 (AP)—A British Foreign Office spokesman said today that "we have no knowledge of an agreement" requiring Germany to supply $20,000,000,000 in reparations.

The spokesman made the statement when asked about a New York *Herald Tribune* story that that sum had been fixed by the late President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin at the Yalta conference.

Brig. Rodger To Washington

London, July 22 (AP)—Brig. Elliott Rodger, 37-year-old former chief of staff of the 2d Canadian Corps, has been assigned to a new post on the Canadian military staff in Washington, it was learned tonight. He will serve under Maj. Gen. H. F. G. Letson.

Dutch Prince Honors Eisenhower

London, July 22 (AP)—Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, has awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Netherlands Lion to General Eisenhower and his chief of staff, Lieut. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, the Dutch news agency Aneta said today.

TRIAL OF PETAIN WILL START TODAY IN PARIS COURT

Vichy Chief of State and Wife Lodged in Apartment Near Courtroom.

FIGHTS FOR LIFE

Jury of 24 from Assembly to Weigh Charges; Mornet Is Prosecutor.

PARIS, July 22—(AP) Marshal Petain was taken in a bullet-proof limousine to the Palace of Justice today and lodged in a special apartment beside the courtroom where he is to go on trial for his life tomorrow.

The 89-year-old former Vichy chief of state was joined later by his wife who arrived in a separate automobile from the grim fortress of Mont Rouge in the Paris outskirts, where she had been sharing his prison quarters.

Attendants said Petain's wife, who will attend the trial sessions, would stay with her husband in his tiny apartment despite lack of arrangements for her.

Petain wore civilian clothes when he arrived at the Palace of Justice. Five automobiles brought the Vichy chieftain, his two nurses, his personal priest and doctor and his remaining attendants. Before leaving Mont Rouge, the marshal strolled for 30 minutes in the fort's gardens.

It will be France's first trial of a head of government in 152 years—since King Louis XVI was convicted and guillotined in 1793. Louis XVI was charged with treating with the enemy. Petain is accused of having intelligence with the enemy, and conviction would carry the death penalty.

May Pierce Mystery

Frenchmen think the testimony may clear up some of the mystery of the fall of France in 1940, and of the succeeding strange regime at Vichy, which Petain headed as chief of state.

The trial will be a criminal hearing, with nearly 90 witnesses including some of the greatest modern Frenchmen. They include four former premiers, Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier, Edouard Herriot and Paul Reynaud, as well as Albert Lebrun, twice president of the republic.

A 24-man jury has been drawn from among members of the National Assembly, half from ranks of the resistance group and half from the parliamentary delegates.

Mornet Prosecutes

The prosecutor is Andre Mornet, most famous of France's trial lawyers who is remembered among other legal feats for convicting the woman spy, Mati Hari, during the World war. While Mornet swore allegiance to Petain's Vichy government, acting as head of the legal commission, he has said this was a "double play" which made it possible for him secretly to work against Petain.

Petain's defense is the same—that his action in signing the armistice made it possible for him secretly to work with the United States and Britain against Adolf Hitler.

The answer to these questions lie not in France alone. Evidence relating to them exists in the archives of the American State department, and the British Foreign office. The prosecution contends that other documents which destroy Petain's claim are, or were, in the chancelleries of the German, Italian and Spanish governments.

For the French people, the trial is loaded with dynamite.

The resistance groups, who suffered at the hands of Vichy police, are demanding Petain's head.

Opposing them are many people who express the belief, as Petain himself insists, that he "saved" France by asking for an armistice when French military power was shattered.

Prosecutor Mornet's opening statement, he indicated to correspondents, will contain outright charges that Petain "fomented a conspiracy against the republic before the war and that the success of this conspiracy depended on military defeat."

YANKS WILL MOVE OUT OF MARSEILLE TO PACIFIC WAR

PARIS, July 22—(AP) Most of the ships now carrying troops to the United States will be diverted next month to taking men from Marseille direct to the Pacific, communications zone headquarters, U. S. Army, said today. Redeployment via the United States in August will be cut 40 per cent from July figures.

Traffic out of the southern France port will be tripled during August in operations which conform with original plans for the troop shift to the Japanese war, it was said. Some ships also will be used to send troops from the United States' West Coast to the Pacific war areas.

Redeployment of troops from Europe to the United States will be stepped up again in September after most of the Marseille-Pacific transfer is completed. Approximately 35,000 soldiers are expected to move through Le Havre, principal port for America-bound soldiers during August.

To aid in the speed up in September the giant 50,000-ton German liner Europa is expected to sail about Sept. 1 for the United States with 5,000 Yanks aboard—two months ahead of schedule.

Lt. William Smith of Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. Navy ship repair officer, said he had received orders from Washington to give top priority to reconversion of the 891-foot liner which stayed for four years at Kaiserlautern serving as a billet for German soldiers.

The vessel is being reconditioned by 1,200 German seahands now, but Smith said the number would be increased to 2,500 next week. Troops are expected to load at Bremerhaven with the vessel sailing direct to the United States.

The Air Transport Command said today that 43,277 soldier patients had been flown to the United States from Europe since the Army's aerial hospital planes started regular schedules in January. The program reached its peak during May when 6,984 wounded soldiers were flown home.

HUGE NAZI PLANE MAY FLY TO U. S.

PARIS, July 22—(AP) Germany's largest land plane, a four engine Junkers transport which Yank aviators have flown with 98 passengers and 11 crewmen aboard, soon may be seen in America.

Army men believe that only two such planes are flying, the British having the other one. The ship in possession of the U. S. Army was captured 20 miles south of Nurnberg. American technicians put it in shape by a general overhauling and replacing two engines.

Officials are considering an attempt to fly the plane non-stop from the Azores to Dayton, Ohio.

The plane has a gross weight of 97,600 pounds, a wing span of 138 feet, a length of 79 feet, and one fuselage and six wing tanks with a fuel capacity of 4,955 gallons.

Powered by four twin row radial engines of 1,750 horsepower each, it cruises economically at 185 miles per hour, has a top speed of 280 miles per hour, and a range of 3,-

800 miles. Its ceiling is 20,000 feet.

It carries a single 20 millimeter cannon in its nose, tail and top turrets and has two more in an off-center emplacement under its forward belly portion.

Built in 1943, the Germans first used the plane for transport and later for long range reconnaissance.

2,500 PLANES TO RULE REICH

U.S. Occupation Air Force Includes 106,000 Officers, Men

Paris, July 23 (AP)—An air force of 2,500 planes, backed by 106,000 officers and men, will police the skies over the American occupation zone in Germany and Austria.

Heavy and medium bomber units, together with fighter groups, will comprise the Occupation Air Force, with the United States 9th Air Force as the basic organization, to which will be added units from the 8th, 12th and 15th Air Forces.

The present personnel of the 9th Air Force exceeds 200,000 men, but more than half of these will be sent home or redeployed to the Pacific.

Bases Present Problem

The biggest problem facing the Occupation Air Force is the construction of bases, but they probably will be completed late this year.

The American occupation zone lacks the best-type airdromes, since the better German airfields were nearer the Britsh Isles and are in the British occupation zones.

Maj. Gen. Otto P. Weyland, commander of the 9th Air Force, has headquarters at the health resort of Bad-Kissingen, near Schweinfurt, and headquarters of the Occupation Air Force will be located there.

The major difference in the new setup will be the addition of heavy bombers, since the 9th Air Force already has medium bombers and fighters.

What OAF Will Comprise

The OAF will comprise ten fighter and fighter-bomber groups of three squadrons each, three medium and ten heavy-bomber groups of four squadrons each, one reconnaissance group, three night-fighter squadrons, five liaision squadrons, two transport groups and two troop-carrier groups.

There will be about 50 different supporting and auxiliary groups.

These additional units will include the 21st Weather Squadron, two fighter control squadrons for tactical traffic, one tactical air communications squadron, two heavy signal construction battalions, and four signal companies.

Bands, MP's Included

Also to be included is the 9th Air Force Service Command, including eight air-depot groups, 36 service groups, six depot air squadrons, eight depot supply squadrons, 36 air engineering squadrons, 36 material squadrons, 25 truck companies and various other units. There also will be four bands and fifteen military police companies.

The airfields will be located so that no point in the occupation zone will be more than thirty minutes' flight away.

Here is a list of the tactical units assigned to the OAF:

The 79th Thunderbolt Group of the 12th Air Force; 55th, 355th and 357th Mustang Groups, 92d, 94th, 96th, 100th, 305th, 306th and 384th Flying Fortress Groups from the 8th Air Force; 36th, 86th, 366th, 368th and 406th Thunderbolt and 354th Mustang Groups; the 344th, 394th and 397th Marauder Groups from the 9th Air Force; and the 2d, 97th and 99th Fortress Groups from the 15th Air Force.

Other units listed include two photographic squadrons and two tactical squadrons from the 10th Reconnaissance Group of the 9th Air Force and two target-towing and four ferrying squadrons.

ALLIES BATTLE BLACK MARKET

In Berlin, 3 Armies' MP's Will Ignore Zones In Task

Berlin, July 22 (AP)—American, British and Russian occupation officials agreed today to allow military police of all three armies to circulate freely through all zones of Berlin to halt a runaway black market.

All agreed stern measures were needed to wipe out illegal sales, especially of army issues of food, cigarettes and gasoline.

The military police of each army will have authority to arrest their own soldiers selling on the black market in the other powers' occupation zones. In addition, police of all three armies may pick up any civilians engaged in black-market transactions.

Plans For Governing Germany

Plans were going ahead, meantime, for setting up new machinery for governing Germany. A high British staff officer noted that provincial governments thus far are the highest level of German civilian administration.

The same officer declared problems of civilian-goods shortages could be met only by the interchange of surpluses in the different Allied zones and declared much progress had been made toward setting up the necessary machinery at informal meetings of Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, United States Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, and British Lieut. Gen. Sir Ronald Weeks.

Western-Zone Interchanges

He said the British zone of Germany now is supplying the American zone with coal and getting other supplies in return. He gave no instance of such an interchange between the Soviet and Western zones.

The officer, answering a question as to whether famine conditions might force the British and Americans to bring food into Germany, replied that the intention is to feed the Germans out of German supplies. He said it was too early to say if this could be achieved.

Stirrings of new political activity were evidenced by various anti-Nazi political groups.

Soviet Assurance Reported

Otto Meier, editor of the Social Democratic newspaper *Das Volk*, declared that Marshal Zhukov told anti-Nazi politicians in the Russian-occupied zone two weeks ago that Russia "has no wish to impose the Soviet system on the Reich."

Meier's statement was made to Allied correspondents at an open meeting of the Christian Democratic party which has joined with the Communist, Socialist and Social Democratic parties in a Soviet-sponsored "United Front."

The Christian Democrats, meantime, issued the first edition of their party newspaper, the *Neue Zeit*—the new era. It is the fifth newspaper to be licensed, censored and supplied with news by the Soviets in Berlin.

BAR BRITISH TROOPS FROM CAFES IN BERLIN

BERLIN, July 22—(AP) British Maj. Gen. L. O. Lyne tonight forbade British troops to buy food in German eating places in Berlin because of the severe shortage of civilian supplies.

He said also that all cafes and restaurants were out of bounds to British troops pending medical certification that such establishments were not sources for the current spread of typhoid and dysentery.

BUND LEADER A SUICIDE

Ludwig Kuehner, Once Active in Milwaukee, Hangs Himself

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY, in Germany, July 22 (AP)—Ludwig Kuehner, described as a former leader of the German-American Bund in Milwaukee, Wis., hanged himself in jail at Mosbach, near Heidelberg, shortly after he had been arrested last Wednesday, Eighty-fourth Infantry Division authorities said today.

The announcement said Kuehner had made a noose with his necktie and handkerchief, and hanged himself from the bars of his cell window.

Kuehner, who served in the German Army in World War I and took his family to Milwaukee in 1923, sent his children back to Germany in 1930 for schooling, returned with his wife one month after the start of the second World War and became a first lieutenant in the German Army. He was discharged early in 1945.

In a statement signed just before he ended his life, Kuehner said he had begun spreading Hitler doctrine in Milwaukee in 1927. He said he had been active in founding the German War Veterans Society there and that the organization became the nucleus of the Milwaukee Bund. Officers said he had also confessed activities as a confidence man and espionage agent for the German Consulate in Chicago.

Nazi Officials Shaken When Shown Horror Film

By GEORGE TUCKER

MONDORF, Luxembourg, July 22—(AP) As guests of the United States Army, high Nazi leaders interned here have seen movies of the Buchenwald horror camp and other records of their government's brutality. Sgt. Arthur Michaels, Army interpreter, told today how some of the Nazis reacted:

Dr. Hans Frank, Nazi administrator of Poland, crammed a handkerchief in his mouth and gagged.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring was white as a sheet when the picture ended.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, the former Nazi foreign minister, bowed his head and walked straight from the showing to the dining room.

The Jew-baiter, Julius Streicher, sat on the edge of his chair, clasping and unclasping his hands.

Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering appeared not to be noticing the picture, but later commented, "that's the type of film we used to show our Russian prisoners."

The Nazi leaders were among the 52 survivors of the late new order who saw the picture at the Palace hotel, where they are interned.

"We show them an atrocity picture now and then," said Michaels.

"Frank was sitting in the fifth chair from the door when the picture ended, and could have been the fifth man out. Instead he crammed his handkerchief in his mouth and sat there with his hands covering his face."

Hear U. S. Officer

Preliminary to the showing, Col. J. C. Andrus, commanding officer, spoke briefly, telling the internees precisely why he wanted them to see it.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, who succeeded Hitler, as Fuehrer, misinterpreted the remarks and thought Andrus meant he considered them all guilty. After the showing, he said:

"If this is American justice, why don't they shoot me now?"

Occasionally internees are permitted to give addresses to their fellow prisoners on subjects considered educational and worthwhile. Recently Dr. Robert Ley, Nazi labor leader, addressed his fellow internees on the reconstruction of Germany, suggesting it could best be brought about by private capital and private enterprise.

Ley Changed Views

This line was so foreign to Ley's former views that half the internees snickered, and former Secretary of State Franz Seldte heckled the speaker by shouting: "You've certainly changed your viewpoint."

Another lecturer was Lt. Col. Ernst John Von Freyand, a former aide to Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel. He spoke on the breeding of fish.

Freyand is the only internee thus far who has given serious trouble. He was disciplined by three days solitary confinement on reduced rations, and since then his conduct has been exemplary.

Former State Secretary of Finance Schwerin Von Krosigk spoke for 45 minutes on Shakespeare, and Dr. Joachim Riecke, Secretary of Agriculture in the Nazi regime, talked about "Weeds and the Means of Fighting Them."

Everyone agreed the best lecture to date was on finance, by Dr. Walther Funk, former president of the Reichsbank. Funk said the appearance of paper money was one of the most significant inventions of all time, and said that gold as a financial reserve was diminishing in value because of its uneven distribution among nations.

He said that in "Faust," Goethe credited Mephisto with the discovery of paper currency.

"Goethe understood its significance and he also knew it could bring misery as well as satisfaction," Funk said.

PRAVDA URGES BIG 3 WORK ON IN SECRET

Insists Uninterrupted, Intimate Collaboration Is Necessity—Denounces Hoover Appeal

MOSCOW, July 22 (AP)—The newspaper Pravda, in an article by its international observer, hammered strongly today at the theme that is noticeable in all Russian pronouncements on the Big Three conference—the absolute necessity of uninterrupted, intimate collaboration by the Allies as the only means of organizing peace and security.

Pravda charged that on the Allied side some men were deliberately or accidentally discrediting the conference by their speculations on its program. It said some others were deliberately attempting to undermine the work of the Big Three by suggesting that discussions were inevitable.

The writer of the article said "reactionaries" also were impeding Allied cooperation. In this connection he mentioned "groups of reactionary American politicians" who, he said, were trying to "revive" the Polish question.

Hoover, Green Criticized

This group, Pravda alleged, included former President Herbert Hoover and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. They were criticized as taking part in a recently published "crudely provocative memorandum denouncing the Polish Government of National Unity."

Mark Sullivan, political commentator for The New York Herald Tribune, was criticized on the ground that he had written suggesting that "the United States take advantage of its superior economic power in order to impose on the Allies terms favorable to American capitalists."

Of the Polish memorandum, Pravda said:

"By their provocative demands the authors slandered both the sovereign Polish people and all small nations, at the same time exposing themselves as enemies of peace and security and provocateurs for international complications. * * * The enemies of peace did not surrender their arms. This fact strongly underscores the necessity for unity and collaboration by the great powers in order to insure peace and security and to struggle successfully against the provocateurs of new wars."

"Peace Foes Distressed"

The very fact that the Big Three were conferring caused enemies of peace "not a little distress," Pravda said. "Those elements, having lost the hope of a breakdown in the meeting, became furiously and viciously active in trying to attack Big Three collaboration from various directions."

The repeatedly expressed Russian view of the necessity for collaboration was restated as follows:

"Experience in the war demonstrated that without further development of collaboration lasting peace is impossible. The organization of such a peace demands full liquidation of the remnants of Hitlerism and all Fascist influence and establishment of conditions to prevent the rebirth of German imperialism or aggression in any form.

"The clearer and more definite the common task, the stronger and closer will be the collaboration of the three big powers."

Details of Plea Cited

Former President Hoover was one of forty-four signers of an appeal to President Truman urging him to use the diplomatic and economic power of the United States at the Potsdam Conference in support of a five-point program to carry out the Yalta promise of "free, unfettered elections" in Poland.

The appeal, made public last Wednesday, warned that "a policy of one-sided appeasement of totalitarianism can lead only to disillusionment, frustration and grave peril to the American people," and said the Polish question had not yet been settled.

It charged that the new Polish Government consisted of seventeen holdovers of the Lublin regime and only three from the London group, none of whom was "a member of the Polish Government which was our ally throughout the war."

The late President Roosevelt was quoted in the appeal as describing the Yalta agreement on Poland as "in some respects a disappointing compromise on the Polish question."

"If Russia succeeds in imposing her will to this extent, despite the Yalta agreement," the plea declared, "she will be encouraged to apply the same imperialistic methods to all Central Europe and the Far East, with ultimate disaster to us all."

Moscow Newspaper Denounces Hoover

London, July 22 (AP)—*Pravda* today denounced as "deeply provocative" a recent appeal to President Truman by a group of Americans, including former President Hoover, urging the President to use his influence at Potsdam in support of the Yalta promise of "free and unfettered elections in Poland."

The article, broadcast by the Moscow radio, said the memorandum, which was made public Jul-

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19, was signed by the "notoriou actionary Hoover."

The memorandum, whose signers also included the former Republican presidential nominee Alf M. Landon, said the Polish question had not yet been settled and asserted the new Allied-recognized Polish Government consisted of seventeen holdovers of the Soviet-sponsored Lublin regime and only three from the London exile regime. None of the latter, it said, was "a member of the Polish Government which was our ally during the war."

REVOLT FLARES IN ROME PRISON; FIRES QUELLED

Police Surround Regina Coeli Fortress After 1,000 Stage Riot.

ESCAPE CUT OFF

Armored Cars Block Exits; Several Prisoners Are Wounded in Uprising.

ROME, Monday, July 23—(AP) An estimated 1,000 rioting prisoners in the Regina Coeli prison held out early today behind thick stone walls of the central section as police fired rifles and pistols sporadically in an effort to bring the outbreak under control.

Armored cars blocked the exits and none of the prisoners was reported to have escaped.

Fires which the rioters started earlier died out last night.

At least three prisoners have been wounded in intermittent disturbances in progress at Rome's principal prison, an ancient structure on the banks of the Tiber, for more than 24 hours.

Rioters Hold Out

One report said a few more were hurt in the latest outbreaks last night but accurate information was unobtainable, as the rioters still were holding out well after midnight.

The reason for the uprising still was not clear, but it has been known generally that the prison was overcrowded and sanitary conditions were bad. Regina Coeli has been used by the present government, as it was by the fascists, to house both criminals and political prisoners.

Many Stay in Cells

Pietro Foresta, an assistant chief of Rome police, said about 1,000 of the 4,000 inmates took part in the revolt and that others stayed in their cells while firing went on around them.

The disturbances started Saturday night, when police and guards suppressed the mutiny temporarily by cowing the recalcitrant prisoners with tanks, armored cars and machine guns.

A large group of rioters then barricaded themselves in one part of the prison and others dispersed in the thick-walled corridors and on roof tops.

The trouble was said to have been started by political prisoners who had been locked up with ordinary petty criminals.

Three prisoners were reported wounded in the outbreak Saturday night, but it was not immediately ascertained whether further casualties were suffered tonight.

2,000 Rioting Prisoners Set Fire to Jail in Rome

Flee to Rooftops as Police Block Exits With Tanks

ROME, July 22 (AP).—More than 2,000 prisoners, including some being held on political charges, attempted to break out of Regina Coeli Prison tonight as rioting raged within the walls and flames shot from the roof. Armored cars and tanks blocked exits, and none of the prisoners was reported to have escaped.

Groups of rioters fled to the rooftops of the fortress-like prison and started several fires. Flames and smoke bellowed up near St. Peter's and were visible from all the hills of Rome.

The disturbances started Saturday night when police and guards suppressed the mutiny temporarily by cowing the recalcitrant prisoners with tanks, armored cars and machine guns. A large group of rioters then barricaded themselves in one part of the prison and others dispersed in the thick-walled corridors and on rooftops.

The trouble was said to have been started by political prisoners who had been locked up with ordinary petty criminals.

NENNI BREAKS BAN ON CRITICIZING KING

MILAN, Italy, July 22 (AP)—Socialist Vice Premier Pietro Nenni told 22,000 Milanese in the great courtyard of Sforzese Castle today that a republic was a prerequisite for "democratic rebirth" in Italy and declared that the war had not been caused by "one man alone but by fascism in its entirety from the King down."

It remained to be seen whether his declaration, which received an ovation, would be considered by the Allied Commission in Rome as a violation of the truce on the monarchy that Signor Nenni, together with other Cabinet Ministers, were pledged to observe when they assumed office.

Signor Nenni spoke in Allied Military Government territory where political gatherings have been banned. His address was billed by Socialists as dealing with a Treasury bond campaign and "granaries of the people." He said only a few words on this topic, however.

The Socialist leader appealed to the Potsdam conference to scrap the Italian armistice terms to enable Italy to convene a constituent assembly and asserted, amid shouts of approval, that "we will crush every attempt to bar the way to its legality."

Signor Nenni said the Socialist aims were: (1) a republic, (2) agrarian reform to smash the landed cast and (3) socialization of the great northern industries "to prevent former Fascists who now call themselves anti-Fascists from retaining control."

FIFTH ARMY TAKES LAURELS IN TRACK

Captures 7 of 13 Finals for Mediterranean Area Title in Meet at Florence

MORAN

FLORENCE, Italy, July 22 (AP)—The Fifth Army's well-balanced track team, studded with former collegiate and scholastic stars, won the second annual Mediterranean theatre track and field championship today by collecting 90 points. The victors took seven events, cracked six meet records and placed in the six other finals.

The Peninsular Base Section squad surprised with three winners and finished second with 49 points. The defending North African Zone team, composed largely of French service men this year, was third with 46.

The Eighth Army scored 28, Allied Force Headquarters 25, Fifteenth Air Force 18 and the First District 16.

5,000 Pack Spaghetti Bowl

More than 5,000 American, British and French soldiers packed the Spaghetti Bowl to watch the events run off in blazing heat. The guest of honor was Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, commanding general of United States forces in the Mediterranean theatre, who addressed the athletes before the meet and presented medals to the victors at the close.

The most stirring events were the 100-meter sprint and the 400, 800 and 1,500-meter tests.

The century was captured by Pvt. Richard Ford of Detroit, former schoolboy flash running for P. B. S. He flashed across the tape in 0:10.9 to tie the meet mark set in a qualifying heat yesterday by Corp. John Myles of Jessup, Ga., representing the Fifth Army. Myles finished third in the final.

Score Double Victories

Ford also won the 200 meters in 0:23 to become one of two Americans to score double victories. The other was Pfc. Richard Dillard of Cleveland. The former Baldwin Wallace star, who raced for the Fifth Army, took the 110-meter high hurdles and the 200-meter low hurdles in meet record times.

He was clocked in 0:15 for the 110, shaving five-tenths of a second off the standard he set in qualifying yesterday, and raced the double century in 0:24.1 to clip seven-tenths of a second from the qualifying record.

The 1,500-meter race was won by First Lieut. Gerald T. (Jerry) Karver of Boyertown, Pa. The former Penn State star, running for Allied Force Headquarters, scored in 4:10 after a bitter duel with the Fifth Army's Pfc. Dave Williams of Gloucester City. The lead shifted between the two runners who once were team-mates on the Philadelphia Shanahan A. C. squad but Karver in a powerful stretch drive breasted the tape first and set a new meet record.

Sets 400-Meter Record

The 400-meter contest went to the Fifth's Pfc. Hugh Short, former Georgetown athlete from Hillside, N. J., who scored a thrilling victory in 0:51.1. That also set a new meet standard.

In the 800, the Fifth's Sgt. Thelno Knowles of Santa Monica, Calif., beat the Eighth's favored Sgt. Ernest Davies of Warwickshire, England, to take the event in 1:57, shaving one-tenth of a second from the mark set by Davies yesterday.

LEHMAN IN BELGRADE

ATHENS, July 22—(AP) Herbert H. Lehman flew to Belgrade today for an inspection of United Nation relief and rehabilitation facilities in Yugoslavia.

The UNNRA director had taken off yesterday but his plane was forced to return to Athens because of engine trouble. Several members of the Yugoslav government stayed at the Belgrade airport all day yesterday, expecting to receive him. They were not advised of the delay because of poor radio signals between Athens and Belgrade.

Lehman left today at 9:45 a.m., and word was received later that he had reached Belgrade at 1 p.m.

LEHMAN IN BELGRADE FOR YUGOSLAV SURVEY

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 22 (AP)—Herbert H. Lehman arrived by air from Athens today for a four-day inspection of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation facilities and needs in Yugoslavia.

A crowded schedule called for conferences between the UNRRA director and Marshal Tito and meetings with American, British and Soviet diplomatic officials and several Yugoslav Government ministers.

A field trip will take him to devastated regions of Yugoslavia to see relief work and food distribution at first hand.

Mr. Lehman was greeted at the airport by Nikola Petrovitch, Minister of Commerce and Supplies, and Sava Kosanovitch, Information Minister, and other Yugoslav dignitaries, and by UNRRA officials.

His trip was delayed one day by engine trouble that developed yesterday as his plane was flying over the mountains of Greece, forcing the plane to turn back to Athens.

Several Yugoslav officials waited all day at the airport yesterday, unaware he had been delayed. A dinner had been arranged for him last night with Marshal Tito.

FRANCO MAY DELAY RETURN OF MONARCHY

MADRID, July 22—(AP) The Flangist national weekly, El Espanol, frequently a mouthpiece for the Franco regime, said editorially today "it is certain that monarchy should come to Spain only when the political panorama is fully cleared, and not before."

It was the first clear statement from an authorized source indicating Generalissimo Franco does not plan to rush the return of a monarch for which, he said in a speech Tuesday, Spain is being prepared.

Presumably Franco alone would be the judge of the moment when the political panorama is "clear."

SPANISH AUTHORITIES NAB NAZI FUGITI

SAN SEBASTAIN, July 22—(At least a score of fugitives liberated countries and prob more who crossed mountain t in the Pyrennes and swam the dassoa river now are in the hands of Spanish authorities.

Their identities and even the fact they are prisoners has not been made public but unofficially authorities in the Spanish border region said it was believed many might be among the minor war criminals.

Summer vacationists reported a dozen fugitives are held at Fuenterrabia including a German major and nine Frenchmen believed to have been aides of Joseph Darnand, who headed the Vichy militia. Several others are reported held at Pamplona while estimates of those interned in the Catalan frontier regions run from ten to several hundred.

Spaniards were unofficially reported aiding French vigilantes in trying to smash the Nazi underground railway escape routes through France to Spain.

LEBANON MINISTER CALLED TO SHELTON

LEBANON, July 22—(AP) Rev. Howard C. Champe, pastor of the First Congregational church here since Dec. 1, 1931, presented his resignation at the church service this morning, announcing that he had accepted a call to the Congregational church at Shelton. The resignation will become effective Sept. 30.

The Rev. Mr. Champe has previously served as pastor of the Hebron and Gilead Congregational churches from 1919 to 1923 and was in missionary work in Mexico from 1923 to 1930.

Jews Demand Free Access To Palestine

Jerusalem, July 22 (AP)—Jewish Communist leaders of the Association for Communist Education, meeting today at Tel Aviv, demanded the right of free immigration to Palestine for all the world's Jews and equal civil rights for those remaining in other countries.

Speakers declared co-operation of Jewish and Arab workers in Palestine would lead to independence for both peoples.

'INVASION COAST' GAINS MADE BY FOE

MOOSA

Chinese High Command Admits Japs Win Hold Between Amoy, Swatow.

CHUNGKING, July 22—(AP) Japanese troops, covering 103 miles in 22 days, have made a 45-mile breakthrough along China's "invasion coast" opposite Formosa in a drive apparently designed to build up a defense wall against any possible Allied landings, the Chinese high command acknowledged tonight.

While the enemy forces battled to link their pockets in the seaports of Amoy and Swatow in southeast China, battle-tough Chinese veterans tightened their siege arc around the Japanese-held airbase city of Kweilin, a communique revealed.

Striking southwestward toward Swatow, the Japanese advanced from a point six miles south of Yunsiao, mid-way between Amoy and Swatow, crossed the border from Fukien province into Kwangtung and captured Chaoan, 20 miles north of Swatow, the communique said.

Chaoan, a port on the Han river delta and the site of an airdrome, was, however, recaptured by the Chinese in bitter fighting and at Friday noon still was in the hands of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops.

The 45-mile Japanese advance from the Yunsiao area to Chaoan took several days and was made by troops who were landed on the coast south of island-bound Amoy June 30 and now are threatening to break through for a link with enemy forces holding the former treaty port of Swatow.

Chungking observers expressed belief it was possible that the Japanese were seeking to carve out a corridor to Swatow for the handful of enemy troops garrisoning Amoy, which might be abandoned, leaving all Fukien province in Chinese hands.

Some Chinese military commentators here also believed that the combined Amoy and Swatow garrisons then might withdraw 175 miles southwestward to Hong Kong and Canton.

The weeks-long battle for Kweilin, 360 miles southeast of Chungking, meanwhile blazed relentlessly as six Chinese columns converged on the city with its three important airfields abandoned by the U. S. 14th Air force last year.

While one column fought eight miles north of the Kwangsi province capital, a spearhead sweeping toward the city from the west advanced to a point nine and one-half miles away, headquarters said.

This spearhead had by-passed the Japanese stronghold of Paishou, 25 miles west of Kweilin, but another Chinese column was locked in severe street fighting within the walls of the old fortress town of Paishou.

Confirming front dispatches, the high command reported that a fourth column had recaptured Liangfeng, 15 miles south of Kweilin, while a fifth spearhead pressed along a secondary highway from Liuchow to Kweilin and reached a point 12 miles south of

31 miles southwest of Kweilin, an American communiqué said.

Other American fighter-bombers starfed Japanese positions near Suichwan in Kiangsi province. The Chinese reported they had repulsed the invaders 6 miles east of Suichwan and also had hurled back Japanese attacks 4 miles north of the Chinese-held town of Wawan on the Kan River 16 miles east of Suichwan.

Jap Casualties Heavy

The Japanese north of Wawan had bypassed the town by stabbing between it and Suichwan and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Simultaneously, some Japanese troops south of Wawan were given fierce battle, the Chinese command said.

The high command indicated that the Japanese had launched fresh moves to protect the Changsha-Yoyang stretch of the vital north-south corridor across China from Hankow to Canton. It reported that the Japanese, based on Lliing, 40 miles southeast of Changsha, last Wednesday struck northward toward Liuyang, 32 miles east of Changsha.

The Chinese engaged the Japanese on the eastern flank of the Japanese corridor and fighting was continuing, Chungking reported.

Storage Areas Bombed

American fighter-bombers also winged from the Chinese interior to the Changsha area and bombed Japanese storage areas. Mitchell bombers lashed six Japanese convoys in the Hengyang area.

In other air operations, United States bombers and fighters attacked enemy shipping, destroying or damaging 50 enemy craft on the Kan, Yangtze and Siang rivers and seven Japanese river steamers on the North and Si (West) rivers. In French Indo-China, Lightnings hit shipping in the Haiphong area while locomotives also were strafed.

Burma into Thailand.

Fierce Gurkha fighters were engaging the Japanese and drove the invaders from a village 28 miles east, northeast of Pegu. The enemy withdrew from another village attacked by the Gurkhas, supported by fighter planes of the East Asia command.

Two hundred Japanese troops concentrated two miles northwest of Taungyi, 117 miles east of the central Burma road and rail hub at Meiktila were heavily shelled by British artillery

Isaacs Is Refused Re-Entry Into China

New Delhi, July 22 (AP)—Harold Isaacs, correspondent for *Newsweek* returning from home leave, was informed today by the Army that the Chinese Government had refused him re-entry into China.

Isaacs is the second United States correspondent barred from China recently. The first was Darrell Berrigan, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York *Post*.

Isaacs said he was being kept out of China apparently as a result of what he said was a Chungking policy designed to eliminate any correspondent whoever wrote anything deemed unfavorable to the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He said that while in the United States he wrote several "outspoken" articles on the China situation.

The Federal Parliament now is debating the bill which would enable a girl married to an overseas serviceman since start of the war to institute divorce proceedings in Australia without the necessity of traveling to the husband's homeland

Prime Minister Joseph B Chifley explained the measure would be a temporary wartime act similar to the British law to meet abnormal circumstances which in most cases made it impossible for a deserted wife to go to her husband's permanent home

"It will earn the gratitude of many women now prevented from obtaining a divorce to which they are morally if not legally entitled," Chifley said in a interview.

AUSTRALIA AIDED BY LEND-LEASE GOODS

CANBERRA, Australia, July 22.—(AP) United States lend-lease goods valued at more than a billion dollars were received by Australia up to the end of last April, it was officially disclosed here today.

Reciprocal Australian lend-lease goods and services to America between April 1942 and last March totaled about $800,000,000.

The official report showed that U. S. forces received $10,500,000 worth of Australian radar and signal equipment—one-fifth of the output of the commonwealth industry which before 1942 [illegible] in this technical [illegible] American carbon [illegible] and synthetic [illegible] lend-lease [illegible] Australia to [illegible] American forces, [illegible] tractors, [illegible] equipment [illegible] food products.

and Standard have announced intentions of manufacturing cars in Australia.

Early Allied Offensive For Singapore Forecast

Colombo, Ceylon, July 22 (AP)—The *Times* of Ceylon said today that a new Allied offensive "with Singapore as the great prize" was expected soon.

"Singapore is a great prize, not necessarily to use as a great naval base again, but for securing sea passage through the Malacca Strait which would greatly shorten the haul of supplies to our forces in the Pacific," the editorial said. "It is worth noting that Singapore is only 800 miles from where Australian troops are now operating in Borneo."

Destroyer Bataan in Service

ADELAIDE, Australia, July 22 (AP)—Navy Minister Norman Makin announced today the commissioning of the Australian-built destroyer Bataan. The boat was christened last year by Mrs. Douglas MacArthur, wife of the general, and was named in tribute to United States forces fighting in the southwest Pacific.

PACIFIC AREAS TO BE SHIFTED

Command Shuffling Expected To Enlarge British Sphere

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Early reshaping of Pacific war area commands is expected here to give the British a greatly enlarged sphere of operations in the Southwest Pacific.

Speculation is that it will include all of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's original assignment, made in 1942, as far east as Guadalcanal and north to—but not including—the Philippines.

Still Largely Jap-Held

This is an area of Dutch, British, Australian and Portuguese possessions or mandates still largely enemy-held, and thus is regarded by Allied authorities here as falling within an enlarged British area politically as well as strategically.

Strategic developments have indicated the reassignment ever since the reshuffling of American commands pointed the land, sea and air forces of General MacArthur and Admiral Chester W. Nimitz north toward the heart of the Japanese Empire. There is a strong likelihood that the shift is a main topic of joint staff confer-

[illegible]es.

Troops now fighting under MacArthur's command in Borneo are British Commonwealth's forces. The assumption is that they would be switched to the command of the British leader, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. MacArthur and Mountbatten met ten days ago for the announced proposal of coordinating their operations.

Delineations Remain To Be Seen

Whether there are to be more specific delineations of the MacArthur and Nimitz commands along area lines remains to be seen. The General has charge of all United States Army forces in the Pacific and the Admiral of all Navy forces. In addition Gen. Carl Spaatz has a command assignment of equal rank for the strategic air forces assaulting Japan.

These assignments were worked out by the joint chiefs of staff. When they were first announced some undercover criticism was expressed here among military and naval men who contended that it meant abandonment of the unity of command arrangement which had enabled Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to lead Allied armies to victory over Germany.

Working Efficiently

However, after several months of operation the triple-command system is reported even by its critics to be working efficiently The few relatively minor exceptions are concerned mostly with the ordering and movement of supplies in preparation for future attacks and with the management of bases.

Some bases have been placed under control of Nimitz, some under MacArthur and some under joint command. The joint-command system goes back to prewar methods of split rather than unified controls, and there is some talk that geographical lines may be drawn between the MacArthur and Nimitz forces in order to get away from this type of base management.

The problem is expected to become simpler when one of the land masses held by the enemy, such as the China coast or Japan, has been invaded and the Army has a specific sphere of operations.

PEACE PLAN CHALLENGED

Some Senators Question Use Of Troops Under Charter

Washington, July 22 (AP)—A handful of uncommitted senators today challenged supporters of the United Nations Charter to spell out in debate exactly how the United

[illegible]tes will join in the future use [illegible] force to keep the peace.

Despite this indication of searching discussion, however, Administration forces were pointing toward ratification this week, if possible.

Senator Revercomb (R., W.Va.) told a reporter he intends to ask during Senate consideration of the 50-nation agreement this week for a definition of the terms upon which the President, acting through his agent on the proposed World Security Council, could order American troops into action against an aggressor.

Revercomb May Get Wish

"I should like to put the advocates of the Charter on record on that important question," the West Virginian said. "I am not suggesting that any reservations be offered now, because I don't believe it would do any good, but the world ought to know where we stand."

Democratic Leader Barkley, of Kentucky, indicated that Revercomb may get his wish. Barkley said that when the question is raised, he may undertake to outline the conditions under which troops could be used without prior approval of Congress.

Generally, Barkley and other Charter backers have contended that the President now has recognized authority to use the armed forces to protect American interests in what is akin to police work. All have said that this does not infringe on Congress' right to declare war.

Full Explanation Wanted

But Senator Shipstead (R., Minn.)—who, like Revercomb, hasn't said how he intends to vote on the Charter—made it plain he won't be satisfied by that kind of an explanation.

"When they say the President has authority to employ troops," he said, "they are talking about usage, not the Constitution. I hadn't heard that you could amend the Constitution merely by violating it."

Revercomb made it plain that he and others of like views intend to reserve to Congress as much authority over the use of troops as they can when subsequent legislation is offered to set up the office of the American representative on the Security Council.

He said they will follow this up when this nation agrees in a treaty with the Security Council on the quota of forces to be allocated to the peace-saving organization.

Can "Blow Off Steam"

The West Virginia Senator said he thought the best hope for success of the proposed world organization lies in the fact that its general assembly will provide a meeting place where all of the nations can "blow off steam" about potential and actual disputes.

The assembly is empowered to discuss almost any matter in the field of international relations.

The force-using authority rests in the eleven-member Security Council on which the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France hold permanent seats. Any of these five can veto any positive action by the council since all of them, plus two smaller nation members, must vote affirmatively to take any steps beyond mere discussion of a dispute.

REPARATIONS AT 20 BILLION?

Secret Big 3 Yalta Pact On Germany Reported

New York, July 22 (AP) — The *Herald Tribune* said today a secret agreement was reached at the Yalta conference whereby Russia, Great Britain and the United States would split $20,000,000,000 to be supplied by Germany in reparations.

In a dispatch from Washington, the newspaper said:

". . . Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin agreed to extract $20,000,000,000 in reparations from Germany in five years.

". . . The agreement was that Russia would get the bear's share, or 50 per cent; the United States, 20 per cent; Great Britain, 20 per cent, and the minor victims of the Nazi aggressors in Europe a total of 10 per cent."

It "Still Goes" For Russia

The *Herald Tribune* added: ". . . Russia is now going on the theory that what was said then (the Yalta conference last February) by the President, the Prime Minister and the Premier still goes—Senate or no Senate."

The article said that at Yalta, Stalin said, in effect: "If you leave the situation to me, I'll get $30,000,000,000 out of them."

"It isn't known why Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill demurred to the higher figure, the *Herald Tribune* continued, "but presumably they were taking advice from their experts on the amount Germany could pay.

"These two also wanted to make the term twenty years. Mr. Stalin got his way on the term. Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill got their way on the amount."

Direct Comment Declined

Washington, July 22 (AP)—State Department officials declined to comment directly today on a New York *Herald Tribune* report of a Big Three agreement on German reparations, but referred inquirers to an April 3 statement on secret deals at Yalta.

Specific attention was directed to this sentence in the statement by former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who at-

6,000 Yanks Wed in Australia; Many Wartime Marriages Fail

CANBERRA, Australia, July 22—(AP) United States servicemen married nearly 6,000 Australian girls in three years but a large number of the marriages failed and Parliament has before it a bill to enable the brides to receive divorces more easily

Official Commonwealth figures released today show that marriages involving Americans and Australian girls to the end of 1944 totalled 5,957 Canadian born servicemen married 120 Australian girls and the Dutch 224 Forty-eight per cent of the Americans married Queenslanders, 21 per cent Victorians and 19 per cent residents of the New South Wales, the numbers reflecting the relative concentration of troops

BRITISH BATTLE JAPS IN BURMA

CALCUTTA, July 22—(AP) British infantry, supported by aircraft, artillery, tanks and armored units, is "heavily engaging" large groups of Japanese troops attempting to break out of the Pegu-Yomas areas and flee eastward across the Mandalay-Rangoon highway toward the Sittang river, the Southeast Asia command said today.

The main fighting was near the village of Pyu, 32 miles south of Toungoo, the communique said.

On the lower Sittang river Japanese troops were reported still moving into the area around the village of Myitkyo, 29 miles northeast of Pegu, in an apparent attempt to concentrate sufficient strength for a breakthrough eastward out of

AUSTRALIA PLANT PLANNED

Nuffield to Build Auto Factory in Sydney, Says His Agent

SYDNEY, Australia, July 22 (AP)—Lord Nuffield will build a $4,000,000 automobile factory in Sydney, G. A. Lloyd, managing director of Nuffield Australian Property, Ltd., said today.

Mr. Lloyd said the decision of the British firm to attempt to regain the Australian motor market was made by Lord Nuffield on a visit here some time ago.

British plans to step up car production as soon as possible, it was believed here, will spur the race with American and Canadian firms for markets even before the Japanese war ends. Already General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Dodge

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tended the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting.

"The only other decisions reached at Yalta and not made public related to initial membership in the international organization when it meets, and to territorial trusteeships."

Issued In General Answer

The statement was issued in general answer, but not in question-by-question form, to a series of 32 queries submitted by State Department correspondents. The questions were drawn up after it became known that President Roosevelt had agreed to three seats for Russia in the United Nations organization planned at Dumbarton Oaks, through admission of White Russia and the Ukraine.

One question was whether there had been any other "secret agreements on Dumbarton Oaks," but the sentence cited did not put the Dumbarton Oaks limitation on Stettinius's statement.

However, there never was any claim that military agreements at Yalta were made public. This leaves the possibility that reparations plans, possibly affecting German resistance, might have been classed as military matters.

No Direct Comment

WASHINGTON, July 22.—(AP) State department officials declined to comment directly today on a New York Herald Tribune report of a Big Three agreement on German reparations, but referred inquirers to an April 3 statement on secret deals at Yalta.

Specific attention was directed to this sentence in the statement by former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., who attended the Roosevelt-Churchill-Stalin meeting:

"The only other decisions reached at Yalta and not made public related to initial membership in the international organization when it meets, and to territorial trusteeships."

CHIEF OF V.F.W. SUGGESTS RUSSIA ENTER JAP WAR

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP) Rusisa should enter the war against Japan, a Veterans of Foriegn wars officials said today, with a Washington periodicals publisher expressing the opposite view.

They argued the issue in a broadcast over the American broadcasting company network.

Jean A. Brunner, commander chief of the VFW, said;

"As one of the powers that must undertake the rehabilitation of a distressed world, Russia must realize the advantage of a speedy and successful conclusion of the war in the Pacific. Russia should enter the war against Japan to bring it to a close as rapidly as possible, otherwise rehabilitation will be delayed.

But William B. Ziff, the publisher and writer, said:

"It would be highly undesirable for the American delegation (at Potsdam) to press for active Russian participation in the Japanese war. The Russians can afford to come in only when Japan is already on the very edge of final disaster."

Ziff said the Russians faced great difficulties in shipping supplies across Siberia and that the railroad there would in part be "under the guns of powerful Japanese Kwantung army."

Ziff also argued that Russia would demand Soviet occupation of Manchuria in return for entering the war against Japan. That, he said, would put Russia in physical contact with the "120,000,000 organized Chinese communists."

"The entire balance of world power," Ziff added, "would be irreparably fractured."

Brunner said Russian bases would provide the United States and Britain "with the means to complete the encirclement of the Japanese empire."

"Proximity of Siberia to both the Japanese home islands and the vast unconquered area of Manchuria—the Jap arsenal, is the great strategical advantage to be won."

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HOME FRONT FACES PINCH IN FUEL OIL

Needs For Jap War Spell Hard Winter Here, Says Petroleum Council

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Henceforth civilians will feel the pinch of the war against Japan more in their home-heating fuel tanks than in their automobile gas tanks, the Petroleum Industry War Council said today.

"From now on, this is largely a fuel-oil war," the council said in a report from its committee on petroleum economics.

"The moderate decrease in gasoline requirements is more than offset by increased requirements for Diesel and residual fuel, and hence the total demand for crude oil and its products is greater than before V-E day."

East And Mid-West Hardest Hit

The supply and distribution of home heating oil for the coming winter present real problems, particularly on the East Coast and in the mid-West, the council said in a statement.

"Earlier Navy Diesel fuel programs," it added, "have resulted in substantial losses of normal production of burning oils for this winter. The operation of catalytic cracking units for the 100-octane program has further reduced kerosene and distillate fuel oil yields.

"Unless more crude oil can be obtained and refined, it appears that a substantial increase in the yields of distillate fuel and kerosene at the expense of gasoline will be necessary to avert a serious situation next winter. Even this would not allow for prospective demands to offset possible coal shortages either here or in Europe."

Increased Mileage One Factor

The increased mileage between the United States and Pacific battle areas was cited by the petroleum council as one of the factors requiring more fuel oil.

It is 6,900 miles from San Francisco to Okinawa and 11,000 miles between the Gulf Coast refinery area and the Philippines, the council reminded, compared with the 3,000 miles between New York and the United Kingdom, when the war against Germany was being fought.

"Because of these distances," the council said, "it requires about 21,000 barrels of fuel oil to deliver 100,000 barrels of gasoline from the United States Gulf Coast to the Pacific theater, including the return trip of the tanker, as compared with 8,000 barrels in the case of the European theater. This does not take into account the fuel necessary to return dry cargo vessels."

The report, covering the period ending June 30, 1946, said the probable production of crude oil in Burma, Borneo and Tarakan had been added in considering available supplies outside the United States, but there was no indication of just when those fields might resume production under British-American direction.

EXPECT SNYDER TO CONSOLIDATE FEDERAL OFFICES

WASHINGTON, July 22.—(AP) The movement to consolidate government agencies will get a boost Monday when John W. Snyder takes the oath as director of war mobilization and reconversion.

Snyder has a record as a consolidator. In less than three months as Federal loan administrator he put through a merger of five long-separate government corporations into their parent body, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Officials in a position to know Snyder's views said today he strongly favors a simpler and more streamlined organization of the government as a whole.

As war mobilizer, or "assistant President," he will have more to say about government reorganization than any other individual except President Truman himself.

Snyder is reported to believe there are some agencies that can be chopped off now, and others that can be merged and simplified.

Snyder's elevation to the new post is another indication of President Truman's desire to simplify the governmental structure. Although decisions are yet to be made on individual agencies, the general pattern of postwar government seems increasingly clear.

The President has asked Congress for authority to consolidate agencies, transfer functions from one agency to another, and generally reorganize the executive branch of the government. He didn't ask for absolute power. Any action he took would be subject to suspension by Congress.

It is understood he wants a strong "cabinet-type" government. His purpose apparently is to group as many government agencies as possible under his cabinet officers, and then hold those officers responsible for what goes on in their departments.

This brings up the question of whether "quasi-judicial" agencies or agencies that resemble courts of law, such as the Interstate Commerce commission, Federal Power commission, and War Labor Board—can be transferred successfully to the 10 regular departments.

Some officials believe it can be done to the satisfaction of Congress, because, they say, a formula already has been found. They point to the Civil Aeronautics Board, which holds hearings and issues decisions on airline matters. A couple of years ago the CAB was moved into the Commerce department, as an experiment.

The formula is this: The CAB is administratively under the Secretary of Commerce, but he has nothing to say about its decisions.

Last week, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach indicated he would favor taking the War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board into his department on the same basis.

His idea was to take over their housekeeping functions, oversee their procedure, speed their work, make available to them all the other facilities of the Labor department, but not to meddle with their judicial freedom. He said:

"I am not going to take over and become an appeal agent of any board that decides controversial questions."

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SENATORS PLAN RAIL-JAM QUIZ

Committee To Hear Johnson, ODT Head, Today

Washington, July 22 (AP)—The Senate War Investigating Committee will give the right of way tomorrow to an investigation of the nation's war-clogged railway system.

The first witness will be Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Government agency charged with co-ordinating all forms of transportation during the war.

Although the situation has been developing for some time, public and congressional interest was focused on it more sharply after complaints that some soldiers had to ride in coaches instead of Pullmans in making cross-country trips after their arrival from Europe.

Two Factors Involved

The situation stems principally from two factors, said J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads—first, a shortage of passenger cars, and, second, the speed of redeployment from Europe to the Pacific.

In a letter to Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), who had made inquiries, Pelley said:

"The forces which we were building up in Europe over a period of almost four years are to be redeployed in less than ten months."

And the pressure of that movement, he explained, is aggravated by the shortage of passenger cars and the great increase in other passenger travel.

No Extra Coaches Available

Pelley said that:

"The total passenger travel on the railroads this year will probably be close to five times that of prewar years, but it is to be carried in virtually the same number of coaches and sleeping cars which were then available.

"This year's load will probably be nearly two and one half times that of the peak year of the first World War, but is to be carried with approximately 30 per cent fewer passenger-carrying cars than were then available."

The shrinkage in the number of railroad cars, Pelley explained was due to the fact that in that period so large a part of all travel had come to be made by other means of transportation.

Navy Complaint Reported

A glimpse into the likely tenor of testimony before the War Investigating Committee was provided by a Senate interchange Saturday during which it was asserted that the Navy and the ODT were complaining that the Army was adding to the congestion by returning soldiers from Europe faster than planned.

But the Army said it is keeping the railroads advised of its estimated monthly loads as far ahead as March, 1946, and is notifying them immediately on any changes.

ARMY WOUNDED HOME FROM EUROPE

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP) Virtually every wounded or sick American soldier in Europe who can be moved will have been brought home by the end of this week, the War department said today.

Thus the Army will better its goal of returning all transportable cases within 90 days after V-E day, said Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, assistant surgeon general.

The major portion of the task of evacuating some 102,000 disabled soldiers was completed in 60 days, General Bliss said. In May, more than 43,000 sick and wounded men were returned from the European theaters; in June slightly less than 32,000, and the July total is estimated at 27,000.

With 14,000 disabled soldiers arriving at West Coast hospitals, the May total of 57,000 evacuations was an all-time high.

General Bliss noted that at the beginnning of this month the patient census of Army general and convalescent hospitals in this country was approximately 240,000, while total bed capacity was only 215,000.

"A liberal furlough policy, which enables men who must wait for further treatment to enjoy their families and home surroundings, compensates for this difference," he said.

3,425 Heavy Bombers Return From Europe

125,370 Soldiers Flown Back to U. S. Since May 1

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP).—A total of 3,425 heavy bombers had arrived back in the United States from the European and Mediterranean theaters up to July 12, the Army reported today.

The figures were contained in an announcement that 125,370 military personnel, the equivalent of more than eight Army divisions of 15,000 each, returned to this country by air from the two theaters from May 1 through July 11.

Of the total, 67,200 crossed the Atlantic in air transport command planes, and 58,170 returned as crew members or passengers in the redeployment movement of combat aircraft.

Five Ships Arrive With 1,388 Troops

New York, July 22 (AP) — Five troop transports brought in from the European theater of operations today a total of 1,388 service men.

The first ship to arrive was the George Davis, with 351 rotational and redeployment troops, including 45 liberated prisoners of war.

The Marion Crawford, with 634 redeployment troops, and the George A. Thomas, with 364, docked a short time later.

Men from the three ships were sent to Camp Kilmer, N.J.

The Wheaton Victory debarked eighteen men and the Cape Falcon 21, all of whom were sent to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn.

3,000 Troops Due Today

New York, July 22 (AP)—Six vessels carrying about 3,000 American troops, including several units of the 13th Armored Division, are scheduled to arrive here tomorrow from Europe.

Aboard the Noordam, which will debark 2,471 troops, are the following units of the 13th Armored Division:

Sixty-seventh Armored Infantry Battalion, 124th Armored Engineering Battalion, 46th Tank Battalion and an ordnance detachment of the 135th Armored Ordnance Maintenance Battalion.

Other ships due to dock are the Benjamin Goodhue, carrying 535 troops; Theodore Parker, 15; James M. Porter, 15; Stephen Girard, 16, and the Hegley D. Cochran, 15.

Men aboard the Porter and the Girard will go to Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, while all others will go to Camp Kilmer, N.J.

Women Doctors Seen In Demand

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Women physicians will play a much larger part in filling postwar medical needs, the Women's Bureau reported today.

They constitute less than five per cent of the 165,000 physicians practicing before the war.

Declaring the postwar demand for physicians of all types will be great, the bureau said:

"There seems to be general agreement that the women now studying in medicine are likely to have greater rather than less opportunity than those who preceded them."

Demand Increased

The report said the war has increased tremendously the demand for women physicians, both for work in the Army and Navy and in replacing doctors who have gone to the armed services. Also, only four out of the 77 approved medical schools in the nation now refuse admission to women.

While women have tended to specialize in pediatrics, psychiatry and public health, they will expand into other medical fields after the war, including medical research and teaching.

The report contends there has never been a time when adequate medical care was available to all the population. In 1940, it said, one physician served about 600 people in the Northeastern states, 700 in the West, 800 in the North Central region and more than 1,000 in the South.

400% Cargo Rise For Planes Seen

Washington, July 22 (AP)—A five-fold increase of the 1944 level in the cargo carrying capacity of nineteen domestic airlines is planned for the immediate postwar period, the Air Transport Association of America said today.

The estimate is predicated upon the extra space the carriers will have in 409 new passenger planes now on order or for which the lines hold options, and in 22 C-47s (Skytrains) which the Army Air Forces expect to release to the airlines for cargo use about August 1, the association said in a statement.

Had 344 Planes

The mail, express and excess baggage load carried by the airlines in 1944 was 202,879,006 pounds. The added planes, the association declared, will provide cargo space sufficient to handle about 995,922,619 pounds of cargo.

At the close of 1944 the airlines had 344 planes, 272 of them in daily operation.

Meanwhile, aircraft manufacturers are making extensive study of plans for all-cargo planes for use in the postwar period.

The Fairchild Aircraft Division, Hagerstown, Md., disclosed today that it has made cost-of-operation studies on its new C-82 packet cargo plane, currently in production for the Army.

Prices Quoted

Richard S. Boutelle, Fairchild general manager, said that the big twin-engine plane could be operated in commercial service at less than 7 cents a ton-mile for trips up to 500 miles.

A 1,000-mile flight with more than five tons of payload would cost 8¼ cents a ton-mile, Boutelle told newsmen.

Boutelle said the figures were based on direct operating costs with no attempt to arrive at overhead or indirect costs.

$25,000,000 Yearly Housing Plan Proposed

Washington, July 22 (AP)—Legislation authorizing a new $25,000,000-a-year-Federal-aid housing plan to clear out slum areas will be introduced this week by Chairman Wagner (D., N.Y.) of the Senate Banking Committee.

Wagner said today the program calls for construction of 143,000 new units of housing.

The cost of $25,000,000 a year to the Federal Government is in the nature of a subsidy which Wagner said is justified, especially in the immediate postwar period.

There are many slum areas still to be cleared, Wagner said, and besides this advantage the program "can serve to take up slack in employment."

A group of Senators which has been studying postwar housing problems for some months is expected to complete its report at a meeting tomorrow morning.

The group includes Wagner, Taft (R., Ohio), Ellender (D., La.), Radcliffe, (D., Md.), La Follette (Prog., Wis.) and Buck (R., Del.)

BRADLEY FLIES HOME TO TAKE VETERANS' JOB

WASHINGTON, July 22.—(AP) General Omar N. Bradley flew unheralded into Washington today to take over direction of the Veterans Administration.

The general, who commanded an Army group in the conquest of Germany, is reported from Europe to have talked over his new job with President Truman, there for the Big Three meeting in Potsdam, before he flew home.

WAR LABOR BOARD SE NEW WARD CO. HEAR

WASHINGTON, July 22—(AP) The War Labor Board will seek an explanation form Montgomery Ward and Company on Aug. 3 of what the board calls the company's failure to comply with WLB directives in seven cities.

A similar non-compliance citation resulted last December in Army seizure of company properties in seven other cities. In addition to operating a mail order ness, the company has general andise retail stores.

The Aug. 3 show cause aring will be held in Washington.

The board announced today that 1,800 employees represented by both AFL and CIO unions are involved in the new case in Pueblo, Colo.; Baltimore, Md.; Kansas City, Mo.; Kansas City, Kans.; Trenton, N. J.; Washington, Pa.; and Barre, Vt.

Principal issue in the present disputes is maintenance of union membership, although wages and other benefits enter into some of the cases.

Russian War Relief Group Changes Name

New York, July 22 (AP)—Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, Inc., announced today that the agency had withdrawn from the National War Fund and was altering its name to American Society for Russian Relief, Inc.

Expansion of the agency's activities into the field of rehabilitation in addition to emergency war relief was the reason for the changes, Carter said.

N.Y. Communists Vote To Reconstitute Party

New York, July 22 (AP)—The New York State Communist Political Association convention today approved unanimously a resolution recommending that the Communist party be reconstructed at the national CPA's convention, which opens here Thursday.

In another resolution, also passed unanimously, the delegates repudiated the political policies of Earl Browder, president of the national CPA, who led the movement to dissolve the Communist party which finally was voted out of existence in May, 1944.

Following the convention, which was closed to the press, delegates told newsmen they felt that William Z. Foster, former Communist party presidential candidate, would be elected national CPA president to succeed Browder, adding they thought Browder would not be res at the national parley.

Fo r informed reporters he had told e convention, in a speech, that the Browder line demobilizes the party, and reduces its influence to nothing."

"There is a definite place for the Communist organization in American politics and economics," he said. "We must take an active role and a place on the ballot is important in order to give to people a chance to indicate how they stand."

"Our party is unalterably committed to procure the 60,000,000 jobs necessary for security," he added. "We will continue to work within the frame of the no-strike pledge."

MASARYK TO RETURN TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NEW YORK, July 22—(AP) Jan Masaryk, foreign minister and son of the founder of the Czechoslovakian republic, said today as he left by air for his homeland that Czechoslovakia soon should solve the Sudeten problem without "very much trouble."

"Things are getting on well in our country now," he said. "People are getting back to work and industry is beginning to function. We will have a very difficult winter, but crop reports are promising and it may not be too bad."

Masaryk said he would resume his post as foreign minister which he left seven years ago to come to the United States.

Fugitive German Captured

Camp Pickett, Va., July 22 (AP)—Heinz Balcerkiewicz, 21, German prisoner of war who escaped last night from the compound at the Sandy Level (Va.) prisoner-of-war branch camp, was recaptured at 8.30 A.M. today at Gretna, Va., by Howard B. Amos, of Gretna, Col. A. E. Potts, Camp Pickett post commander said tonight.

21 Negro WACs Start Work At Camp Knight

Oakland, Cal., July 22 (AP)—Twenty-one Negro WACs started clerical work in the cargo and engineering branches of the overseas supply division today at Camp John T. Knight.

Eighty-four more are expected to arrive soon from Camp Maxie, Texas. San Francisco port of embarkation officers said. Those who went to work today were from Fort Riley, Kan.; Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

From Now On It's Mister For Commando Kelly

Atlanta, July 22 (AP)—Lean, tanned Tech. Sergt. Charles E. (Commando) Kelly, Pittsburgh's famous war hero, sums up his scheduled discharge from the Army here tomorrow with a facetious "Commando, hell' from now on they can call me, Mister."

Kelly, with 70 points and a chest full of ribbons, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Silver Star and the Combat Infantryman's Badge, is leaving the service under a special ruling covering enlisted men holding the medal of honor.

Concerning the treatment of ex-service men, Kelly has very definite ideas. "Forget the 'wishy-washy.' 'Be kind to veterans' week' stuff," he says. "The time to treat a man decently is when he's in uniform. We're grown-up men and we can take care of ourselves when we become civilians."

PHILADELPHIA, July 22 (AP)—The heavy cruiser Los Angeles officially became a unit of the United States States Fleet at commissioning exercises today at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Command of the 13,000-ton warship was turned over to Capt. John A. Snackenburg of Palo Alto, Calif., by Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, commandant of the Fourth Naval District, as the ship's personnel stood at attention on its main deck.

The cruiser, financed by War Bond purchases in Los Angeles, has a main battery of eight-inch guns and powerful secondary and anti-aircraft armament.

Mayor and Mrs. Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles attended the ceremony. Mrs. Bowron christened the ship when it was launched at the Navy Yard here.

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE.
POTSDAM, JULY 22-(AP)-A SOLDIERLY CHAPLAIN WHO HAD GIVEN SPIRITUAL COMFORT TO AMERICAN TROOPS FROM INVASION OF THE BEACHES OF NORTH AFRICA TO THE BRIDGEHEADS ACROSS THE ELBE PREACHED TODAY AT A "SIMPLE GI SERVICE" FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN SAT IN THE SECOND ROW OF A CONVERTED FILM LABORATORY IN THE AMERICAN COMPOUND WHILE LT.COL.LAWRENCE M.NELSON, 37, OF 554 EAST 15TH STREET, SARASOTA, FLA., SPOKE OF REDEMPTION AND PRAYED THAT "THE GOD OF PEACE X X X WILL MAKE YOU PERFECT IN EVERY GOOD WORK TO DO HIS WILL, WORKING IN YOU THAT WHICH IS WELL PLEASING IN HIS SIGHT."
THE SERVICE LASTED LITTLE MORE THAN HALF AN HOUR. AMERICAN AND BRITISH FLAGS, DECORATIONS THAT HAD BEEN USED FOR A MICKEY ROONEY STAGE SHOW, STILL HUNG IN THE LABORATORY WHEN COL.NELSON, DIVISIONAL CHAPLAIN OF THE SECOND ARMORED DIVISION SINCE ITS ACTIVATION IN JULY, 1940, APPEARED WITH HIS RELIGIOUS STAFF SHORTLY BEFORE 10 A.M.
THEY SET UP A FIELD ALTAR AND A PORTABLE ORGAN ON WHICH CORPORAL ALLAN P.RAMSAY, WILKES-BARRE, PA., WAS PLAYING AS A PRELUDE "REJOICE YE PURE IN HEART" WHEN THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY OF 12 AND MORE THAN A HUNDRED AMERICAN SERVICE MEN FILED IN. THE AISLE, CLOSE TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN TOOK THE SIXTH SEAT FROM THE
MILITARY AND NAVAL AIDES.
CAPT.ERNEST E.NORTHEN JR., OF MIDLOTHIAN, VA., CHAPLAIN OF THE 67TH ARMORED REGIMENT AND A BAPTIST LIKE THE PRESIDENT, JOINED RAMSAY IN GIVING THE CALL TO WORSHIP, SAYING "COME, LET US WORSHIP THE LORD TOGETHER." TO THE SOLEMN UNDERTONES OF THE ORGAN THE CONGREGATION
CAPT.ERNEST E.NORTHEN JR., OF MIDLOTHIAN, VA., CHAPLAIN OF THE 67TH ARMORED REGIMENT AND A BAPTIST LIKE THE PRESIDENT, JOINED RAMSAY IN GIVING TH

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SANG "STAND UP FOR JESUS."
THEN CHAPLAIN NORTHEN GAVE THE READING OF THE EIGHTH PSALM.
AGAIN THERE WAS A HYMN, "SON OF MY SOUL."
CORPORAL EVAN CRANDALL, BARITONE SOLOIST OF NORWICH, N.Y., SANG "THIS IS MY TASK," ACCOMPANIED BY SGT.SAMUEL PINNETTA OF NEWARK, N.J.
FOR HIS SERMON CHAPLAIN NELSON, WHO HAS SEVEN BATTLE PARTICIPATION STARS, CHOSE AS HIS TEXT THE FIRST EPISTLE OF PETER 3:18, "FOR CHRIST HATH ONCE SUFFERED FOR SINS, THE JUST FOR THE UNJUST, THAT HE MIGHT BRING US TO GOD, BEING PUT TO DEATH IN THE FLESH, BUT QUICKENED BY THE SPIRIT."
IN PREPARING HIS SERMON HE HAD REFRAINED FROM REMARKS WHICH WOULD SINGLE OUT THE FACT OF TRUMAN'S PRESENCE.

A3
CHAPLAIN NELSON WORE AN OLIVE DRAB BLOUSE AND LIGHT TROUSERS WITH A RED FOURRAGERE OR CORD, WHICH THE SECOND ARMORED HAD WON IN BATTLES ON BELGIAN SOIL, AROUND HIS SHOULDER. FOR THE 32 MONTHS HE HAS SPENT OVERSEAS HE WORE FIVE GOLD BARS ON HIS LEFT SLEEVE.
IN REDEMPTION, HE SAID, THERE WERE FOUR FACTORS: RECOGNITION OF SIN, RECOGNITION OF THE SAVIOUR, ACCEPTANCE OF THE SACRIFICE, AND PROVISION OF SALVATION.
AS HE CLOSED HIS 12-MINUTE SERMON HE SPOKE OF THE AIMLESSNESS WITH WHICH THE ENEMY HAD FIRED V1 AND V2 BOMBS IN THIS WAR AND DECLARED THAT IN RELIGION THERE WAS, BY CONTRAST, ALWAYS AN AIM "TO BRING US TO GOD, TO HAVE ETERNAL LIFE."
JUL 23 1945
THE CONGREGATION STOOD AND RECITED IN UNISON THE LORD'S PRAYER.
THE ORGAN VOICED THE INTRODUCTION FOR THE DOXOLOGY. FROM HEBREWS, 13:20-21, CHAPLAIN NELSON READ THE BENEDICTION:
"NOW THE GOD OF PEACE, THAT BROUGHT AGAIN FROM THE DEAD OUR LORD JESUS, THAT GREAT SHEPHERD OF THE SHEEP, THROUGH THE BLOOD OF THE EVERLASTING COVENANT, MAKE YOU PERFECT IN EVERY GOOD WORK TO DO HIS WILL, WORKING IN YOU THAT WHICH IS WELL PLEASING IN HIS SIGHT, THROUGH JESUS CHRIST; TO WHOM BE GLORY FOREVER AND EVER. AMEN."
CHAPLAIN NELSON, WHO HAS SERVED CHURCHES AT TAMPA, FLA., AND NEW RICHMOND, WIS., AND WHOSE PARENTS LIVE AT STANLEY, N.DAK., WAS INTRODUCED AFTERWARD TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE IMPROVISED CHAPEL.
"THE PRESIDENT WAS VERY APPRECIATIVE OF THE SERVICE. HE EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE TO ALL OF US WHO HAD PARTICIPATED," CHAPLAIN NELSON SAID LATER. "IT WAS THE FIRST TIME I HAD SEEN THE PRESIDENT. IT SEEMED TO ME HIS COUNTENANCE WAS ILLUMINATED BY HIGH PURPOSES."
PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PERFECTLY PRESSED BLUE SUIT AND HIS SPECKLESS, BROAD BRIMMED, GRAY HAT IMPRESSED THE ORGANIST, CORPORAL RAMSAY, WHEN THEY SHOOK HANDS.
"THE PRESIDENT WAS AS NEAT AS A PIN," RAMSAY OBSERVED. "HE COULD HAVE PASSED THE TOUGHEST INSPECTION."
AT 11 A.M. CHAPLAIN NELSON AND RAMSAY RETURNED TO DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS AT NEARBY ZEHLENDORF AND CONDUCTED THE USUAL SUNDAY WORSHIP FOR SECOND ARMORED TROOPS.
PRESIDENT TRUMAN LATER WENT TO A CATHOLIC MASS CONDUCTED BY COL.L.CURTIS TIERNAN OF KANSAS CITY, CHIEF CHAPLAIN OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER.
MR.TRUMAN AND MONSIGNOR TIERNAN WERE BUDDIES IN THE SAME FIELD ARTILLERY OUTFIT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND MONSIGNOR TIERNAN HAS BEEN VISITING THE PRESIDENT AT POTSDAM..
DA111PEW

A158
FLORENCE, ITALY, JULY 22-(AP)-ART TREASURES WORTH AN ESTIMATED $500,000,000 WERE RETURNED TO TWO GALLERIES IN ANCIENT FLORENCE TODAY, AS MEDIEVALLY GARBED "VALLETTI GUARDS FOR THE BANNER OF FLORENCE" PEALED A SALUTE ON TRUMPETS.
BRIG.GEN.EDGAR HUME, CHIEF AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICER FOR ITALY, TOLD FLORENTINES AT THE 20-MINUTE CEREMONY IN THE PIAZZA SIGNORIA IN WHICH THE TREASURES, LOOTED BY THE GERMANS, WERE FORMALLY RETURNED THAT "THESE PRICELESS TREASURES BELONG NOT TO FLORENCE, NOR TO ITALY OR EUROPE, BUT TO MANKIND."
DY1036PEW

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, JULY 22-(AP)-DR.HERBERT EVATT, AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD SECURITY CONFERENCE, RETURNED TODAY FROM SAN FRANCISCO BUT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS BALKED IMMEDIATE PLANS FOR A LARGE SCALE PUBLIC WELCOME. THE SHIP BERTHED TOO LATE FOR MEDICAL INSPECTION AND EVATT HAD TO REMAIN ABOARD OVERNIGHT. THE RECEPTION WAS POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW.
JUL 23 1945
VX412PCW NM

54FX
BOX WITH FLEET-AIR BUDGET (120)
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
AT LEAST 791 JAPANESE VESSELS AND SMALL CRAFT AND 596 AIRPLANES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE 14 DAYS FROM JULY 10 TO 23 INCLUSIVE, ACCORDING TO FIGURES IN THE DAILY COMMUNIQUES OF ADM. CHESTER W. NIMITZ AND GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR.
NIMITZ' COMMUNIQUES, STARTING WITH THE FLEET AERIAL STRIKE ON TOKYO JULY 10, SHOW THESE TOTALS:
SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT SUNK, 196; DAMAGED 332; TOTAL 523.
PLANES DESTROYED, 220; DAMAGED, 349; TOTAL 569.
MACARTHUR COMMUNIQUES SHOW:
SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT SUNK, 49; DAMAGED, 214; TOTAL 263.
PLANES DESTROYED, 13; DAMAGED 14; TOTAL 27.
(EDITORS: MAY BE INSERTED IN FLEET-AIR IF DESIRED.)
SF725PPW NM
JUL 23 1945

WAM 2ND ADD FIRST LEAD FLEET-AIR XXX [redacted]
Osaka-Kobe district
ONE ENEMY PLANE SHOT DOWN, A ZEKE CREDITED TO LT.HARRY W. NORTON, BARTOW, FLA. NORTON ALSO DESTROYED A LOCOMOTIVE, PROBABLY DESTROYED A SECOND, EXPLODED A STRING OF AMMUNITION FREIGHT CARS AND DAMAGED A 150-FOOT BOAT, RADIOED ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT MORRIE LANDSBERG FROM OKINAWA.
MUSTANGS DESTROYED A FOUR-ENGINE EMILY SEAPLEN ON THE WATER.
"WE SPOTTED THE FLYING BOAT IN A COVE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF TOYO

SHIMA AND DIVED, FIRING AS WE CAME IN," RECOUNTED CAPT.FRANCIS L. LEE, 909 SIXTEENTH ST., ROANOKE, VA. "WE COULD SEE OUR TRACERS GOING IN AND SUDDENLY THE PLANE EXPLODED. A COLUMN OF FLAME AND BLACK SMOKE LEAPED UP."

VX1051PCW

A45FX
(370)
FLEET-AIR BJT
BY AL DOPKING
GUAM, MONDAY, JULY 23-(AP)-BETWEEN 75 AND 100 SUPERFORTS TOOK ANOTHER CUT AT JAPAN'S SHRINKING FUEL SUPPLY TODAY WITH A PRE-DAWN DEMOLITION RAID ON A BIG SYNTHETIC OIL PLANT AT UBE ON THE MAIN HOME ISLAND OF HONSHU.
THE B29 TASK FORCE STRUCK AS THE JAPANESE--KEEPING AN EYE TO SEAWARD FOR THE RETURN OF THE MARAUDING U.S. AND BRITISH FLEETS--REPORTED THAT LAND-BASED MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANES HAD OPENED UP WITH MACHINEGUN ATTACKS ON WAR FACTORIES IN THE CONGESTED INDUSTRIAL REGION WEST OF TOKYO.
THE SUPERFORTS UNLOADED 450 TONS OF DEMOLITION BOMBS ON THE UBE COAL LIQUEFACTION COMPANY PLANT, ONE OF JAPAN'S LEADING PRODUCERS OF SYNTHETIC OIL.
THE UBE WORKS BULK LARGE IN JAPAN'S WAR ECONOMY NOW THAT THE AMERICAN AIR AND SEA BLOCKADE HAS ALL BUT SEVERED THE HOME ISLANDS FROM CRUDE OIL SUPPLIES ELSEWHERE IN THE EMPIRE.
THE TASK FORCE THUNDERED IN AT MEDIUM ALTITUDE TO MAKE SURE OF ITS TARGET, WHICH FIRST WAS STRUCK IN A FIRE RAID JULY 2. UBE, ON THE INLAND SEA, IS ON THE SOUTHWEST TIP OF HONSHU AND HAS A NORMAL POPULATION OF 200,000.
TOKYO RADIO SAID THAT SMALLER FORCES OF SUPERFORTRESSES LED BY 200 MUSTANGS CAME IN OVER OTHER TARGETS ON SOUTH CENTRAL HONSHU, AND THAT THE SWIFT FIGHTERS STARTED FIRES IN THE [illegible] DISTRICT WITH MACHINEGUN ATTACKS.
THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLEETS REMAINED AN EVER-PRESENT MENACE AS THEY STEAMED SOMEWHERE IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC UNDER RADIO SILENCE, AND TOKYO SAID THEIR GUNS MIGHT OPEN UP ON THE HOMELAND AGAIN AT ANY HOUR.
NOTHING HAD BEEN HEARD FROM THE FLEET SINCE THURSDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TOKYO AREA STRIKE, BUT ADM.CHESTER W.NIMITZ TOLD YESTERDAY HOW COMPLETELY THE RAIDERS DOMINATED THE ENTRANCE TO TOKYO BAY WHILE THEY WERE THERE.
HIS COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT THE JAPANESE OFFERED NO RESISTANCE WHILE THE TASK FORCE OF CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS MOVED BACK AND FORTH ACROSS THE VITAL ENEMY SEAWAY, SHELLING EVERYTHING IN SIGHT.
NOT A JAPANESE SHIP WAS SEEN ON THOSE WATERS, WHICH ONCE WERE FREIGHTED WITH VESSELS LOADED WITH THE RICHES FROM THE NOW-LARGELY DEFLATED CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE.
THE U.S. WARSHIPS SHELLED RADIO AND RADAR INSTALLATIONS ON NOJIMA CAPE, 55 MILES SOUTH OF TOKYO, WHERE JAPANESE WATCHERS HAVE RADIOED WARNINGS TO THE HOMELAND OF THE APPROACH OF HOSTILE PLANES.
THEY ALSO SWUNG 25 MILES SOUTHWEST OF THE CAPE AND BOMBARDED OSHIMA, STANDING IN THE CENTER OF THE SEAWARD APPROACHES TO TOKYO BAY.
OSHIMA IS ANOTHER OUTPOST OF JAPAN'S AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM AND IS BELIEVED TO BE HEAVILY FORTIFIED.

RT1210PPW

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BY RUSSELL BRINES
MANILA, JULY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWENTY THOUSAND AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS SAT THROUGH A YOUNG TYPHOON IN SHELL RIDDLED RIZAL STADIUM TODAY TO WATCH THE MANILA BAY PACKERS DEFEAT THE SCRAPPY YOUNG GREEN HORNETS 26 TO 0 IN A SERVICE FOOTBALL GAME.
THE PACKERS, WHOSE ROSTER TWINKLED WITH FORMER PROFESSIONAL AND HIGH SCHOOL STARS NOW IN THE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND AND OTHER SERVICE GROUPS, DOMINATED THE PLAY.
EARL LEWIS, OKLAHOMA CITY NEGRM HALFBACK, SCORED TWICE IN THE FIRST QUARTER WITH THE INITIAL TOUCHDOWWN COMING AFTER A SHORT GROUND DRIVE AND THE SECOND AFTER RALPH MILLER, FORMER GREEN BAY PACKER TACKLE, BLOCKED A PUNT. TONY RUFFA, WASHINGTON, PA., DUKE ALL STAR IN 1941, CONVERTED TWICE.
THE PACKERS SCORED AGAIN IN THE THIRD QUARTER AMID A HEAVY RAIN WITH ROBERT GOVI, VALLEJO, CALIF., FORMER MARINE QUARTERBACK, BUCKING THE BALL OVER THE GOAL. FRANK OGDEN, BALTIMORE, MD., TALLIED THE FINAL TOUCHDOWN ON A TEN-YARD PASS FROM JIM PARKER, ANSONIA, CONN.
THE WINNERS WERE COACHED BY MAJ.TOM DAFFRON, ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., FORMERLY OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY. THE HORNETS, DRAWN FROM THE 489TH PORT ENGINEERS, WERE COACHED BY PAUL JACKSON, FORMERLY OF CORNELL COLLEGE, MT.VERNON, IA. AMONG PACKER PROS WERE WILLIAM HADLEY, ELLIOTT, S.C., FORMER DETROIT LIONS CENTER, AND KEN DEAN, OF THE NEWARK BEARS.

RT1013APW

ADD MANILA (H.Tolleson) see that

ABOARD SHIP THE MEN WERE ENTERTAINED NIGHTLY WITH MOVIES, ORCHESTRAS, BOXING AND OTHER SPORTS.
THE UNITS INCLUDED THE PORT CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR GROUP WHICH BUILT A 2,815-FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS THE RHINE AT DUISBERG.
COMMANDING THE TROOPS WERE COLONELS GEORGE F.GRIFFITH, JOHNSTON, VA.; WILLIAM P.MOSS, FARMINGDALE, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.; T.C.COMBS, LONG BEACH, CALIF., AND ERIC S.BARRON, MALVERNE, LONG ISLAND.
THE MAJORITY OF THE UNITS WILL ENTER THE ARMY FORCES OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC UNDER LT.GEN.W.D.STYER.

RT1053APW NM

A53FX
(210)
JUL 23 1945
BY RICHARD O'MALLEY
ABOARD ADMIRAL MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC, JULY 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-HOPES THAT JAPAN'S CONTINUED PASSIVE POLICY AS THE BIG ALLIED NAVAL FORCE STRIKES REPEATEDLY FROM DEEP IN ENEMY WATERS MEANS NIPPON'S ABILITY TO RESIST IS NEARLY ENDED WERE DISCOUNTED BY ADM. JOHN S.MCCAIN TODAY.
MCCAIN, AN EXPERT IN CARRIER WARFARE WHO KNOWS THE JAPANESE THOROUGHLY EXPLAINED IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE JAPANESE PROBABLY "ARE CONSERVING AND WAITING FOR A MORE PROPITIOUS TIME" BEFORE THEY STRIKE BACK.
DIRTY WEATHER, THROUGH WHICH U.S.PILOTS HAVE BEEN FLYING, HAS BEEN ANOTHER FACTOR FAVORING STRIKES BY THIS GREAT NAVAL FORCE, NOW SWELLED BY BRITISH MEN-OF WAR.
"WE HAVE HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING ABLE TO PENETRATE WEATHER THROUGH WHICH THE JAPS EITHER WOULD NOT OR COULD NOT FLY," MCCAIN SAID. "OUR PEOPLE ARE EXTRAORDINARILY WELL TRAINED."
HE COMMENTED ON THE JULY 18 RAID WHEN NO AERIAL OPPOSITION WAS OFFERED TO AMERICAN FORCES IN TOKYO BAY.
"NOT A SINGLE PLANE," HE SAID, "ROSE TO MEET OUR PEOPLE. THEY SAW ONLY ONE TWIN-ENGINED PLANE AIRBORNE AND COULD NOT CATCH

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IT.

"THE BRITISH CAN ALWAYS FIGHT. YOU CAN RELY ON THEM EVERY TIME. THEY FITTED IN AS PART OF THE FORCE WITH NO APPRECIABLE ADJUSTMENTS WHATSOEVER. THEY ALWAYS HAVE BEEN A TREMENDOUSLY EFFECTIVE PARTNER IN A SCRAP. I DO HOPE THAT THEY CONSIDER US AS WORTHY ALLIES AS WE DO THEM."

PM322APW

A54FX

JAPCASTS (220)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 23-(AP)-SEVEN "ENEMY WARCRAFT OF UNIDENTIFIED CATEGORY" ATTACKED MOUNT SURIBACHI ON PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND IN THE KURILES SUNDAY (JAPANESE TIME), THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY IN A REPORT UNCONFIRMED BY AMERICAN MILITARY SOURCES.

THE KURILES LIE NORTHEAST OF THE MAIN JAPANESE ISLANDS.

ON THE SAME DAY, TOKYO SAID, JAPANESE DESTROYERS "ATTACKED AND REPULSED" THREE SUBMARINES THAT APPEARED OFF CHICHI ISLAND IN THE BONIN GROUP SOUTH OF TOKYO TWO AND A HALF HOURS BEFORE THE ISLAND WAS SHELLED BY AMERICAN SURFACE SHIPS.

EARLIER, TOKYO SAID SUBMARINES WERE ATTACKED BY SUB-CHASERS IN THE "SOUTH PACIFIC." THE BROADCAST DID NOT MAKE CLEAR WHETHER THE ACTIONS WERE THE SAME.

ALL OF THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

ACKNOWLEDGING THE LATEST B-29 ATTACK ON THE NIPPONESE MAINLAND, TOKYO REPORTED THAT ABOUT 30 SUPERFORTRESSES HIT KUDAMATSU AND THE "VICINITY" OF UBE, BOTH IN YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE ON THE HOME ISLAND OF HONSHU.

AMERICAN REPORTS FROM GUAM SAID THE FORCE NUMBERED FROM 75 TO 100 B-29S AND THAT UBE WAS THE TARGET. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF AN ATTACK ON KUDAMATSU, WHICH IS SOME 30 MILES EAST OF UBE ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF HONSHU.

JUL 29 1945

TOKYO SAID THE UBE-KUDAMATSU BOMBING WAS CARRIED OUT IN TWO WAVES, AND THAT PART OF THE FORCE HAD SOWN MINES IN THE KANMON STRAIT, BETWEEN HONSHU AND KYUSHU ISLANDS AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE INLAND SEA.

ANOTHER REPORT, UNCONFIRMED, SAID ABOUT EIGHT DESTROYERS FIRED ON A JAPANESE CONVOY, DAMAGING ONE TRANSPORT SHIP, "OFF THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE BOSO PENINSULA" SUNDAY.

THIRTEEN B-29S DROPPED MINES IN THE WATERS OFF THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN COASTS OF KOREA EARLY TODAY, TOKYO REPORTED.

PM323APW NM

A8FX (MP FW)

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 22-(AP)-USE OF ACORNS AS FOOD TO REPLACE SCANTY RICE WAS RECOMMENDED BY THE JAPANESE RADIO TODAY IN A BROADCAST WHICH SAID THE NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY BOARD EXPECTED TO PROCESS 153,000,000 BUSHELS FOR PUBLIC CONSUMPTION THIS YEAR.

ALREADY, THE DOMESTIC BROADCAST SAID, POWDERED ACORNS ARE BEING GIVEN TO AIRCRAFT FACTORY WORKERS, AND IT GAVE LENGTHY INSTRUCTIONS TO HOUSEHOLDERS ON HOW TO SOAK AND PULVERIZE THE MEAT FOR USE IN BREAD, NOODLES OR AS A BEVERAGE.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

QD706PPW

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 22-(AP)-THE TOKYO RADIO REPORTED WITHOUT ALLIED CONFIRMATION THAT SOME 200 P-51 MUSTANG FIGHTER PLANES RAIDED JAPANESE AIRBASES AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS AT NOON TODAY (JAPANESE TIME) ON THE MAIN HOME ISLAND OF HONSHU.

THE RADIOCAST BEAMED IN FRENCH TO EUROPE AND RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THAT COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES AND WAR FACTORIES ALSO WERE ATTACKED, "PRINCIPALLY BY MACHINE GUN FIRE."

THE RADIO REPORTED 170 RAIDERS STRUCK THE KINKI AREA WHICH INCLUDES SEVEN PREFECTURES IN SOUTH-CENTRAL HONSHU. ANOTHER 30 ATTACKED OKAYAMA PREFECTURE TO THE WEST.

"FOUR ENEMY PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND FOUR OTHERS DAMAGED," THE BROADCAST CLAIMED.

ANOTHER TOKYO BROADCAST BEAMED IN GERMAN TO EUROPE ASSERTED SUPERFORTS LED THE MUSTANGS OVER THE TARGET AREAS IN A 50 MINUTE BOMBING RAID.

STILL A THIRD BROADCAST, THIS IN JAPANESE TO OCCUPIED ASIA, DECLARED LIBERATOR MEDIUM BOMBERS OPERATED BETWEEN THE KINKI DISTRICT AND TOKYO FOR AN HOUR AROUND NOON.

THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY QUOTED A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE CHUBU ARMY DISTRICT COMMAND AND THE OSAKA NAVAL GARRISON AS SAYING SMALL FIRES STARTED IN THE OSAKE-KOBE AREA WERE CONTROLLED PROMPTLY. IT ADDED THAT DAMAGE TO JAPANESE GROUND INSTALLATIONS WAS NEGLIGIBLE THE DOMEI ENGLISH-LANGUAGE DISPATCH WAS DIRECTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

JUL 23 1945

WW454APW NM

A164

(120)

MEXICO CITY, JULY 22-(AP)-ALVARO DE ALBRONOZ, PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH LIBERATION JUNTA, ASSERTED IN A SPEECH TODAY THAT DR.JUAN NEGRIN, PREMIER OF THE FORMER SPANISH REPUBLIC, IS "RUSSIA'S CANDIDATE TO LEAD THE FUTURE SPANISH STATE."

ADDRESSING AN ASSEMBLY OF IZQUIERDA REPUBLICANA, ALBRONOZ CRITICIZED THE POLICIES ANNOUNCED BY NEGRIN, WHO RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE FOR THE EXPRESSED PURPOSE OF UNIFYING THE WIDELY SPLIT REPUBLICAN COLONY AND ESTABLISHING A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE.

ALBRONOZ CALLED HIMSELF ANTI-COMMUNIST, BUT SAID HE PREFERRED A REPUBLIC PATRONIZED BY RUSSIA TO A MONARCHY PATRONIZED BY ENGLAND. HE SAID A NATIONAL PRESIDENT, DEEMED UNNECESSARY BY NEGRIN, WAS MORE NECESSARY THAN A CABINET AT THIS TIME.

DY1059PEW

ADD Washn (LST) xxx for repairs

AFTER PUTTING MARINES ASHORE AT GUAM A YEAR AGO, THE LST 477 REITRED UNDER A HAIL OF JAPANESE SHELLS FROM OROTE PENINSULA. HER GROUP COMMANDER ORDERED HER TO FOLLOW A LARGER SHIP TO SEA. IT HAPPENED THAT THE GUIDE SHIP WAS BOUND FOR PEARL HARBOR, AND THE 477, LITERALLY INTERPRETING HER ORDERS, FOLLOWED FOR 4,000 MILES TO PEARL HARBOR. FROM THERE SHE WAS SENT TO THE WEST COAST FOR OVERHAUL.

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SHE HAD JUST RETURNED TO THE PACIFIC FROM THE OVERHAUL IN TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN THE IWO INVASION FEBRUARY 19. UHE RAN INTO STEERING TROUBLE AS SHE APPROACHED THE ISLAND, AND WAS ORDERED TO DROP ASTERN UNTIL CONTROL COULD BE REGAINED. THEN IN A SURPRISE

ATTACK THE ENEMY WENT GUNNING FOR THE 477.

LT.JOSEPH C.COWDEN, 414 SMITH ST., NILES, O., TOLD OF THE ENEMY AIR ATTACK:

"THE LEADER CAME IN DEAD ASTERN, PASSED OUR BRIDGE SO CLOSELY HE WOULD HAVE BEEN AN EASY TARGET WITH A BASEBALL, THEN WINGED OVER AND CRASHED INTO OUR STARBOARD SIDE FORWARD. AT ALMOST THE SAME INSTANT A BOMB HIT ON THE MAIN DECK, ALSO STARBOARD SIDE FORWARD. THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AND FLAME AND DEBRIS LEAPED 100 FEET INTO THE AIR.

THROUGHOUT THE ATTACK AND THE FIRE WHICH FOLLOWED, MEN OF THE MARINE TANK BATTALION FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE SHIP'S COMPANY.

DESPITE THE HEAVY DAMAGE, THE 477'S SKIPPER, LT.CHARLES T.HAZELRIGG, 114 HOWARD AVE., LT.STEGING, KY., WAS DETERMINED TO BEACH AND UNLOAD HIS CARGO.

THREE TIMES THE SHIP DROVE INTO THE BEACH UNDER FULL POWER, ONLY TO GROUND TOO FAR OUT FOR TANKS TO GET OFF THE RAMP. THE FOURTH ATTEMPT WAS MADE WITH LANDING CRAFT ALONG EACH SIDE ACTING AE TUGS, AND THIS TIME THE RAMP DROPPED ON DRY SAND.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AFTER 8 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, JULY 22)

JUL 23 1945

JUL 23 1945

JUL 23 1945

LH505PEW

A62WX
(375)
WASHINGTON,JULY 22-(AP)-NO FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE IN WHAT CONSTITUTES UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER FOR THE JAPANESE WAS EMBODIED IN THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF AMERICAN BROADCASTS TO NIPPON, BOTH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND OWI AGREED TODAY.

BUT THERE WAS NO DISAVOWAL OF THE BROADCAST BY CAPT.E.M. ZACHARIAS, U.S.N., IN WHICH UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WAS LINKED WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.

IT WAS THE FIRST OFFICIAL LINK-UP BETWEEN CAPITULATION AND THE CHARTER.

WHILE THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THAT THE TEXT OF THE BROADCAST, GIVEN IN THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE, HAD NOT BEEN SUBMITTED TO IT FOR CLEARANCE PRIOR TO TRANSMISSION, OWI IN ITS BROADCASTS TO THE ENEMY WORKS UNDER BROAD POLICY DIRECTIVES LAID DOWN BY TOP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION IN ITS PRESS RELEASE ON THE BROADCAST, IDENTIFIED ZACHARIAS' AS AN "OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN" FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

STIMULATING CONJECTURE ABOUT THE ZACHARIAS BROADCAST ALSO WAS THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY THE OWI IN MAKING PUBLIC THE TEXT OF THE MESSAGE TO THE ENEMY. ALTHOUGH ELMER DAVIS, OWI DIRECTOR, INSISTED THAT THERE WAS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT IT, AND THAT IT HAD BEEN MADE PUBLIC IN RESPONSE TO PRESS REQUESTS, REPORTERS COULD RECALL NO PREVIOUS GENERAL PRESS RELEASE ON THE OTHER ELEVEN BROADCASTS THAT ZACHARIAS HAS MADE TO NIPPON.

IT WAS BROUGHT OUT BY THE OWI THAT SOME OF THE PREVIOUS BROADCASTS HAD BEEN MADE AVAILABLE IN RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC REQUESTS FOR THEM.

IN THE BROADCAST, ZACHARIAS TOLD THE JAPANESE, IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE; THAT THEIR LEADERS FACED THESE ALTERNATIVES:

"THE VIRTUAL DESTRUCTION OF JAPAN FOLLOWED BY A DICTATED PEACE" OR "UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WITH ITS ATTENDANT BENEFITS AS LAID DOWN BY THE ATLANTIC CHARTER."

AMONG THE ATLANTIC CHARTER PRINCIPLES ARE THESE:

ITS ADHERENTS PLEDGE THEMSELVES NOT TO SEEK TERRITORIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT, TO SPONSOR NO TERRITORIAL CHANGES UNLESS APPROVED BY THE AFFECTED PEOPLES, TO PERMIT PEOPLES TO CHOOSE THEIR OWN FORM OF GOVERNMENT, TO WORK FOR THE ABANDONMENT OF THE USE OF FORCE BY NATIONS, AND TO PERMIT ACCESS BY BOTH VICTOR AND VANQUISHED TO TRADE AND NECESSARY RAW MATERIALS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT POTSDAM GAVE PUBLIC VOICE TO A PART OF THAT PROGRAM WHEN HE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES SEEKS NO TERRITORIAL GAINS OUT OF THE WAR.

HOWEVER SOME SENATE LEADERS IN THE UNITED STATES EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT MR.TRUMAN DID NOT CONTEMPLATE RELINQUISHING ANY PACIFIC ISLANDS WHICH MIGHT PROVE POSTWAR DEFENSE OUTPOSTS FOR THIS COUNTRY.

LH424PEW

A109WX
(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY JULY 23) (EDITORS: NOTE DATE)
(350) RESEARCH
(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 22-(AP)-A SENATE MILITARY SUBCOMMITTEE DECLARED TODAY THE GOVERNMENT IS ACCEPTING A PRE-WAR PATTERN WHEREIN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH RESOURCES WERE INCREASINGLY CONCENTRATED "IN A FEW LARGE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS."

THIS COMES ABOUT BY THE ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES FOR MILITARY RESEARCH, SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON WAR MOBILIZATION.

ASSERTING THAT IN THE PRE-WAR PATTERN, THE "OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF AMERICAN BUSINESSES" LACKED "ADEQUATE ACCESS TO THE BENEFITS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ADVANCEMENT," THE GROUP SAID IN A REPORT ON WARTIME RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT:

"THE GOVERNMENT HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER AND TO AMERICAN BUSINESS TO MAKE SURE THAT THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH FINANCED BY IT ARE MADE FREELY AVAILABLE TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE AS A WORKING BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PRODUCTS, NEW INDUSTRIES AND NEW JOBS."

THE SUBCOMMITTEE, HEADED BY SENATOR KILGORE (D-WVA), MADE THE STATEMENTS IN CALLING FOR GOVERNMENTAL CREATION OF A "CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC AGENCY." THIS AGENCY WOULD, AMONG OTHER THINGS, PROVIDE "FOR AN INCREASE, ABOVE THE PREWAR LEVEL, IN THE GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES."

ISSUANCE OF THE REPORT FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL DAYS A RECOMMENDATION BY

DR. VANNEVAR BUSH, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (OSRD), THAT CONGRESS ESTABLISH A "NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION" TO SPEED THE WAR AGAINST DISEASE, HELP CREATE NEW INDUSTRIES AND FOSTER PEACETIME MILITARY RESEARCH.

SENATOR MAGNUSON (D-WASH) ALREADY HAS INTRODUCED LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO CARRY OUT BUSH'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

DECLARING THAT ONE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PROPOSED NEW AGENCY WOULD BE TO PROMOTE A WIDE FLOW OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE AND BUSINESS," PARTICULARLY SMALL ENTERPRISES," THE KILGORE REPORT SAID:

"THE HUGE ACCUMULATION OF TECHNOLOGY DURING THE WAR POSES VERY SHARPLY THE NEED FOR INFORMING SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED BUSINESSES OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES.

"SUCH A FUNCTION SHOULD PROPERLY FALL WITHIN THE SPHERE OF ACTIVITY OF THE (U.S.) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WHICH IS CONCERNED WITH BUSINESS PROBLEMS. IN COOPERATION WITH THE PROPOSED CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC AGENCY IT SHOULD TRANSLATE SCIENTIFIC DATA AND FINDINGS INTO PRACTICAL BUSINESS INFORMATION."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS, MONDAY, JULY 23 (EDITORS: NOTE DATE)

SU1045PEW NM

JUL 23 1945

D106WX (340) correct JUL 23 1945

WASHINGTON, JULY 20-(AP)-MANY KEY AMERICAN OFFICIALS OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN GERMANY ARE OFFICERS OF FIRMS PREVIOUSLY AFFILIATED WITH GERMAN INDUSTRIES, REP. VOORHIS (D-CALIF) DECLARED TODAY.

SUCH A POLICY, HE TOLD THE HOUSE, "IS A MISTAKE WHICH MAY HAVE THE MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE FUTURE PEACE OF THE WORLD X X X BY ALLOWING THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE TO BE REBUILT."

VOORHIS SAID HE DID NOT "IMPUTE UNPATRIOTIC MOTIVES" TO THOSE HE CRITICIZED, BUT BELIEVED "THE ONLY TYPE OF INDIVIDUAL GIVEN ANY POSITION OF AUTHORITY IN GERMANY X X X SHOULD BE THOSE ABSOLUTELY CLEAN FROM PAST GERMAN AFFILIATIONS."

THE CALIFORNIAN ASSERTED THAT FIRMS WITH PAST GERMAN CONNECTIONS "HAVE PROPERTY TO PROTECT WHICH X X X CAN ONLY PAY DIVIDENDS IF GERMANY'S ECONOMY IS REVIVED AS IT WAS BEFORE."

SUCH A STEP, HE ADDED, WOULD BE REBUILDING GERMANY'S WAR-MAKING POWER.

THOSE NAMED BY VOORHIS, AND HIS LISTING OF THEIR NAME, TITLE AND AFFILIATION WERE:

PHILIP GAETHKE, HEAD OF CONTROL COMMISSION'S FUEL AND MINING BRANCH--FORMERLY WITH ANACONDA COPPER COMPANY AS MANAGER OF ITS MINES IN UPPER SILESIA, GERMANY.

BRANDON H. GROVE, ASSOCIATED WITH GAETHKE IN OIL SECTION--FORMER HEAD OF SOCONY VACUUM COMPANY IN GERMANIA. (VOORHIS ASSERTED THAT THE FIRM'S WELLS "CONTINUED TO PRODUCE OIL FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER THIS COUNTRY WAS AT WAR WITH GERMANY, WHICH TO PUT THE MATTER WITH EXTREME CONSERVATISM, DID NOT DO THE UNITED STATES ANY GOOD.")

PHILIP CLOVER, DEPUTY CHIEF OF OIL SECTION--SOCONY VACUUM'S GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE 1933-39.

PETER HOGLUND, CHIEF OF CONVERSION AND LIQUIDATION BRANCH--FORMER HEAD OF OPEL, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION BRANCH FACTORY IN GERMANY, WHICH, VOORHIS SAID, "HAS CONSTITUTED X X X AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE INDUSTRIAL FABRIC OF THE ENEMY NATION."

EDWARD ZDUNEK, CHIEF OF LIGHT ENGINEERING BRANCH--FORMER MANAGER OF GENERAL MOTORS PLANT AT ANTWERP, BELGIUM.

CHARLES H. POWELL, CHIEF OF ELECTRICAL AND RADIO BRANCH--CHIEF

30.24-28589

OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC COMPANY'S FOREIGN ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES.
R.E. MC CONNELL, DEPUTY CHIEF ECONOMIC DIVISION--OFFICIAL
OF GENERAL ANALINE AND FILM COMPANY, PRE-WAR AMERICAN SUBSIDIARY
OF I.G. FARBEN CO.
SU33OPEW

BIG 3 ACCORD ON JAPAN REPORTED; STALIN SAID TO YIELD TO TRUMAN; U. S. PLANES HIT KURE, NAVY BASE

PARLEY NEARS END

JUL 24 1945

President Described as Elated Over Reported Soviet Concessions

NEW STEPS IN WAR SHAPED

Yalta Understanding on Orient Implemented—Agreement on Reich Economic Unity Seen

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 23 — President Truman was reported tonight to have won important United States points at the Big Three conference and to have produced unexpected Soviet concessions.

A spokesman for the United States delegation said that the three [illegible] met again today, their [illegible]th day of conferences in Potsdam, and "are driving ahead."

Sources close to Mr. Truman said that he and Generalissimo Stalin had established a most cordial relationship and reached a stage of understanding considered impossible before the meeting had opened. The belief prevailed that the President, in his debut as an international negotiator, had achieved a substantial accord with the Russians on impending developments in the Japanese war.

Men close to the Chief Executive reported that he was happy over concessions won so far.

Details Are Shrouded

As prospects for an early conclusion of the parley seemed greater, a tight-lipped silence was maintained in the Allied compounds about concrete matters already agreed on.

The last of their scheduled state dinners took place tonight, with Churchill and his daughter, Mary, entertaining Truman and Stalin at the "Little No. 10 Downing Street" here.

A string orchestra of Royal Airforce members played several selections, including requests by both Truman and Stalin.

Army Chiefs Attend

Guests included the chiefs of staff of the three armies—Gen. George C. Marshall, Gen. Alexei Antonov and Field Marshal Sir Alan F. Brooke; Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden; Clement L. Attlee, former deputy prime minister of Britain; Soviet Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov; British Field Marshals Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Sir Harold Alexander and Sir Henry Maitland Wilson; Sir Edward Bridges, Secretary of the British war cabinet, and Lord Moran, personal physician to Churchill.

The President was believed to have had two strings to his bow in frank talks with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill on the way to bring Asia out of the chaos of war.

First, he seemed to believe it not impossible that Japan's saner militarists and wealthiest industrialists might join hands in seeking peace to avoid heavy occupation of the home islands.

Second, if Japan's leaders persisted in their suicidal course, he wanted to assure the employment of Allied forces, including those of the Soviet Union, in such a coordinated manner that the greatest blows would be struck at the most vulnerable points of the enemy's imperial defenses.

JUL 24 1945

Yalta Formula Kept Secret

One of the best-kept secrets of the Yalta Conference concerns whatever tentative agreement the Soviet Premier may have assented to with President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill regarding Far Eastern hostilities. To Allied observers in Moscow, for example, it has seemed obvious that the continuing of large lend-lease shipments to Vladivostok depended on some

still-secret terms.

In carrying on Mr. Roosevelt's policies Mr. Truman has had to implement such a Yalta understanding with actual operational plans.

The impression given by the smooth advance of the Potsdam meeting was that serious hitches concerning the Far East had not arisen.

If Japan's rulers are less blind than were the Nazis last year, there is a chance that they will read the handwriting on the wall of Potsdam. Their choice is a peace saving the national existence of the Japanese people or a prolonged war whose results would be even more terrible than those into which Germany plunged.

Reporter Roy Porter of the National Broadcasting company said in a broadcast from Berlin tonight that part of the American delegation to the Big Three conference already has left Germany and other members are preparing to leave for "a new and surprising destination."

"It is possible to say tonight," Porter declared, "that a part of the American delegation already has left Potsdam. Who they are and what they will do is another one of those prohibited subjects, prohibited this time by security rather than political significance.

"Another section of the American group is getting ready to leave on another leg of the trip which will take the group from Washington into an entirely new territory which will be as much of a surprise to you as it was to me when I first heard about it."

Among Allied sources who have long enjoyed cordial contacts with the Soviet government, it has not been doubted that the Russians, after their own fashion, would play a role in defeating Japan.

These sources have sharply rejected the possibility of the Soviet Union indefinitely sitting back while America and Japan fought on to exhaustion. They point to the United States' good faith in contributing heavily to the destruction of Naziism in Europe after some minority voices were heard suggesting the Anglo-American policy was to remain aloof and let the Nazis and Russians knock themselves out. They assert the Soviet Union will likewise keep faith with the United States in the Far East.

If surface appearances are not misleading, the "Big Three" may leave Potsdam before the end of this week, after having delegated authority to their respective foreign official to continue seeking harmonious cooperation in European affairs. Always before "Big Three" dealt [illegible] with problems of one priority. The scope and cost of the Japanese war give it stature above all other questions today.

Truman Reported to Have Won Unexpected Russian Concessions

President and Stalin Said to Have Forged Most Cordial Relationship.

FORMER IS IN HAPPY MOOD

Is Reported Eager to Disclose to Congress the Important U. S. Aims Won at Potsdam.

Potsdam, July 23 (A. P.).—In quarters close to President Truman it was said tonight that he and Premier Stalin had established a most cordial relationship productive of unexpected Russian concessions.

Mr. Truman was said to have won important United States aims at the Big Three conference, which held its seventh session today. The President was described as in a happy frame of mind over concessions won to date, all of which he wants to disclose to Congress as soon as he returns to the United States.

Men close to the President said he and Stalin had become closely attached to each other and had reached a stage of understanding considered impossible before the meetings opened last Tuesday.

A spokesman for the American delegation said the Big Three were "driving ahead" in their secret deliberations.

Warning to Japan Seen.

Many competent observers expressed the conviction that a broadcast United States surrender ultimatum to Japan held a thinly veiled warning that Soviet participation in the Pacific war, at least to some extent, was imminent.

It was known here that the Saturday night short-wave broadcast from Washington was authorized by President Truman and was cleared in Potsdam at the Little White House. Significance was attached to the warning to Japanese leaders that they would not be able to deal with the United States alone unless they surrendered promptly.

President Truman's position now was squarely before the Pacific enemy as the Big Three conference entered its second week. Victory over Japan is the President's prime objective in this conference. Japan has been told that she must suffer the responsibility for any further hostilities when the time comes for post-war settlements.

Meanwhile, as the President met daily with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, unofficial reports emanating from the conference area indicated that satisfactory progress was being made toward settlement of many issues, such as the feeding of Germany, reparations, boundaries and other problems.

Sunday Session Held

The Big Three held a Sunday session yesterday, their sixth meeting since the opening of the conference. It was devoted to work on problems of peace, the American delegation announced.

The Big Three met again today and "are driving ahead," a spokesman for the American delegation said tonight.

May Wind Up This Week.

Whether the conference could be concluded this week was anybody's guess. The President is anxious to return to the United States and Churchill is anxious to be in London by Thursday for a report on the national British elections.

[In London it was expected that Churchill, leader of the Conservative party, and Clement Atlee, Labor party leader, would return Wednesday night from Potsdam. It was believed that, should the Churchill Government get a working majority, the Prime Minister, now head of Britain's caretaker Government, would return to Potsdam quickly. Should his party be defeated, an interruption in the work of the conference would seem inevitable.]

There was every reason to believe that the conference was proceeding smoothly and harmoniously. Saturday's American announcement that much serious business had been transacted, and the fact that there was a Sunday meeting, seemed to indicate that statesmen were reaching final decisions as fast as the foreign secretaries could clear problems for top level consideration.

There has been no joint communique from the conference since the original announcement of the first meeting last Tuesday. What news has been available on the conference has come to the press from the American delegation. All the copy is cleared through Army censors, who say they read it for security reasons.

President Truman attended both general Protestant and Catholic church services yesterday.

Mr. Truman, Churchill and members of their delegations were guests of Premier Stalin Saturday night at a formal State dinner.

Big 3 Is Expected To Warn Japan

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Efforts to force the unconditional surrender of Japan through psychological as well as military pressure are heading for a climax this week.

Officials here confidently expect some sort of statement from the Big Three at Potsdam to provide the maximum pressure, and the prospect is for a windup at Potsdam by Saturday.

Specter Of Russ Entry

Deeply involved in this situation is the possibility of Russian entrance into the war. Although that is a development Tokyo has long sought to prevent by all sorts of diplomatic maneuvers, it is one that much of the Allied world seems fairly certain of—unless the Japanese surrender before it can occur.

Evidently to take advantage of this situation, some United States agencies have been pressing a psychological campaign on the point of what unconditional surrender would mean to the Japanese people. At the same time, military leaders are forging ahead with plans for a war lasting at least until late next year.

Latest Developments

Here are top week-end developments in the psychological warfare:

1. In a Japanese language broadcast for the Office of War Information, Navy Capt. Ellis M. Zacharias told the Japanese they must surrender unconditionally to avoid the destruction of their country. He linked unconditional surrender with the Atlantic Charter, thereby appearing to hold out to the enemy the protection of that document. And he warned that a "dictated peace" must be expected by the Japanese if they refuse to surrender soon.

2. The OWI made a general press release of Zacharias's speech despite the fact that eleven previous speeches in his Japanese-language series had not been released for publication in this country.

A Liberalization?

The OWI described Zacharias as an "official spokesman of the United States Government." These circumstances raised speculation that the Government was taking this means of revealing a "liberalization" of the meaning of unconditional surrender.

3. Many hours after publication of the speech Saturday night, OWI Director Elmer Davis announced that it had merely been made public in response to press requests. The State Department said in response to questions that it had not specifically approved the pronouncement.

4. The State Department's view is that unconditional surrender still means primarily the destruction of enemy militarism and the removal of its stolen territory. President Truman stated several weeks ago that it would not mean the destruction of the Japanese people.

The View In Potsdam

5. Dispatches from Potsdam said the Zacharias broadcast was made with Mr. Truman's knowledge. Observers in Potsdam saw it as a thinly veiled warning to Japan that Russian participation in the war may be imminent.

6. Mr. Truman was reported to have taken with him to Berlin recommendations of various Government agencies on what should be done about the Japanese once they are defeated. These agreed on the old basic requirements for rendering the enemy harmless.

It is the general understanding in Washington that American policy is still so flexible as to allow the retention of Emperor Hirohito if that would help to pacify and control Japan.

Three Possibilities

The sort of psychological action that may be taken at Berlin presumably lies in one of three forms:

1. Stalin might join Mr. Truman and Churchill in a declaration warning the enemy to surrender or face the final destruction of his country.

2. A joint statement by Mr. Truman and Churchill with Stalin making an independent appeal to the enemy.

3. Stalin to serve as an intermediary between the Allied Pacific powers and those elements in Japan that are believed desirous of surrendering.

PEACE TERM BID TO TRUMAN SEEN

Wherry Asserts President Is Urged To Outline Them

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) said tonight he had been informed by a "high military source"—whom he declined to name—that a communication had been sent to President Truman urging him to stop the Pacific "slaughter" by outlining specific surrender terms.

Under suggestions in the purported communication, Japan would be stripped of her conquests and steps would be taken to destroy her capacity for aggression, but the emperor would retain his throne and Japan proper would avoid occupation.

Wherry, Republican whip of the Senate, told a reporter he was given to understand that the "high military source" compiled a list of Japanese "peace feelers" indicating the terms on which Japan might stop fighting. Partly on the basis of this compilation, a letter to Mr. Truman was drafted, Wherry quoted his informant as saying. Wherry said he was not informed who actually wrote the letter but he understood that the "high military man"—there was no indication just how high he was—agreed with the tenor of the letter.

Purported Communication

The purported communication to the President, an unsigned copy of which Wherry handed to a reporter, follows:

"President Harry S. Truman, Potsdam Conference, Potsdam, Germany:

"Won't you stop slaughter of American boys and Japanese civilians immediately by message from Potsdam promising Japan that immediately after her unconditional surrender the Emperor will be reinstated in accordance with Secretary Byrnes's promise that Japan shall retain her social and religious freedom and that the Emperor shall be empowered to set up a new Cabinet, acceptable to the Allies and one that will protect our vital interests; further, that we do not regard military occupation of Japan proper as necessary, but that a control commission be authorized to see to it that while Japan's social and economic problems are left in her own hands, her capacity for military aggression shall be completely destroyed. Other terms would be as already proclaimed in Cairo declaration with the added provision for the ordered withdrawal of Japanese troops from the continent after the Allies have moved in."

Action In Senate Planned

Wherry said he thought that if terms such as these were not acceptable to the President and the State Department, Mr. Truman ought to lay down the conditions which were.

"If those terms aren't harsh enough," the Nebraska Senator said, "then let's fix terms that are and let the Japanese know what they are. If we can end this war on our own terms by just stating the conditions now, we might save a great many lives."

Wherry said he intends to ask in the Senate tomorrow if any terms paralleling those suggested in the purported communication have come from Japan. He emphasized that he was not contending that any official document had been received from the Japanese, but he said he felt the State Department had been advised of "feelers."

Korea Freedom Also Pledged

Acceptance by Japan of the Cairo conditions, it was pointed out, would strip her of all of the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of World War I in 1914.

She also would be forced to give up to the Chinese Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, and would, in the language of the Cairo declaration, be "expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed."

The Cairo declaration, signed by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, also pledged freedom and independence for Korea "in due course."

Tokyo Is Wary Of Decisions At Potsdam

San Francisco, July 23 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today aired a demand on the Japanese Government for a "fresh, vigorous" diplomatic policy with Russia and, commenting on the Big Three meeting, said ominously:

"The Japanese people . . . must be prepared even at this time for

30.24-28591

the eventuality that the communiqué issued upon its conclusion will include provisions considerably unfavorable for Japan."

The broadcast, by the Domei news agency, quoted the newspaper *Sangyo Keizai*, regarded as the largest commercial daily in Tokyo. Beamed in English to the United States, it was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"Closely Watching"

Declaring that the entire Japanese nation was "closely watching" developments at Potsdam, Domei quoted *Keizai* as urging the Foreign Office to "check to a minimum Japan's unfavorable position, while at the same time carrying out a fresh, vigorous policy, especially vis-à-vis the Soviet Union."

"Never was such a necessity so greatly desired of the Japanese foreign service," the dispatch said.

In another English-language overseas dispatch, Domei quoted without comment Generalissimo Joseph Stalin's order of the day on the Red Navy.

The Domei dispatch noted that Stalin had declared the Russian people wanted a "more powerful and mighty" navy and that Russia planned to "create new fighting craft and new bases."

Statement On Nazis Quoted

Also quoted was Stalin's statement on the part the Red Navy had played in the defeat of Germany.

Later today, Japanese Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo reported to Emperor Hirohito for the third time in ten days on Japan's foreign relations, the Tokyo radio disclosed.

Togo previously was reported to have discussed "matters under his jurisdiction" with Hirohito on July 13 and 18.

TASK FORCE HITS JAPAN AT DAWN IN 'GREAT STRENGTH'

JUL 24 1945

Assault on Base in Nip's Inland Sea Still in Progress, Nimitz Says.

GIVES NO DETAILS

Paramushiro Hammered by Cruisers, Destroyers on Sunday.

Spencer

GUAM, Tuesday, July 24.—(AP) Carrier planes of the U. S. Third Fleet are attacking the Japanese naval base at Kure, on Japan's inland sea, in "great strength" in an assault which began at dawn and is still in progress.

It was the second onslaught against a major enemy naval base in seven days, planes of the same force having heavily damaged the Japanese battleship Nagato and sunk 12 other ships at Yokosuka last Wednesday.

'Military Targets' Hit

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, who announced the present strike, gave no details. His terse communique said merely that the attack was on "military targets in the vicinity of Kure, in western Honshu." His use of the term "great strength," however, indicated that it was among the heaviest carrier-plane strikes of the war.

Previous use of the term has meant at least 1,000 planes were involved.

Nimitz also announced that on Sunday light units—probably cruisers and destroyers—of the Pacific fleet shelled Paramushiro in the northern Japanese Kurile islands but that fog obscured results. Since he specified the Pacific fleet, this force undoubtedly was from Aleutian waters, part of the Ninth fleet of Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher.

On the same day, Sunday, American destroyers attacked enemy shipping directly off the coast of Chekiang province, China, south of Shanghai.

Several small craft were sunk and others damaged.

This was the first surface blow off the China coast, although planes have raided the area.

Planes Continue Blockade

As the swift American cruisers and destroyers thus roamed far afield, in and out of Japanese home waters, Nimitz reported that Fleet Air Wing One search planes continued their blockade of Korea and Japan. On Sunday they sank two cargo ships, set three on fire and left two others sinking in Tsushima straits near Korea and in the Yellow sea.

The fleet and naval planes were seeking to maintain their record of knocking enemy shipping out of action at the rate of 56 ships a day for the past fortnight.

The Kure attack by the carriers' torpedo planes, dive bombers and fighters was in the same area where the seaborne fliers on March 18 caught and sank the Japanese super-battleship Yamato, two cruisers and several destroyers.

Today's attack began at dawn, and several hours later still was in progress.

Location of battleships of the American and British fleets still was hidden by a security blackout, but customarily capital ships operate with the carriers.

Fails to Mention British

Nimitz announced, however, that the present blow was by the U. S. Third fleet, not mentioning the British.

If Yokosuka, which was attacked Wednesday, might be likened to the Brooklyn Navy yard, Kure is Japan's "Mare Island." What the carrier planes found there has not yet been disclosed.

Ships damaged in March may well have been still under repair there. In any event, it is probable that the yards were filled with war and merchant vessels. There also are many worth-while shore targets in the immediate vicinity.

The naval base is one of Japan's four biggest, the others being Yokosuka, Sasebo and Maidzuru (also called Maiduru.)

The bruised and crippled Japanese sea and air arms appeared power-less to ward off the rain of blows b Vice Admiral John S. McCain warned that the enemy might be saving up resources "and waiting for a more propitious time."

"We have had the advantage of being able to penetrate weather through which the Japs either would not or could not fly," he told Richard O'Malley, Associated Press correspondent with the fleet.

There was no indication that the typhoons which have been pinning down American air forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur were interfering with operations of the fleet in Japan's home waters.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that one task force of light units moving into the outer waters of Tokyo bay wrecked a four-ship convoy yesterday.

A delayed dispatch from O'Malley told how carrier planes dived repeatedly through some of the heaviest antiaircraft fire ever seen over Japan and heavily damaged the Nagato's superstructure.

The Nagato was camouflaged and looked like a part of the pier as the first dive bombers snarled down, but by the time the bombs had marched across her deck the forward section was wrapped in smoke.

The 20-year-old battlewagon had been modernized and so far as is known never was damaged before. The other standard battleship still undamaged has not been identified.

Crewmen returning from yesterday's Superfort raid on a synthetic oil plant at Ube, on Japan's inland sea, reported "excellent results." A force of nearly 100 B29s dumped 450 tons of demolition bombs on the refinery and all bombers returned to base.

Privateer search planes winging even farther westward sank two small freighters and damaged two others off Korea's coast. The Japanese have been forced to use these small craft in their attempts to run the American aerial blockade of the home islands.

791 Jap Vessels, 596 Warplanes Hit In Two Weeks

JUL 24 1945

Spencer

Guam, July 23 (AP)—America's mighty Pacific Fleet thrust boldly inside the mouth of Tokyo's outer bay today to wreck a four-ship convoy, and Admiral Nimitz said carrier planes sweeping over the same waters Wednesday blew the top off one of Japan's last two seaworthy battleships. In all the carrier flyers sank or damaged 21 Japanese vessels. It was the fourteenth consecutive day that the fleet prowled unopposed off Japan—fourteen days in which the fleet and the far-ranging land-based planes of Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur had sunk or damaged 791 vessels and small craft and destroyed or damaged 596 airplanes.

DAY

Fleet Splits Up

Significant of the total lack of opposition, the fleet today was operating in at least two widely separated units. While one light force ventured farther into Tokyo's outer bay than ever before, another shelled Chichi Jima, 550 miles southeast.

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Seventy-five to 100 Superforts added to the destruction today with a 450-ton demolition raid on the Ube synthetic-oil refinery on southwestern Honshu. The flyers reported "excellent results," and all planes returned.

Movements of the combined fleet's heavy units remained hidden by radio silence. There was no indication that typhoons, which staled MacArthur's aerial thrusts from Okinawa for the second consecutive day, had moved into the fleet's zone of action.

Eyes On China Coast

The Tokyo radio today placed the China coast high on America's invasion plans—while in Washington Maj. Gen. Allen Turnage, director of Marine Corps personnel, acknowledged that "the greatest of all amphibious operations are now in the making."

Marines, he said, "are ready to go ashore wherever and when ever strategy directs."

The Japanese Domei broadcast said landings in both China and Japan are being planned. "There are increasing indications," it said, "that the enemy is rushing preparations on the China coast side by side with his recently stepped-up moves in the direction of a direct invasion attack on the Japanese mainland."

More Troops Reach Manila

In Manila, more than 5,000 more American troops from the German front disembarked yesterday.

There were these new reports today of devastation in Japan:

United States carrier planes over Tokyo Bay July 18: Sank one destroyer, one cable layer, three small cargo vessels, seven motor torpedo boats; heavily damaged the superstructure of Japan's 32,700-ton battleship Nagato, moored at Yokosuka; blew the stern off an antiaircraft destroyer; damaged an old destroyer, four luggers and two small craft; destroyed six locomotives, four hangars, an ammunition dump, an oil tank, a power-plant transformer; hit many other railway, military and industrial targets; destroyed or damaged 72 Jap planes. Twelve American planes and 22 men were lost.

British Flyers Score

British carrier planes in the same action: Damaged 24 junks; damaged hangars and other airfield installations north of Tokyo; damaged railroad facilities and rolling stock at Katori; destroyed or damaged 38 Jap planes. Two British planes were lost, but the flyers were rescued.

In all, British and American flyers ravaged a 90-mile stretch of the Tokyo plains area.

United States battleships off Hitachi July 17: Damaged a copper refinery; inflicted "sever- damage" on the Hitachi engineering works and Hitachi arms factory.

Other Warship Blows

Third Fleet destroyer force west of Nojima (entrance to Tokyo's outer bay) today: Sank a medium and a small cargo ship, probably sank another medium cargo vessel, damaged an escort vessel.

Other light 3d Fleet units today bombarded Omura town, on Chichi Jima, 550 miles south of Tokyo.

The 7th Fighter Command made a 109-plane raid on the Osaka area's airfields, railroads and factories yesterday. They destroyed two Japanese planes and seven locomotives, damaged three power plants, hangars and factories and one large and ten small ships. One Mustang was lost.

Two hundred Mustangs, Tokyo said, struck a wide range of targets and started fires in the Osaka-Kobe district while escorting "smaller forces" of Superforts.

In Washington, the Navy reported today that pilots of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's Task Force Fifty-eight shot dow 1,640 Japanese planes between March 14 and May 28, while opening and supporting Okinawa operations.

In addition, 619 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, and another 1,000 were listed as probably destroyed or damaged, for a total of 3,259 destroyed or damaged during the seventy-six days.

Task Force Fifty-eight aircraft also sank 220 vessels, probably sank 150 and damaged 759 during the same period. In surface engagements ships of the task force sank two submarines, damaged another and sank a coastal vessel. Ships destroyed by aircraft included the Battleship Yamato and an Agano class heavy cr...ser.

On one day, April 6, Japanese planes shot down totaled 249, with an American loss of only two.

Although typhoons stalled MacArthur's aerial offensive against Japan for the second straight day, he reported thirty-six small craft bombed and strafed in Amoy harbor, on China's southeast coast; seven others hit off Hongkong, and a destroyer escort damaged in the Gulf of Siam. Japan's Domei agency also reported 100 American fighters and bombers struck Shanghai airfields yesterday.

WAR INDUSTRIES ARE BLASTED IN DAYLIGHT ATTACK

4,000 Tons of Explosives Showered on Major Nip Factories.

Dopking

HIT AT LUNCH TIME

B-29s Stage Largest Assault of Pacific War with Fighter Escort.

GUAM, Tuesday, July 24—(AP) A record-breaking strike by more than 600 B-29s attacked industrial targets in the Osaka-Nagoya region with nearly 4,000 tons of explosives at noon today.

NIGHT

It was the first Superfort strike in daylight in nearly a month.

The Superforts, splitting into several task forces, swooped brazenly wthout fighter escort at altitudes ranging from medium to high and dropped their loads of demolition bombs, weighing from 500 to 4,000 pounds each.

The giant B-29s spread out for miles overhead like great silvery sharks as they caught two of Japan's most highly industrialized areas just at lunch time.

First Day Raid in Weeks

It was the first daylight strike on the Japanese home islands since June 26, when 10 aircraft and airplane parts factories in four Honshu industrial areas were hit by nearly 500 B-29s.

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Lemay, commander of the 20th Air force, did not immediately announce the number of targets on today's schedule, but it was likely the B-29s had several objectives as they struck with the largest force yet sent over Japan.

This was the third raid by more than 600 planes, but headquarters said that while exact figures would not be released, today's was the largest attack yet.

Osaka, population 3,250,000, is Japan's second largest city. It has iron, steel, electrical, aluminum, oil, airplane, and shipbuilding industries.

It has been attacked five times previously, the first in March and four in June.

17th Raid on Nagoya

For Nagoya, one of Japan's four largest industrial centers and an important aircraft manufacturing city, this was the 17th attack by Superforts.

Since June 26, the Superforts have been concentrating on incendiary blows against smaller enemy cities as profitable targets were becoming harder and harder to find in debris of the oft-bombed larger cities.

Since Feb. 25, the B-29s' incendiaries burned out more than 140 square miles of Japanese cities.

In their June 26 daylight raid,

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the B-29s hit both Nagoya and Osaka and also attacked Gifu and Akashi from medium altitude. They had fighter escort then.

They lost only five planes in the then record strike at military and industrial installations.

By flying unescorted today, the B-29s displayed utter contempt for what is left of the Japanese air defense, which refused to scrap with the Seventh fighter command's Iwo-based Mustangs in their Tokyo sweeps or with Admiral Halsey's Third fleet carrier planes.

DOOLITTLE FLIERS TO BOMB JAPAN WITHIN 10 DAYS

GUAM, July 23—(AP) Jimmy Doolittle disclosed his return to the Pacific war today and announced that planes under his command—this time and henceforth mighty Superforts and escorting Thunderbolt fighters of the redeployed Eighth air force—would be raiding Japan by Aug. 1.

The colorful Army air commander said at an interview that he had already inspected his new headquarters and striking base at Okinawa. He declared the newly-conquered island, only 325 miles from the Japan mainland and about 900 miles from Tokyo, was an excellent base.

Doolittle, now a lieutenant general, was a lieutenant colonel when he led the first American raid on Japan April 18, 1942.

His little force of 16 medium B-25 Billy Mitchell bombers flew 800 miles from the flight deck of the Navy carrier Hornet to reach Tokyo and other target cities in that first attack.

Doolittle himself took the first plane off the carrier and subsequently reached safety in China. He said he did not expect to fly again personally over Japan, pointing out that he had been denied permission to make European missions.

Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, who refused the permission, will again be Doolittle's superior in the Pacific, as commander of the strategic air forces.

Doolittle's Okinawa-based B-29s and fighters will add their destructive power to the 20th air force's Superforts based in the Marianas. He said that the first targets would be in Japan but that it was possible his Superforts would also range over China, Manchuria and Mongolia.

The China coast is only 400 miles from Okinawa and the Japanese occupied areas of Asia are all within striking distance of the Eighth air force's B-29s.

In reply to a question whether air power alone could knock Japan out of the war, Doolittle said: "There is always the possibility of Japan's folding, but we make no claims that we will do so."

He disclosed that about half of his Eighth air force had been redeployed from Europe to the Pacific. Some remained in Europe and some are still training in the United States for action against Japan.

Doolittle's staff will include a number of officers from the old B-29 20th Bomber command, which operated in the China-Burma-India theater until the recent transfer to the Marianas.

JUL 24 1945

8th AAF Will Hit Japs In 8 Days, Doolittle Says

Spencer

Guam, July 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the first bombing raid on Tokyo, promised today that his 8th Army Air Force would be attacking Japan within eight days.

Newly arrived in the Pacific, Doolittle said his airmen who helped flatten Germany would be taking off from Okinawa by August 1 in Superforts to join Marianas-based B-29's and other air forces in softening up Nippon.

B-29's And P-47's

Dolittle, veteran of the first bombing of Tokyo—with B-25's from the carrier Hornet on April 18, 1942—said the 8th Air Force would be supplied of Superforts and whatever P-47's are necessary to protect them against Japanese resistance. He said the first targets would be on Japan proper.

It is possible, however, he added, that targets in China, Manchuria and even Mongolia may be attacked by his Superforts if necessary.

Doolittle disclosed that about half of his 8th Air Force veterans of the European theater had been deployed. Some remained in Europe and others went to the United States for training preparatory to coming to the Pacific.

Okinawa Excellent Base

Asked when the 8th would reach its maximum strength in the Pacific he said that was contingent upon acquisition of airfields, establishment of logistical support and establishment of communications.

He termed Okinawa an excellent site for a powerful airbase with its abundant coral and good soil for airfields. He has already visited the area and supervised the establishment of his headquarters.

In a conference with the press after meeting Lieut. Gen. Barney Giles, deputy commander of United States Strategic Air Forces, Doolittle said the 8th Air Force would act as a complement to the 20th Air Force in its operations against Japan.

Flyers Work With Others

"In this operation the air force makes no claims to having won the war or that it is going to win the war," Doolittle said. "Our job is co-ordinating with all other forces to make sure that fewer boys will be lost."

Asked if he was planning to return with his bombers over Japan he said he had pleaded with Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Strategic Air Forces, to permit him to fly over Germany but because of his knowledge of future plans his request was flatly rejected.

"I imagine the same condition will maintain here," he said. Doolittle was highly enthusiastic over his command. He said the B-29 is "the greatest airplane in the world—there is nothing comparable to it."

Doolittle's staff will have numerous officers from the old 20th Bomber Command which operated in the China-Burma-India theater. In addition, officers from the United States will be brought in to give them an opportunity at combat.

RUGGED LUZON AREA FALLING

DAVIS

Yanks Advance On "Skeleton Road" In North Mountains

Manila, *Tuesday*, July 24 (AP)—**One of the toughest actions of the mopping-up campaign in the Philippines was being pushed today in the wild and rugged mountain area of northern Luzon island.**

In that forbidding sector troops of America's 6th Infantry Division drove 8 miles along "Skeleton Road" and captured Banaue, Japanese mountain retreat. The Yanks were within 2½ miles of Philippine army forces punching through the region from the northwest.

Road Sections Blasted

The going was slow because the Japanese had blasted out sections of the road along which the Americans advanced. Japanese skeletons lined the road, attesting to the sharpshooting abilities of United States flyers who had bombed and strafed roads and trails repeatedly.

When the Yanks make juncture with the Filipino forces the hungry, hopeless and poorly armed Japanese remnants still in the mountains will be split into three segments.

Many natives report that among the remnants is Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, Nippon commander-in-chief in the Philippines and the officer who led the successful blitz of Singapore. While some reports insist that Yamashita flew to safety weeks ago, native reports and Radio Tokyo say he is among those trapped in the mountains.

Some Japs Surrendering

Some of the Japanese are quitting voluntarily. Seventy-five Nippon soldiers and nine civilians surrendered last Friday.

A communiqué Monday, covering action during the previous week, listed 3,619 additional Japanese dead and 403 prisoners.

American losses were 12 killed, 2 missing, 48 wounded.

The new figures boosted to a grand total of 423,764 over-all Japanese casualties in their Philippines campaign. Of the total all but 11,171 listed as prisoners represented fatalities.

Luzon Yanks Near Filipino Forces

DAVIS

Manila, July 23 (AP)—American 6th Infantry Division troops, driving 8 miles along a highway lined with enemy dead, have captured the Japanese mountain retreat of Banaue in northern Luzon and are within 2½ miles of a junction with Philippine Army forces pushing down from the northwest.

When the two join, Japanese remnants on the island will be divided into three segments, in one of which, according to persistent native reports, is Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, once commander of all the Philippines.

A headquarters spokesman disclosed these new gains in the grinding cleanup campaign as a communiqué announced that during the past week 3,629 Japanese dead had been counted and 403 of the enemy had surrendered, raising their casualties for the entire Philippines to 432,764, including 11,171 captured.

Twelve Yanks Killed

American casualties for the week were twelve killed, two missing and 48 wounded.

Although the Philippine liberation is officially three weeks old, the 6th Division advance northward along Highway 4 has been one of the most difficult of the entire campaign.

The highway, which the troops call "Skeleton Row," has been dynamited by the Japanese in three places where it clung to a rock ledge above gorges.

One American jeep was caught between the firt two blocks and has remained there, performing a shuttle service along the 2½ miles from one gap to another. Across the gaps themselves it is necessary to carry everything by hand. At another point the American engineers bridged the Ibulao River by using wrecked enemy trucks as piers.

AUSSIE PATROLS ADVANCE 3 MILES

MANILA, Tuesday, July 24—(AP) Australian patrols have thrust out three miles along the inland road leading north from Balikpapan to the big oil center of Samarinda on eastern Borneo, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Behind the patrols, other Australian troops overran Japanese positions around Mount Batochampar, six miles north of Balikpapan, striking by night and heading off an enemy attempt to withdraw. Several truck loads of enemy troops were killed.

The Japanese had made a strong stand around Batochampar, taking advantage of its natural defense positions blocking the road to Samarinda, which is about 65 miles north of Balikpapan.

Bivouac areas on the Mahakam river delta east of Samarinda were attacked under cover of night by light naval units.

Fighter units of the Royal Australian air force bombed and strafed ground positions on the Balikpapan front and swept up into northern Borneo, where fires were started in storage areas around Sandakan.

Aussies Advance After New Landing

Manila, July 23 (AP)—Australian 7th Division troops, in a 6-mile amphibious operation, landed in the mangrove swamps at the head of Balikpapan Bay in southeastern Borneo and pushed inland against no resistance, General MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

The Australians seized the village of Tempadeong and then advanced southeast to the village of Berangos as they and Dutch colonial troops extended the campaign to secure fullest control of that oil-rich country. Japanese barges hidden in the broad Riko River arm of Balikpapan Bay south of the landing sector were shot up by rocket-firing Allied landing craft.

Small Freighter Sunk

In north Borneo, where the Australian 9th Division is pressing slowly toward the enemy base of Jesselton, United States 13th Air Force and Royal Australian Air Force planes sank a small Japanese freighter off shore and bombed and strafed Jesselton itself.

Ground operations in the north, some 30 miles southwest of Jesselton, were confined to patrolling.

Carrier Expert Thinks Japs Conserve Power

O'MALLEY

JUL 24 1945

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship in the Western Pacific, July 20 [*AP—Delayed*]—Hopes that Japan's continued passive policy as the big Allied naval force strikes repeatedly from deep in enemy waters means that Nippon's ability to resist is nearly ended were discounted by Admiral John S. McCain today.

McCain, an expert in carrier warfare who knows the Japanese thoroughly, explained that the Japanese probably "are conserving and waiting for a more propitious time" before they strike back.

Favored By Bad Weather

Dirty weather, through which United States pilots have been flying, has been another factor favoring strikes by this great naval force, now swelled by British men-of-war.

"We have had the advantage of being able to penetrate weather through which the Japs either would not or could not fly," McCain said. "Our people are extraordinarily well trained."

He commented on the July 18 raid, when no aerial opposition was offered to American forces in Tokyo Bay.

Saw Only One Plane

"Not a single plane," he said, "rose to meet our people. They saw only one twin-engined plane airborne, and could not catch it.

"The British can always fight. You can rely on them every time. They fitted in as part of the force with no appreciable adjustments whatsoever. They always have been a tremendously effective partner in a scrap. I do hope that they consider us as worthy allies as we do them."

Flyers Tell Of Ship Raid

O'Malley

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship off Tokyo, July 18 [*AP—Delayed*] — American carrier planes attacking in great force virtually blanketed the big Yokosuka naval base in Tokyo Bay today and smashed at the battleship Nagato. Damage was believed to be heavy.

Meanwhile, British carrier planes lashed out at airfields north of Tokyo.

The Japanese offered no aerial opposition as bombs plummeted down on one of their two remaining battleships. Only one plane, a twin-engine type, was seen in the air. It appeared over Yokosuka Bay, making no effort to fight. It scurried across the flak-filled harbor seeking safety.

Anti-Aircraft Strong

Enemy anti-aircraft fire was unusually strong, but many enemy batteries were silenced by bombing and strafing airmen.

Pilots said that about 500 planes swooped down on Yokosuka and caught many ships in the harbor. The Nagato was tied up at a pier.

Fighters sought out airfields, damaging and destroying 27 planes on the ground. They destroyed one hangar and one transformer building and damaged four hangars. Rockets derailed four electric cars.

An estimated 1,500 planes, counting the British, took part in the over-all attack, which was carefully co-ordinated.

Attack Described

Lieut. Bayard Webster, New York, pilot of a fighter-bomber, told of the attack on the Nagato, which Japan used in the second battle of the Philippines.

"We came in at 18,000 feet and they started shooting then. It was the highest I ever saw them shoot at a small plane," he said. "Flak did not have to be accurate, for there were about 500 planes over the naval base.

"We were the second group to hit and Commander Weddell (Lieut. Com. Edward V. Weddell, Coronado, Cal.) did a helluva good job leading us in."

Webster, flying his second tour of duty, said the anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest he ever saw.

Fairly Well Camouflaged

"The Nagato was fairly well camouflaged and looked like part of the pier as we went down through flak bursts to get her. I saw three hits on her top. Two were on the forward part of the ship midway between the No. 1 and No. 2 turrets."

Lieut. (jg) Donald Loeffler, of Detroit, reported that smoke rolled from the forward part of the big ship. "I could see gray and black smoke coming forward of the stack, but I saw no fire. I also saw black smoke—lots of it. In another part of the bay flak was heavy. A cruiser was firing and I saw red tracers going by me, but I never saw so many airplanes in my life. The sky seemed jammed with them," he said.

30.24-2893

3 'Dead' U. S. Flyers Return

Reach Philippines After 6 Months in Borneo Wilds; Japs Killed 5 of Their Buddies.

DAVIS

Manila, July 23 (A. P.).—Three flyers of the United States Seventh Fleet, reported missing and presumed to be dead, have returned to a Navy advanced air base in the Philippines after surviving six months in enemy-held Borneo.

They are Lieut. (j.g.) Robert J. Graham of Rosemont, Pa., Reuben L. Robbins, aviation machinists mate of Onak, Wash., and James R. Shepherd, aviation machinists mate second class of San Diego, Cal.

Five of the six other members of their Liberator patrol bomber were captured and killed by Japanese. The sitxh escaped earlier.

While on a routine mission on January 13, their big plane was attacked by four enemy fighters and forced to land in a rice paddy near Brunei Bay. One man had been fatally wounded in the aerial attack but nine survivors, unharmed in the crash landing, jumped from the bomber as it sank in the mud.

oFr thirteen days they walked into the hinterland. They were weak and hungary and all of them suffered from malaria.

"It looked for a time as if the mosquitoes would claim all of us," Graham said. "Robbins and Shepherd were flat on their backs for three weeks."

Japanese patrols drew close to the little band. For security, the party split itno three groups and hid in the jungle.

Graham heard that two Army airmen were hiding out in another village and after a four day walk in which he was trained by Nipponese patrols he succeeded in reaching them. The Army flyers convinced Graham they stood a better chance of escape if the groups got together, so the party of three turned back to the village where Graham's friends had set up camp.

To their horror, they found that Japanese had caught five of the original party and had executed them.

They left the area as quickly as possible and walked deeper into the jungle toward a village where natives had indicated there were five more white men. There hey found a friendly, Dutch official who fed them soluid meats and cooked foods.

With the help of natives they built a crude airstrip by embedding bamboo slabs in the mud. An Australian plane spotted the stranded Americans and carried the mout of the wilderness to safety.

JUL 24 1945

MEXICAN FLYER IN FORMOSA RAID

Clark Field, Luzon, July 23 (A. P.).—Capt. Jesus Blanco, one of Mexico's veteran pilots, now holds the distinction of being the first member of the Mexican Expeditionary Air Force to hit Japanese territory. Blanco flew in a Liberator strike at Formosa.

Blanco has other "famous firsts" to his record. He was the first member to join Mexico's first Expeditionary Air Force and activateed the 201st Fighter Squadron at Mexico City last year. He also was the first bombadier to win wings with the Mexican Air Force. In addition, Blanco was the first air intelligence officer to function as such with the Mexican Army.

One of Mexico's well-known writers and poets has put down his pen and is helping the Mexican force take part in the air blows against Japan. He is Corp Hugo Seaman, and he's assigned as a unit mail clerk in the headquarters of the 201st Fighter Squadron of the Mexican Expetionary Air Force. Seaman has contributed to many of the foremost Latin American literary reviews and magazines of verse. Since his arrival overseas Seaman has begun an epic poem, "Cartes de Overseas," relating his impressions of a soldier's life in the war against Japan.

JAPS' SCREAMS TURN TO YELPS

Soldier From Flushing Is a Hero on Okinawa.

J. A. KAHL

With the Ninety-sixth Division on Okinawa, July 14 (By Mail) (A. P.).—Company L, 303d Infantry, won the Distinguished Unit citation for its valor that day on Kakazu Ridge, but actually companies do not fight. The story of Company L is the story of individual brave men.

Outstanding among them was Pfc. Joseph I. Solch of 15918 46th avenue, Flushing, N. Y., an automatic rifleman. His company attacked Kakazu Ridge before dawn. The men got up on top all right, but when the light broke their protecting cover of darkness, the Japanese let loose. Many were hit; the others split into two small pockets.

First Sgt. Milton Shepsky of Chicago, then platoon sergeant over Solch's group, saw an enemy "buzz bomb" (320-mm mortar) launching site off to the right flank. He sent six men—including Solch—over to try to knock it out.

"They crawled out about 100 yards," said Shepsky, "when the Japs opened up on them with a smaller, protecting mortar. A shell landed right in the midst of our men; every one was hit except Solch; all were pinned flat to the ground. The Japs knew that we couldn't reach them to help, so the Nips sent out several groups in an attempt to wipe out those six men. Every time they attacked, Solch would raise up on his elbows, and throw them back with automatic rifle fire.

His Job—He Did It.

"He stayed out ther for several hours, protecting those wounded men. It was his job and, as he always did, he performed his job coolly and intelligently, without thought of heroics or glory.

"Finally, one by one, those wounded men were able to crawl back to our lines. The medic who was with them was too badly hurt to move; Solch put him on his back, and crawled with him 100 yards through constant machine-gun fire to bring that boy out.

"But still his job wasn't over. Just after he got back to the rest of the platoon, 40 or 50 Japs sneaked up to within a few feet of us and suddenly jumped into the air screaming and yelling and rushing toward us. Every one was paralyzed except Solch; he got up, and shot three clips (60 rounds) into that frenzied mob in a few seconds. The other men saw him, and were galvanized into action. The Japs were thrown back—not one got through."

That night, the company ran out of ammunition and had to withdraw. Solch, Shepsky, and one other man stayed until the rest were safe, delivering protecting fire.

Solch was later put in charge of a platoon, and led it outstandingly for a couple of weeks. On April 27th he was wounded while he was out in front of his men. He is now in a hospital.

AWARDS FOR B-29 FLYERS REVEALED

Headquarters Fifty-eighth Bombardment Wing, Tinian (Delayed) (A. P.).—Awards have been made to many B-29 flyers of this wing, recently transferred to the Pacific, for participation in combat and operational missions from bases in India and China. The wing is commanded by Brig.-Gen. Roger M. Ramey. Those awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross or other decorations include the following from the New York metropolitan area:

ZUBACH, Rudolph, 1st lt., 31-37 35th st., Astoria, Air Medal.
KRAMER, Fred S., sgt., Bethpage, Air Medal.
GREENE, William F., capt., 110 Husson ave., the Bronx, Bronze Star Medal.
WOODS, Thomas J., s/s, 1920 Harrison ave., the Bronx, Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal.
LEVENSON, Edwin L., 1st lt., 1878 84th st., Brooklyn, D. F. C.
MARTON, Mort M., 1st lt., 1539 41st st., Brooklyn, Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal.
MORRIS, Leonard A., 1st lt., 8412 91st ave., Woodhaven, Queens, D. F. C.
HECHT, Irwin A., flight officer, 428 Beach 128th st., Rockaway Beach, Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal.
HOLECEK, John J., 1st lt., Valley Stream, L. I., Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal.
PUDLOFSKY, Harry, sgt., tail gunner, 98-11 Corona ave., Long Island, Air Medal.
WOOD, Forrest G., capt., 38 Locust ave., New Rochelle, Air Medal.
TASCH, Frederick, 1st lt., 360 Cabrini Blvd., New York city, D. F. C.
LANDAU, Seymour, flight officer, 995 Simpson st., New York city, D. F. C.
JOHNSON, George G., sgt., 83 71st st., Brooklyn, Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal.

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Cook Cooks Jap's Goose

Manila, July 23—The Jap on Luzon has just had a fatal introduction to the secret weapon of Pfc. Joe Siragusa, of New York city.

Siragusa was hauling cooks and breakfast to the 43d Division troops when the party spotted a Nip ahead, brandishing a grenade.

As the Nip struck the percussion cap on a rock, Siragusa jumped from the truck and hurled four oversize kitchen spoons at him.

The Jap ducked, but when he regained his balance the grenade had cooked too long. It blew up in his hand. Siragusa's weapons are all still in use, but only for nonmilitary purposes.

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Vigorous Diplomatic Policy Urged on Japs Toward Reds

JUL 24 1945

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23—(AP) A Japanese broadcast prepared the enemy homefront today for bad news from the Big Three conference and proposed "a fresh, vigorous" diplomatic policy toward Russia.

The Domei agency quoted Sangyo Keizai, Tokyo commercial newspaper, as urging the foreign office to "check to a minimum Japan's unfavorable position while at the same time carrying out a fresh, vigorous policy, especially vis-a-vis the Soviet Union."

While this might be interpreted as either a policy of conciliation or of belligerence, the tone of the dispatch as heard by the Federal Communications commission was clear in regard to the Potsdam conference and President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

"The Japanese people," said the newspaper, "must be prepared. . . for the eventuality that the communique to be issued upon its conclusion will include provisions considerably unfavorable for Japan."

Domei quoted without comment Stalin's order of the day to the Red Navy saying that Russia planned to "create new fighting craft and new bases."

Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo reported to Emperor Hirohito on foreign affairs for the third time in ten days.

The Tokyo newspaper Asahi declared that fleet shellings of Japan were designed as "demonstrations of strength" to impress the Potsdam conferees.

Allied Attack On Kuriles Island Reported By Japs

San Francisco, July 23 (AP)—Seven "enemy warcraft of unidentified category" attacked Mount Suribachi on Paramushiro Island in the Kuriles on Sunday (Japanese time), the Tokyo radio said today in a report unconfirmed by American military sources.

The Kuriles are northeast of the main Japanese islands.

On the same day, Tokyo said, Japanese destroyers "attacked and repulsed" three submarines that appeared off Chichi Island in the Bonin group, south of Tokyo, two and a half hours before the island was shelled by American surface ships.

Reports Attack On Subs

Earlier, Tokyo said submarines were attacked by subchasers in the "South Pacific." The broadcast did not make clear whether the actions were the same.

Acknowledging the latest B-29 attack on the Nipponese mainland Tokyo reported that about 30 Superfortresses hit Kudamatsu and the "vicinity" of Ube, both in Yamaguchi prefecture, on the home island of Honshu.

Ube Declared Target

American reports from Guam said the force numbered from 75 to 100 B-29's and that Ube was the target. No mention was made of an attack on Kudamatsu, about 30 miles east of Ube, on the southern coast of Honshu.

Tokya said the Ube-Kudamatsu bombing was carried out in two waves and that part of the force had sown mines in the Kanmon Strait, between Honshu and Kyushu Islands, at the entrance to the inland sea.

Another report, unconfirmed, said about eight destroyers fired on a Japanese convoy, damaging one transport ship, "off the southern tip of the Boso Peninsula" on Sunday.

The enemy radio declared Japanese warships opened fire and "the violence of shellfire continued for 20 minutes," but made no claim that any American ships were hit.

Thirteen B-29's dropped mines in the waters off the southern and eastern coasts of Korea early today, Tokyo reported.

Commenting on the reported convoy attack, Tokyo observed that this indicated Allied warships were still prowling in Japanese waters in movements aimed "not only at strategical objectives, the destruction of our air strength, war production and communications systems but also at propaganda directed toward impairing the morale of the Japanese home front."

Shellings Called Unimportant

Recent naval bombardment of Japan, Tokyo's *Asahi* newspaper argued, was designed to "impress the Big Three conference" in Potsdam. Claiming the shellings were unimportant, *Asahi* said Americans "merely succeeded in increasing their worries about the whereabouts of the Japanese air force."

The surface attacks, said *Asahi*, offered "a beautiful opportunity for us to come to a true evaluation of the real effectiveness of the enemy's big naval guns. As a result, we know now that it is not true that one American battleship, with its big guns, can do as much damage as 1,000 bombing planes."

MANILA INTERNMENT FATAL

Wife of Editor Succumbs on the Coast—Starved by Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (AP)—Mrs. Peggy Boguslav, aged 28, wife of the former editor of The Manila Tribune and for over three years a prisoner in the Japanese concentration camp at Santo Tomas, died today at United States Marine Hospital of a heart disease brought on by starvation diet during internment.

Mrs. Boguslav, who was Peggy Buell of Mount Clemens, Mich., was brought here May 6 on a hospital ship. She developeed pneumonia soon after arrival and also suffered from heart disease and malnutrition.

Soon after graduation from college in 1937, Mrs. Boguslav went to the Philippines, where she worked in the advertising department of a newspaper until her marriage to Mr. Boguslav.

Her husband, who became a radio broadcaster and war correspondent in the Philippines after liberation, was flown from Manila by the Army when his wife's condition became serious. He was with her when she died.

CHARGES NAZIS LIVE IN LUXURY

Moscow Radio Declares Prisoners Get Fatter.

London, July 23 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said today that Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering, Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop were "resting in luxury in a Luxembourg place," where they were "growing fatter and more insolent."

The broadcast referred to the hotel at Mondorf, Luxembourg, where fifty-two leading Nazis are held by the United States Army.

"This animal preserve for Hitler's breed," said the commentator, is situated "in picturesque environs far from inquisitive eyes.

"There the notorious war criminals, Goering, Doenitz, Ribbentrop and others of their ilk, are resting in luxury in a palace after their bout of sanguinary carnage. Nothing but the finest vintages and the finest foods will do for them. After so much hard work these poor fellows must be allowed to rest and the latest model automobiles are theirs to drive around the grounds. The only thing that they are denied are newspapers—so as not to spoil their mood or appetite with some slighting remark about their august presence."

[An Associated Press dispatch on Saturday from Mondorf quoted Col. B. C. Andrus, whose 391st Anti-aircraft Battalion guards the Nazis, as saying: "We stand for no coddling here. These men are in jail. We have certain rules and those rules are obeyed." Another A. P. dispatch said that films of the Buchenwald concentration camp and other Nazi horror spots have been shown the internees, several of whom reflected their nervousness. It was reported that one prisoner who misconducted himself was placed in solitary confinement for three days.]

Reds' Reparation Issue May Be Under Discussion

London, July 23 (AP)—A Foreign Office commentator said today that the question of Russia collecting reparations from Germany before the final peace agreement "no doubt" was under discussion at the Potsdam conference.

Russia has been reported moving machinery from Germany.

The commentator declined comment on the report that the Big Three at Yalta fixed a $20,000,000,000 reparation payment for Germany. The reports have been consistent in one respect—that Russia is to receive at least half the amount. The difference was over how the other $10,000,000,000 was to be divided. (The New York *Herald Tribune* said the United States and Britain were to get twenty per cent each and smaller countries the remaining ten per cent.)

Reliable Source Cited

One usually reliable informant said Russia would get 52 per cent and that the United States and Britain would receive 24 per cent each, or just under $5,000,000,000. Under this plan the claims of small nations which Germany overran would be considered later and be paid on a basis of 2-1-1 distribution from the Big Three shares.

Some smaller countries have been reported protesting privately about the reparation formulas, contending that while their contribution to victory has been small their suffering and losses have been greater.

Question Of Collection

One of the unsettled questions apparently has been the manner in which the United States would collect its share. There have been indications that the United States would demand at least the use of what remains of the German merchant marine and navy as long as the war with Japan lasts.

Russia also has expressed interest in German shipping as part of a long-range plan to build up her navy to something approaching the standard of the Red Army. This interest has been underscored by reported demands on Turkey for revision of the Montreaux convention governing the Dardanelles, guardian straits to the Black Sea.

British Take Over Empty Houses

London, July 23 (A. P.).—City officials have started to take over hundreds of empty houses in the last few days in quick use of new powers to requisition idle dwellings in an attempt to ease Britain's critical housing shortage.

After groups of "vigilantes" forced the issue by moving homeless families of service men into unoccupied homes by night, the Government last week broadened the power of local authorities to take over houses after fourteen days' notice if they are not being used. The vigilantes charged that many were being held idle by owners seeking to sell at boom prices.

6 NIP SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, July 23—(AP) RAF Sunderland bombers in attacks over a nine-day period sank six Japanese ships and damaged 15 off the Tenasserim coast of southeast Burma in waters west of Thailand, the Air Ministry announced tonight. The ships were carrying petroleum and other supplies from the Dutch East Indies and Singapore to Japanese forces in southern Burma and Indo-China, the ministry said.

SCHOOLS SET UP IN BRITISH PRISONS

London, July 23 (A. P.).—A program of rehabilitation and vocational training is being developed in British prisons to replace the old rule of "hard labor, hard fare and a hard bed," a booklet issued by the Home Office disclosed today. In addition to making many war implements in prison factories, the convicts have also received special training in trade schools for jobs they can fill after their release.

Other prisoners have been sent to help short-handed farmers raise and harvest crops. Few have tried to escape.

Other changes in prison methods included: Shortening the maximum period for a bread and water diet to three days; permitting conversation at work and in the exercise yards; privileges formerly earned by good conduct now are granted to all and are removed only for misconduct; radios and periodicals are permitted in prison, though newspapers are still barred.

U. S. Asks Denmark's Aid in Greenland

London, July 23 (A. P.).—The Danish legation announced today that the United States has asked Denmark to take over five of the sixteen American-operated weather reporting stations in Greenland and to supply personnel for them by the end of this month.

Fire Threatens U. S. Bombs

EARSHAM, Suffolk, Juy 23 (AP).—Fire which threatened thousands of tons of bombs at an American bomb depot in this English town was put out early today after several hours of fighting by firemen.

PETAIN, ON TRIAL FOR LIFE, DENIES BETRAYING FRANCE

Sacrificed Prestige to Spare Nation, Marshal Tells Court.

DISORDERS FLARE

Gendarmes with Tommy-guns Clear Courtroom as Bedlam Holds Sway.

PARIS, July 23—(AP) Aged Marshal Henri Philippe Petain went on trial for his life today amid angry catcalls and disorderly courtroom uproars, and asserted that, far from betraying France, he had "prepared the road to liberation."

Proudly displaying the medals France had given him, the 89-year-old former Vichy chief of state answered charges of intelligence with France's hereditary enemy, Germany, and plotting against the security of France by saying:

"I sacrificed my prestige for the French people. If I've treated with the enemy, it was to spare you."

Unrolls Bitter Facts

In a jammed and noisy courtroom, once cleared by gendarmes carrying tommyguns, the fallen giants of France unrolled the bitter facts of France's 1940 defeat as Petain sat calmly before the high court of justice and a 24-man jury.

The old marshal's own assertion from the prisoner's dock that as Vichy chief he was "shield and buckler" protecting the French people was followed by testimony from Paul Reynaud—the premier who brought Petain into the French government—that the marshal was responsible for the armistice despite a solemn pact with Britain not to make a separate peace.

Reynaud's voice quivered with emotion when he described as his "monumental error" his belief that the patriotism of Petain and Gen. Maxime Weygand "was greater than their political aims and their personal ambitions."

"I despise him," Reynaud said. In a clipped almost breathless voice, Reynaud declared that as premier in June 1940 he was determined to remove the French government to North Africa and continue the war. Petain, he charged, opposed the plan and he was afraid of Petain's prestige and of the effect on France if Petain resigned as vice-premier.

Petain, his face expressionless through most of the session, stirred uneasily only when his enemy stepped briskly into the witness box within arm's reach. Their eyes never met. The old soldier cupped his ear to hear Reynaud more clearly.

Three times in the five-hour session between 1 p. m. and 6 p. m. the three scarlet-and ermine-robed judges headed by grizzled Paul Mongibeaux adjourned to consider defense charges levelled against themselves and to await a clearing of the disordered courtroom.

Reynaud On Stand

When the tumultuous first day of the trial ended after threats to arrest the spectators, Reynaud, a prosecution witness, still was on the stand and his statement was only one-third completed. The trial will resume at 1 p. m. (7 a. m. E.W.T.) tomorrow.

High point of the trial's first session was a six-page declaration Petain asked to read after the names of the prosecution witnesses were called. Nearly 90 witnesses have been summoned for the trial, the list including former Premiers Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier, Edourd Herriot and former French President Albert Lebrun.

Petain said his statement would be his only words during the trial, the first of the head of a French government since King Louis XVI was convicted and guillotined in 1793 for "treating with the enemy."

"While Gen. de Gaulle continued the struggle abroad, I prepared the road to liberation," he argued.

Petain asserted that the "French people gave me power to direct the nation" through the national assembly at Vichy. "I've come to answer to them alone," he said.

The "Hero of Verdun," who rose from an obscure army colonel at the start of the First World war, added: "Let the French people remember I led their armies to victory in 1918."

"In the most tragic days of France's history, she called on me again," he said, asserting he was "heir to an unprecedented catastrophe," and that he only carried out the advice of military leaders when he asked the Germans for an armistice.

"Faced with the enemy's demands I surrendered nothing essential although we had daggers at our throats." Petain then called on those condemning him to ask themselves whether they "did as much."

He said millions of Frenchmen had faith in him and "by condemning me you will condemn them." "Let my condemnation be the last," he said. "Do not punish those who only obeyed the orders of their leaders."

Catcalls Greet Statement

Petain's statement was greeted with sneers and catcalls. Then Prosecutor Andre Mornet, one of France's most famous criminal lawyers who convicted Mata Hari, the woman spy of World War 1, shouted the assertion:

"There are too many Germans in this room."

Protests and cries of "justice" rang out from all sides. Jacques Isorny, a defense counsel, demanded a formal apology and Mornet retorted: "I said there are too many people here serving the German cause. I didn't say they were Germans but I consider them the same thing."

Again the courtroom erupted. Spectators rose from their seats and there followed 25 minutes of bedlam as black-robed lawyers and indignant spectators plunged into the screaming melee.

Petain was hustled from the dock under guard and his chair and table were knocked over as newspapermen, witnesses and court attendants climbed on desks and chairs to watch the scuffling. Judge Mongibeaux ordered the courtroom cleared.

With tommyguns, the police threatened arrests. Spectator-lawyers ordered ejected, battled with the police to reenter the courtroom. After quiet was restored the trial resumed at 4:30 p. m. with some spectators and lawyers barred. No actual arrests were made.

Once previously and again later, Mongibeaux and his Assistant Judge Donat-Gigue and Picard recessed the court.

At the trial opening, Petain's lawyer Fernand Payen contended that the Marshal never had denounced the French republic and that under the constitution of 1875, only the chamber of deputies was competent to judge him.

Defense Move Fails

The defense move failed, however, after the judges deliberated and ruled that they were competent. Payen read the text of Petain's letter to Hitler asking permission to return to France last April.

The prosecution then read the indictment which asserted that Petain had been in contact with the Germans, including Otto Abetz, Germany's representative in occupied Paris, and that Petain's assumption of rule as chief of state was the "final realization of a long-prepared plot against the Republican regime of France." The indictment was based mainly on the public acts of the Vichy government which Petain headed.

Petain's face was crossed by a faint smile. He sniffed audibly. Several times his shoulders shrugged and he pursed his lips.

After the 25-minute uproar, one of the defense attorneys caused the judges to retire again. He accused both Judge Mongibeaux and Prosecutor Mornet of having made inflammatory statements against Petain months before the trial.

Both Mongibeaux and Mornet denied the accusations but the court was forced to huddle to deliberate whether it should admit as evidence statements which had been attributed to Mongibeaux and Mornet in French newspapers.

Reynaud was the first witness for the prosecution. The prime minister, who turned over the premiership to Petain the day France asked for an armistice, was dressed in a plain blue business suit.

Reynaud said events following the armistice indicated in his opinion "a plot against the state." Petain, who had been watching Reynaud closely, looked up at the ceiling and smiled.

As the Germans approached Paris, Reynaud said, he put forward a plan to repel them. "I see before me now two men who blocked it—Petain and Weygand," he said. Petain, he asserted, declared France must ask for an armistice.

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NIGHT

Disorder Breaks Out At First Session Of Petain's Trial

Paris, July 23 (AP) — Disorder broke out today in a courtroom where Marshal Pétain was making a plea before a special court trying him for his life. French police cleared the court and made arrests among the spectators.

The old Marshal, proudly wearing the medals France had given him, made what he said would be his lone statement of defense to capital charges of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France, both before and after he became Chief of State of the Vichy regime.

"While General de Gaulle continued the struggle abroad, I prepared the road to liberation," he argued.

Attorneys In Altercation

The courtroom disturbance resulted from an altercation between Prosecutor Andre Mornet and defense attorneys.

"There are too many Germans in this room," Mornet shouted.

Catcalls, protests and cries of "justice" rang from all sides of the crowded room, especially from the benches where lawyers were seated.

Jacques Isorny, defense counsel, demanded a formal apology and Mornet retorted:

"I said there are too many people here serving the German cause. I didn't say they were Germans, but I consider them as the same thing."

Shouts Filled Courtroom

Again the courtroom erupted with shouts and spectators rose.

The Court then ordered the hearing suspended and police started making arrests.

The public which had attended the opening of the trial on invitations of the Ministry of Justice was ordered to clear the gallery. The spectators protested furiously, waving invitation cards under noses of the gendarmes while newspapermen, witnesses and court attendants climbed on chairs and tables to watch the scuffling.

Lawyers ordered ejected battled with police to re-enter the courtroom, contending they were immune to arrest under French law.

Petain Hustled From Room

When the disturbances star Pétain himself was hustled from the courtroom by guards. His chair and table were overturned.

Just before the ipcident started he had called upon those condemning him to ask themselves whether "they did as much" for France.

"In the most tragic days of the history of France, she called on me," the Marshal said, "I was heir to an unprecedented catastrophe."

He contended he had only carried out the advice of his military leaders when he asked Germany for an armistice.

He said that after he became Chief of State he used his powers "which were recognized throughout the world, from the Holy See to Russia, as a shield and buckler to protect the French people."

"I have sacrificed my prestige for them," he pleaded. "If I have treated with the enemy, it was to spare you. Faced with the enemy's demands, I surrendered nothing essential although we had daggers at our throats. I assured our prisoners of war of aid."

The three judges clad in ermine robes waited in their chambers for exactly 25 minutes before the courtroom turmoil was brought under control. When they filed back to the bench, most of the lawyers who attended the trial as spectators were allowed to return to their places.

The court was declared again in session at 4.30 P.M.

Petain appeared calm at the opening of his trial.

Tells Of Reforms

Continuing his statement, Petain said that he brought about many new reforms and had prepared a new constitution which the Germans would not allow him to promulgate.

"The new France can only carry out her reconstruction on the foundation I laid," Petain said. "I thought only of reconciliation and union of the French people. Millions of Frenchmen have faith in me.

"By condemning me, you will condemn them. You condemn France to discord and disorder. My life means nothing. I made a gift of my person to France. Let my condemnation be the last. Do not punish those who only obeyed orders from their leader."

Judge Accused

After Pétain had concluded reading his six-page statement, one of his defense attorneys accused both the chief judge, Paul Mongibeaux, and Prosecutor Mornet of having made inflammatory statements against Pétain months before the trial. The lawyer said the statements could have been considered "provocation to murder." The judge denied making any such statement.

Paul Reynaud, who resigned as Premier and yielded the office to Pétain while France was falling in 1940, testified as the first witness. Dressed in a plain blue business suit, he identified himself as a lawyer.

"Blocked Defense Plans"

Reynaud said Pétain and Gen. Maxime Weygand had blocked plans to repel the Germans. He asserted that events following France's armistice with Germany had indicated, in his opinion, "a plot against the interest of the state."

Recalling that he brought Pétain into the Government after the May (1940) breakthrough, Reynaud said:

"He was then considered a great man."

Reynaud testified he telephoned President Roosevelt June 5, 1940, imploring him for assistance in armaments. He said Roosevelt promised him help.

Court adjourned for the day with Reynaud about one third through his declaration.

In a statement to the court, which Pétain had unsuccessfully challenged as incompetent to try him, the 89-year-old "Hero of Verdun" said:

"Through the National Assembly at Vichy, the French people gave me power to direct the nation. I have come to answer to them alone. This is the only declaration I will make. The present accusations are only meant to soil me."

"Life Of Service"

He said he had devoted his life to the service of France, adding:

"Let the French people remember I led their armies to victory in 1918."

Mornet, the prosecutor, has announced that he will ask the death penalty for the 89-year-old marshal.

The historic hearing got under way when three judges, headed by the grizzled Mongibeaux, in scarlet and ermine robes, filed into the packed courtroom of the Paris Palace of Justice.

As the magistrates took their places the court clerk called out: "The accused Pétain rise."

Faced The Judges

Pétain rose and faced the judges.

Then Mornet, who said he had been preparing for the trial since shortly after Pétain assumed power a little more than five years ago, began reading a seven-page indictment.

The start of Pétain's personal, authoritarian rule over France on July 10, 1940, Mornet charged, was "the final realization of a long prepared plot against the republican regime in France." Pétain's role in this plot in the prewar period, he said, appears to have "been that of a figurehead."

The indictment was based mainly on public acts of the Vichy Government. One of the most important documents presented by the prosecution was an interrogation of Vichy's ex-Minister of Justice, Raphael Alibert, now believed in hiding.

Former Envoy To Spain

Mornet said Alibert noted that Pétain was French Ambassador to Madrid until he was appointed Vice Premier by former Premier Paul Reynaud on May 18, 1940.

The prosecution quoted Alibert as saying that armistice terms signed by the French were drawn up by Pétain and Hitler early in the war, with Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain as an "intermediary." After the French defeat, however, Alibert said, Hitler did not keep his "promises."

Mornet attacked what was believed would be Pétain's line of defense—that he was not responsible for the acts of his government, that he signed the armistice to spare further bloodshed, and he was in reality playing a double game with the Germans, paying them lip service while he was really in sympathy with the Allies.

Don't "Stand Up"

None of these suppositions, said Mornet, "stand up under the slightest scrutiny."

Pétain, erect and wearing the gold-braided hat of a Marshal of France, saluted photographers and entered the courtroom with his wife at 1.13 P.M. In the corridor just outside he encountered Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic which Pétain abolished in 1940 and now a state witness. Their eyes met and each halted momentarily. Neither man gave a sign of recognition, although they were associated in the French Government for 30 years.

Special police patrolled the packed hallway outside the courtroom. Wooden barricades had been erected to help control the crowd.

Representatives of every legation in Paris attended.

Pétain's attorney opened with an attack on the competence of the high court. He contended that Pétain had never denounced the French Republic and that, under the Constitution of 1875, only the Chamber of Deputies was competent to judge him.

Defense Direction Surprise

The direction of the first defense move was a complete surprise because the marshal had been expected to begin with the contention that his authoritarian "French state," which superseded the third republic, was acting in cooperation with the United States and Great Britain against Germany.

The judges, after a brief deliberation, overruled the challenge and ordered the trial to proceed. Payen then began reading the text of Pétain's letter to Hitler asking permission to return to France last April.

Pétain is the first head of a French Government to go on trial for his life since King Louis XVI was convicted and guillotined in 1793 for "treating with the enemy."

Nearly 90 witnesses have been summoned for the trial, the list including Lebrun and former Premiers Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier, Edouard Herriot and Reynaud.

REDEPLOYMENT MOVES

Paris, July 23 (A. P.).—The United States Thirteenth Armored Division was on the sea today bound for the United States and some units of the Second and Fifth Infantry Divisions already were back home.

Other outfits on the move:

9th Army Headquarters—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 21; main body at port for shipment this month.

20th Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14; main body awaiting shipment July 24-25.

28th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14; main body at port for shipment July 24-25.

30th Infantry—Advance units cleared Le Havre yesterday; main body at Reims assembly area.

35th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 21; main body at Reims.

45th Infantry—Division now arriving at Reims.

REDEPLOYMENT VIA U. S. TO DROP

Paris, July 23 (A. P.).—Many ships which have been busy this month carrying thousands of soldiers back to the United States will be diverted in August to the task of taking troops direct to the Pacific.

Redeployment via the United States will be cut 40 per cent, the Communications Zone Headquarters, United States Army, said yesterday. It will be stepped up again in September, however, with the 50,000-ton German liner Europa, now being reconditioned by German seahands, scheduled to sail about September 1 with 5,000 Yanks.

Surgeon Gets 2 Years For Aid To SS Troops

Paris, July 23 (AP)—The *News of Germany*, published by the information-control division of United States forces in the European theater, reported today from Linz that a German surgeon had been sentenced to two years imprisonment for removing tattooed identification marks from German SS (Elite Corps) men.

SS members all have tattoo marks under the armpit showing their blood types. The surgeon, Dr. Alfred Waldman, was accused of removing the marks to enable the Nazis to escape detection.

Bootleg Liquor Kills 188 Yanks Abroad

Paris, July 23 (A. P.).—Methyl alcohol poisoning in bootleg liquor killed 188 American soldiers in France and Germany from February 1 to July 10, the Army Chief Surgeon's office said today. Troops were warned to be careful of their liquor sources.

The number of deaths, the statement said, was higher for that period than the number of deaths from communicable diseases for all American troops on the Continent.

French Expect U.S. Coal

New York, July 23 (AP)—The Paris radio, reported by FCC, quoted "authoritative circles" today as expressing hope that France would receive 300,000 tons of coal monthly from the United States "in compensation for coal loaned by France to the United States for the redeployment of United States troops."

80,000 ARRESTED IN AMERICAN ZONE

Troops Search Every German House for Weapons, Loot in Huge Raid.

FRANKFURT ON THE MAIN July 23—(AP) In perhaps the greatest mass raid in history, half a million American soldiers searched every house in the U. S. occupation zone of Germany over the week-end for weapons, ammunition and loot and arrested 80,000 persons, many of them S.S. men who had been hunted as war criminals.

Fifteen million Germans in the American zone, taken by surprise, were bewildered and scared, but offered no resistance. Only two tried to escape the search. One was shot to death.

No Underground Found

Brig. Gen. Edwin L. Sibert, of Vinyard Haven, Mass., head of the G-2 (intelligence) division of U. S. forces in the European theater, said guns, ammunition and loot, such as American uniforms, K-rations, gasoline and vehicles, were seized but there was no sign of an organized German underground.

"The raid marks the passing from a negative to a positive line of action," Sibert said. "We wanted to act before there was even a chance of anything coming up and hitting us in the face."

He added, "It upset the civilian population quite a big, which is good."

Sibert explained the Germans had been given a week of grace, ending July 20, in which to turn over all weapons, ammunition, radio transmitters and other forbidden articles without fear of punishment. Those caught with such properties face trials in which the death sentence can be applied.

Using "Tallyho" as a code word the American troops struck at dawn light Saturday. They stopped every vehicle, including U. S. Army jeeps, checked the papers of civilians and soldiers, and swept through every German house from cellar to attic.

Sibert said the raid was ordered three weeks ago but perfect security was maintained. Censorship on the arrests was lifted today.

Checks Security Measures

He declared that in addition to rounding up Germans hiding arms, the Army wished to check its own security and control measures so as to plug any possible gaps.

Sibert said many S.S. men passing as discharged Wehrmacht prisoners of war were arrested. Details as to the exact number and identification of any leaders among them were not disclosed immediately.

The general asserted some of the persons arrested were in American uniforms, but that these declared they had no other clothing. Most of those seized, however, were booked for irregularities in identification papers, he said.

Col. Thomas Sands, of Cornwall, N. Y., who led the raid, said the search showed less crime than perhaps would be uncovered in a similar action over a comparable area

in the United States.

He described those arrested as more of the "criminal element" than anything else and objected vigorously to any reference to them as "werewolves." He said those seized would get "rough treatment."

Reich Gl's Seize 80,000; Every House Raided

Frankfurt on the Main, July 23 (AP)—Half a million American troops arrested upwards of 80,000 persons and searched every single house in the American occupation zone of Germany over the week end, it was disclosed today.

It was perhaps the greatest mass raid in history.

The Americans were seeking weapons, ammunition and loot. Many of those taken into custody were members of the SS, hunted as war criminals.

Ordered Three Weeks Ago

The 15,000,000 Germans in the American zone were taken completely by surprise and were bewildered and scared, but offered no opposition whatever.

Brig. Gen. Edgar L. Sibert, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., head of the G-2 division of United States forces in the European theater, lifted censorship on the raid today. He said that, although orders for the raid were issued three weeks ago, perfect secrecy was maintained.

Two Try To Escape; One Slain

Only two Germans tried to escape the search, he said, and at least one was shot to death.

Sibert said a considerable quantity of guns, ammunition and loot such as American uniforms, K-rations, gasoline and vehicles was uncovered, but that there was no sign of an organized German underground.

Many SS Men Caught

A lot of SS men—many posing as discharged *Wehrmacht* prisoners of war—were rounded up, he said. The exact number and the identity of any leaders among them were not immediately revealed.

The General said some of the persons arrested were in American uniforms. These declared that they had no other clothing. Most of those taken in custody, however, were booked for irregularities in identification papers, he said.

Every Vehicle Stopped

With "Tallyho" as a code word, the American soldiers struck at daylight Saturday. They stopped every vehicle, including United States army jeeps, checked the papers of civilians and soldiers and went through every German house from cellar to attic.

"It upset the civilian population quite a bit, which is good," Sibert said, explaining that the Germans had been given a week of grace, ending July 20, in which to turn over all weapons, ammunition, radio transmitters and other forbidden articles without fear of punishment.

Those caught with forbidden articles face trials in which the death sentence can be applied.

Heading Off Any Trouble

"The raid marks the passing from a negative to a positive line of action," Sibert said. "We wanted to act before there was even a chance of anything coming up and hitting us in the face."

In addition, he said the Army wished to check its own security and control measures so as to plug any possible gaps.

Col. Thomas Sands, of Cornwall, N.Y., who led the raid, said that the search showed less crime than perhaps would be uncovered in a similar raid over a comparable area in the United States.

He described those arrested as more of "the criminal element" than anything else. He objected vigorously at any reference to them as "werewolves," maintaining that this was poor propaganda. He said the offenders caught would get "rough treatment."

Arraignment Date Set In German Rail Crash

Munich, July 23 (AP)—A military government court today set July 28 as the date for arraignment of four German railroad workers who will be tried for criminal negligence in a rail collision which killed 103 persons, one of them an American soldier, and seriously injured 68 others.

The accident, one of the worst in German history, occurred near Munich July 16. A thirteen-car train of tanks en route to the United States for redeployment plowed into the rear of a 51-car train of German prisoners of war.

Trainmen Arrested

Of two carloads of American soldiers assigned to guard the prisoners, one man was killed and another injured. All other victims were Germans.

Max Bittner, assistant station master at the scene of the wreck, told United States Army investigators he had signaled the tank train into the block where the prisoner train had stalled. He said he absentmindedly thought the "clear" signal from another block was that for the section of track still occupied by the prisoner train.

The conductor and brakeman of the prisoner train were arrested for failure to protect properly its rear and the station master at Rosenheim was held for failure to repair its lights after a brakeman had reported them out of order.

A "Horrible Mess"

Lieut. S. H. Brink, Kansas City, Mo., a member of the 761st Railway Operating Battalion, said the scene was a "horrible mess."

Two American soldiers, Tech. 5/g George R. Wagner, Jr., of Minnesota, and Tech. 4/g Milford R. Jones, of Texas, helped to clean up the wreckage by repairing two tanks damaged in the collision and using them to pull debris from the line and clear it for traffic.

To Try Germans For Railroad Wreck

Munich, July 23 (A. P.).—Authorities said today that four German railway employees will be tried by a military government court for criminal negligence in a railroad collision which killed 103 persons and seriously injured sixty-eight others on the night of July 16.

The accident, one of the worst in German railroad history, occurred forty miles southeast of Munich.

A thirteen - car train moving tanks of the United States Twentieth Armored Division plowed into the rear of a fifty-one-car trainload of German prisoners of war. The Germans were en route to Hannover to be discharged. The tanks were in the first lap of a trip to the United States for redeployment.

War Criminal Trials to Begin After Sept. 15

Indictments at Nuernberg Will Include War Guilt, Persecution, Atrocities

MONDORF, Luxemburg, July 23 (AP).—The majority of war criminal trials will be held at Nuernberg, former hotbed of Nazism, and the principal cases will start after Sept. 15, Dr. Bohuslav Ecer, Czechoslovak representative on the War Crimes Commission, said today.

Ecer said Karl Hermann Frank, the "Butcher of Lidice" and one-time Nazi Protector for Bohemia and Moravia, would go on trial at Prague about Sept. 1 but that, regardless of the outcome, Frank would be turned back to the United Nations War Crimes Commission for re-trial on other charges at Nuernberg.

He said the selection of Nuernberg for war crimes trials was due to a suggestion by a Russian delegate "who thought the place symbolic of crime."

Ecer asserted indictments will cite: The crime of preparing for and launching the war, which automatically includes all members of the German government; crimes committed because of religious, racial or political issues and atrocities.

Ecer said he hoped "press representatives from all nations" would be present at Prague and Nuernberg "so that the precise legal findings and all facts of the trial will be made known to every citizen of the world, and especially to every German."

He said the War Crimes Commission had decided on the Continental system of judicial procedure for the Prague and Nuernberg trial because "the Anglo-Saxon procedure sometimes calls for lengthy trials, and I think we all want to conclude this business as quickly as possible."

[At London, legal experts of the major Allied powers, just back from Nuernberg, resumed conferences on plans for the trials, with the probability of final agreement on methods and procedure by the end of the week.]

War-Crime Trials

300 Nazis Sentenced

Moscow, July 23 (AP)—The Polish courts have sentenced a total of 300 German war criminals and traitors and about 6,000 cases are still under investigation, the Polish press reported today from Warsaw.

ELAS Backers Doomed

Athens, July 23 (AP)—Six ELAS suporters were sentenced to death and four others to life imprisonment by a Criminal Court jury today for the murder of two police officers during the uprising last December. The jury deliberated ten hours.

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Nuernberg Site Favored

London, July 23 (AP)—Legal experts of the major Allied powers returned from Nuernberg today inclined to favor that former citadel of Nazism as a site for the forthcoming war crimes trials.

Conferences on plans for the trials themselves were resumed, meanwhile, with the probability of final agreement on methods and procedures by the end of the week.

The American group which has just returned from Germany was headed by Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson.

Camp Chief Guarded

Celle, Germany, July 23 (AP)—Joseph Kramer, ex-boss of the Nazis' Belsen concentration camp, was placed under an around-the-clock guard today to make sure he does not kill himself before his war-crimes trial about August 15.

Kramer, a fanatical Nazi, is one of 78 former officials and guards of the Belsen concentration camp and murder factory held here for trial. About twenty of them are women.

"Butcher's" Hearing Set

Mondorf, Luxembourg, July 23 (AP)—Karl Hermann Frank, the butcher of Lidice, will go on trial about September 1 in Prague and whether convicted or not by the Czechoslovaks will be turned over to the United Nations War Crimes Commission for retrial at Nuernberg with other war criminals, Dr. Bohuslav Ecer, Czechoslovak representative on the commission, said today.

Ecer said Frank had admitted signing death warrants for at least 2,000 men, women and children. He estimated that Frank's trial would last about two weeks.

Fascist Leader Gets Death

Moscow, July 23 (AP)—Gen. Beldi Alaiosh, head of the Hungarian Fascist youth organization, Levente, was sentenced to death as a war criminal, Tass reported today in a dispatch from Budapest.

400,000 German Soldier Now Harvesting Crop

But British Zone Still Need 1,500,000 Extra Tons of Grai

WITH THE 21st ARMY GROUP July 23 (AP).—Operation of th "barley corn discharge" of Ger man soldiers for farm work ha been so successful that enoug labor now is in the fields to get i all the harvest in the British zon of occupied Germany, the head of the food and agricultural branch of the military government said today. He disclosed that 400,000 soldiers had been demobilized for the harvest—100,000 more than the original quota.

He said the British zone produced only 50 per cent of its food in normal times, so that even though there was a good harvest the average calorie count would be about 1,240 per person daily, as compared with 1,850 a day last year.

The military government official estimated that 1,500,000 tons of grain would have to be imported by winter to supplement German rations, especially in the Ruhr, where the present critical shortage limits the calorie count to 1,200 per person daily.

SOVIET HELD READY TO BUTTRESS CHINA

Basis for an Unprecedented Accord Set by Stalin, Soong, Moscow Source Says

By The Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 23—The recent conversations between Generalissimo Stalin and Chinese Premier T. V. Soong have paved the way for an understanding heretofore never achieved by the two nations, an informed source said today.

This source added that if all went well when the Russian and Chinese leaders resumed discussions after the Big Three meeting they could reach an accord on a broad program of cooperation. This would be a realistic and practical program in which China might find herself in the closest relationship with her powerful neighbor, with whom she shares one of the longest common frontiers in the world.

The informant pointed out that China's role in the post-war world had been recognized by the other United Nations and that she could now look to Russia for assistance in becoming one of the world's great powers in fact.

Such a program of cooperation, this source said, did not mean that the Moscow conversations were paving the way for a communist China. "That is not at all what I mean," he said, "and I'm sure this has not even been discussed as a possibility." He added that a China friendly to the Soviet Union and a strong China were important to Russia.

The Moscow conversations, starting as a formal review of common problems, developed into something far bigger, he said, adding that virtually every question between the two nations had come up or would be brought up for discussion and settlement.

Reds' Criticism of U. S. Grows

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Chinese Communists, once friendly toward the United States, have been making increasingly bitter attacks on Washington. That was the line of a North China broadcast today.

Diplomatic officials here said that it followed the current trend. They could only speculate on the causes, but it seemed as if one reason was the closer relations between Washington and the Chinese Government in Chungking.

Another cause, it was suggested, may be the alarm of the Communists over the reportedly successful talk Premier Soong held in Moscow.

Many authorities have believed that the Chinese Communists have looked to Moscow, despite their oft-asserted lack of connection with the Soviet Government, for eventual support if Russia came into the war against Japan. In view of this possibility, another reason for the broadcasts may be found in their timing with the Big Three meeting.

The latest broadcast spoke of the United States as an imperialist nation and concentrated criticism on Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley.

Red Cross Packages Go to Japan via Russia

MOSCOW, July 23 (AP).—The first fifteen tons of supplies for International Red Cross representatives who will handle prisoner-of-war packages for Allied soldiers in Japanese-occupied territory are en route from Vladivostok to the Manchurian-Russian frontier, it was learned to day.

Marcel Junod, a Swiss who heads the organization which is to deliver the packages, is now at the frontier arranging with the Japanese for delivery into occupied territory. He left Moscow on July 14.

Part Of Jail Inmates Evacuated To End Riot

Rome, July 23 (AP)—Authorities evacuated 100 prisoners from ancient Regina Coeli Prison tonight and planned to move out still more in a move to prevent further violence after four days of rioting by 1,000 of the 1,600 inmates.

Palmiro Togliatti, Minister of Justice, had said the only way to

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insure order was to cut the prison population. Regina Coeli was built to accommodate only 700.

Togliatti described the prison as "not a jail but a bad concentration camp," and said police forces equipped with light and heavy tanks and machine guns were on hand to quell any new uprising.

ROMAN JAIL RIOT

Rome, July 23 (A. P.).—The Minister of Justice, Palmiro Togliatti, said today that violence may be loosed again at any time at the Regina Coeli Prison, although the situation was reported under control for the time being after a night of rioting.

The Minister blamed the prison itself for the confusion and rioting of the last four days, which culminated earlier today in a battle between the police and about 1,000 prisoners holding out behin the ancient walls of the prison's central section. One person was killed during the night when debris tumbled from a burning cupola.

The police fired sporadically at the inmates during the early morning hours, when armored cars blocked all exits. It was reported that no prisoners escaped, but that at least three were wounded.

GREEK MINISTER QUITS

Sophianopoulos Says Time Has Come to Form New Government

ATHENS, July 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos submitted his resignation today, saying the time had come for the formation of a new government representing all political parties.

Just back from the San Francisco Conference, Mr. Sophianopoulos said "from my conversations and contacts abroad, I am satisfied Greek interests can best be served by the formation of a government in which all political parties are represented."

Such a government, he said, would restore order, inspire a feeling of national security, and conduct a "genuine plebiscite and election."

THREE KWEILIN OUTPOSTS FALL

Chinese Take Towns In Drive On Former Air Center

Chungking, July 23 (AP)—Chinese soldiers have recaptured three rubbled towns guarding Kweilin, tightening their stranglehold on the big airbase city while a Chinese column approached another former United States airfield at nearby Yangso, the Chinese high command said today.

Along China's "invasion coast" west of Formosa, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's ill-armed warriors fought into the rear of Japanese troops battling toward Swatow and apparently broke up an enemy attempt to establish a coastal corridor between Swatow and Amoy.

Discuss Co-Ordination

These Chinese successes came as recent visits to Chungking of American and British army officers indicated discussions were underway regarding plans to co-ordinate China's role in the war with the coming Allied blows against Japan.

Closing on Kweilin the Chinese seized the walled town of Paishou, 25 miles west of Kweilin; the highway junction of Ining, 11 miles northwest, and the rail town of Chaihsu, 57 miles northeast, a communiqué said.

Other Chinese columns, exerting pressure from the southwest, reached a point 8 miles from the city, headquarters reported.

The high command said that the Chinese, who previously had broken into the streets of Paishou through the town's south gate, gained complete possession of its ruins at 4 P.M. yesterday. Japanese remnants fled toward Liangkiangyu, 12 miles west of Kweilin, it added.

Withdrawal Route Cut

The reoccupation of Chaihsu, northeast of Kweilin, and a subsequent surge to the Kweilin-Hengyang railroad, cut the enemy's main withdrawal route from the Kwangsi province capital to Hunan province. Chaihsu was retaken after China's veterans hurled back the second Japanese counterattack in four days.

Another Chinese column, threatening Kweilin from the south, reportedly battered northward along a secondary highway from Liuchow an dwas approaching Yangso airfield, forty-four miles south of Kweilin. The Chinese were reported Sunday within twelve miles of Yangso.

While one spearhead fought within eight miles southwest of Kweilin, the railway city of Yungfu, thirty-one miles southwest of Kweilin, was still under Chinese siege. The Japanese were giving "fierce battle," the Chinese communiqué added.

Northeast of Kweilin the swaying weeks-long battle for the former American air base at Paoking went on without any reported progress. American P-51 Mustangs strafed and killed enemy troops west of the Hunan Province town.

Chinese Advance on Coast

On the invasion-volunerable coast of southwestern China, the fighting front was somewhat obscure. The Chinese reported their troops were "pursuing" the Japanese toward Swatow atfer apparently fighting into the rear of enemy troops who were thrown out of Chaoan, thirty-nine miles northeast of Swatow.

The High Command said the Chinese had reached the border of Fukien and Kwangtung Provinces and were pushing after Japanese troops heading for another Chaoan on the Han River, twenty miles from Swatow.

American bombers and fighters ranged from north China to French Indo-China. In one blow, Mustang fighter-bombers attacked an ammunition dump near Sichwan in Shensi Province, leaving flames rising 1,000 feet.

Mitchell medium bombers also hit a Japanese headquarters at Wuchang, setting fires visible for thirty miles, and attacked seven Japanese troop convoys near Changsha, south of the Yangtze River.

Chungking observers attached particular significance to a British Ministry of Information announcement that Maj. Gen. Horace H. Fuller, American deputy chief of staff to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, and British Maj. Gen. Penney, southeast Asia command director of intelligence, recently conferred here with Chinese, American and British military authorities.

Accompanied by three staff officers, the two generals came here after the recent conference between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Mountbatten in Manila.

While there was no announcement as to the nature of the conservations, it was assumed that Chungking authorities had learned the decision of the Manila conference, especially in relation to the China theatre's role in future operations.

Paishou And Ining Taken

Paishou, once an important Japanese stronghold 25 miles west of Kweilin, and the highway town of Ining, 11 miles west-northwest of the city, were among the places reported captured.

The high command said Chinese moving northward along a subsidiary highway from Liuchow to Kweilin were approaching Yangsa, described as another former base of the United States 14th Air Force. It lies 45 miles south of Kweilin. The Chinese advances already have overrun six American bases.

On the China coast, the communiqué said, Chinese troops following Japanese units heading from Amoy to Swatow have reached the border of Fukien and Kwantung provinces.

Fukien Province Cleared

This meant that Fukien was cleared except for a handful of Japanese at Amoy, whom the Chinese expected to leave by sea. Chaoan, 40 miles northeast of Swatow, was taken from the Japanese after changing hands. Another town of the same name 22 miles north of Swatow was approached by the Japanese.

One column of Chinese, pushing northward along the subsidiary road from Liuchow, also threatened the Japanese supply base of Pingla from points 10 miles southwest of that city.

Jap Lines Severed Near Kweilin

Chungking, July 23 (AP)—Chinese troops tightening the pressure on the former American air base city of Kweilin have severed the main Japanese communication route between Kwangsi and Hunan provinces by reoccupying the rail town of Chiehshou, the high command announced today.

Chinese troops closed within 8 miles of Kweilin from the southwest.

Chiehshou is 45 miles northeast of Kweilin and on three former American airfields. The Chinese also overran the road town of Liangfeng, 15 miles south of Kweilin in a drive that threatened to cut off Japanese forces deployed to the south. American Mustang fighters supported the attacks.

YENAN RADIO CALLS U. S. IMPERIALIST

Chungking, July 23 (A. P.).—The Chinese Communist radio at Yenan said today that American policy toward China had become "definitely imperialistic" and would reduce this country to the status of a "colony or semi-colony of the United States."

The Yenan broadcast said Major-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Ambassador, had made misrepresentations during a visit to Washington in April and subsequent articles in American newspapers showed that America's policy toward China had become "definitely imperialistic." China, the broadcast said, must choose between this "false democracy supported by the United States and real democracy sponsored by the Chinese communist party."

The radio spokesman then appealed to the United States Government and Army "to repudiate the new foreign policy sponsored by Hurley." He charged that the national Government at Chungking "represents feudalism and Fascism," and said future peace in China depended on American support of the Chinese communists' "Democratic policy."

U. S. Health Experts On Way to China

Chungking, July 23 (A. P.).—A party of American experts, including Dr. James Watt of the United States public health service, is speeding to Chungking to help fight the cholera epidemic, it was announced today.

The group is being sent by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration after a plea from the Chinese.

United States Army headquarters said there have been no cases among American military personnel or American civilians.

The epidemic thus far has involved about 6,000 Chinese and 150 have died since early June.

Included in the group, UNRRA said, are:

Drs. W. W. Frye of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; H. A. Reimann of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Herbert K. Abrams, formerly with the United States Public Health Service in Atlanta; W. J. Wood, former assistant director of medical services in the Canadian Army, and Carleton V. Chauman of Boston.

The two sanitary engineers are Conrad Straub of Irvington, N. J., and F. J. Maier of Royersford, Pa.

BURMA FOE STILL IN TRAP

500 Japanese Killed in Attempt to Reach Sittang River

CALCUTTA, India, July 23 (AP)—Five thousand Japanese troops, pocketed by Allied forces in the Pegu area of southern Burma, have lost more than 500 killed in attempts to break out and reach the Sittang River, the Southeast Asia Command reported today.

A communiqué said the Japanese were continuing attacks against the Allied cordon, but that only a small number had succeeded in escaping eastward across the Mandalay-Rangoon Road toward the Sittang. It added that the Japanese casualties did not include those killed by artillery and air forces.

Command headquarters said British troops had captured a footbridge twenty-two miles east of Pegu in the lower Sittang River sector and routed Japanese forces from four villages in an area six miles south and southeast of Myitkyo, twenty-nine miles northeast of Pegu.

500 Trapped Japs In Burma Killed

Calcutta, July 23 (AP)—More than 500 Japanese troops attempting to break out of a British ring in the Pegu area in Burma have been killed, a Southeast Asia Command communiqué said today.

The communiqué said the enemy was continuing attacks against "our cordon at many places," but that only a small portion had succeeded in escaping eastward toward the Sittang River.

5,000 Trapped, Belief

The 500 Japanese troops slain do not include "those killed by our artillery and air strikes" against the heavy concentration trapped west of the Mandalay-Rangoon road, it was announced.

Southeast Asia headquarters estimated the total number of Japanese in the pocket at 5,000.

In the lower Sittang River sector, the communiqué said, British troops captured a foot bridge 22 miles east of Pegu and routed Japanese forces from four villages in an area 6 miles south-southeast of Myitkyo, 29 miles north-northeast of Pegu.

CHINA BARS REPORTER

New Delhi, July 23 (A. P.).—For the second time in recent weeks China has refused permission for an American correspondent to re-enter China. Harold Isaacs, correspondent for the magazine Newsweek, who was on his way to China from home leave, was informed yesterday by the Army that the Chinese Government had refused his re-entry.

Previously Darrell Berrigan, Far Eastern correspondent of the New York Post, was denied permission by the Chinese Government to return.

Isaacs said Chungking policy was designed to bar any correspondent who ever wrote anything deemed unfavorable to the regime of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The correspondent said that while in the United States he wrote several "outspoken" articles on the China situation.

Handley Takes Over New India-Burma Post

Calcutta, July 23 (AP)—Maj. Gen. T. J. Handley, Jr., has assumed command of the United States Army Air Force in the India-Burma theater, succeeding Lieut. Gen. George S. Stratemeyer, it was announced today. Stratemeyer has become over-all commander of the United States air forces in China.

Handley, a graduate of West Point in the Class of 1915, formerly commanded the India-Burma Air Service Command. His home is in Coshocton, Ohio.

AUSTRALIA TO CUT MILITARY FORCES

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 24—(AP) The military correspondent of the Mebourne Herald, quoting authoritative sources, said today that another major reduction of Australia's military forces might be undertaken soon, cutting the present six active divisions to three with some auxiliary troops.

The reasons, he said, were that the remnants of Japanese island garrisons now appeared to be sealed off and it was not necessary for Australia to continue such relatively strong forces, while production of food for American and British forces would be helped by the army reduction.

At present Australia's six divisions are strung out on a 3,000 mile arc from Bougainville to Borneo.

Evatt Arrives in Australia

SYDNEY, Austria, July 23 (AP)—The Minister of External Affairs, Herbert V. Evatt, said today on his arrival here that the greatest contribution of the San Francisco Security Conference was the beginning of a democratic progressive spirit "among very many nations. The work of San Francisco was only abeginning. Australia has a vital stake in the world of peace and in progressively increasing the standards of living."

New Zealand Flyers to Fight

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 23 (AP).—A New Zealand heavy bomber squadron, at present operating in Europe, will join in the war against Japan under Royal Air Force command, Defense Minister F. Jones disclosed tonight.

Social Security Group Opens Second Meeting

Mexico City, July 23 (AP)—The second assembly of the Intra-American Committee on Social Security opened today with sixteen nations, the International Labor Office of Montreal and the Pan-American Union represented.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, United States Social Security Board chairman and president of the assembly, conferred with other delegates in a preliminary session.

The assembly will lay the groundwork for a convention at a later date where extension and unification of social security in the Americas will be discussed.

Represented are Dominican Re-

public, El Salvador, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Canada, Colombia and Nicaragua.

Federal Economic Head Is Decorated By Chile

Santiago, Chile, July 23 (AP)—Sam Low, of Houston, Texas, was decorated by the Chilean Government today with the Chilean Medal of Merit and voted an honorary life membership by the United States Chamber of Commerce here for his work as head of the Foreign Economic Administration in Chile.

His duties here were to purchase strategic materials and other products for the United States war effort.

Kuznetsov On Russian Labor

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Vassili Kuznetsov, Soviet trade union leader, said tonight that Russia has begun transforming its war machine to peacetime production and has wiped out certain laws restricting workers' activities.

Speaking for a delegation of ten Russian labor chiefs beginning a tour of American industrial centers at the invitation of the CIO, Kuznetsov told a news conference that Soviet plans for reconversion included a return to the eight-hour day without loss in earnings, and vacations with pay. Most war plants have been working eleven hours daily, he said.

Among the laws being set aside is one prohibiting a worker from leaving the job in which he was 'frozen" during the war. Some older fighting men already have been returned to factories, he said.

Soviet Version Of WLB

The Soviets have a War Labor Board—under another name. This board or one appointed for a particular case, determines finally the solution of labor disputes.

Russia has no closed shop or union-dues checkoff, Kuznetsov said. Some plants are organized only 85 per cent.

Kuznetsov said at one point that the Soviet labor-union system was "the most democratic in the world," but qualified the comment later with the remark that he was not familiar enough with American labor to say quite that.

He suggested he would be glad to have the AFL—which thus far has spurned any association with the Soviet groups because it doesn't think the Russian trade groups are "free"—visit Russia.

CIO Invited To Return Visit

The CIO is considering a Russian invitation to tour Soviet industry. A delegation may make the trip after the September Paris meeting of the World Trade Union Congress in which both the CIO and the Soviets are represented, but in which the AFL has refused to join.

The CIO invitation to the Soviets, extended June 4 by Philip Murray, CIO President, also went to French and British trade union leaders, who will visit the United States. Later, said Allan Haywood, CIO organization chief who presided at the news conference.

Kuznetsov said the present Russian work force is 28 to 30 million, including white-collar workers and wage earners on state farms but not on the collectivist agricultural enterprises. Of this work force, 25 million are in the trade unions which he heads.

Schedule Of Tour

The ten Russian labor leaders will leave Wednesday for Chicago, where they will tour automobile plants, packing houses and farm-equipment factories. Some of the group will go to Duluth on Saturday to inspect ore deposits.

The entire party will arrive in Detroit Sunday for a visit to automobile plants. They will leave Wednesday for Philadelphia to visit hosiery plants and other industries.

On Thursday they will join Murray and the executive board of the CIO Steel Workers at Atlantic City, returning to Philadelphia Friday and Saturday, August 3 and 4.

On August 5, they will go to New York to visit shipyards, clothing plants and precision-instrument plants, spending three days there.

The delegation then will visit Pittsburgh steel mills and other munition plants, but the exact date has not yet been fixed.

Puts British In on Jap Defeat

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Lord Beaverbrook Says End of War in East Will Not Be Left to Americans.

Detroit, July 23 (A. P.).—The British "have no intention of reserving the defeat of Japan to the Americans," Lord Beaverbrook declared today in a personal letter published in the Detroit Free Press.

Replying to an open letter by Publisher John S. Knight, printed in the Free Press on July 15, the Lord Privy Seal in the Churchill cabinet and publisher of the London Daily Express said: "It would be a complete error to suppose that there will be any easing off in the British war against Japan if this conservative government is succeeded by a socialist government."

Knight had asserted that two factors were leading to increased anti-British feeling in the United States. He listed them as the knowledge that Britain's forces in France and Germany were smaller than the American forces and the belief that Britain is not making an all-out effort against Japan.

Of the first factor Lord Beaverbrook said that casualty figures in northwest Europe from D-day to V-E day "show that the United Kingdom did not bear less than her just and proper share of the labor and suffering of the invasion. There were 188,152 British and Canadian casualties; and 514,534 American."

Some Bombing Figures.

In the air war, which he described as the "critical and even decisive factor in the attack on the Reich," he said the bomber command of the R. A. F. dropped 988,000 tons in northwest Europe while the Eight and Ninth U. S. A. A. F. dropped 812,000 tons.

Regarding the second factor, Lord Beaverbrook said he does not think criticism of the Burma campaign is justified. Of the 750,000 soldiers used in Burma, three-fourths were British, Colonial or Indian, he said, adding that the campaign was conducted "through the wettest, the most difficult and the most unhealthy country in the world, and over lines of communications of incredible length."

Asserting that he was speaking "without any authority from Mr. Churchill," he said: "You may be sure that we shall take an ever-increasing part, bringing every available resource to bear upon the outstanding purpose of the war."

He added, however, that one handicap would be the fact that "to maintain a British soldier in the Far East takes two and a half to three times the shipping tonnage required to maintain an American soldier in Europe." The British fleet is operating 14,000 miles from her home base, he said, and the American fleet only 3,000 miles.

CONNALLY ASKS ECHOING 'AYE' ON THE CHARTER

Vandenberg Tells Senate Instrument Offers the Best Hope for Safe World.

GALLERIES APPLAUD PLEAS

Rule Requiring Consideration Article by Article Waived to Speed Up Action.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—Senator Connally (D.-Tex.) called on the Senate today to ratify the United Nations charter "by a vote that will be heard around the world."

Opening debate on the fifty nations agreement signed June 26 at San Francisco, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee won applause from spectators banked in the galleries when he urged the Senate to show "the same courage toward the obligations of peace as we have in war."

Despite what he termed ample evidence that the Senate will ratify the charter overwhelmingly, Connally said many representatives of other nations still are doubtful of the outcome.

"They know that the league of nations was slaughtered here in this chamber," he shouted, pulling off his glasses and waving them in the air. "Can't you see the blood—there it is on the wall," Connally continued. Pointing at the rear wall of the chamber.

Declaring that Senate ratification would give other nations a "tremendous impulse," Connally said the Senate also ought to have the courage to offer its full co-operation in the proposed new league.

"There are some who say we can't send soldiers to back up the peace—that we mustn't have a vote on anything until it is checked back to Congress," he declared. "Can't we show the same sort of courage toward the obligations of peace as we have those of war?"

Man's Best Hope—Vandenberg.

Senator Vandenberg (R.-Mich.), who served with Connally as a delegate in the drafting of the charter, told the Senate "this is man's best hope for a safer and happier world. "It is my profound belief," he said, "that here is an adventure that can serve the hearts and hopes of mankind. This charter won the unanimous devotion of fifty nations at San Francisco despite repeated crises—rocks on which the conference was supposed to have been wrecked.

"But at the end, fifty United Nations were unanimous. How did that happen? It was the result of facing each other morning, noon and night until the controversies disappeared.

"If that could happen at San Francisco, who shall say it cannot happen when we face the problems of tomorrow? If that could happen in the writing of the charter who shall say it cannot happen in the operation?"

Vandenberg declared that he was putting his "faith" in the council table of the United Nations organization, rather than in the potential use of force.

"I think it will succeed," he said.

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For a Vote This Week.

With leaders pointing toward a ratification vote late this week, Connally took the floor after the Senate had agreed to sweep aside such technicalities as the rule requiring consideration of the charter article by article. The Texan said party politics had played no part in establishing the united front he declared now is presented to the world.

Before he began speaking he reiterated to reporters a theme that he has emphasized in the past: The fifty-nation agreement signed in San Francisco June 26 is no "self-winding, eight-day clock."

Not a Peace Guaranty.

The organization to be formed under the charter does not of itself guarantee peace. The new league will require "constant care, assistance and support. Anybody who is looking for a peace organization that doesn't cost us anything won't find it in this charter." The United States must furnish troops to help enforce the peace.

It must co-operate fully with other nations which have solemnly pledged themselves to settle disputes by peaceful means.

Fifty Senators were on the floor when Connally, attired in a blue suit with spectacles hanging from a black ribbon around his neck, began a debate that promises to consist in the main of indorsements of the charter.

The galleries were so crowded that standees lined the walls. Edward R. Stetttinius Jr., former Secretary of State and picked by President Truman as this country's delegate on the proposed world security council, was an interested spectator.

IDEAS OFFERED ON FLEET SIZE

Experts Suggest 860 Ships As Minimum During Peace

Washington, July 23 (AP)—A minimum United States flag postwar merchant fleet of 860 ships totaling 6,155,000 gross tons was recommended today in a report prepared by experts of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

The report, made public jointly by the Navy and the Maritime Commission, set as a recommended maximum 1,325 ships of 9,185,000 gross tons.

The joint announcement emphasized that while the study was made at the request of the two Government agencies, the recommendations do not necessarily reflect ultimate Government policy.

Legislation dealing with postwar disposition of surplus United States merchant vessels is now awaiting consideration in Congress.

Recommended Figures

The recommended minimum fleet would include 350 dry cargo ships in foreign trade, 250 dry cargo ships in coastwise and intercoastal trade, and 65 dry cargo ships in noncontiguous trade; 10 passenger vessels in foreign trade and 10 in domestic; 25 tankars in foreign trade and 150 domestic.

The recommended maximum would include 450 cargo ships in foreign trade; 475 dry cargo ships in coastwise and intercoastal trade, 80 dry cargo ships in noncontiguous trade, 15 passenger ships in foreign trade and 15 in domestic service, 60 tankers in foreign service and 230 in domestic.

"The maximum can not be exceeded to any great extent without endangering relations with other countries or the adequacy of other means of transportation within the United States," it said.

Five-Point Disposal Program

The report recommended that the Government adopt a five-point program for disposal of maritime shipbuilding facilities:

1. Offer for sale to the yard owners at low prices facilities owned by the Government in private yards.

2. Enter into contracts with the private yard owners for the maintenance, idle, of any Government-owned facilities not sold to the private owner.

3. Military authorities should select from among Government-owned emergency yards those additional facilities necessary as standby capacity for strategic reasons.

4. Offer for sale all new yards not thus preserved.

5. Transfer to the Surplus Property Board for sale for other than shipbuilding purposes, all facilities not thus preserved or sold.

The report recommended quick sale of surplus ships, on a firm one-price basis, maintenance of a "sterilized" reserve of ships and avoidance of commercial shipping service by the Government.

The discussion was confined to seagoing vessels of 2,000 gross tons or over. It estimated that by the end of this year the United States will possess 5,500 of these ships, contrasted to 1,400 in 1938. The percentage of the world fleet controlled by the United States as measured in gross tons will have risen from 16 per cent in 1938 to 62 per cent after the war.

The report estimated that the total demand from foreign-flag operators for United States ships, both dry cargo and tankers, would approximate 700 to 1,050 standard ships.

War Construction $324,098,000

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Washington, July 23 (AP)—A War Production Board survey showed today that Maryland war-plant construction totaled $324,098,000 during the four years that the nation was rearming.

That share—1.6 per cent of the nation's $20,300,000,000 — placed Maryland nineteenth among the states in war-plant expenditures from July, 1940, to May, 1944.

Maryland ranked second to West Virginia in the nine South Atlantic states, which together accounted for 6.7 per cent of the total United States spending. West Virginia spent $345,876,000. Virginia was third with $291,986,000.

The Types Of Plants

The Maryland total, by types of plants:

Aircraft, $67,199,000; ships, $56,645,000; ordnance, $37,776,000; ex-

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plosives and loading plants, $37,462,000; iron and steel and related products, $57,074,000; non-ferrous metals and their products, $18,708,000; machinery, $11,602,000; chemicals and petroleum products, $25,354,000; food and other manufacturing, $12,278,000.

Baltimore city and Baltimore county, with $118,640,000 and $108,692,000, respectively, drew by far the major portion of the Maryland total. Harford county was next with $37,201,000 and Allegany county was fourth with $21,936,000.

Other counties and expenditures:

Cecil, $8,182,000; Charles, $5,929,000; Frederick, $7,236,000; Prince Georges, $1,560,000; Washington, $11,142,000; Wicomico, $1,190,000, and all others, $2,390,000.

Senators Propose U.S. War Research Agency

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Washington, July 23 (AP)—Establishment of a research board to insure the postwar study of military science was recommended by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee today.

Under a bill by Senator Byrd (D., Va.) the research board would include 10 members, half of them civilians appointed by the President. The chairman and vice chairman would be selected from the civilian members.

Byrd Explains

Byrd told the committee that while two other bills provide for a continuation of scientific research such as has been carried on by the Office of Scientific Research and Development during the war, "it would be a colossal mistake to mix military research with other types of study."

He predicted that in an all-inclusive research plan military science would be neglected as time goes on.

The board would not relieve any governmental agencies of their present responsibilities for research and would not operate its own laboratories. It would, however, have authority to transfer funds to other governmental agencies for work included in its programs.

Another Proposal

A national science foundation to promote research on war weapons, was proposed by three other Senators.

Joining in drafting legislation to create the foundation as a branch of the Government were Senators Kilgore (D., W.Va.), Johnson (D., Col.) and Pepper (D., Fla.).

They proposed, too, that the Government grant scholarships to persons showing special aptitude for science.

"Can't Afford To Ease Up"

The legislation was offered as a program to carry out recommendations of a Senate military subcommittee that studied problems of research and science during the war.

"During this war we have striven for full use of our technology, as well as of our manpower and facilities, for the objective of military victory," the subcommittee headed by Kilgore reported.

"We cannot afford to slacken our efforts in the fight for peacetime prosperity and permanent security. These two objectives — prosperity and security—are tied closely together."

Cabinet Men On Board

Under the proposed legislation the foundation would be headed by a director, paid $15,000 a year, who would consult with a national science board consisting of heads of the War, Navy, Justice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments, the Federal Security Agency and eight public members appointed by the President.

The bill carries no specific sum. However, the Kilgore subcommittee reported that from 1938 to 1944 Federal expenditures on research increased from about $68,000,000 to $706,000,000.

Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) introduced somewhat similar legislation last week, based on a recommendation of Dr. Vannevar Bush, director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Bush proposed a nine-member foundation and estimated the initial cost at $33,500,000 a year and about $122,500,000 annually after five years.

BILL TO HELP SCIENCE IS UP

Board Sought To Supervise Government Research

Washington, July 23 (AP)—One plan for postwar scientific research on military weapons was approved by the Senate Naval Committee today as three senators offered a new proposal for a national research organization to promote all branches of science.

The committee indorsed a bill by Senator Byrd (D., Va.) to establish a 40-member research board for military security—20 to be civilians appointed by the President and 20 to be designated by the armed services.

This board would supervise the research carried on by existing Government agencies. In general, the legislation's aim is to stimulate the research the Army and Navy have carried on for many years on military weapons and bring to that research the advice and thoughts of the best brains among civilian scientists.

Scholarships Possible

Byrd told the committee that military research must be kept separate. "It would be a colossal mistake to mix military research with other types of study."

From Senators Kilgore (D., W.Va.), Pepper (D., Fla.) and Johnson (D., Col.), meantime, came legislation to create a national science foundation to be charged with conducting research into:

1. National defense.
2. Health and medicine.
3. The basic sciences.
4. Conservation, development and use of national resources.
5. Development of methods and processes beneficial to small business enterprises.
6. The adaption to peacetime use of wartime research and facilities.

The foundation also would be empowered to grant scholarships to persons showing special aptitude for science.

No Specific Spending

No specific amount to be spent by the foundation is proposed. That would be determined by the appropriations committee after the foundation was created.

The measure was offered to implement a recommendation from a military subcommittee, headed by Kilgore, for postwar scientific research for "prosperity and security." That group reported the Government spent $706,000,000 in 1944 on research.

The Kilgore - Pepper - Johnson measure is similar to, but broader, than a bill introduced last week by Senator Magnuson (D., Wash.) to establish a national research foundation.

Magnuson's measure was based on recommendations by Dr. Vannevar Bush, head of the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Army Shift To Curb Freight Traffic, ODT Head Says

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of defense transportation, said today the Army's redeployment program cannot be met by the American railroads if vital war freight is to move.

He told the Senate War Investigating Committee that the Army drafted a ten-month program without consulting him and since has stepped up the return of troops from Europe without notifying ODT.

Peak Yet To Come

Saying the effect of redeployment has not yet fully hit the Western railroads, Johnson added:

"With the railroads now congested and with additional war production to move transcontinentally, it will be impossible for the Western railroads to redeploy the troops and move the freight loads."

[Dispatches from abroad this week end indicated the Army is recasting its program and will send more men directly from Europe to the Pacific than originally contemplated.]

Johnson said he is endeavoring to bring busses and airplanes into troop transport in this country to ease the strain on the railroads.

Told Little About Shifts

The ODT director said he was given "little more knowledge" than the general public on redeployment but was now "obtaining, through my own methods, the information which is made available to the railroads about the arrival of troops."

Johnson said he was first given information May 2 on prospective return of troops from Europe and was told at that time that the number would not exceed 200,000 a month.

"Actual arrivals in June exceeded the estimate by 50,000 and in July by 97,000," he said, adding that he was told 154,000 would return in June but that more than 200,000 were returned.

"Mistake Not Yet Corrected"

"It was a mistake which has not yet been corrected," Johnson continued, "for the Army to bring the number of men which have arrived irregularly and subject to violent fluctuations in numbers into the country and to thus increase its demands for transportation, already overburdened, without advising and consulting with the office responsible for the co-ordination and direction of traffic."

Chairman Mead (D., N.Y.) interjected that since the Senate committee began its inquiry the Office of War Mobilization had issued a directive to the War Department and other agencies that there must be co-ordination of the transportation.

Johnson said that if the Army had given him better information as to its plans, he would have issued much earlier his recent order halting use of Pullman sleepers on trips under 450 miles.

35,000 Without Notice

He said 35,000 men were landed in one port on one day without advance notice to him that they were coming.

Senator Burton (R., Ohio) questioned whether the Army was cooperating by restricting unnecessary travel. He said he had in mind "miscellaneous week-end travel" by officers and men on leave from posts of duty.

Johnson said such travelers were in the same category as civilians and that appeals to avoid unnecessary travel applied to them.

Johnson testified he had been trying for three or four weeks to get more motive power for Western railroads. Mead said he was informed that 50 locomotives belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad were laid up at Pittsburgh in storage. He suggested they might be used in the West.

Laid To Labor Shortage

"We have never for one moment overlooked an instance like that," Johnson replied. "If they are laid up it is probably because of a lack of manpower."

The ODT head testified the railroads were "co-operating as never before" and were freely making equipment available to each other without the necessity of the ODT issuing any orders.

Senator Ferguson (R., Mich.) asked about reports that German prisoners have been given Pullman transportation.

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"I know of no case where a prisoner has had a Pullman, except men who were ill and were given them on medical orders," Johnson replied.

Off Regular Runs

Cars of which soldiers complained, Johnson said, came off regular runs of the railroads.

On Saturday ODT announced the latest in a series of curbs on civilian travel by rail and forbade sale of tickets or train space to travel agencies.

Effective at once the agency banned organized group vacation travel by rail and forbade sale of tickets or train space to travel agencies.

ODT said, however, that action would have no effect on athletic teams.

TRUMAN SETS AIR FORCE DAY

Proclaims Aug. 1 to Mark Accomplishments.

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—President Truman today proclaimed August 1 as Air Force Day in recognition of the accomplishments of United States air power throughout the world.

The day, the White House announced, will be observed by Army Air Force units all over the world as the anniversary of an order issued by the Army Signal Corps on August 1, 1907, ordering a study of "the flying machine and the possibility of adapting it to military purposes."

In his proclamation, Mr. Truman cited "the ability of air power to spearhead the attacks of our armed forces against our enemies," its contribution to victory in Europe, the fact that AAF men "have fought and died gallantly" for victory throughout the world, and the contributions made by both military and civilian supporting services.

Text of Proclamation.

The text of the proclamation follows:

Whereas the United States Army Air Forces have demonstrated throughout the world the ability of air power to spearhead the attacks of our armed forces against our enemies, and have materially contributed to the successful completion of the war in Europe; and

Whereas the men of the Army Air Forces have fought and died gallantly to win for us success in every corner of the world; and

Whereas millions of our countrymen, military and civilian, have recognized the potentialities of air power and have, in the armed services and on the home front, faithfully served and worked to achieve the air power essential to the winning of the wars in which we have been and are engaged:

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, in order that we may do honor to the men and women of the Army Air Forces and pay tribute to those who have supported the development of our country's air power, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, August 1, 1945, as Air Force Day, and do invite the Governors of the various States to issue proclamations calling for the observance of that day.

I also strongly urge the civilian workers of this country to maintain steadfastly their brilliant record of supplying our Army Air Forces with the weapons they must have to speed our final victory in this war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done this 20th day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Seventieth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

By the President:

JOSEPH C. GREW.

Acting Secretary of State.

15th Air Force Sending Its Equipment to Pacific

Existence as Entity Is Ending After Far-Flung Action

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—The 15th Air Force, which bombed and shot up Germans from Africa to the Reich, is ending its official existence without seeing action in the Pacific war.

The Army Air Force said today, however, that the 15th "is redeploying its men and materiel to the United States and to the Pacific for use in the war against Japan." At its peak of operations (it was activated in November, 1943) the 15th had 90,176 officers and men and aircraft ranging from B-24s and B-17s through fighter planes such as P-38s and P-51s.

The heavy bombers of the force dropped a total of 309,278 tons of bombs in the European war, 90,914 on enemy installations in Italy, 74,211 on Austria and 35,927 tons on Germany. Its planes, of all types, used 450,000,000 gallons of gasoline and expended more than 25,154,400 rounds of ammunition.

The 15th lost more than 2,700 men in action, with another 2,553 wounded and 3,410 of its aircraft destroyed in combat. It destroyed 3,946 enemy aircraft in the air and on the ground.

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New Cabinet Post Proposal Menaces McNutt's Position

WASHINGTON, July 23.—(AP) A proposal to create an 11th cabinet post—secretary of the department of welfare and security—rendered uncertain today the political future of Paul V. McNutt.

McNutt is War Manpower commissioner and director of the Federal Security agency. The suggested new department would take over the half-dozen or more agencies now loosely attached to FSA.

McNutt is absent from Washington on a rehabilitation mission to the Philippines, and hence there was no immediate comment from him on the proposal, which is under study by other government officials.

Plans Reorganization

At the Commerce department, meanwhile, it was learned that Secretary Henry A. Wallace is planning a thorough reorganization which might also require congressional action. He wishes to reshape commerce for better promotion of business activity after the war.

The proposal for a full-fledged new security department is highly tentative but is being studied at the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The new secretary presumably would administer the expanded postwar social program for which the administration is plugging.

OWMR's pending recommendations for the government's own reconversion are in line with President Truman's request for consolidation and simplification of the sprawling Federal structure which he inherited from the late President Roosevelt.

One phase of OWMR's work — the consolidation of manpower agencies asked by Congress — already has jeopardized McNutt's Manpower commission. Some of the functions now exercised by WMC might be transferred to the Labor department.

Alive to the possibility that WMC might be liquidated as the labor shortage lessens, McNutt has told friends he would not remain in government if he had charge of FSA alone. Neither, he has stated, would he relish a return to the post of high commissioner of the Philippines.

Mr. Truman's obvious preference for cabinet members of his own choosing makes it unlikely that he would select McNutt for the welfare and security post if the new department were created. McNutt has lost prestige as the War Production board took an increasing share of responsibility for manpower management; in addition he has no such political claims upon Mr. Truman's loyalty as he had upon Mr. Roosevelt.

Among the McNutt agencies which would go to the proposed new department under the tentative plan are these units of FSA: Social Security board, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education and some smaller agencies.

The U. S. Employment Service, which is the bulk of McNutt's WMC in terms of budget and personnel, also might be assigned to the proposed department. Some high officials believe U.S.E.S. should be kept apart from labor union influence and pressure which might develop if it became part of the Labor department.

WPB Hardest Hit

WPB appears to be the hardiest of the big war agencies since no one knows how long its industrial controls will remain necessary. Yet Commerce department already is reported eyeing WPB with the idea of taking over some of its functions when WPB finally folds up.

Wallace, who has sawed wood silently since taking over the Commerce portfolio, may step into the limelight in the next six or eight weeks with a program for promoting postwar business activity and employment.

In preparation, he has named a committee to determine his department's role in the postwar economy. He plans to reshape the agency in line with the committee's findings, which are not yet complete. Part of the reorganization probably will require action by Congress.

Under Secretariat Of Labor Is Urged

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Creation of the office of Under Secretary of Labor was proposed today by Senator Murray (D., Mont.).

Murray, chairman of the Senate's Labor-Education Committee, proposed further in a bill to provide three assistant secretaries. The present law provides for a first assistant and a second assistant who are not subject to Senate confirmation.

Secretary Schwellenbach, Murray said in a statement, believes that policy-making officials should be subject to Senate approval.

Each of the new officials would be paid $10,000 a year.

Senator Downey (D., Cal.) introduced a bill to incorporate the "national committee for all war mothers." Its honorary life chairman is Lillian Richards, of California.

Among the organization's purposes would be: (1) To help needy war widows; (2) to direct them to employment; (3) to aid in support of their minor children; (4) to devise insurance plans, and (5) to provide medical and legal aid.

VINSON ASSUMES TREASURY DUTIES

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WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) Fred M. Vinson took the oath as secretary of the treasury today amid increasing speculation that two other new faces may be added to the Truman cabinet soon.

It is generally expected that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson will retire soon after his return from Potsdam where he accompanied Mr. Truman to the Big Three conference.

How long Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes will stay in the administration is an open question. He plans to see the President soon after Mr. Truman returns to the United States and ask for clarification of his status, in view of wide public discussion of the possibility that he may go out.

It is understood that the interior secretary wants definite word one way or the other about where he stands, and plans to step out if the answer is not satisfactory to him. Mr. Truman has not given public voice to his plans, but persons close to the executive offices expect him to say he would like to have Ickes stay on "for a time."

Few expect the President to give Ickes any definite assurance that he is a cabinet fixture.

Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) is among those whose names have been mentioned most often for the interior post if Ickes should leave. Others are Democratic Governors Robert Kerr of Oklahoma and Herbert B. Maw of Utah.

For the War department job, most speculation has centered around Undersecretary Robert P. Patterson and Assistant Secretary John J. McCloy. Both are lawyers, both Republicans like Stimson, both World War I officers, and both brought into the War department in 1940 when the European war was building up in fury. McCloy is reported to have strong backing within the administration.

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MORGENTHAU PLAN IN A BOOK SOON

Washington, July 23 (A. P.).—The "Morgenthau Plan" for postwar Germany, which stirred up a storm of argument but was never announced by its author, will be given to the public in book form. Henry Morgenthau Jr., in his last news conference as Secretary of the Treasury, told reporters he has promised the manuscript to Harper & Bros. by August 6.

He said all royalties will go into a trust fund to be distributed in the interests of peace. The gist of his proposals for Germany was published last September along with the information that Cabinet members were sharply divided on the plan. He was reported to be advocating removal of most of Germany's industry, leaving that country chiefly an agricultural state.

More Meat Is Indicated For Civilian Consumption

Washington, July 23 (AP)—A little more meat for American dinner tables was in prospect tonight as OPA prepared to lower beef, veal and lamb ration points for the August ration period.

The disclosure followed reports from several areas of improved civilian meat supplies and signs of slight further increases in the early Autumn.

Reductions of one or two points a pound on steaks, roasts and other cuts of beef probably will be announced Wednesday and made effective July 29. Lamb and veal points will go down as much and perhaps slightly more.

Mutton Has Zero Point Value

Pork will be omitted from what officials described as the "fairly general" point reduction, because the marketing of live hogs has continued slow. Mutton has a zero point value because there is so little of it that rationing is not considered worthwhile.

Although OPA did not confirm officially the forthcoming changes, the agency's spokesmen acknowledged that such action "would appear logical" if reports of improved supply and distribution of meat prove out as expected. Other sources familiar with the supply-and-ration situation said the reduction was coming.

Few Red Points

In some areas, consumers reportedly have been complaining that they have too few red points to absorb the available meat supply. Measures taken by OPA and War Food Administration to improve meat distribution have had some effect in increasing the flow of meat to areas where production does not match demand.

The improvement was attributed in part to two factors: Slightly better live stock marketings and slaughtering than were foreseen by rationing officials, and second, a drop in military purchases because of the redeployment program and the gradual release of prisoners of war.

Further improvement is expected in September and October, when grass-fattened cattle will move to market from the ranges and pastures of the West, Southwest, mid-West, Virginia and Pennsylvania. Part of this expected increase must go to the armed forces and to lend-lease countries, however, and will not be available for civilians.

New Program Showing Results

The new slaughter-control program begun several weeks ago is showing results in the channeling of a larger portion of meat animals to Federally inspected slaughterers. Since only Federally inspected meat is moved in interstate commerce, deficit meat-producing areas like the East and Far West must depend largely on such slaughters for their supplies.

This has tended to cut the volume of slaughter by small local plants, some of which have been accused by food officials of supplying black markets.

By reducing the diversion into black-market channels, officials have hoped to increase the amount available for legitimate buyers.

Cannon Predicts End Of Record U.S. Spending

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Congressional leaders today saw the end of huge Government spending, but failed to sight any quick relief in taxes.

Reviewing the appropriation record of the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, which ended its spending activities last Saturday with House adjournment until October 8, Chairman Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee made this observation:

"While the prosecution of the Japanese war will continue to impose heavy demands, it is reasonable to expect a falling off of appropriations for the armed services and we may expect to see lessening budgets for war purposes by civilian agencies which have had a part in the war program."

Plans Mid-Year Review

Regardless of the progress of the Pacific war, Cannon added in a statement his committee "plans to review appropriations for war purposes in midfiscal year with the view of recapturing any amounts which then may appear to be unnecessary."

The $59,000,000,000 appropriated this year, Cannon said, boosted to $416,628,032,989 the amount provided for the war activities program since July 1, 1940.

Sees 25 Billion Budget

Cannon estimated that the postwar budget, exclusive of interest on the national debt, will be not less than $25,000,000,000 annually, or more than twice the average annual appropriations for the few years preceding the start of the war program. He added:

"To meet the bill means taxes far beyond any levies made prior to the war, magnified to the extent occasioned by a fixed debt-retirement program."

Representative Halleck (R., Ind.), an Appropriations Committee member, said he could not "imagine" that postwar taxes would be anything but "extremely heavy because fixed charges will be terrifically high."

Meanwhile, the United States Chamber of Commerce announced that its membership had approved by a 2,695 to 4 vote a policy declaration calling for reduction of Federal taxes as soon as the war permits.

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U. S. Mints Turned Out 4 Billion Coins in Year

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23—The United States Mint set new records in the fiscal year ending June 30, turning out forty-six tons of metal money a day, a total of more than 4,000,000,000 coins in twelve months.

Nellie Tayloe Ross, director of the mint, said that the three plants at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco produced 2,646,134101 pieces of domestic issue (value $124,754,925) and 1,388,971,000 pieces for eleven friendly foreign Governments.

In the fiscal year 1944, domestic coinage totaled 2,578,640,270 pieces with face value of $109,464,837; and total coinage, domestic and foreign, was 3,066,487,270 pieces.

Coinage orders in the last fiscal year were executed for Australia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greenland, Guatemala, Netherlands, Peru, Philippine Islands, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

Excessive Surplus Prices Are Target

Washington, July 23 (AP)—The OPA issued regulations today it said were designed to prevent excessive charges to consumers for surplus war goods.

The orders, effective August 22 and applicable to all resellers, also are intended to provide merchants with a simpler method of figuring their ceiling prices.

Two steps are being taken to prevent excessive resale prices:

1. Resellers no longer will be permitted to use the ceiling for a "similar item." Specific ceilings or formulas to calculate them will be available.

2. The pyramiding of prices by so-called "cross-stream" sales is being sharply curtailed. Cross-stream sales are those by one manufacturer to another or by one wholesaler to another, with a markup for each transaction.

In general, only resellers who customarily have sold cross-stream may continue under the new regulation. OPA said that in exceptional cases it may permit other such sales where it is necessary to get the goods distributed.

Sending Remittances To Italy Now Possible

Washington, July 23 (AP)—The Treasury announced today that remittances now may be sent through banking channels to any part of Italy for the support of an individual or his family.

Parts of northern Italy now are opened for such remittances for the first time, and for all of Italy, the maximum monthly amount was raised from $500 to $1,000.

At the same time, the maximum was raised to $1,000 a month for support remittances to France, Belgium, Poland, Greece and other European countries where support remittances are permitted to be sent.

'47 Cuba Sugar Deal Poses Legal Problem

Washington, July 23 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture is hesitating to buy Cuba's sugar for two years ahead for fear it is not legal.

The Commodity Credit Corpora-

3024-28601

tion has only until July 1, 1947, to run under present law, and the 1947 crop could not be delivered until after that date.

Negotiations are in progress for the 1946 crop. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, has said he would like to buy the 1947 crop as well for insurance against future shortages.

But Congress refused last week to authorize this, striking from a bill it passed all reference to sugar.

The House is in recess and congressional authority could not be obtained until after it returns, October 8. Meanwhile, there is a difference of opinion whether Anderson has the power to go ahead.

Last U. S. Navy Vessel Quits Britain's Waters

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) —The Navy announced today withdrawal of the last United States Navy ships from United Kingdom waters.

The last to leave, several days ago, were a convoy of LSTs, which took with them the rest of the Navy men who landed American and British soldiers on Normandy beaches a year ago. A total of 124,000 United States naval officers and men had a part in the Normandy invasion.

After D-Day, most American Navy ships remained to build up supplies on the Continent.

$2,500 Rise Tax Free For House Members

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 23 — Members of the House will not pay income taxes on their expense allowance of $2,500 a year if their returns state that the money was "fully expended in the performance of official duties."

A Treasury ruling to this effect was disclosed today in a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Joseph D. Nunan Jr., to Representative O'Neal of Kentucky, printed in the Congressional Record.

Members of the House will not have to itemize in their tax returns the ways in which they spend the $2,500. (Ordinarily a taxpayer claiming deductions for business expenses must itemize these expenses.)

However, if requested by the Internal Revenue agent examining his return, a Representative "will, like any other taxpayer who receives an expense allowance from his employer, be required to substantiate the claimed deduction by showing that the entire $2,500 was used for expenses which are properly deductible" under the Internal Revenue Code.

Ray J. O'Brien Approved

Washington, July 23 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved the nomination of Ray J. O'Brien as United States Attorney for Hawaii.

W. H. Wills Takes FCC Oath

Washington, July 23 (AP)—Former Governor William H. Wills of Vermont took his oath today as a member of the Federal Communications Commission to succeed Norman S. Case. A Republican, Wills was appointed by President Truman on June 13 and was confirmed by the Senate a month later.

HOPE IS APPOINTED TO VETS' COMMISSION

HARTFORD, July 23. — (AP) Gov. Baldwin today announced the appointment of J. William Hope, of Bridgeport, to membership on the Connecticut Veterans Reemployment and Advisory commission, to hold office until July 1, 1947.

The governor also announced the appointment of Representative Eleanor H. Little, Republican, Guilford, to the board of trustees of the Connecticut State Farm for Women, at Niantic. Miss Little was named to serve until July 1, 1948, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Goss, of Waterbury.

Firm Hires War Veterans Only

Quincy, Mass., July 23 (AP)—An honorable discharge from the Army or Navy is the first requisite for a job at Yule Industries, Inc.

For the organization, founded recently to repair and rebuild automobile and truck engines, is owned by two men who were disabled in World War II. They conceived the idea of forming their own company while patients in the Army's Percy Jones Hospital.

The owners are Major Douglas Yule, who was injured seriously at Camp McCoy, Wis., and Lieutenant Burl Harrison, holder of the Silver Star, who lost a leg at Tunisia.

"We hire war veterans only," Yule said today, "and if they are disabled, that doesn't matter."

How They Reached Decision

He said he and Harrison decided on their "veterans only" program after watching sad-faced patients at the hospital contemplate the future minus arms or legs, or with other physical handicaps.

"We decided that if a man couldn't stand, we'd find him a bench job," Yule went on, "and if a man needed outside work, we'd find that for him. We decided to adjust our business to train them."

There are 35 veterans working for Yule, Inc., and the major hopes to have "200 former cripples" at his place before long.

Camouflaged City Hid Flying Fortress Plant

By The Associated Press.

SEATTLE, July 23—Boeing Aircraft officials disclosed today the existence of a 26-acre "wonderland" of chicken - feather trees, canvas buildings, canvas roads and burlap dirt which have been an unseen (except from a birdseye view) part of Seatle's skyline for nearly three years.

It comprises a village of camouflage atop Plant No. 2, a main assembly area, and was erected by United States engineers to protect the Flying Fortress and Superfortress factory from the threat of Japanese air raids.

The camouflaged village, if real, would shelter 200 people in its fifty-three houses, transporting them and their goods in three trucks and a trailer and in numerous passenger cars on its three main streets. It has twenty-four garages and a service station, hedges and fences, gardens, three greenhouses and a neighborhood store.

UNFINISHED PORTRAIT OF FDR IS UNVEILED

NEW YORK, July 23—(AP) The unfinished portrait for which the late President Roosevelt was sitting when he collapsed and died at Warm Springs, Ga., April 12 was unveiled today at Gimbel Brothers, New York department store, in the presence of the artist, Elizabeth Shoumatoff.

Mrs. Shoumatoff said Mrs. Roosevelt had requested the painting and that it might possibly be given to the Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park, N. Y.

R. Frank Kingdon, principal speaker at the ceremonies, said: "The portrait is unfinished and unfinished it must remain."

The portrait, in colors, has an uncompleted background, although the facial characteristics are virtually finished. In it the President wore a navy cape over a gray suit, a white collar and a maroon tie.

7,500 GI's Land At Hampton Roads

Newsport News, Va., July 23 (AP). More than 7,500 service men returning from Europe debarked today from five ships that docked at the Hampton Roads port of embarkation, and port officials said that about 1,200 more are expected Tuesday and 5,000 on Wednesday.

Among today's arrivals, who were transported on the Gen. J. M. Morae, the Gen. W. N. Black, the William B. Giles and the U.S.S. Atlantic City and one LST, included Maj. Gen. John Millikin, commander of the 13th Armored Division; Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, commander of the 20th Armored Division; Brig. Gen. Wayland B. Augur, of the 13th Armored Division, and Brig. Gen. Edmund B. Sebree, assistant divisional commander of the 28th Infantry Division.

Ships scheduled to arrive tomorrow are the S.S. James Moore, carrying 582 troops from miscellaneous units, and the LST Convoy 9 with 1,129 passengers.

The transport Henry Gibbons, with 2,771 veterans of the Italian campaign, and the J. William McAndrew, carrying 2,416 troops, are due to arrive Wednesday.

Soldiers Lose Round In Adoption Fight

New York, July 23 (AP)—The men of Battery C of the 38th Field Artillery, Second Infantry Division, today lost the first round of their move to keep Joseph Eugene Paremba, 12, their duffle-bag stowaway from Poland, in the United States.

W. Frank Watkins, District Director of Immigration and Naturalization, said a board of special inquiry had excluded the lad from the country but that an appeal had been taken to the tAtorney General of the United States who he said could admit Paremba.

Battery C brought Paremba to America last Friday, declaring he had joined the outfit and had fought beside them in Europe for months. The battery collected more than $1,000 for him, so he wouldn't be classified as a pauper, and then one of them, Corporal Leroy Ritchey of Tulsa, Okla., a former school teacher, agreed to adopt him.

Officers of the battery aided the men in carrying their case to the immigration authorities.

Meanwhile Mrs. Ritchey was reported to be on her way east to aid in the proposed adoption of Paremba.

'BLACK CATS' LAND IN N.Y.

California's 13th Armored Division Comes Home

New York, July 23 (AP) — Elements of another group of great American fighting men—the 13th (Black Cat) Armored Division, known as "California's Own," although its personnel came from many states — debarked today at this port.

The 2,471 men from the 13th who arrived on the Holland-American Line H.M.S. Noordam comprised the bulk of the 3,000 service men who were aboard seven ships entering the harbor during the day.

Others ships docking were the Benjamin Goodhue, with 535 troops; Theodore Parker, James M. Porter and Negley D. Cochran, 15 each; Empire MacDermott, 53, and Stephen Girard, 16.

On Way To New Jersey

The "Black Cats," for which California assumed sponsorship through a legislative act and gubernatorial proclamation in 1943, were en route to Camp Kilmer, N.J. Upon completion of their furloughs, the 13th's troops are scheduled to reassemble at Camp Crooks, Cal., for service in the Pacific area.

Hardest fighting by the 13th was in the Ruhr pocket in April, Major Francis Palmer, of Scotts Bluff, Neb., executive officer of the 67th, said.

Units of the 13th arriving were 67th Armored Infantry Battalion, 124th Armored Engineering Battalion, 46th Tank Battalion and an ordnance detachment of the 135th Armored Ordnance Maintenance Battalion.

Convoy Due Today

A five-ship LST (landing ship, tank) convoy and six transports, carrying 2,238 American troops, 323 navy personnel and 274 Dutch Marines, are scheduled to arrive tomorrow from Europe.

The LST's—the first flotilla to enter New York harbor from Europe since V-E day—will carry 28 soldiers, all liberated war prisoners, the Navy personnel and the Dutch Marines.

The transports are James W. Riley, with 573 troops due for discharge or reassignment; Ward Hunt, carrying 571 reassignment troops; Mormaclark, with 51 troops returning for discharge; Mormacmoon, with 580 reassignment troops; Thomas Hart Benton, carrying 463 troops, including 113 colored troops; Frederick Ives, with eight United States troops.

The Aiken Victory, first Victory ship converted for troop passenger use, also will arrive at Boston tomorrow evening with 1,958 troops.

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A7WX PMS BUDGET (500) ACCESS TO NEWS

WASHINGTON, JULY 23-(AP)-PRESIDENT TRUMAN REPORTEDLY IS SEEKING A BIG THREE AGREEMENT AT POTSDAM ON A POLICY THAT WOULD ALLOW AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO WORK FREELY IN EUROPE.

IT WAS LEARNED TODAY THAT THIS MATTER OF ACCESS TO NEWS IS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT POINTS MR. TRUMAN HAS DECIDED TO TAKE UP WITH MARSHAL STALIN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

SPECIFICALLY, THE PRESIDENT HOPES TO OBTAIN APPROVAL FOR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS TO GO TO CENTRAL AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE--AREAS OCCUPIED BY THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

POLITICAL CENSORSHIP OF DISPATCHES IS ANOTHER PROBLEM, BUT OFFICIALS HERE SAY THE FIRST POINT ON THE LIST IS TO GET THE NEWSMEN ON THE SPOT.

OFFICIALS SAID THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN PUSHING THE GENERAL QUESTION OF FREE ACCESS TO NEWS IN EASTERN EUROPE FOR AT LEAST SIX MONTHS.

THE PROBLEM FALLS PRIMARILY IN THE LAP OF W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, AND IT WAS LEARNED THAT HE HAS DISCUSSED IT WITH THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE.

RESULTS HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY MEAGER THUS FAR.

THE DEPARTMENT'S EFFORTS ARE ALONG TWO LINES. ONE IS TO SEND SPECIFIC REQUESTS WITH THE NAMES OF CORRESPONDENTS WISHING TO VISIT A GIVEN CAPITAL. THE OTHER IS TO ASK FOR A GENERAL POLICY AGREEMENT.

PRAGUE AND BELGRADE HAVE BEEN OPENED CONSIDERABLY ALREADY, BUT MANY CORRESPONDENTS FIND THEMSELVES FORCED TO RETURN TO ROME OR

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ATHENS IN ORDER TO GET OUT THEIR NEWS WITHOUT STRONG POLITICAL CENSORSHIP.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS IN MOSCOW HAVE BEEN TAKEN ON TOURS OF SOME EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, BUT THESE WERE CLOSELY CONDUCTED AND DISPATCHES WERE SENT THROUGH RUSSIAN CHANNELS.

NONE HAS BEEN ADMITTED YET TO POLAND, ALTHOUGH IT WAS NOTED THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT HAS JUST BEEN SET UP IN WARSAW. U.S. AMBASSADOR ARTHUR BLISS LANE, ON HIS WAY TO WARSAW, HAS INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE UP THE MATTER SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL, AND THERE IS CONSIDERABLE OPTIMISM THAT CORRESPONDENTS IN LONDON WILL GET THERE QUICKLY.

VIENNA REMAINS CLOSED TO WESTERN NEWSMEN. THE INTENTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AUTHORITIES SAID, IS TO TRY TO OPEN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL AS SOON AS THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IS SET UP THERE.

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THE PROBLEM IN ROMANIA, HUNGARY AND BULGARIA VARIES SOMEWHAT AS THESE ARE ENEMY STATES. HENCE REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION OF NEWSMEN ARE UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE ALLIED ARMISTICE COMMISSIONS WITH RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES.

AN IMPORTANT POINT IN THIS CONNECTION ARE CLAUSES IN THE ARMISTICES SIGNED BY THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, GIVING SOVIET AUTHORITIES CONTROL OVER COMMUNICATIONS.

AT THE TIME, THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID THESE WERE WRITTEN IN BECAUSE THE COUNTRIES STRADDLED THE RED ARMY'S SUPPLY LINES. IT WAS IMPLIED THEN THAT PEACE TREATIES WERE EXPECTED TO BE WRITTEN SHORTLY AFTER THE END OF THE WAR, AND THESE MILITARY-INSPIRED CLAUSES WOULD BE OMITTED.

NOW, HOWEVER, IT APPEARS THAT TREATIES MAY NOT BE WRITTEN FOR AT LEAST ONE OR SEVERAL YEARS. MEANWHILE THESE WAR-TIME CLAUSES PRESUMABLY REMAIN IN OPERATION.

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(150)

LONDON, JULY 22-(AP)-THE SUNDAY EMPIRE NEWS SAID TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE MADE THREE INDIRECT--AND UNSUCCESSFUL--PEACE APPROACHES THROUGH NEUTRAL CHANNELS, TRYING TO LEARN WHETHER THE UNITED STATES WAS PREPARED TO OFFER SURRENDER TERMS AND IF SO, WHAT TERMS.

"APPROACHES WERE MADE TO REPRESENTATIVES IN TOKYO OF SWITZERLAND AND OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS AS WELL AS TO VATICAN DELEGATES IN CHINA," THE NEWSPAPER SAID. "NOTHING WHATEVER HAS COME FROM THESE APPROACHES WHICH WERE NOT CARRIED FURTHER, AND NO DIRECT OVERTURE HAS YET BEEN MADE TO WASHINGTON."

"THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT DISMISSES THESE INDIRECT APPROACHES AS ATTEMPTS TO UNSETTLE AMERICAN OPINION AND START A QUARREL IN CONGRESS OR THE AMERICAN PRESS OVER THE WISDOM OF GIVING JAPAN TERMS BETTER THAN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER," THE PAPER WENT ON.

THE STORY, SIGNED BY THE PAPER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT, DID NOT INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION.

HJ952PEW

B4S (6)

LONDON, JULY 23-(AP)-A HOUSE COMMITTEE LED BY REPS.VICKERSHAM (D-OKLA AND BONDERO (R-MICH) REACHED LONDON BY AIR TODAY ON THE START OF PERHAPS THE LONGEST TRIP EVER TAKEN BY A CONGRESSIONAL GROUP.

THEY PLANNED TO VISIT NEARLY EVERY COUNTRY ON THE CONTINENT AND THEN GO TO THE MIDEAST AND PERHAPS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

U.S.AMBASSADOR JOHN G.WINANT GAVE THEM LUNCHEON.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FACT-FINDING GROUP ARE MERROW (R-NH), WEISS (D-PA), CARNAHAN (D-MO), HUBER (D-OHIO) FEIGHAN (D-OHIO), FULTON (R-PA), RAMEY (R-OHIO), HORAN (R-WASH) AND CHELF (D-KY).

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LONDON,JULY 23 (AP)--A COMMITTEE FROM THE U.S.NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING, INC.,WAS TOURING BRITAIN TODAY INVESTIGATING BUILDING,RENTING, SALES PRICE CONTROLS, SUBSIDIES AND ~~REARRANGEMENT~~ PLANNING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE--ALL FROM NEW YORK CITY--WERE MRS. SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN, HENRY M.PROPPER, H.ADAMS ASHFORTH AND WEBSTER B.TODD.

IN ADDITION TO LONDON THE COMMITTEE WILL VISIT EDINBURG, GLASGOW, BIRMINGHAM,LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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A99 (180)
WITH PETAIN

PARIS, JULY 23-(AP)-THE TABLES WERE TURNED AS THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL HENRI PHILIPPE PETAIN GOT UNDERWAY TODAY--THE ACCUSED WAS THE ACCUSER AT THE VICHY GOVERNMENT'S RIOM TRIALS FIVE YEARS AGO, WHILE THE ACCUSED THEN WERE THE ACCUSERS TODAY.

AT RIOM, A FEW MILES OUTSIDE VICHY, FORMER PREMIERS PAUL REYNAUD, LEON BLUM AND EDOUARD DALADIER, GEN.MAURICE GAMELIN AND OTHER THIRD REPUBLIC LEADERS WERE BROUGHT INTO THE PRISONERS DOCK IN THE FALL OF 1940. TODAY THEY WERE AMONG THE WITNESSES FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PETAIN.

THE RIOM TRIAL WAS ORDERED BY PETAIN, THEN VICHY CHIEF OF STATE, TO PROVE THE DEFENDANTS GUILTY OF STARTING THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY AND OF THE RESULTANT "DEFEAT OF FRANCE."

TODAY PETAIN WAS ESCORTED TO THE PRISONER'S DOCK AND REYNAUD ACCUSED HIM OF BRINGING ABOUT THE FRENCH TRAGEDY OF 1940.

AMERICAN NEWSMEN TODAY HAD A FIELD DAY COMPARED WITH RIOM, WHERE THE ATTITUDE TOWARD THEM WAS DISTINCTLY CHILLY.

HERE THEY HAD SPECIAL TELEPHONES AT THEIR DISPOSAL AND THE BEST SEATS IN THE CROWDED COURTROOM. AT RIOM THEY HAD TO STRAIN TO HEAR THE VOICES OF THE JUDGES AND LAWYERS AND THEN HAD TO MAKE THEIR WAY BACK TO VICHY TO FILE THEIR STORIES, FOR THERE WERE NO FACILITIES AT RIOM.

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A98 (180)
WITH PETAIN
BY RELMAN MORIN

PARIS, JULY 23-(AP)-PAUL REYNAUD, THE LAWYER FORMER PREMER OF FRANCE FROM WHOM OLD MARSHAL PETAIN TOOK OVER IN JUNE, 1940, TOLD AT PETAIN'S TRIAL TODAY THE STORY OF HIS OWN FRUSTRATED EFFORTS TO KEEP HIS COUNTRY FIGHTING.

REYNAUD PROMISED TO DRIVE HOME TOMORROW HIS CHARGE THAT PETAIN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR FRANCE'S DECISION TO SEEK AN ARMISTICE.

AT TODAY'S FIRST SESSION, THE FORMER PREMIER SET THE STAGE FOR THAT "LONG STORY," AS HE CALLED IT, BY RECOUNTING THE EVENTS THAT LED UP TO THE COLLAPSE OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC.

REYNAUD TESTIFIED, AMONG OTHER THINGS:

THAT HE TELEPHONED THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON JUNE 5, 1940, AND GOT A PROMISE OF FIELD GUNS AND AMMUNITION FROM THE UNITED STATES, IF FRANCE WOULD KEEP ON FIGHTING.

THAT THE LATE ADMIRAL DARLAN HAD WANTED TO ATTACK THE GERMANS BEFORE THEY COULD ATTACK FRANCE, RATHER THAN FIGHT A DEFENSIVE WAR.

THAT GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND ONCE PROPOSED TAKING THE GOVERNMENT BACK TO PARIS, AFTER IT HAD FLED, AND WAITING THERE FOR THE GERMANS TO COME IN AS THE ROMAN SENATE WAITED FOR THE BARBARIANS.

APPARENTLY STRUGGLING WITH PAINFUL MEMORIES, REYNAUD, A SMALL, DAPPER MAN WITH BIRDLIKE GESTURES, SPOKE SMOOTHLY FOR THE MOST PART BUT THERE WERE TIMES WHEN HIS VOICE BROKE AND HIS FACE WORKED WITH EMOTION.

HE STARTED BY RECOUNTING THE THEORY THAT BEFORE THE WAR THE FRENCH PEOPLE WERE LULLED BY THE ILLUSION THAT THE MAGINOT LINE PROTECTED FRANCE FROM THE GERMAN ARMY.

"BUT WHAT WAS THE MAGINOT LINE?" HE ASKED. "IT WAS TWO SECTIONS OF FORTIFICATIONS ON A FRONT OF 500 MILES. DID IT SHIELD THE TRADITIONAL INVASION ROUTE? IT CERTAINLY DID NOT."

IT WAS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE SO-CALLED "PHONEY WAR" OF 1939 AND EARLY 1940, HE SAID, THAT ADMIRAL DARLAN PROPOSED AN ATTACK ON GERMANY THROUGH BELGIUM.

A89

REYNAUD SAID HE SUPPORTED THE PROPOSAL, FEELING "IT WAS CERTAINLY BETTER FOR US TO ATTACK IN OUR HOL() THAN IN THE ENEMY'S HOUR," AND THAT HE DISCUSSED THE SITUATION WITH GEN.MAURICE GAMELIN.

GAMELIN TOLD HIM, HE SAID, THAT "I WILL TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY."

BUT OTHER ARMY COMMANDERS AND REYNAUD HIMSELF DOUBTED THAT FRANCE HAD THE STR

BUT OTHER ARMY COMMANDERS AND REYNAUD HIMSELF DOUBTED THAT FRANCE HAD THE STRENGTH, HE CONTINUED, AND THE PLAN WAS DISCARDED. REYNAUD DECLARED: "I AM BOUND TO SAY THAT GEN.GAMELIN IS A MAN OF COMPLETE HONOR AND LOYALTY, A MAN WHO NEVER DREAMED OF PROFITING PERSONALLY FROM THE POWERS CONFERRED ON HIM BY THE GOVERNMENT."

THEN REYNAUD RAPIDLY SUMMARIZED THE STORY OF THE GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH AT SEDAN, NULLIFYING THE MAGINOT LINE WITH TANKS AND STUKAS.

"THE HIGH COMMAND WAS STUPIFIED," HE SAID. "GEN.DE GAULLE ALONE HAD PREDICTED IT. IT WAS THEN THAT I MADE THREE DECISIONS."

THESE WERE TO PUT GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND IN GAMELIN'S PLACE, TO MAKE GEORGES MANDEL MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR--AND TO RECALL MARSHAL PETAOM

THESE WERE TO PUT GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND IN GAMELIN'S PLACE, TO MAKE GEORGES MANDEL MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR--AND TO RECALL MARSHAL PETAIN INTO THE GOVERNMENT AS VICE-PREMIER AND THE GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ADVISOR--WHICH HE DID ON MAY 18, 1940.

HE MADE THE POINT IN HIS TESTIMONY AGAINST PETAIN THAT THE MARSHAL CAME INTO THE GOVERNMENT WHEN THE MILITARY SITUATION WAS AT ITS WORST. HE INFERRED THAT NONE OF THE SUBSEQUENT EVENTS MADE THE SITUATION ANY WORSE THAN IT WAS WHEN PETAIN ASSUMED HIS ROLE.

A LATER FRENCH PLAN FOR A GENERAL COUNTER-ATTACK, REYNAUD SAID, COULD NOT BE PUT INTO EFFECT BECAUSE OF WITHDRAWALS.

"FOR FOUR YEARS THE VICHY NEWSPAPERS SAID THIS WAS THE CAUSE OF FRANCE'S DEFEAT," HE ADDED. "THAT IS TOTALLY FALSE."

REYNAUD SAID THAT WHEN HE BEGAN THINKING OF MOVING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO NORTH AFRICA, HE BEGAN ENCOUNTERING DIFFICULTIES AND OBJECTIONS.

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A90

GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS, HE SAID, REPLIED TO HIS PLAN FOR RAISING A NEW CONSCRIPTION CLASS BY SAYING: "THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH RIFLES." HE SAID HE WOULD RAISE HALF THE CLASS AND THEY CLAIMED "THERE STILL AREN'T ENOUGH RIFLES."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICERS, HE WENT ON, TOLD HIM "YOU CAN'T STATION AN ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA. IT WILL BE DECIMATED BY EPIDEMICS."

BUT MOST IMPORTANT, HE SAID, WAS PETAIN'S REACTION. THAT WAS "YOU CAN'T ABANDON FRANCE." REYNAUD SAID HE RETORTED: "DO YOU THINK WE CAN GOVERN FRANCE WITH HITLER HERE?"

REYNAUD SAID HE CAME AWAY FROM CABINET AND MILITARY MEETINGS OBSESSED BY A SINGLE FEAR--THE EFFECT ON THE FRENCH PEOPLE. HE SAID "WHAT WOULD THEY THINK IF THE TWO MEN (PETAIN AND WEYGAND) WHO INCARNATED MILITARY HONOR WERE TO DENOUNCE US AS COWARDS?"

HE SAID HE WAS SURE PETAIN WOULD BE THE FIRST TO RESIGN, SO HE DETERMINED NOT TO BREAK WITH PETAIN. THIS, HE SAID, WAS HIS "MONUMENTAL ERROR."

MEANWHILE, HE WENT ON, HE WAS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH BOTH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

"I TELEPHONED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON JUNE 5 IMPLORING HIM FOR GUNS. HE REPLIED WITH THAT LOFTINESS OF VIEW AND THAT GRANDEUR OF SOUL THAT WERE CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS GREAT MAN THAT I WOULD HAVE 75-MILLIMETER ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION."

HE SAID HE STILL WAS PLANNING, THINKING SCHEMING AND SEARCHING FOR MEANS TO CARRY OUT HIS PLAN TO TRANSFER THE SEAT OF FRENCH AUTHORITY

TO NORTH AFRICA AND GO ON FIGHTING.
THERE WAS, HE ADDED, A STORMY SCENE WITH WEYGAND WHEN THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TOLD HIM THE FRENCH ARMIES WERE "FALLING APART" AND THAT AN ARMISTICE MUST BE ASKED. REYNAUD SAID HE REPLIED THAT THE DECISION FOR AN ARMISTICE LAY WITH HIM, REYNAUD, ALONE.

A91
HE SAID HE THEN DETERMINED TO RID HIMSELF OF WEYGAND. THERE WAS STILL THE QUESTION OF THE EFFECT ON FRANCE OF PETAIN'S RESIGNATION.
HE SAID HE WAS DETERMINED TO VOICE HIS PROJECT FOR AN INTACT FLEET, AN INTACT EMPIRE AND 400,000 MEN IN NORTH AFRICA AT THE NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGARDLESS OF THE CONSEQUENCES.
"I NOW COME TO THE STORY OF THAT MEETING. IT IS A LONG STORY," HE SAID.
IT WAS THEN--AT 6 P.M.--THAT THE PRESIDING JUDGE ORDERED AN ADJOURNMENT. REYNAUD WILL CONTINUE HIS STORY TOMORROW.
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PARIS, JULY 23-(AP)-THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION AIR FORCE WILL BE COMPOSED OF 2,500 PLANES AND 100,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, INCLUDING HEAVY AND MEDIUM BOMBER UNITS AND FIGHTER GROUPS. ITS JOB WILL BE TO POLICE THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION ZONE IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA FROM THE SKIES.
THE BASIC ORGANIZATION WILL BE THE U.S.9TH AIR FORCE, TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED UNITS FROM THE EIGHTH, 12TH AND 15TH AIR FORCES. MORE THAN HALF OF THE PRESENT 9TH AIR FORCE PERSONNEL OF 200,000 MEN WILL BE SENT HOME OR DEPLOYED TO THE PACIFIC.
JP73AEW

ADD PARIS (DAY) Petain xxx Herriot & Reynaud

PETAIN'S FATE WILL BE DECIDED BY A 24-MAN JURY DRAWN FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. HALF OF THE JURYMEN WERE MEMBERS OF THE RESISTANCE GROUP DURING THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AND THE OTHERS WERE SELECTED FROM AMONG THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES.
RESISTANCE LEADERS, WHO MAINTAIN THEY SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF VICHY AUTHORITIES, HAVE BEEN ASKING FOR PETAIN'S HEAD. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, MANY FRENCHMEN WHO BELIEVE THAT PETAIN, A WORLD WAR ONE HERO, DID THE BEST HE COULD UNDER HOPELESS DIFFICULTIES.
PETAIN'S PROSECUTOR IS ANDRE MORNET, ONE OF FRANCE'S MOST FAMOUS CRIMINAL LAWYERS, WHO CONVICTED MATA HARI, WORLD WAR ONE WOMAN SPY. MORNET WAS HEAD OF THE LEGAL COMMISSION IN PETAIN'S VICHY GOVERNMENT, BUT SAID HE ACCEPTED THIS POST IN ORDER TO WORK SECRETLY FROM THE INSIDE AGAINST PETAIN.
PETAIN HAS ASSERTED THAT RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN STATE DEPARTMENT AND OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE WOULD SUPPORT HIS CLAIM THAT HE COOPERATED WITH THOSE GOVERNMENTS, BUT THE PROSECUTION CONTENDS THAT DOCUMENTS FROM GERMAN, ITALIAN AND SPANISH ARCHIVES WILL PROVE THE CONTRARY.
THE AGED PETAIN SPENT LAST NIGHT IN A SPECIAL APARTMENT IN THE PALACE OF JUSTICE BESIDE THE COURTROOM. WITH HIM IN THE TINY QUARTERS WAS HIS WIFE, WHO WILL ATTEND THE TRIAL SESSIONS.
M525AEW

B22 (Q)

WITH THE U.S. SEVENTH ARMY, GERMANY, JULY 23-(AP)-LUDWIG KUEHNER, DESCRIBED BY AMERICAN OFFICERS AS A FORMER MILWAUKEE, WIS., GERMAN-AMERICAN BUND LEADER AND ESPIONAGE AGENT FOR THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN CHICAGO, COMMITTED SUICIDE A JAIL AT MOSBACH SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARREST LAST WEDNESDAY.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVISION AUTHORITIES SAID KUEHNER HAD ADMITTED IN A SIGNED STATEMENT THAT HE BEGAN SPREADING THE HITLER DOCTRINE IN MILWAUKEE IN 1927.

HE HANGED HIMSELF WITH A NECKTIE-HANDKERCHIEF HOOKED FROM THE BARS OF HIS CELL WINDOW.

KUEHNER SERVED IN THE GERMAN ARMY IN WORLD WAR ONE, MOVED TO MILWAUKEE IN 1923 AND REMAINED THERE UNTIL THE OUTBREAK OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, WHEN HE RETURNED TO GERMANY TO BECOME A FIRST LIEUTENANT IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

HA2SAEW

JUL 24 1945

B24 (CSE6)

BELGRADE, JULY 23-(AP)-HERBERT H.LEHMAN, HEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION, FACED A CROWDED SCHEDULE TODAY AS HE PREPARED FOR AN INSPECTION TOUR OF UNRRA FACILITIES IN YUGOSLAVIA.

THE UNRRA CHIEF PLANNED MEETINGS WITH MARSHAL TITO, YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT MINISTERS AND DIPLOMATIC OFFICIALS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA. HE ALSO PLANNED A FIELD TRIP TO DEVASTATED AREAS TO VIEW RELIEF WORK.

LEHMAN ARRIVED BY AIR FROM ATHENS YESTERDAY FOR THE FOUR-DAY INSPECTION VISIT, AND WAS GREETED BY YUGOSLAV AND UNRRA OFFICIALS. HIS TRIP WAS DELAYED ONE DAY BY ENGINE TROUBLE, WHICH FORCED HIS PLANE TO TURN BACK OVER THE MOUNTAINS OF GREECE. YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS WHO HAD EXPECTED HIM TO ARRIVE SATURDAY HAD WAITED ALL DAY AT THE AIRPORT.

HE4ASAEW

30.24-28605

A184

LEHMAN-UNDATED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HERBERT H.LEHMAN ATTENDED A DINNER IN HIS HONOR LAST NIGHT IN BELGRADE ALTHOUGH HE WAS NOT WELL, THE BELGRADE RADIO SAID TODAY. THE BROADCAST QUOTED THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION AS SAYING:

"I AM SORRY I CANNOT STAY ANY LONGER WITH YOU AS I DO NOT FEEL WELL, BUT I HOPE I SHALL SOON RECOVER AND THAT I SHALL HAVE THE OCCASION IN A FEW DAYS TO CONFER WITH THE COMPETENT MINISTERS AND CHIEFS SO THAT UNRRA ASSISTANCE TO YUGOSLAVIA CAN BE BETTER ORGANIZED."

FCC REPORTED THE BROADCAST.

G221PEW

JUL 24 1945

A145

FIRST LEAD PRISON RIOT (190)

ROME, MONDAY, JULY 23-(AP)-AN ESTIMATED 1,000 RIOTING PRISONERS IN THE REGINA COELI PRISON HELD OUT EARLY TODAY BEHIND THICK STONE WALLS OF THE CENTRAL SECTION AS POLICE FIRED RIFLES AND PISTOLS SPORADICALLY IN AN EFFORT TO BRING THE OUTBREAK UNDER CONTROL.

ARMORED CARS BLOCKED THE EXISTS AND NONE OF THE PRISONERS WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED.

FIRES WHICH THE RIOTERS STARTED EARLIER DIED OUT LAST NIGHT.

AT LEAST THREE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN WOUNDED IN INTERMITTENT DISTURBANCES IN PROGRESS AT ROME'S PRINCIPAL PRISON, AN ANCIENT STRUCTURE ON THE BANKS OF THE TIBER, FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS.

ONE REPORT SAID A FEW MORE WERE HURT IN THE LATEST OUTBREAKS LAST NIGHT BUT ACCURATE INFORMATION WAS UNOBTAINABLE, AS THE RIOTERS STILL WERE HOLDING OUT WELL AFTER MIDNIGHT.

THE REASON FOR THE UPRISING STILL WAS NOT CLEAR, BUT IT HAS BEEN KNOWN GENERALLY THAT THE PRISON WAS OVERCROWDED AND SANITARY CONDITIONS WERE BAD. REGINA COELI HAS BEEN USED BY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, AS IT WAS BY THE FASCISTS, TO HOUSE BOTH CRIMNNALS AND POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PIETRO FORESTA, AN ASSISTANT CHIEF OF ROME POLICE, SAID ABOUT 1,000 OF THE 4,000 INMATES TOOK PART IN THE REVOLT AND THAT OTHERS STAYED IN THEIR CELLS WHILE FIRING WENT ON AROUND THEM.

THE DISTURBANCES, ETC., FOURTH GRAF DELETING LAST GRAF: THREE PRISONERS X X X SUFFERED TONIGHT.

HJ956PEW

B107KX Q

BT-APW

CANBERRA,AUSTRALIA, TUESDAY, JULY 24-(AP-THE MINISTRY OF POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ITS SECONDARY INDUSTRIES COMMISSION HAD RECEIVED A DETAILED PROPOSAL FROM THE CHRYSLER-DODGE DISTRIBUTOR OF AUSTRALIA FOR PRODUCTION INN AUSTRALIA OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION AUTOMOBILES MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROPOSAL IS BEING EXAMINED IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER PLANS FOR MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURE IN AUSTRALIA.

(WHETHER THE PROPOSAL CONTEMPLATED OUTRIGHT MANUFACTURE OR MERELY ASSEMBLY WAS NOT MADE CLEAR.)

FJ1221ACW

JUL 24 1945

PARAMUSHIRO (150)

GUAM,TUESDAY,JULY 24-(AP)-SUNDAY'S SHELLING OF PARAMUSHIRO, ANNOUNCED TODAY BY ADM.NIMITZ, WELL MAY HAVE BEEN ANOTHER BID TO CUT DOWN THE ENEMY'S SWIFTLY-DWINDLING SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS.

THE JAPANESE RADIO SAID THE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES SHELLED SURIBACHI, A TOWN ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN KURILES. IT IS A DANNERY CENTER, WHICH PRODUCES LARGE QUANTITIES OF TINNED FISH, TAKEN SOUTH TO THE MAIN HOME ISLANDS BY SMALL COASTAL CRAFT.

NIMITZ SAID THE USUAL FOG OBSCURED RESULTS.

A MAJOR NAVAL COMBAT AIR FIELD ALSO IS LOCATED ON PARAMUSHIRO ONLY A MILE INLAND, EASILY REACHED BY DESTROYER GUNFIRE.

OTHER TARGETS ON THAT OFTEN-SHELLED ISLAND INCLUDE RADIO STATIONS, RADAR AIR WARNING INSTALLATIONS AND THREE OTHER AIR FIELDS.

JG729PCW

-95-

GUAM,TUESDAY,JULY 24-(AP)-RECENT SUPERFORTRESS RAIDS KNOCKED OUT NEARLY HALF THE BUILT-UP AREAS OF THE JAPANESE CITIES OF SAKAI AND WAKAYAMA ON HONSHU AND DAMAGED THE NIPPON OIL REFINERY AND TANK FARM AT AMAGASKAI, RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED TODAY.

IN THE FIRST RAIDS ON THESE CITIES JUTY 10, SAKAI'S MAIN AREA WAS 42 PER CENT DESTROYED AND WAKAYAMA'S 52 PER CENT DESTROYED. TWELVE OF 14 BUILDINGS AT THE NIPPON OIL REFINERY SHOWED DAMAGE, AND EIGHT OF TEN LARGE TANKS WERE HIT.

JG723PCW NM

(150)

GUAM--FIRST ADD SUPERFORTS XXX TANKS WERE HIT.

FLEETS OF 100 TO 150 B-29S EACH STRUCK SAKAI, JUST SOUTH OF OSAKA,AND WAKAYAMA, 30 MILES SOUTH OF KOOE, WHILE BETWEEN 50 AND 100 PLANES BOMBED THE NIPPON OIL REFINERY IN A DEMOLITION ATTACK TEN DAYS LATER. IT WAS THE FIRST B-29 STRIKE AT THE REFINERY.

THE ENTIRE CENTER OF SAKAI, A CITY OF 182,000, WAS DESTROYED, INCLUDING AT LEASH THREE INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS. INDUSTRIES THERE INCLUDE COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, BLEACHING AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE, PARTICULARLY PICRIC ACID USED IN SHELLS AND MINES. OF THE BUILT-UP AREA OF 1.60 SQUARE MILES, .70 WAS WIPED OUT.

AT WAKAYAMA, WITH A POPULATION OF 195,203, IS THE SUMITOMO METAL INDUSTRIES PLANT WHICH SHOWS EVIDENCE OF FIRE RUINS AND BUILDING REMOVAL. THE DAMAGE THERE COVERS 2.1 SQUARE MILES OF THE CITY'S 4-SQUARE-MILE CONCENTRATED SECTION.

JG814PCW NM

JUL 24 1945

S83AB

B-29 BASE, GUAM, (DELAYED)-(AP)-AIR MEDALS FOR ACHIEVEMENT IN BOMBING STRATEGIC JAPANESE TARGETS HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO 58 NEW YORK CREW MEMBERS, TWO GROUP COMMANDERS OF THE 314TH BOMBARDMENT WING HAVE ANNOUNCED.

COL.E.D.REYNOLDS ANNOUNCED THE AWARD TO THE FOLLOWING TO MEN IN HIS GROUP:

2ND LT.JOSEPH E.LEO, 720 EAST 219TH ST., BRONX.

2ND LT.PETER J.GIGLIETTA, 234 DEGRAW ST., BROOKLYN.

2ND LT. CHARLES L. HAMMER, 236 HIGH ST., BUFFALO.

SGT.FRANCIS CICHOCKI, 221 BRIGHT ST., BUFFALO.

SGT.WALTER F.SOLOWSKI, 104 FILLMORE AVE., BUFFALO.

STAFF SGT.ROBERT A.RICHMOND, COLD SPRING.

SGT.FRANCIS J.BRADLEY, 37-12 - 102ND ST. CORONA.

FLIGH OFFICER GEORGE L.ANDREWS, 104 1/2 GRANT AVE., ENDICOTT.

FLIGHT OFFICER JULIAN C.RENSWICK, FREDONIA.

CORP.BYRON K.CHATHAM, 23 STICKLES AVE., KINGSTON.

2ND LIEUT.JOHN C.LOOSE, 13163 - 229TH ST., LAWALTON.

SGT.JOSEPH E.CELARDO, 11 ORINOCO PLACE, MARINERS HARBOR.

SGT.FLOYD R.MCCORMICK, WILEY ST., MAYBROOK.

S.SGT.HA

VEY LANDSMAN, 200

S.SGT.HARVEY LANDSMAN, 200 HAVEN AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

1ST LT. THOMAS R.SPENCER, 452 FT.WALSH AVE., NEW YORK CITY.

SGT.ANTHONY CHILLEMI, 270 EAST 10TH ST., OSWEGO.

1ST LT.MORTIMER E.STEVENSON, 517 UNIVERSITY AVE., ROCHESTER.

SGT.JOHN E.CELENTANO, 609 GARFIELD, EAST ROCHESTER.

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SGT.FRANCIS FALLON, 6 ELLIS ROAD, SCARSDALE.

1ST LT.CHARLES J.MCNAMARA, 146 MCCLELLAN AVE., SYRACUSE.

2ND LT.WILLIAM G.BOLAN, 91 BOUCK ST., TONAWANDA.

2ND LT.ROBERT J.KIMBALL, 65 WALNUT ST., WALDEN.

COL.GEORGE W.MUNDY ANNOUNCED THE FOLLOWING RECIPIENTS:

TECH.SGT.MALCOLM W.FARNUM, 21 OLEAN ST., ANGELICA.

1ST LT.MARVIN BEMANCZUK, 4525 203RD ST., BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

2ND LT.JOSEPH P.LITTLE, 423 VESTAL ROAD, BINGHAMTON.

2ND LT.HYMAN BLUMENSTOCK, 791 PROSPECT AVE., BRONX.

S.SGT.EUGENE J.BOCKMAN, 1210 ELDER AVE., BRONX.

S.SGT.ALVIN KASSEL, 3224 GRAND CONCOURSE ST., BRONX.

2D LT.JOSEPH A.BCAIGALUPO, 1814 59TH ST., BROOKLYN.

F.O.PAUL BREGMAN, 4100 15TH AVE., BROOKLYN.

S.SGT.WILLIAM J.BURKE, JR., 944 76TH ST., BROOKLYN.

CORP.ROBERT J.DEANGELIS, 382 ATKINS AVE., BROOKLYN.

2D LT.BERNARD GREENE, 469 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., BROOKLYN.

SGT.RALPH GREENE, 469 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., BROOKLYN.

SGT.RA

LPH WGNJOHNSON,

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SGT.RALPH W.JOHNSON, 554 CARLTON AVE., BROOKLYN.

2D LT.ALBERT R.SIEGEL, 173 BLEECKER ST., BROOKLYN.

1ST LT.WALTER H.MCQUIRE, 99 BERWYN AVE., BUFFALO.

SGT.ROBERT R.SPANNER, 97 KEEVER AVE., BUFFALO.

SORP.BERT C.MESSENGER, 19 POILLON DRIVE, CHAPPAQUA.

CAPT.WILLIAM W.FUERTH, 125 PIEDMONT ROAD, HEWLETT BAY.

SGT.JOHN J.SHEEHAN, 2930 84TH ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS.

30.24-28607

SGT.FRANK W.NOVAK, MIDDLEVILLE.

1ST LT.ROBERT L.WOODARD, NAPLES.

2D LT.WILLIAM J.DESS, 999 FOREST AVENUE, NEW YORK.

S.SGT.JOSEPH J.DUNNE, 8526 129TH ST., NEW YORK.

2D LT.EDWIN V.HUGHES, 6734 KASSEL ST., NEW YORK.

SGT.HENRY T.JANUSKIEWICZ, 9 COVERT AVE., NEW YORK.

2D LT.HAROLD J.PFEFFER, 1065 TELLER AVE., NEW YORK.

1ST LT.STERLING PILE, JR., 299 PARK AVE., NEW YORK.

2D LT.SOLOMON PRITT, 229 WEST 101ST ST., NEW YORK.

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S.SGT.DAVID SCHULMAN, 988 SIMPSON ST., NEW YORK.

ST.SGT.WILLIAM H.FLEISCHMAN, 129 EAST EIGHTH ST., OSWEGO.

F.O.HENRY L.BOGDANSKI, PINE ISLAND.

2D LT.GLEN C.DURKIN, 31 HARTSDALE ROAD, ROCHESTER.

1ST LT.JAMES G.GREEN, 188 COOPER ROAD, ROCHESTER.

S.SGT.JOHN H.THOMPSON, 526 BEACH AVE., ROCHESTER.

MAJ.WILLIAM J.CRUMM, 145 LYONS ROAD, SCARSDALE. (OAK-LEAF CLUSTER).

1ST LT.GEORGE S.MOTT, 716 SOUTH CROUSE AVE., SYRACUSE.

SGT.DAVID E.PETTERS, 67 BISMARCK AVE., VALLEY STREAM.

ST23OPEW

ADD 58th Bomb Wing - Junior Johnson, dfc medal

S/SGT.CALVIN W.LAMB, 24 BELMONT ST., BUFFALO, AIR MEDAL.

1ST LT.ROY W.MEGER, 164 PEACH ST., BUFFALO, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

SGT.GEORGE R.LA CROIX, ROUTE 2, CONSTABLE, DFC.

2ND LT.ANTHONY F.BULL, 31 ARMADILLO ST., DUNKIRK, AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT.EMILE MANARA, 197 WALL AVE., INWOOD, BRONZE STAR MEDAL.

CAPT.HENRY BERNSTEIN, 173 PEARL ST., KINGSTON, BRONZE STAR MEDAL.

1ST LT.ROCCO B.MINARDI, 86 W.MONROE ST., LITTLE FALLS, DFC.

1ST LT.LEONARD A.MORRIS, 8412 91ST AVE., WOODHAVEN, QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY, DFC.

1ST LT.JOHN L.BEAN, RED CREEK, AIR MEDAL.

FLIGHT OFFICER IRWIN A.MECHT, 428 BEACH, 125TH ST., ROCKAWAY BEACH, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

M/SGT.JOHN P.SULLIVAN, UTICA, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

1ST LT.JOHN J.HOLECEK, 201 N.CENTRAL AVE., VALLEY STREAM, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

1ST LT.ARTHUR J.MACER, 27 COTTAGE ST., WESTFIELD, DFC.

1ST LT.JOHN L.MACK, 709 E.RAYBNER AVE., SYRACUSE, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

CAPT.SEWARD B.OLESEN, 460 EIGHTH AVE., TROY, AIR MEDAL.

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SGT.WILLIAM G.ZIMMERMAN, JR., LOCH SHELDRAKE, AIR MEDAL.

SGT.HARRY PUBLOFSKY, TAIL GUNNER, 98-11CORONA AVE., LONG ISLAND, AIR MEDAL.

S/SGT.ROBERT D.HAMILTON, 104 DUPONT AVE., NEWBURGH, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

CAPT.FORREST G.WOOD, 38 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, AIR MEDAL.

1ST LT.FREDERICK TASCH, 360 CABRINI BLVD., NEW YORK CITY, DFC.

FLIGHT OFFICER SEYMOUR LANDAU, 995 SIMPSON ST., NEW YORK CITY, DFC.

SGT.GEORGE G.JOHNSON, 83 71ST ST., BROOKLYN, OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO AIR MEDAL.

G1057AEW

JUL 24 1945

ADD Guam (Spencer) Kure xxx Nome Islands

THE CONVOY WAS INTERCEPTED WEST OF THE CAPE OF NOJIMA, WHICH IS THE EASTERN LAND ARM PROTECTING THE BAY, AND WHEN THE FLAMING ACTION WAS OVER A MEDIUM AND A SMALL CARGO SHIP WERE ON THE BOTTOM, A MEDIUM CARGO VESSEL WAS PROBABLY SUNK AND AN ESCORT CRAFT WAS DAMAGED.

THUS THE TOLL OF JAPANESE SHIPPING--ALREADY HARD-HIT--ROSE TO 791 VESSELS AND SMALL CRAFT SUNK OR DAMAGED IN 14 DAYS OF RAIDING BY THE FLEET AND LAND-BASED WAR PLANES OF THE NIMITZ AND MACARTHUR COMMANDS.

WHILE THIS TASK FORCE WAS ON THE RAMPAGE ON TOKYO'S DOORSTEP, ANOTHER FORCE OF LIGHT UNITS SHOWED UP 550 MILES TO THE SOUTH AND BOMBARDED THE PORT OF OMURA ON CHICHI JIMA IN THE BONIN ISLANDS.

THE FACT THAT LIGHTER UNITS OF THE U.S. THIRD FLEET COULD SPLIT THEIR FORCES AND MOVE OUT SEPARATELY IN SEAS THAT ONCE WERE THE VERY CORE OF JAPANESE NAVAL AND AIR POWER TESTIFIED TO THE PARALYSIS NOW GRIPPING THE ENEMY.

NIMITZ' SUMMARY OF THE CARRIER PLANE RAID LAST WEDNESDAY ON THE BIG YOKUSUKA NAVAL BASE IN TOKYO BAY BELATEDLY DISCLOSED THAT ONE OF JAPAN'S LAST TWO SEAWORTHY BATTLESHIPS, THE 32,720-TON NAGATO, HAD BEEN PUT OUT OF ACTION AND 20 OTHER ENEMY VESSELS SUNK OR DAMAGED.

OKINAWA, JULY 22-(AP)-TWO PRIVATEERS OF FLEET AIR WING ONE HAD GOOD HUNTING OFF THE WEST COAST OF KOREA AND IN THE TSUSHIMA STRAIGHTS TODAY.

JUL 24 1945

PILOTED BY LT. CMDR. JOHN M. MILLER, HAZELHURST, MASS., AND LT. (JG) GEORGE P. ARNOL, (74 KOESTER) BUFFALO, N.Y., THEY SANK A SMALL FREIGHTER AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS WITH REPEATED STRAFING ATTACKS WHICH FIRED ALL FOUR SHIPS.

A PRIVATEER STRAFING A JAPANESE GUNBOAT OFF THE COAST OF CHINA TOOK A HIT FORWARD AND CRASHED INTO THE SEA. OTHER PRIVATEERS SAW SEVEN SURVIVORS GET INTO A LIFERAFT IN THE DANGEROUS WATERS AND RADIOED FOR AID, MEANWHILE HOVERING PROTECTIVELY OVERHEAD.

WITHIN HALF AN HOUR, A CORONADO SEAPLANE PICKED UP ALL SURVIVORS. THEIR NAMES WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

WK209AEW WH

MANILA, TUESDAY, JULY 24-(AP)-WIDE-SPREAD AIR BLOWS SANK 14 JAPANESE SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT OVER THE WEEK-END, GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY AS THE TOKYO RADIO CLAIMED THAT SHANGHAI AGAIN WAS POUNDED BY MORE THAN 100 OF HIS BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS.

THE ENEMY SAID THE NEW SHANGHAI ATTACK STRUCK AIR FIELDS IN SHANGHAI'S SUBURBS AND INSTALLATIONS ON THE BUND ALONG THE WHANGPOO RIVER SUNDAY.

LONG-RANGE BOMBERS OF THE SEVENTH FLEET AND THE 13TH AIR FORCE ATTACKED 95 ENEMY WATERCRAFT RANGING FROM JUNKS AND LUGGERS TO SMALL FREIGHTERS AND GUNBOATS IN PATROLS AROUND CHINA COAST, FORMOSA, INDO-CHINA AND BORNEO.

A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE GULF OF SIAM WAS POUNDED FOR THE SECOND DAY SATURDAY, NAVY LIBERATORS LEAVING A MEDIUM FREIGHTER SINKING AND ANOTHER DAMAGED OUTSIDE HATIEN HARBOR AND A SMAL FREIGHTER AND A BARGE SUNK INSIDE THE HARBOR.

LATER 13TH AIR FORCE LIBERATORS APPEARED AND BOMBED TWO SMALL JAPANESE GUNBOATS, A MEDIUM FREIGHTER AND THREE SMALL CARGO SHIPS.

LIBERATORS SANK EIGHT CARGO CRAFT OFF THE COAST OF FORMOSA. MARINES STRAFED 20 JUNKS NEAR HONG KONG, ATTACKED 20 SCHOONERS NEAR AMOY AND RAN DOWN A BARGE LADEN WITH 20 JAPANESE SOLDIERS IN SWATOW HARBOR.

A SCHOONER WAS SUNK OFF THE COAST OF INDO-CHINA AND TWO BARGES WERE SUNK IN RAIDS ON THE LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS SOUTH OF BORNEO.

JG623PCW NM

MANILA, TUESDAY, JULY 24-(AP)-MAJ.GEN.BASILIO J.VALDES, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY, ORDERED OFFICIAL INQUIRY TODAY INTO REPORTS THAT SOME FILIPINO PRISONERS AT CAMP O'DONNELL DURING THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION HAD INDIRECTLY CAUSED THE DEATHS OF FELLOW PRISONERS BY PROFITEERING ON FOOD AND MEDICINES.

VALDES SAID THE REPORTS REACHING HIM FROM UNDISCLOSED SOURCES ACCUSED SOME OFFICERS AND DOCTORS OF CONFISCATING AND THEN SELLING AT HIGH PRICES THE COMMODITIES AND DRUGS SENT TO THE PRISON BY CIVILIANS FOR THE COMMON USE. OF 52,000 FILIPINOS CONFINED IN THE CAMP BY THE JAPANESE, 34,000 DIED.

VALDES SAID HE BELIEVED THAT NO AMERICANS WERE INVOLVED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE MATTER.

FJ123PACW

B108KX (Q) JUL 24 1945

(120)

MANILA, TUESDAY, JULY 24-(AP)-AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION FAVORS MAINTENANCE OF POSTWAR DEFENSIVE BASES IN THE PACIFIC, MEMBERS OF A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING POTENTIAL NAVAL BASES SAID TODAY.

THE EIGHT-MAN PARTY CONFERRED WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR AND ADM. THOMAS C. KINKAID, MET PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA AND TOURED

3024-28609

NAVAL BASES IN THE PHILIPPINES ON THEIR TWO-DAY VISIT TO THE ISLANDS WHICH ENDED TODAY.

THEIR ITINERARY ALSO INCLUDED OKINAWA, IWO, THE MARIANAS AND THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

THE CONGRESSMEN, ALL MEMBERS OF A PACIFIC BASES SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ARE REPS. ED V.IZAC (D-CALIF.,) CHAIRMAN; ANDREW BIEMILLER (D-WIS.,) C.W.BISHOP (R-ILL) ALBERT GORE (D-TENN.,) HENRY JACKSON (D-WASH.,) E.E. PATTERSON (D-CALIF.,) AND HERBERT BONNER (D-N.C.,) AND DELEGATE JOSEPH FARRINGTON, (R-HAWAII.)

JUL 24 1945

FJ1224ACW

ADD Manila (PIR) DAVIS piers

THE ROAD IS SO LINED WITH ENEMY DEAD THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO WALK 50 FEET WITHOUT SEEING THE BARE BONES--OFTEN GROTESQUELY STILL CLAD IN UNIFORM--OF FALLEN JAPANESE. THEY WERE CAUGHT BY U.S. FIFTH AIR FORCE STRAFING PLANES BEFORE THE GROUND TROOPS CLIMBED INTO THAT WILD REGION.

STILL AMONG THE LIVING, HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO RECURRING NATIVE REPORTS, IS YAMASHITA. REPORTS BROUGHT TO THE SIXTH DIVISION SAY HE IS HIDING OUT, HUNGRY, IN THE MOUNTAINS WITH A PICKED BODYGUARD OF 300 TROOPS, AND THAT HE WAS IN KIANGAN SHORTLY BEFORE THAT STRONGHOLD FELL TO THE AMERICANS RECENTLY.

IT HAD BEEN SUSPECTED THAT HE HAD FLED BY AIR WEEKS AGO, BUT JAPANESE BROADCASTS RECENTLY ASSERTED HE STILL WAS LEADING HIS TROOPS IN THE FIELD.

REGARDLESS OF YAMASHITA'S WHEREABOUTS, HUNGER AND HOPELESSNESS ARE INCREASING THE JAPANESE SURRENDERS. ON FRIDAY ALONE 75 SOLDIERS AND NINE CIVILIANS VOLUNTARILY GAVE UP TO THE SIXTH DIVISION.

SURVIVORS STILL IN THE DENSE FORESTS BOUNDED BY THE AMERICAN-HELD HIGHWAYS 4, 5 AND 11 ARE IN MISERABLE CONDITION. RELIABLE REPORTS DESCRIBE MANY OF THEM AS STARVING AND SO POORLY ARMED THAT THERE OFTEN IS ONLY ONE RIFLE FOR EVERY TEN MEN.

SF1225APW

FOLO GUAM-FLEET - AERIAL

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ADAK, ALEUTIANS, JULY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ENEMY INSTALLATIONS ALONG THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF PARAMUSHIRO WERE SHELLED AT 5 P.M. (JAPANESE TIME) TODAY BY AMERICAN CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, HEADQUARTERS OF VICE ADM.JACK FLETCHER, COMMANDER OF NORTH PACIFIC FORCES, ANNOUNCED.

DENSE FOG PREVENTED OBSERVATION OF RESULTS OF THE ATTACK, WHICH WERE CONDUCTED BY A FORCE UNDER TACTICAL COMMAND OF REAR ADM.JOHN H BROWN, JR., OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT, THE NAVAL FORCE WAS SUBJECTED TO A HALF-HEARTED ATTACK BY FIVE JAPANESE PLANES WHICH BROKE OFF WHEN THE AMERICANS OPENED UP WITH ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

THE AMERICAN FORCE SUFFERED NEITHER DAMAGE NOR CASUALTIES.

PCW NM

ADD Frisco JapCabST(NL) Potsdam conferecs

PREMIER KANTARO SUZUKI WAS IN CONFERENCE WITH OFFICIALS OF THE MUNITIONS MINISTRY ON STEPPED UP PRODUCTION AS ASAHI ADMONISHED HIS GOVERNMENT TO TAKE BETTER CARE OF BOMBED-OUT WORKERS.

"THINGS MUST BE DEALT WITH SPECIFICALLY AND THAT INSTANTLY," SAID ASAHI IN REVIEWING CONDITIONS IN SMALLER INDUSTRIAL CITIES, WHICH RECENTLY HAVE BEEN THE TARGET OF HEAVY SUPERFORT RAIDS.

IT URGED AN IMPROVED RATION SYSTEM FOR WAR WORKERS AND THE DISPERSING AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE OF "BOTH YOUNG AND OLD IN THEIR FAMILIES TO SAFE LOCALITIES SO THAT THEY MAY WORK WITHOUT PRIVATE WORRIES."

TOKYO REPORTED THAT RATIONS MIGHT BE HARDER TO GET THAN EVER, HOWEVER, BECAUSE THE WHEAT AND BARLEY HARVEST WAS 20 PER CENT BELOW NORMAL DUE TO "EXTRAORDINARILY BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS."

A POOR WHEAT CROP ALSO WAS FORECAST FOR JAPANESE-OCCUPIED NORTH CHINA, BUT DOMEI CLAIMED THIS WOULD BE OFFSET BY A 10 PERCENT INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF OTHER GRAINS AND SWEET POTATOES.

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE ALREADY HAVE BEEN PLACED ON REDUCED RATIONS.

THE TOKYO RADIO IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST PROMISED NATION-WIDE ARRESTS OF "ALL PERSONS ACCUSED OF PROFITEERING ON DAILY NECESSITIES AND TRANSPORTATION CHARGES DURING WAR DISASTERS AND EVAUCATIONS.

THE BROADCAST SAID IT WOULD BE PART OF A CAMPAIGN BY THE JUSTICE MINISTRY AND OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, AGAINST WIDESPREAD "BLACK MARKET" OPERATIONS IN FOOD, WAR MATERIALS AND LABOR EVEN AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

JG613PCW

JUL 24 1945

A143

FOLLOW DUNCAN PEARKES

MONTREAL, JULY 23-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ABBOTT SAID AT HIS HOME HERE TONIGHT THAT THE CANADIAN CRUISER UGANDA WOULD BE RETURNED TO CANADA "JUST AS SOON AS SHE CAN BE SPARED," TO ALLOW THOSE MEMBERS NOT VOLUNTEERING FOR SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC TO BE DISCHARGED AND BE REPLACED BY THOSE WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED.

HE HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE ON A REPORT FROM DUNCAN, B.C., WHICH QUOTED MAJ.-GEN. G.R.PEARKES AS SAYING THE CRUISER UGANDA WAS RETURNING FROM THE PACIFIC BECAUSE 500 MEMBERS OF HER CREW RESENTED BEING ASKED TO VOLUNTEER FOR PACIFIC SERVICE AFTER HAVING ALREADY VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE ANYWHERE WHEN THEY ENLISTED ORIGINALLY.

MD118AEW

WHEATLEY, ONT., JULY 23-(CP)-AN OIL SLICK, A BADLY RIPPED RUBBER LIFE RAFT WITH FLARES ATTACHED WERE ALL THAT COULD BE LOCATED AFTER A UNITED STATES BOMBING PLANE EXPLODED WITH A TERRIFIC ROAR OVER THE BOMBING RANGE IN LAKE ERIE OFF THIS TOWN SATURDAY.

SEARCH BY THREE FISHING BOATS REVEALED NO FURTHER WRECKAGE. HOPE OF FINDING THE CREW OF THE BOMBER HAS BEEN ABANDONED.

THE CRIPPLED LIFE RAFT WAS LOCATED BY McLEAN BROTHERS FISHING BOAT FROM WHEATLEY WHICH WITH OTHER BOATS FROM PORT CREWE AND WHEATLEY SCOURED THE LAKE FOR HOURS.

JJ1123AEW

A46WX

JUL 24 1945

(150) (ADVANCE FOR PMS MONDAY, JULY 23)

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE 15TH AIRFORCE, WHICH BOMBED AND SHOT UP GERMANS FROM AFRICA TO THE REICH, IS ENDING ITS OFFICIAL EXISTENCE WITHOUT SEEING ACTION IN THE PACIFIC WAR.

ARMY AIR FORCES SAID TODAY, HOWEVER, THAT THE 1TH "IS REDEPLOYING ITS MEN AND MATERIEL TO THE UNITED STATES AND TO THE PACIFIC FOR USE IN THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN." AT ITS PEAK OF OPERATIONS (IT WAS ACTIVATED IN NOVEMBER, 1943) THE 15TH HAD 90,176 OFFICERS AND MEN AND AIRCRAFT RANGING FROM B-24S AND B-17S THROUGH FIGHTER PLANES SUCH AS P-38S AND P-51S.

THE HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE FORCE DROPPED A TOTAL OF 309,278 TONS OF BOMBS IN THE EUROPEAN WAR, 90,914 ON ENEMY INSTALLATIONS IN ITALY, 74,211 ON AUSTRIA AND 35,927 TONS ON GERMANY. ITS PLANES, OF ALL TYPES, USED 450,000,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE AND EXPENDED MORE THAN 25,154,400 ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION.

THE 15TH LOST MORE THAN 2,700 MEN IN ACTION, WITH ANOTHER 2,553 WOUNDED AND 3,410 OF ITS AIRCRAFT DESTROYED IN COMBAT. IT DESTROYED 3,946 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS MONDAY, JULY 23)

VH603AEW

A60WX

(100)

WASHINGTON, JULY 23-(AP)-THE FIRST SHEET OF THE NEW ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL POSTAGE STAMP WILL BE PRESENTED TO MRS. FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT THURSDAY AT CEREMONIES IN HYDE PARK.

POSTMASTER GENERAL ROBERT E.HANNEGAN WILL MAKE THE PRESENTATION. OTHERS PLANNING TO ATTEND THE CEREMONIES IN THE HYDE PARK POST OFFICE ARE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL JOSEPH J.LAWLER AND FORMER POSTMASTER GENERAL FRANK C.WALKER.

THE CENTRAL DESIGN OF THE NEW ONE-CENT STAMP WILL BE A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ON THE LEFT AND A REPRODUCTION OF HIS AMCESTRAL HOME AT HYDE PARK ON THE RIGHT. THE STAMP WILL BE PRINTED IN GREEN.

LT916PEW

JUL 24 1945

A97

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-D.W.FIGGIS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, SAID TODAY HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT THAT 5,683,230 TONS OF ENEMY SHIPPING HAD BEEN SENT TO THE BOTTOM BY TORPEDOES SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

FIGGIS, WHO SAID HIS COMPANY WAS THE NATION'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF TORPEDOES, ADDED THAT THE NAVY'S FIGURE ON TORPEDO-DESTROYED SHIPPING EXCEEDED THE 5,629,345 TONS OF SHIPPING WHICH REPORTEDLY COMPRISED THE JAPANESE MERCHANT FLEET IN 1939.

RW1015PEW

PASSAIC HERALD-NEWS ASKED

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-ERIC SIEGFRIED ERICKSON, PRESIDENT AND OWNER OF THE PENNCO OIL COMPANY, NORRKOPING, SWEDEN, AND FOR THE PAST FOUR AND A HALF YEARS A COUNTER ESPIONAGE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES IN GERMANY, SAID TODAY THE ALLIES FOUND "A GREAT MASS OF CASH WHEN THEY TOOK OVER THE SS LEGATION IN STOCKHOLM."

ERICKSON SAID IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE MONEY WAS "SUBSEQUENTLY TO BE USED BY THE NAZI PARTY TO PERPETUATE THE NAZI IDEA" AND HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM THE PROCEEDS OF SALES OF GERMAN GOODS IN SWEDEN AND EARMARKED TO CERTAIN ACCOUNTS.

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A NATIVE OF BROOKLYN, ERICKSON BECAME A SWEDISH SUBJECT IN 1930. HE SAID HE ENTERED COUNTER ESPIONAGE WORK IN 1940 FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE WITH FRED STERLING, AMERICAN MINISTER TO SWEDEN, AND CARL BERNADOTTE, NEPHEW OF THE SWEDISH KING. HE WORKED WITH PRINCE CARL (WHO HOLDS THE TITLE FROM BELGIUM) THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD IN FURNISHING THE ALLIES WITH INFORMATION LEADING TO EFFECTIVE BOMBINGS OF GERMAN INDUSTRY, HE SAID.

ERICKSON, WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES YESTERDAY ABOARD THE SWEDISH TANKER SOYA, WILL BE IN THIS COUNTRY SEVERAL WEEKS AS GUEST OF THE GOVERNMENT, HE SAID.

THE OIL MAN SAID HE LEARNED THAT THE NAZIS INTENDED TO BUILD UP A FUTURE BANKING ACCOUNT IN SWEDEN. GERMANS SELLING MACHINES, OIL AND OTHER MATERIALS IN SWEDEN, ERICKSON SAID, WERE INSTRUCTED TO TURN OVER CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF THE GOODS WERE SOLD INTO SWEDEN, THE OIL MAN SAID, WITH THE INVOICES STATING THEY WERE NOT TO BE PAID FOR UNTIL THREE YEARS AFTER THE WAR.

ERICKSON SAID HE RECEIVED ASSISTANCE IN HIS ESPIONAGE WORK FROM

30.24-28611

THE HEAD OF THE GERMAN SYNTHETIC OIL COMPANIES WHO WAS NOT A NAZI PARTY MEMBER.

AFTER OIL PLANTS WERE BOMBED, ERICKSON SAID, THE GERMANS SET UP DUMMY PLANTS WHICH ALSO WERE BOMBED BY THE ALLIES. HE ADDED THAT HE WAS ABLE TO GIVE INFORMATION TO THE ALLIES WHICH ELIMINATED THESE UNNECESSARY BOMBINGS.

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THE OIL MAN SAID HE FURNISHED INFORMATION LEADING TO THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE MERCEDES PLANT AT STUTTGART, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE BIGGEST PLANTS IN GERMANY, WHERE ROBOT BOMB INSTRUMENTS WERE MADE. ERICKSON SAID HE HAD A FEW ANXIOUS HOURS WHEN, ON THE NIGHT HE KNEW IT WAS GOING TO BE BOMBED, HE WAS ESCORTED ON A TOUR OF THE PLANT AND ENTERTAINED AT A LATE DINNER WHICH DRAGGED UNTIL MIDNIGHT IN THE DIRECTORS ROOM.

"FORTUNATELY, WE WERE ASKED TO DRIVE OVER TO A COUNT'S ESTATE," ERICKSON ADDED. "WHEN WE RETURNED AT 11 O'CLOCK THE NEXT MORNING YOU COULDN'T FIND A TRACE OF THE PLANT."

ON MAR. 5, ERICKSON SAID, HE LEARNED THAT A GERMAN SCIENTIST HAD FOUND A METHOD FOR MAKING BENZOL RIGHT AT THE COAL MINES AND THAT THE SUPPLY WAS BEING USED FOR JET PLANES.

"ON MAR. 9," HE SAID, "1,600 PLANES BOMBED THE PLANTS, DESTROYING THEM ALL."

(EDS: IN 5TH PGH 4TH LINE (WHERE OVERLINED) PLS READ: XXX TO TURN OVER

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CERTAIN AMOUNTS WHICH WERE FOR THE NAZI PARTY'S FUTURE USE. THE GOODS WERE SOLD INTO SWEDEN, THE OIL MAN SAID, ETC ETC)

HK519AEW

BOS

(220)

NEW YORK, JULY 23-(AP)-THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF NATION-WIDE CONFERENCES TO PLAN THE REEMPLOYMENT OF WAR DEPARTMENT VETERANS WAS ATTENDED TODAY BY 145 MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL DIRECTORS REPRESENTING 1,000 MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD SERVICE COMMANDS.

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MAJ.GEN.THOMAS A.TERRY, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE SECOND SERVICE COMMAND, WELCOMING THE GROUP, SAID NO EFFORTS SHOULD BE SPARED IN EXTENDING MAXIMUN ASSISTANCE TO RETURNING WAR DEPARTMENT VETERANS.

"THERE MUST BE NO FINE SWADINGS, SHADOW BOXING OR EXCEPTIONS TO DEFEAT THIS CLEAR PURPOSE," HE SAID. "ANY REASONABLE DOUBLE IS TO BE RESOLVED IN FAVOR OF THE VETERAN."

HE ESTIMATED THAT OF 300,000 WAR DEPARTMENT EMPLOYES NOW IN THE ARMED FORCES, ABOUT 30,000 WOULD SEEK REEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND DELAWARE.

WILFORD M.AIKIN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL AND TRAINING DIVISION OF THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, SAID THE DEPARTMENT INTENDED TO REEMPLOY VETERANS IN THEIR FORMER INSTALLATIONS, BUT WHERE THE INSTALLATION HAD BEEN DISCONTINUED, THE VETERAN WOULD BE REEMPLOYED IN ANOTHER INSTALLATION.

SIMILAR CONFERENCES WILL BE HELD JULY 30 IN CHICAGO FOR THE FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH SERVICE COMMANDS; AUGUST 6 IN NEW ORLEANS FOR THE FOURTH AND EIGHTH COMMANDS, AND AUGUST 13 AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR THE NINTH SERVICE COMMAND.

JJ1214PEW

War Communiques

Allied

MANILA, July 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—A communique:

Japan—Patrol bombers of our Far East Air Forces, at night, attacked the Miho and Yonago airfields on southern Honshu, causing large fires and explosions lighting the entire area. Others and fighter-planes attacked air facilities and military installations on Tanega and Amami Islands, north of Kyushu.

Asiatic Coast—More than three hundred bombers and fighters of the Far East Air Forces attacked enemy shipping, harbor facilities and airfields in the Shanghai area. A destroyer, a 3,000-ton freighter transport and a smaller freighter were definitely sunk; a destroyer escort, two sub chasers, a 10,000-ton transport and six freighter transports aggregating 27,000 tons were heavily hit and probably sunk, and numerous small craft were wrecked. Fires and explosions were caused at the Kiangwan, Tachang and Tinghai airfields and an estimated forty-five planes caught on the ground were destroyed or seriously damaged. Search planes ranging over coastal sectors bombed Fusan airdrome in Korea, scored hits on a munitions dump at Amoy, causing large explosions, and destroyed a river boat near Saigon, French Indo-China. A 7th Fleet reconnaissance bomber shot down an enemy plane and destroyed another on the ground near Kota Baharu in Malaya.

Borneo — Australian 7th Division troops advanced two miles farther along the highway leading north from Balikpapan. A Navy patrol bomber destroyed a freighter and a lugger off the west coast, while Australian fighters damaged installations at Sandakan and supported ground forces in the Balikpapan area.

East Indies—Heavy bombers and fighters of the Australian Air Force struck enemy shipyards and air bases in Java and Celebes and, with light naval units of the 7th Fleet, harassed coastal areas, heavily damaging two schooners and sinking two ammunition laden barges in the Halmaheras. Search planes in the Lesser Sundas strafed water craft and caused fires at a barge staging point at Timor.

New Guinea, Bismarcks, Solomons—Australian medium bombers supported the shelling by surface craft on Djerief Island in Dampier Straits and attacked enemy installations in the Maprik Sepik River sector of New Guinea. Fighter units of the New Zealand Air Force hit opportunity targets in the Bismarcks and five personnel areas on Bougainville.

CALCUTTA, July 24 (AP).—A communique:

Burma—More than 1,000 Japanese have so far been killed and eighty prisoners have been taken in heavy fighting which followed attempts by large groups of the enemy to break out eastward from Pegu Yomas across the Mandalay-Rangoon road and reach the Sittang River. The total of enemy dead does not include those killed by our artillery fire and by our air strikes, which are known to be taking a considerable toll.

Japanese attacks continue on our positions at many points along a seventy-seven-mile stretch of road between Toungoo and Nyaunglebin. Heaviest fighting is taking place between Penwegon, twenty miles south, southeast of Pyu, and Nyauglebin.

In the lower Sittang River sector, Gurkha troops made a successful attack east of the village of Le-einzu (twenty-six miles northeast of Pegu).

Japanese artillery shelled some of our forward posts in this sector.

Spitfires and Thunderbolts of the Air Command, on July 22, bombed and strafed troop concentrations, villages and enemy positions immediately east and west of the road and railway in the Oktwin-Nyaunglebin area, where the enemy is attempting to break through to the east. Twenty-six jungle huts were destroyed, fired or damaged.

In the Sittang estuary area Spitfires and Thunderbolts attacked villages and defense positions, demolishing a bridge near Mokpalin and destroying many jungle huts.

An eighty-foot schooner blew up when attacked by a Sunderland off the east coast of the Kra Isthmus. Strafing damaged twelve smaller craft a Liberator damaged a seventy-foot vessel off Emmahaven on the west coast of Sumatra on July 21, a Sunderland attacked and damaged barges and smaller craft south of Shumphon. Near misses caused twenty men to be thrown overboard from two powered barges.

American

CHUNGKING, July 24 (AP).—A communique:

Attacking enemy water routes, United States 14th Air Force fighters on July 23 destroyed or damaged more than 120 river craft in the Siang, north and west rivers and Tungting Lake areas. P-51s accounted for more than sixty of the total, including four 100-foot craft on the north and west rivers.

Striking the Samah airdrome on the southern part of Hainan Island, P-51s destroyed one plane and probably destroyed another on the ground.

In the Yellow River area, P-51s knocked out two railroad bridges, one on the Peiping-Hankow Line, and one on the Lunghai Line. Five locomotives were hit in the same area.

B-25s struck railyards at Singyang in southern Honan Province, destroying twenty cars and starting five fires. The mission then scored hits in warehouse areas at Ichang.

On July 23 B-25s bombed thirteen convoys between Kweiyi and Kiyang near Changsha.

P-40s and P-51s on July 23 knocked out two bridges west of Waching. P-51s and P-40s, supporting ground forces, started fires and inflicted enemy casualties.

In French Indo-China, P-38s damaged two locomotives and barges and trucks in the Delta area, and bombed an ammunition plant northeast of Hanoi.

From all of the missions, one of our aircraft failed to return to base.

GUAM, July 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—Fleet Communique No. 442:

Cruisers and destroyers of the 3d Fleet bombarded Kushimoto seaplane base, Shionomisaki Airfield, a radio station and other military installations in the vicinity of the town of Kushmoto, on the southernmost tip of Honshu, early on July 25 (east longitude date). While approaching the coast for this bombardment the force which was under the immediate tactical command of Rear Admiral J. C. Jones jr., United States Navy, encountered and sank a small vessel, probably a picket boat.

United States and British aircraft of the 3d Fleet on July 24 carried out attacks on combatant and merchant shipping, airfield installations and other military targets in an area extending from northern Kyushu through the Inland Sea to Nagoya. Preliminary reports of early strikes on that day show that United States aircraft shot down eight enemy planes, destroyed eleven on the ground, and damaged twenty on the ground. The following damage was inflicted on combatant vessels in the vicinity of Kure:

The heavy cruiser Tone left burning badly, the light cruiser Oyodo left burning badly, two battleships of the Ise class damaged, the heavy cruiser Aoba damaged. A large aircraft carrier damaged.

British aircraft inflicted the following damage in the early strikes of July 24: Twelve aircraft destroyed on the ground and in the water. Thirteen aircraft damaged on the ground and in the water. A Kobe type escort aircraft carrier damaged in waters north of Takamatsu in Shikoku. Two freighters damaged near Suta on the coast of Shikoku. One small coastal cargo vessel, three luggers and four junks sunk.

Search Privateers of Fleet Air Wing 1 shot down two enemy aircraft, sank two small freighters, left two small freighters burning, and damaged two small freighters in sweeps over the Tsushima Straits and waters south of Korea on July 23.

A small coastal cargo vessel was sunk and another was heavily damaged in waters off the eastern coast of Honshu, near Sendai, on July 23 by search aircraft of Fleet Air Wing 18. On the same day planes of this wing sank a small coastal cargo vessel, strafed another small coastal cargo vessel, and sank two sea trucks south of Honshu.

GUAM, July 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—Fleet Communique No. 443:

United States and British carrier aircraft of the 3d Fleet renewed their attacks on major combatant ships and other military targets in the vicinity of Kure and of Kobe at dawn on July 25 (east longitude date).

known up to the present to have either shot down or heavily damaged some thirty enemy planes, while the damage caused to vessels was extremely slight.

Japanese

A communiqué issued by the Kure Naval Station yesterday, as transmitted in English to North America by Domei, and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission:

(1) About thirty Superfortress heavy bombers, escorted by about as many Mustang fighters, together with some 150 carrier planes, raided the Inland Sea and the Kure areas in small formations of a few planes each at 6 o'clock this morning. They made strafing attacks mainly on air bases and smaller shipping at sea before they fled southward.

At about 9:30 A. M. a second wave of about 200 carrier aircraft, including both bombers and fighters, penetrated the Kure area, attacking mainly vessels at anchor before they withdrew at 10:30 A. M.

(2) Our anti-aircraft artillery is

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3a 24-28613

JAP WARSHIPS ARE BLASTED AT OWN BASE BY U. S. FLEET

HALSEY DECLARES WAY IS PAVED FOR KNOCKOUT PUNCH

(Spencer)

American and British Carrier Planes Renew Attacks on Jap Shipping.

RECORD BOMBING

Enemy Puts Up Some Aerial Resistance as Pounding from Sea Continues.

GUAM, Wednesday, July 25—(AP) American and British carrier planes heavily damaged two Japanese battleships, two aircraft carriers, and three cruisers in coordinated attacks on Japan's great Kure naval base and a a Shikoku Island port yesterday.

Admiral Nimitz, in today's communique, disclosed that the bombing and bombardment of the Japanese homeland was carried into its eighth day of the past 15 when cruisers and destroyers moved close to shore early this morning and shelled a seaplane base and an airfield on southwestern Honshu.

Just one hour later, he issued a second communique reporting that American and British carrier planes renewed their heavy attacks on Japanese warships and merchant vessels at dawn today.

Ready for Final Plunge

Admiral Halsey, broadcasting from his flagship standing off Japan, said that the Pacific fleet had opened a new phase of naval warfare—"the final plunge into the heart of Japan."

"If the Nips do not know they're a doomed nation they're even stupider than I think they are," he said.

The new carrier attacks centered in the Kure naval region and at Kobe. Other military targets were objectives.

Nimitz did not report the strength of today's carrier assaults, but it was presumed they were nearly as heavy as yesterday's when well over 1,000 Yank and British pilots struck along a 325-mile length of Japanese territory.

Japan had possibly its worst bombing of the war yesterday, for more than 600 B-29s (Tokyo said more than 700) joined in the strikes to attack oft-bombed Osaka and Nagoya war industries. Other army air strikes at Japan ran the total spreading ruin over the Nipponese homeland to 2,000 or more.

Big Ships Damaged

With reports from Admiral Halsey covering less than half of yesterday's action by well over 1,000 American and British aircraft in a 325-mile sweep from northern Kyushu through the inland sea to Nagoya, Fleet Admiral Nimitz announced these results:

Two battleships, the Ise and Hyuga, heavily damaged.

Heavy cruiser Tone and light cruiser Oyodo left burning fiercely.

Heavy cruiser Aoba damaged.

One large aircraft carrier damaged.

These warships were caught at Kure naval base and damaged by American carrier pilots.

The British, attacking to the north, damaged a Kobe type escort aircraft carrier in waters north of Takamatsu on Shikoku island.

The British also damaged two freighters near Suta, on the Shikoku coast, and sank a small coastal cargo vessel, three luggers and four junks, all caught also in the inland sea.

For the first time in the 15 days Halsey's fleet had prowled Japanese home waters, the enemy put up some aerial resistance.

Light Planes Shot Down

Flagship reports said 18 Japanese took to the air. Nimitz reported eight were shot down by American pilots. There was no indication that any Japanese aircraft got even near the fleet, however.

A total of 64 enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged by the coordinated raids, in which some American planes were sent against Kure and Kyushu airfields from which the Japanese had staged their Kamikaze attacks against the United States' Ryukyus forces during the Okinawa campaign.

U. S. carrier pilots destroyed 11 and damaged 20 grounded planes. The British destroyed 12 and damaged 13 on the ground.

Between the two days' concentrated aerial assaults, Rear Adm. J. C. Jones, Jr., took a small force of cruisers and destroyers to the southwestern tip of Honshu to bombard Kushimoto seaplane base and Shionomisaki airfield, a radio station and other military installations in the vicinity of Kushimoto.

Steaming in to make their early morning attack, they encountered and sank a small ship, probably a picket boat.

Most of the Japanese warships damaged were caught in or near Kure naval yard, where five months ago 14 major units of the Japanese Navy were heavily damaged. It was apparent that Halsey was making certain the Japanese are not given a chance to repair them and put them in commission again.

The Japanese, abandoning their recent policy of negative resistance, put up extremely heavy antiaircraft fire as well as some fighter plane opposition. Nimitz made no mention of U. S. plane losses.

Although official announcements were not exact, the number of Allied planes over Japan yesterday included more than 1,000 British and American carrier aircraft; at least 625 Superforts; 93 P-51 Mustangs, and 40 to 45 Corsairs.

The Ise and Hyruga, 23-knot, 32,000 ton vessels, are not considered standard battleships since they have 200-foot staging decks on the stern from which aircraft could be catapulted. Constructed in 1917, they have seen little action in this war, although both were believed to have participated in the second battle of the Philippines, last October.

No information is available here on the large carrier which was damaged, but it was believed to be one of the newer and most important of the enemy's flattops.

On Monday, search privateers of fleet Airwing One sank two small freighters, left two more small freighters burning and damaged two other small freighter, in sweeps over the Tsushima straits and waters south of Korea.

Search planes of Fleet Airwing 18 on the same day sank a small coastal cargo vessel and heavily damaged another off the east coast of Honshu, near Sendai. Other planes of the same Wing sank a small coastal cargo vessel, strafed another, and sank two sea trucks south of Honshu.

The record force of more than 600 B-29s from the Marianas (Tokyo said there were 700) attacked the already burned and battered cities of Osaka and Nagoya with 4,000 tons of demolition bombs.

Vice Adm. John S. McCain's carrier force of Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, prowling the coast of Japan into the third straight week, steamed in by night for the attack.

The first planes, starting the great field day for American air might, were launched in clear dawn. The carriers, in order to strike at Kure, probably were not more than 100 miles off the mainland island of Shikoku.

All throughout the morning and the afternoon the carriers continued to launch attacks, Associated Press Correspondent James Lindsley reported from a fleet ship.

The B-29s hit their Nagoya and Osaka targets, the latter 165 miles east of Kure, around noon. They encountered no fighter opposition and only moderate anti-aircraft fire.

The attack on Kure was the second by carrier planes—it was previously raided March 19—and the 20th Air Force announced simultaneously with the new strike that reconnaissance photographs showed 50 per cent of the Kure arsenal was destroyed by B-29s June 22.

Use Okinawa Two Bases

Mustang and Thunderbolt fighters and Liberator bombers from Okinawa and Iwo Jima also took part in the day-long assault on the homeland, Tokyo reported.

Japanese broadcasts admitted ships and installations were hit at Kure but claimed the damage to ships was "very light."

The attack on Kure followed by five days a raid by American and British carrier aircraft of Halsey's fleet on the Rising Sun Empire's second largest naval base—at Yokosuka, on the shores of Tokyo bay.

Reappearance of the Third Fleet, which had vanished behind a security blackout after bombing and bombarding the Tokyo bay area, marked a shift in Halsey's blows to southwestern Japan.

The fleet, after an opening carrier raid on the Tokyo area July 10, steamed north 600 miles to Hokkaido and then back to Tokyo, bombarding the homeland repeatedly with bombs and shells.

No Japanese ship or plane had attempted to strike back at the fleet until the 12 Japanese fighters challenged the carrier aircraft over Kure yesterday.

Lindsley and AP Correspondent Richard O'Malley, also with the carrier force, said one American and one Japanese plane were shot down in the air battle.

Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' Tuesday communique issued while the raid was still going on, announced other fleet blows from the far north Pacific to the China Sea.

Three Warships Reported Hit by Yanks at Kure

Japan Raided by 2,000 Planes, Including Record B-29 Force

(Spencer)

By the Associated Press.

GUAM, July 24.—Two thousand American planes from carriers and half a dozen land bases hammered Japan with concentrated fury today, pounding warships in the great Kure naval base and blasting the industrial centers of Osaka and Nagoya with 4,000 tons of explosives.

The prowling United States 3d Fleet moved back to the shores of Japan in force, sending between 1,000 and 1,500 carrier planes racing over Kure and inland cities of Honshu Island.

Associated Press war correspondents with the fleet reported pilots located hiding enemy warships at Kure and dived to the attack through intense antiaircraft fire and the first aggressive fighter interception the enemy has mounted in two weeks of naval air and sea bombardment.

Correspondent James Lindley reported at least one direct hit with a 1,000-pound bomb on a warship. Correspondent Richard O'Malley told of two others.

More Than 600 B-29s in Raid.

The greatest force of Super Fortresses ever to take the air flew from their Marianas bases to attack Osaka and Nagoya. Headquarters here said there were more than 600. Tokyo placed their number above 700.

The 4,000 tons of bombs—some of them 2 tonners—were dropped on five war plants in the Nagoya-Osaka area in the attack, first daylight strike of the B-29s since June 26. The Super Forts encountered no fighter opposition and only moderate antiaircraft fire.

Simultaneously with the carrier attack on Kure, the 20th Air Force disclosed that the huge naval arsenal was 56 per cent destroyed or damaged in a Super Fort daylight raid a month ago—June 22. Reconnaissance photos showed 2,400,000 square feet of roof space and more than 70 buildings damaged.

Other Areas Attacked.

Japanese broadcasts today reported Mustang fighters, Liberator bombers and other light aircraft from Iwo Jima and Okinawa hammered widespread areas of Southern Honshu in co-ordinated sorties. (Normally about 300 of these land-based planes hit Japan daily.)

The Tokyo radio admitted that "some 2,000" American planes were on the loose over Honshu. It quoted a Kure naval station communique, which confirmed that "vessels at anchor" as well as airfields were the target.

The enemy communique said about 30 B-29s escorted by Mustangs and 150 carrier planes started the raids at 6 a.m. Other waves followed.

Called "Heaviest" Assault.

The Domei News Agency termed the 2,000-plane assault the "heaviest ever carried out on the homeland." It claimed damage to ships was light, but admitted that important establishments at Osaka were hit and fires started.

Correspondent Lindsley's dispatch said that the enemy, apparently goaded into action by the 3d Fleet's recent taunts, finally sent up planes to harass the attackers.

Returning carrier pilots reported that 12 Japanese fighter planes swept out of the clouds and made passes at them. One Hellcat was lost in the swirling fight that followed. At least one Jap pilot was downed.

The attack on Kure, where carrier airmen left 14 major Japanese ships crippled March 19, was the third consecutive day of widely separated fleet attacks.

Paramushiro Shelled.

Paramushiro in the Kuriles, north of Japan, was shelled Sunday, while destroyers for the first time attacked enemy shipping off the China coast, south of Shanghai.

Yesterday two other light forces wrecked a four-ship convoy in outer Tokyo Bay and shelled Chichi Jima, 550 miles south. The Tokyo radio reported this area was struck again today.

The assault on Nagoya—an important aircraft manufacturing center—was the 17th by Super Forts. It was the sixth on Osaka, which has a population of 3,250,000 and is Japan's second largest city.

The carrier attack on Kure was primarily for the purpose of hunting out Japanese battleships, carriers and cruisers believed heavily damaged in the big strike of March 19.

American planes at that time damaged one or two battleships, two or three aircraft carriers, two light aircraft carriers, two escort carriers, one heavy cruiser, one light cruiser, four destroyers and a submarine. Putting the ships back into commission would require at least three to five months under ideal conditions, American naval officers estimated. Presumably they had remained at their Kure moorings.

Important Targets in Area.

Japan's greatest battleship, th Yamato, was added to the to shortly afterward. She went down blazing, along with two cruiser and several destroyers, south o Kyushu April 6.

Kure, hemmed in on three sides by green hills bristling with anti-aircraft guns, contains important targets in addition to Japan's largest naval yards. There are an ordnance plant and a naval air station, as well as numerous operational airfields.

It was from these fields four months ago that a great force of enemy planes struck back at Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher's carriers and set the stage for one of America's great epics of the sea—the fight for life by the carrier Franklin.

Admiral Mitscher's force shot down 1,640 Japanese planes between March 14 and May 28—one possible reason the enemy has evaded aerial scraps with the present powerful fleet.

Cannery Center a Target.

There were indications that Sunday's shelling of Paramushiro was designed to tighten the economic stranglehold on Japan. Targets included a cannery center at the coastal town of Suribachi — from which much tinned fish is sent to the main home islands.

Helping to draw the noose on food and weapons supply lines were widespread blows by Gen. MacArthur's land-based aircraft, which sank 14 Japanese ships and small craft over the week end and pounded anew at Shanghai's water front.

Navy searchplanes Sunday and Monday sank or damaged seven more enemy vessels in the Yellow Sea and off Korea.

In Wellington, Defense Minister F. Jones said a New Zealand heavy bomber squadron from Europe soon will join in the aerial battering of Japan under RAF command.

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ONE B-29 IS MISSING AFTER RECORD RAID

Heavy Damage Reported in Osaka, Nagoya Industrial Area.

GUAM, Wednesday, July 25—(AP) "Heavy damage" to seven industrial targets of Japan's Osaka-Nagoya industrial area was reported today by the 20th Air force after yesterday's record-breaking assault by 625 Superfortresses.

"I could see our bombs go down and when I looked again, the buildings weren't there," said Cpl. Angelo Vassalla, Rochester, N. Y., reporting on damage to the important Kawanishi Aircraft company plant at Takarazuka, 8 miles northwest of Osaka.

Only a single Superfortress was lost, the 20th Air force announced, but 180 of the big planes landed at Iwo Jima enroute home because of battle damage or dangerously low fuel. Pilots said anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest they ever had seen over Osaka, although Japanese air opposition was almost negligible.

The 20th meanwhile claimed 89.5 per cent destruction of the Japanese city of Numazu in previous raids—the most complete ruin of any enemy city. Gifu, which was 74 per cent destroyed, previously was labelled the most completely destroyed.

Reconnaissance photographs show 1.2 square miles of a total of 1.4 square miles of the builtup area of Namazu burned out by the July 17 raid.

A more detailed study of photographs showing damage to sprawling Kure naval arsenal disclosed 2,949,690 square feet destroyed or damaged, totaling 70 percent of the total roof area.

Yesterday's announcement said it was 56 percent damaged.

Unescorted by fighter planes, the 625 B-29s yesterday dumped almost 4,00 tons of demolition bombs on Nagoya and Osaka.

Osaka Hit By 400 B-29's

GUAM, July 25 (Wednesday) (AP).—The Tokyo radio, quoting a Japanese military communique, said the attack on Osaka lasted for two hours and was made by 400 B-29's raiding in forces of from twenty to forty planes. Admitting that fires had broken out, Tokyo said an "investigation is now in progress as to other damage sustained."

The communique reported another 300 planes struck the Tokai army district." No further information was contained on this phase, but Domei news agency in another dispatch said Nagoya had been the principal target.

Domei also reported that the B-29s struck the cities of Kobe, Okayama, Tokushima, Himeji, Wakayama and Kuwana. Kobe, Himeji and Wakayama are in the Osaka area.

The Japanese communique claimed without confirmation that anti-aircraft batteries shot down seven "enemy planes" and crippled twenty-nine others over the Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto areas. Presumably the claims referred to B-29s Kyoto, approximately midway bu west of Nagoya and Osaka, wa not otherwise mentioned in th list of Japanese target cities a outlined by Tokyo.

Iwo Jima's Mustangs Join In Nagoya Attack

Guam, *Wednesday*, July 25 (AP).—Nearly 100 Iwo Jima-based Mustang of the 7th Fighter Command strafed and rocketed airfields, shipping and transportation in the Nagoya area of Honshu yesterday.

The attack was made in adverse weather but aginst light enemy opposition.

No Japanese fighters came up t meet the P-15's and only a few were sighted on airdromes, where six were damaged. Pilots reported light flak.

A locomotive hit by a rocket was destroyed and a dozen railway cars were damaged. A railway bridge and a radar station were damaged and three out of eight small vessels in Suruga Bay were strafed and left flaming.

Fleeing Japs Killed North of Balikpapan

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, July 24.—Australian troops have slaughtered several truckloads of Japanese 6 miles north of Balikpapan in Southeast Borneo and advanced 3 miles northward along the inland road leading to the oil fields of Samarinda, in Eastern Borneo, Gen. MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

The Japanese were caught as they tried to withdraw secretly from around Mount Batochampar, where they had made a strong stand for more than two weeks in an attempt to block the route to Samarinda, 60 miles north of Balikpapan.

The water approaches to Samarinda were shelled during the night by Allied light naval units which hit Japanese bivouac areas in the Mahakam River delta east of the oil town.

Royal Australian Air Forces continued to give close support to ground operations.

The Melbourn radio, in a broadcast recorded by the American Broadcasting Co., said the Japanese retreating from the Balikpapan area "are leaving a trail of dead through native villages. Groups of natives are being slaughtered every day. In one village the whole population was destroyed."

Bilbo to Offer Apology Only if He's Given One

Stands on 'Dear Dago' Letter Until Brooklyn Woman Recants Hers; She Won't

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, Democrat, of Mississippi, said today he would apologize for addressing a Brooklyn woman in a letter as "My dear Dago" if she apologizes to him first, but she said in Brooklyn tonight that she would do nothing of the kind.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, American-Laborite, of New York, disclosed Senator Bilbo's use of the term yesterday when he made public a letter from the Senator to Miss Josephine Piccolo, of 93 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. He wrote Senator Bilbo a letter urging him to apologize. Senator Bilbo replied to Representative Marcantonio today, declaring:

"Yes, I addressed Josephine Piccolo as 'My dear Dago,' but I asked her if I was mistaken to let me know. This letter was written several weeks ago and to this good day she has not attempted to correct the salutation that I used.

"Yes, I will apologize to Josepine Piccolo if she will withdraw over her signature her nasty, insulting, pusillanimous letter to me and apologize for writing it.

"Otherwise, my letter stands as written, and I will leave it to any fair and impartial tribunal whether or not I was justified in all I said to her and I would have been excusable if I had made my letter a little stronger. I only answered her in kind."

At her home tonight Miss Piccolo, who wrote to the Senator protesting his opposition to the Fair Employment Practices Committee, said:

"Whatever I wrote, I have no intention of taking back. I hope my letter is printed.

"I would expect an apology for not only myself but also for the other 6,000,000 Italian people. I think his reaction was not to me personally, but to an Italian name.

"If I find the time, I will certainly answer Bilbo's letter. To me the F. E. P. C. is not a dead cause."

Told that Senator Bilbo said he particularly objected to a section of her letter in which he quoted her as writing she found it hard "to believe that you are allowed to enter the doors of the United States Senate," Miss Piccolo declared: "I definitely believe that he has not the right to use the type of speech he has used in slandering whole sections of our populations."

In his letter to Representative Marcantonio today, Senator Bilbo wrote of the term "Dago:"

"It is an old Southern custom to use the word in referring to members of the darked skinned races from southern Europe and it is generally used without any suggestion of contempt."

Senator Bilbo also commented that "I would be the last person in the world to say or do anything to adversely reflect upon the honor, loyalty and patriotism of the hundreds of thousands of fine and splendid citizens of Italian descent of this Republic, but of course there are some exceptions."

Senator Bilbo sharply criticized Representative Marcantonio for what he termed an "audacious, arrogant, and presumptuous letter."

Following is the text of the letter Bilbo said he received from Miss Piccolo:

"Dear Sir:

"I have just read of your action on the F. E. P. C. I find it very hard to believe that you are an American citizen and much, much harder to believe that you are allowed to enter the doors of the United States Senate. Every man and woman who cast a vote for you should hang his head in shame.

"As a citizen of our country I urge you that you stop your filibustering against the F. E. P. C. The American people will not allow men of your kind to stand in the way of their freedom and happiness. Certainly men who go out to fight, men who go out to earn bread, women who bear children—will not let these things continue too long—there are those who will not let them forget.

"I suggest that you read the Declaration of Independence. I suggest that you go out into the streets and learn to see men—and what they want—and most of all what they need.

"You will note that I am neither 'Jew nor Negro,' but that does not make you less my enemy.

"We want the F. E. P. C. and you must help us get it—or you will answer to the millions of Americans who want it."

The text of the letter Senator Bilbo said he wrote to Miss Piccolo:

"My dear Dago:

"(If I am mistaken in this please correct me).

"Your letter of June 28 has been received and I have read it with interest and surprise. What in the h—— are you griping about? You live in New York and today the most vicious F. E. P. C. bill ever passed by a lawmaking body goes into effect, so you have the F. E. P. C. for the State of New York.

"If you like it and want it, then you have my permission to have it and to keep it, but the question of passing a Federal law and imposing this damnable, un-American, unconstitutional, Communistic legislative monstrosity upon the other forty-seven states by an act of Congress is an entirely different proposition.

"So will you, please, keep your dirty proboscis out of the other forty-seven states, especially the dear old State of Mississippi? It is to this state that I am directing my efforts and I have no one to account to except the people of Mississippi. And while passing, let me assure you that from 99 to 100 per cent of the people of my state are bitterly and uncompromisingly against this fool, Communistic concept of government. It would destroy the freedom of the people and it certainly is a violation of the American way of life, for which we are fighting a world today.

"Watch the result of the enforcement of Governor Dewey's F. E P. C. and weep."

Aussies Advance 2 Miles In Borneo

Manila, *Wednesday*, July 25 (AP). Australian ground forces on Dutch East Borneo moved 2 miles farther along the interior highway toward Samarinda, and were within 50 miles of their objective Monday.

The advance was aided by close ground support by Australian Spitfires, which caught a Japanese road convoy 9 miles north of Mount Batochampar, and probably destroyed 18 trucks filled with Nipponese troops. An enemy withdrawal in the Batochampar area has been under way several days.

Seven RAAF Liberators attacked three Celebes airfields and eight Australian Kittyhawks, cooperating with American P-T boats of the 7th Fleet, shot up water craft and damaged Japanese buildings in the Mandar Gulf in the Celebes.

SHANGHAI AREA POUNDED, 13 JAP VESSELS DAMAGED

Three Major Airdromes Are Bombed by 350 Yank Aircraft.

NO INTERCEPTION

Japanese Claim 7 American Planes Downed by Anti-Aircraft Fire.

MANILA, Wednesday, July 25—(AP) More than 350 Far East Air Force bombers and fighters of all categories returned to Shanghai after a four-day lull to sink or damage 13 warships and freighters and crater three major airdromes.

General MacArthur's communique today, announcing the strike 36 hours after Tokyo had acknowledged the raid, listed a destroyer, a 3,000-ton freighter transport and a smaller freighter definitely sunk; a destroyer escort, two submarine chasers, a 10,000-ton freighter-transport and six freighter-transports aggregating 27,000 tons probably sunk, and much small shipping damaged.

First line combat planes of both the Fifth and Seventh air forces based on Okinawa, took advantage of the first break in weather since July 18, to drop bombs ranging from 20-pound fragmentation dusters to 1,000-pounders on shipping and airdromes.

Three large fires and several smaller ones licked over parked Japanese aircraft caught on Kiangwan air center, by flights of Liberators. Invader attack bombers hit Taohang and Tinghai airstrips at buzzing level, spewing countless fragmentation bombs over dispersal areas and buildings.

There was no interception.

Tokyo claimed seven U. S. aircraft were downed by anti-aircraft fire.

Mitchells attacking from medium altitude, and Thunderbolts and Mustangs, racing at virtual water level over the muddy Whangpoo river with wing bombs, went after shipping off Shanghai bund with deadly effect to make the largest haul of recent weeks.

An eight-ship enemy convoy proceeding toward Shanghai was bombed and dispersed by Seventh Air Force Liberators before dawn, several hours before the heavy daylight attack.

An estimated 45 planes were caught on the ground and destroyed or seriously damaged at Kingwan, Tachang and Tinghai airfields, where the attackers caused large fires and explosions.

Search planes ranging over coastal sectors bombed Fusan airdrome in Korea, scored hits on a munitions dump at Amy, causing large explosions, and destroyed a river boat near Saigon, French Indo-China.

Returning to Japanese skies after a typhoon enforced absence of a few days, patrol bombers of the Far East Air Forces attacked Miho and Yonago airfields on southern Honshu at night.

They caused large fires and explosions which lighted the entire area.

Other FEAF bombers and fighter planes attacked air facilities and military installations on Tanega and Amami islands in the Northern Ryukyus.

A Seventh Fleet reconnaissance bomber downed a Japanese plane and destroyed another aground near Kota Baharu in Malaya.

To the south, a Navy patrol bomber destroyed a freighter and a lugger off the west coast of Borneo.

In the East Indies, heavy bombers and fighters of the Australia Air Force struck enemy shipyards and air bases in Java and the Celebes. Coordinating their attack with light naval units of the Seventh Fleet, they harassed coastal areas, heavily damaged two schooners and sank two ammunition laden barges in the Halmaheras.

PHILIPPINES GROW AS INVASION BASE

Manila, July 23 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Philippine Islands are rapidly being converted from a battleground into a mighty jumping-off point for the invasion of Japan, Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm S. D. Styer, commanding Army Forces in the Western Pacific, said today in an interview.

He said that during July, Au-

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gust and September, almost a million more tons of supplies will pour into the Philippines than were unloaded during the entire eight months' Philippine operation to date. The number of service troops will be more than double the number already engaged in such work. Millions of square feet of storage space will be required to handle incoming goods, and rear bases in the South Pacific, Australia and New Guinea will be "rolled up" as rapidly as possible with troops and supplies moving forward to the Philippines.

About 600,000 tons of supplies will be left behind in Australia and New Guinea on a "caretaker status with Dutch and Australian Army forces taking over some of them on lend-lease.

'Cheating' of Fellow Captives By Filipinos in Camp Charged

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, July 24.—The [illegible] year-old tragedy of Camp O'Donnell Prison was revived today in a new, melancholy light. Maj. Gen. Basilio J. Valdes, chief of staff of the Philippine Army, ordered an immediate investigation of reports that some Filipino prisoners of the Japanese hoarded and profiteered at the expense of their fellow captives.

Gen. Valdes told the Associated Press he believed that no Americans were involved, either as victims or culprits.

At the end of the "march of death" across Bataan in 1942, a total of 52,000 Filipino prisoners were confined in O'Donnell and strictly separated from American prisoners, Gen. Valdes said.

When the imprisonment ended more than a year later, 34,000 Filipinos had died of starvation and disease.

Reports prompting the investigation asserted the mortality rate was accelerated because a small group of officers assertedly deprived the men of food and medicine.

Gen. Valdes received a letter charging that staff officers hoarded for their own use foodstuffs supplied by the Japanese and sent into the camp by civilians for the general welfare. It said that some doctors obtained medicine sent in by civilians and resold it to sick prisoners who applied to them for treatment.

One quinine pill costs 50 cents. Treatment assertedly was denied when prisoners were unable to purchase medicines.

Charges contained in letters reaching Gen. Valdes also said Filipino officers placed in authority by the Japanese beat and kicked other prisoners.

Heirs and beneficiaries of captives who died in internment complained that they failed to receive money and personal effects belonging to the deceased.

Gen. Valdes said he had ordered commanders of all Philipine Army camps to obtain testimony from officers and men who survived imprisonment and now are serving in the Army. He said it was not known whether the principal offenders also survived.

However, if the charges are proved, Gen. Valdes said, they would be sufficient for immediate court-martial of all involved.

Americans originally confined in O'Donnell Camp subsequently were transferred to other camps and O'Donnell became a camp solely for Filipinos.

Gen. Valdes said one of the letters of complaint was from an unidentified American charging irregularities during the early days of the camp. Malpractices assertedly continued throughout the entire Filipino imprisonment period.

Civilians living near O'Donnell and in Manila sent large quantities of food, medicine and money to O'Donnell prisoners. At first, the Japanese authorities refused entry of these packages, but subsequently permitted them into the camp.

IN FAVOR OF BASES

Manila, July 24 (A. P.).—American public opinion favors maintenance of post-war defensive bases in the Pacific, members of a congressional committee investigating potential naval bases said today.

The eight-man party conferred with Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, met Philippine President Sergio Osmena and toured naval bases in the Philippines on their two-day visit to the islands which ended today. Their itinerary also included Okinawa, Iwo, the Marianas and the Marshall Islands.

Tinian Base One Year Old.

Tinian, July 24 (A. P.).—This Marianas Island has been built into the largest of all B-29 bases since American Marines and soldiers swarmed ashore a year ago today to take it from the Japs in nine days of stiff fighting.

The thirty-two-square-mile island has two fields from which the Superforts strike at Japan, both developed from former Nipponese fighter strips; a harbor capable of accommodating large ships; thirty-eight miles of asphalt highway; hospitals with a total of about 1,200 beds and countless shops, warehouses and other buildings.

So many Superforts are based on the island that they give it the appearance of a vast aircraft carrier, on whose coral "decks" are laid out miles of runways, taxiways and buildings.

Tinian, like Saipan and Guam, still has a Japanese problem but the number of enemy soldiers continuing to hide in caves is rapidly dwindling.

Sailor Sends Halsey Spurs To Ride Hirohito's Horse

By the Associated Press.

ADAK, Aleutians, July 24.—A pair of handmade spurs was offered to Admiral Halsey today for his proposed ride on Emperor Hirohito's white horse.

The maker, Vernon L. Fertic, motor machinist's mate third class, of Orlando, Fla., wrote to the admiral, offering the spurs and adding, "I'd like to be there to saddle the horse for you."

Fertic's commanding officer, Comdr. J. J. Underhill, said he was sending Admiral Halsey a formal letter attesting to the expert workmanship in the spurs, on which Fertic has labored more than four months.

Jap Envoy to Berlin Reported Planning to Urge Surrender

By the Associated Press.

SALZBURG, Austria, July 24.—American infantrymen guarding 100 Japanese diplomatic personnel today quoted their prisoners as saying they understood that Lt. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, would urge his government to comply immediately with the Allied demand for unconditional surrender.

The American soldiers were able to have frequent talks with the Japanese, who were taken into custody early in May by the 3d Infantry division.

The Japanese were scheduled to leave Austria by plane today for Le Havre, where they will board a vessel for the United States Thursday. An advance contingent of 33 top-ranking members of the Japanese diplomatic staff in Berlin sailed earlier this month and now is in the United States.

Third Army headquarters said the second party included the remainder of the staff and wives and children. The Japanese have been quartered in the luxurious Astoria Hotel in Badgastein.

Although no more American diplomatic personnel remain in Japanese hands, it was believed that the State Department might be attempting to exchange Gen. Oshima and others for Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright and other high-ranking Americans.

JAP NEWSCASTERS SAY U. S. SEEKING QUICK KNOCKOUT

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—(AP) Japanese broadcasters worked overtime today announcing the latest American raids on the homeland and stepping into diplomatic matters to argue that the United States was trying for a quick knockout of Japan to avoid playing a secondary role to Soviet Russia in the postwar world.

On the military side, Radio Tokyo acknowledged the huge scale air attacks by Yankee Superforts, carrier and land based planes, and said the stepped-up air blows in the Shanghai area were a prelude to landings on the China coast to protect the Allied flank once they invade Japan proper.

In another of the FCC recorded broadcasts, Tokyo announced that the Japanese political association, the totalitarian party, would meet tomorrow and the first item on the agenda would be a report "on the state" of the health of Emperor Hirohito.

Discuss Hirohito's Health

Various cabinet members, headed by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, will discuss Japan's current problems. Hirohito's health will be discussed by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, board of information president.

"Finally," reported Tokyo, "led by President Minami, all members will join in shouting 'banzai' three times, and the meeting will be brought to a close."

Domei news agency, in an English-language broadcast intended for American listeners, declared the United States was "desperate to bring about a quick end of the war against Japan" because of a "fear" it would "play second fiddle to the Soviet Union" if American national power were reduced by a long war.

"The United States, too, is aware that a powerful country arising in the postwar period on a level with itself x x x will be the Soviet Union," said Domei, following a theme made familiar by Nazi propagandists.

The agency added that American operations had already reached the "all out" stage in the bid for speedy victory, a pace necessitated because of "fears" that the Russians, "already freed from the war against Germany and already carrying out peacetime reconstruction efforts," might gain the ascendency.

JAPS ADMIT CITY IS 'PITIFUL RUINS'

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SAN FRANCISCO, July 24—(AP) The northern Japanese city of Muroran was reduced to "pitiful ruins" by the United States Third Fleet bombardment July 14, Tokyo radio said today in reporting rebuilding progress.

The broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, added that the people of the port and iron mill city on Hokkaido Island have dug tunnels into mountain sides "immune against bombs and shells."

Tokyo claimed "the great majority of factories and factory workers are back at work."

Japs to Discuss Mikado's Health.

San Francisco, July 24 (A. P.).—Radio Tokyo said today that subjects ranging from the state of the Emperor's health to the war situation and foreign policy will be discussed at tomorrow's meeting of Japan's totalitarian party, which will be closed with three banzai shouts of members.

The leading item on the agenda, said the broadcast recorded by the FCC, will be a talk "on the latest state of his Majesty's health" by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, president of the Board of Information.

The international situation and the Government's foreign policy will be explained in detail by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and Katsuo Okazaki, spokesman of the Information Division of the Foreign Ministry. The "actual war situation and future perspectives" will be the subject discussed by Capt. Etsuzo Jurihara, vice-chief of the Imperial Headquarters press section.

A "vigorous exchange of opinion will take place among the various division heads" during deliberations on reports presented, said the enemy broadcast, after which Gen. Jiro Minami, president of the party, will lead the members in shouting "Banzai"— defiant victory cry.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 (AP)— America is waging an "extremely fierce political offensive" to "bring about Japan's capitulation" because it fears it will "play second fiddle to the Soviet Union in the postwar period," the Tokyo radio argued today.

A long war, Tokyo said, will reduce America's "national power."

The broadcast, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, apparently was a reply to recent American statements saying that Japan should accept unconditional surrender before the country is laid waste.

America fears that the Soviet Union, "already freed from the war against Germany and already carrying out peacetime reconstruction efforts," may gain ascendency "if the war against Japan is protracted," the broadcast said.

3 U. S. Submarines Shell Chichi Jima, Japs Say

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Three American submarines bombarded Chichi Jima in the Bonin Islands, 550 miles southeast of Tokyo, for 30 minutes early today, Japanese broadcasts reported.

The submarines shelled Chichi after a Japanese submarine chaser had attacked them earlier, the English-language broadcast said.

Chichi was shelled by American surface craft Monday, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported from Guam.

The Tokyo Radio, in a previous report also intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, said four surface ships shelled Chichi from "morning until sundown" Monday, following a predawn bombardment of the island by submarines.

Japs Claim B-29s Drop Toy Explosive Planes

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—BBC today reported recording a Tokyo broadcast which said three B-29 bombers dropped explosive toy airplanes over Hirochima prefecture Sunday.

"These toy planes are 1 foot long, made of bright metal and so contrived as to explode when the propeller is turned," the broadcast said.

BLACK MAC'S' ACES BACK FROM PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24—(AP) Black Mac's Killers," top ranking ght fighter squadron in the Pa fic, returned home today after 1 onths overseas.

The crack Marine outfit is com anded by black-haired, 33-year-old . Col. Marion M. "Black Mac" agruder, 121 South Ashland ave e, Lexington, Ky., who has ught in both the European and acific treaters.

In six weeks fighting over the Ryukyus the squadron shot down 30 enemy planes to set a Pacific night fighting record. Each man in the squadron had put in more than 400 hours of night flying, and more than 100 of these hours were over Okinawa.

Three Japanese "Bettys" were shot down in 45 minutes over Okinawa by 1st Lt. Albert F. Dellamano, 23, of 3 Netherlands road, Brookline, Mass.

The squadron did not have a single operational loss during the six-week Okinawa campaign.

Col. Magruder fought with the RAF night fighters in England in 1942 and then came back to teach night fighting technique to other Marine pilots. The colonel's wife, two sons and parents, all reside in Lexington. He is a graduate of the University of Kentucky and entered the Marine corps in 1936. He got one plane over Okinawa.

British Heavy Carriers Held Adapted To Pacific

San Francisco, July 24 (AP)— Heavily armed British carriers built to combat land-based planes in European waters are proving their worth under Japanese suicide attacks in the Pacific, Admiral Sir James F. Somerville said today in an interview.

Head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington, and a member of the Allied combined chiefs of staff, he is one of the five ranking admirals of the British Navy.

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NIPS ARE DOOMED, DECLARES HALSEY

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24—(AP) Admiral William F. Halsey, boss of the current fleet-aerial attack on Japan, said tonight that "the Pacific fleet has opened a new phase of naval warfare. . . the final plunge into the heart of Japan."

Halsey's broadcast, made from his flagship off Japan, was heard here by the American Broadcasting Co. shortly after it was announced that his carrier planes had returned to attack the Kobe-Kure naval base area for the second consecutive day.

The Pacific fleet's new attack, he said, cannot be interpreted by our own people, or the Japanese, as anything but the Opening of "the final plunge into the heart of Jap-

an."

"I said after the far-flung battle for Leyte gulf that the Japanese fleet was beaten, routed and broken, and nothing has happened since then to change my opinion" Halsey declared.

"What is left of the Japanese navy is helpless but just for good luck we will hunt them out of their holes."

Big naval guns inflicted tremendous damage on the northern steel plants, Halsey said, which had been safe before even from B-29s.

"In the northern part of the empire carriers have already wrought almost unbelievable destruction of enemy shipping, industry and transportation."

"If the Nips do not know they're a doomed nation they're even stupider than I think they are," said Halsey.

"My only regret is that the ships do not have wheels so we could chase them inland after we drive them from the coast," he concluded.

GATCH SAYS JAPA TO RISE IN REVOLT

LOS ANGELES, July 24 — (AP) Rear Adm. Thomas Leigh Gatch told a war chest rally today that Emperor Hirohito would meet the same fate as Mussolini and that the Japanese people would rise in one of the bloodiest revolutions in history to destroy their military leaders.

Admiral Gatch, judge advocate general of the Navy, said the theory that the emperor is a God to Japs was "pure bunk."

"We'll see soon just how venerated he is; I am certain he will die like Mussolini," declared the admiral. "But it is the Sumarai, the 300,000 Japanese military leaders, who must be destroyed. I don't think we'll have to do the job. We are going to see one of the bloodiest revolutions in the history of Japan."

FINDS AMERICA LIKES GLAMOUR

British Film Producer Says He'll Supply It.

London, July 24 (A. P.).—J. Arthur Rank, Britain's foremost film producer, said today that he had returned on Sunday from his first visit to the United States "completely sold on that vast country and its great people," and convinced that British films could gain greater distribution there.

Addressing a crowded press conference in his Mayfair offices, he emphasized that British production would not attempt a slugging match with Hollywood for world markets. "Everywhere in America, in our discussions with industrialists and bankers in New York, Hollywood and elsewhere," he said, "we found a feeling that the United States and Britain must work together to give our best for the world."

The failure of British films so far to gain a really wide showing in America was not the result of discrimination, he said, but was due partly to lack of technical advantages and partly to lack of knowledge as to what sells well in the American market. "If we make films that will entertain the American public, we will get playing time," he told reporters.

"Their emotional extremes are greater than ours," he observed. "They like more glamour—especially glamorizing of their women stars. We will have to meet that. It doesn't mean we will have to Americanize our pictures so they will no longer be recognizable as British. But we will have to choose more international subjects."

Rank said that the British hope in the next year to send to America at least eight pictures, and added: "We hope to work up to fifteen or twenty in two or three years."

The plan for working together with Hollywood was based on an interchange of artists, he said. This started with a recently announced deal with R.-K.-O., providing for jointly turning out two pictures in Britain next year, with an American producer, director and stars.

Seven U. S. Newsmen Start Tour of European Fronts

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—Seven American war correspondents who expect to cover the stories of the downfall of Japan started a quick air tour of former European war fronts yesterday.

They arrived Sunday from Washington in a specially fitted Flying Fortress which will be their mobile working quarters on the tour and in the Pacific, where they have been assigned to cover the new strategic air force, embracing the 8th and 20th Air Forces.

Correspondents on the trip are Vern Haugland, Associated Press; Clark Lee, International News Service; William Downs, jr., Columbia Broadcasting System; Guthrie Janssen, National Broadcasting Co.; John Bockhorst, Newsreel Pool; Stanley Troutman, Acme (photographer) and Bernard Hoffman, Life Magazine.

Britain Probes Pressure On Polish Exile Troops

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—The British government intensified its inquiry into activities of the Polish exiled army's high command today after the London Times reported that the high command was attempting to extract pledges of allegiance to the Lodon Polish regime from the soldiers.

A British Foreign Office commentator told newsmen that any such move would be "contrary to the intent" of the British government, which is seeking a tranquil settlement of Polish affairs following the recognition of the new Warsaw government by Britain and the United States.

The commentator said he had no knowledge of a report that Polish soldiers who signed a declaration that they wished to return to Poland under the Warsaw government were held in a special camp.

The Times said the soldiers in at least one unit were required to sign a statement saying they were "fully aware that my return is harmful to the state and nation" and that they had been told that dangers awaited them in Poland in the event of their return.

6,000,000 Europeans Repatriated to Date

London, July 24 (A. P.).—Dr. Leonard Marsh of the UNRRA's information division said today that 6,000,000 of 8,000,000 displaced persons in Europe, including war prisoners, forced labor personnel and deportees, had been repatriated to date. He said the shortage of transportation was the biggest difficulty.

Now Japs Say Yanks Fight With Toys

London, July 24 (A. P.).—BBC reported today recording a Tokyo broadcast which said three B-29 bombers dropped explosive toy airplanes over Hiroshima prefecture Sunday.

"These toy planes are one foot long, made of bright metal and so contrived as to explode when the propeller is turned."

BRITISH GET $100 AS FARE FOR G. I.'S

London, July 24 (A. P.).—A responsible but unattributable source said today that the British Ministry of War Transport charged approximately $100 for each American soldier traveling on the British liners Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth, now being used for troop redeployment to the United States.

The charge is identical with the one that the Government must pay the shipping companies operating the liners, he said.

He said the whole question was one of reverse lend-lease, and has not yet been settled entirely.

Says Duce's Son Surrenders

LONDON, July 24 (AP).—The Swiss radio said without confirmation tonight that Vittorio Mussolini, eldest son of the slain Italian dictator, had surrendered to the Allies.

SAILOR SENTENCED

LONDON, July 24—(AP) Seaman Ray Mitchell Shupe, 20, Gettysburg, Pa., has been sentenced to five years in the Portsmouth, N. H., prison for manslaughter, the U. S. Navy announced tonight. He was convicted in June of the fatal stabbing of a Helensburgh, Scotland, resident in a street April 24.

New Soviet Envoy to Sweden

LONDON, Wednesday, July 25 (AP)—The Moscow radio announced today the appointment of I. Chernyshoff as Soviet Minister to Sweden, succeeding Madame Alexandra Kollontay, who resigned because of ill health.

Building of Convent On Dachau Site Urged

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, has asked Gen. Eisenhower's permission to build a convent on the site of the Dachau concentration camp and "make Dachau a place of pilgrimage for all Europe."

This was disclosed today in a broadcast over the Dutch radio by the Rev. J. van Gestel, rector of the Jesuit College at Maastricht, Holland, who was confined at Dachau.

SouthamptonArmyGateway

All Military Traffic From England To Be Routed Through Port

SOUTHAMPTON, England, July 24 (AP).—By the middle of August this famous port will be absorbing practically all United States Army shipping and redeployment from England, the United States Army announced today.

Southampton has been made the Army's main port of embarkation, with three staging areas capable of handling 33,000 troops in transit from England and the Continent at one time. So far, most of the American soldiers have left by way of Scotland.

CUSTODY LAW INVOKED

Internment Without Trial Provided in Irish Statute

DUBLIN, July 24 (AP)—The Government announced today that it had invoked a law under which Irish citizens might be interned without trial—a move foreshadowed in the Dail Eirenan on July 5, when Prime Minister Eamon de Valera said that plots by the Irish Republican Army against the lives of ministers and police officials had been uncovered.

The authority is from Section 4 —"Offenses Against the State, Act of 1940." An official statement explaining the invocation of the act, which is permanent legislation, said that the powers were necessary to insure the preservation of peace and order.

An Emergency Powers Act that empowered the Government to intern citizens without trial during the war has been allowed to lapse.

PETAIN UNMOVED AS REYNAUD CALLS HIM A 'TRAITOR'

Former French Premier Reveals Plan in 1940 to Offer Italy Territory.

DALADIER WITNESS

Bitter Clashes Between Lawyers and Witness Mark Marshal's Trial.

PARIS, July 24 — (AP) Under scorching cross-examination at the treason trial of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, former French premier, Paul Reynaud revealed the secret fact today that in May, 1940 France and Britain considered buying off Mussolini's entry into the war by giving Italy territorial rights in Africa.

Reynaud said he made the suggestion to Britain himself, although he opposed the plan. The plans were scuttled, he said, by the opposition of Prime Minister Churchill of Britain.

World figures by the dozen, and the hidden history of France's collapse and her armistice negotiations with Germany, were dragged into the limelight as former Premier Edouard Daladier joined Reynaud in testifying against Petain on the second day of the aged Marshal's historic trial.

Called a Traitor

In the steaming, crowded courtroom, the 89-year-old former chief of the Vichy state, charged with intelligence with Germany and with plotting against the security of France, listened unperturbed, his face expressionless, as he heard Reynaud call him atraitor .

Petain heard Reynaud, the last premier of the French third republic:

1. Accuse King Leopold of the Belgians with treason;

2. Assert Petain had obstructed the rearmament of France as far back as 1934;

3. Declare that the late President Roosevelt sent an "extremely strong-worded" telegram to Petain, saying France would lose America's friendship if she dealt with the Nazis;

4. Say that a French-British union, proposed by Churchill in France's last days, was "an ideal which some day must be realized," and

5. Describe his (Reynaud's) opposition to the armistice with Germany and give the reasons why the British attacked the French fleet in North Africa in 1940.

In sharp contrast to the opening day of Petain's trial, the overheated courtroom was slightly less crowded and was calmer than yesterday, when a near-riot broke out. It had settled down to the serious business of trying a man for his life.

At times Reynaud and the three lawyers charged with defending Petain became so wound up in bitter charges and counter-charges of diplomatic moves that one juror plaintively demanded that the trial should return to the question of Petain.

Reynaud's disclosure of the proposed "blood money" deal with Italy was brought out as Petain's lawyers attacked his testimony. Their aim appeared to be to discredit Reynaud personally.

The point was brought out by defense attorney Jacques Isorny without warning. Isorny is tall and quietly effective. His voice occasionally drips with sarcasm, all the sharper for the elegant courtesy he affects.

Almost in a casual conversational voice, he said:

"And now M. Reynaud, would you like to tell the high court under what conditions on May 24, 1940 you offered Mussolini, without England's knowledge, condominium (co-dominion) in Tunisia and equatorial Africa?"

Reynaud turned abruptly and faced him. The witnesses customarily stand facing the judges, with their backs to Petain and his lawyers.

"That's a fairy tale that needs and deserves explanation," Reynaud said.

Tells of Letter to Il Duce

Reynaud began telling about a letter he had written Mussolini suggesting they confer over "issues dividing our countries." He said he intended to make the letter public if Italy attacked France. It was useless when the attack did come," he said.

When Reynaud finished, Isorny read a deposition written by Charles Roux, a French diplomat in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the time. Roux asserted that a cable addressed to Rome envisaged offering Italy condominium over Tunisia and ceeding French Equatorial Africa. It was brought out in testimony who sent the telegram.

Reynaud's words came out like the crack of a whip:

"I never dreamed of offering Mussolini Tunisia or any part of French Equatorial Africa."

He said the idea was originally conceived by the French ambassador to Rome, who sent a special emissary to Paris with it. Reynaud said he put no faith in keeping Italy neutral that way.

Reynaud said he went to London and, vehemently denying the assertion in Roux' deposition that the British government was kept in ignorance, said he discussed it with Churchill and other British ministers.

"I knew that the battle of France was going to be extremely dangerous. (Gen. Maxime) Weygand said we could win but it would be very close. Italian aggression, if it came at just that moment, might be the drop of water that shattered the vase," Reynaud said.

"Moreover, I recalled what Sumner Welles told me when he had visited me shortly before. He said he had been deeply impressed by Mussolini's complaint that Italy was bottled up in an ocean closed

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Union of France With Britain Seen by Reynaud as Inevitable

(NEVINS)

Ex-Premier Declares at Trial That Petain and King Leopold Both Are Traitors—Tells of Roosevelt Warning in 1940.

Paris, July 24 (A. P.).—Former Premier Paul Reynaud today accused both Marshal Petain and the Belgian King Leopold of treachery in surrendering to Germany, and incidentally declared at Petain's trial that a union of France and Great Britain is "an ideal that some day must be realized."

The dapper little politician, who said yesterday that he despised the old Marshal, described the union of the two countries proposed by Prime Minister Churchill when France was collapsing in 1940.

Petain, on trial for his life on accusations of intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France, strode into the Palace of Justice courtroom 20 minutes late on this second day of the hearing. He was clad in his marshal's uniform; his face appeared fresh and expressionless.

Reynaud said that on the day his cabinet fell, June 16, 1940, he did not oppose a "cease-fire" order, but was firmly against demands for an armistice. He repeated that he wished to transfer the government to French Africa and continue the war from there and was opposed by Petain and Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander in chief of the reeling French forces.

Reynaud testified that at a cabinet meeting on the day he formed his government, Petain read a letter threatening to resign as vice premier if an armistice were not accepted.

"The next day I received the great British project for union between our two people," Reynaud said.

He added that Camille Chautemps, former premier and a member of the Reynaud cabinet, opposed the plan, saying he did not want to see France become a British dominion. He testified further that Chautemps declared it was possible for the government to leave France without first getting terms of the armistice.

"I was then left with no choice but to resign, for I was in the minority," he said. "That night I explained the situation to the cabinet and President Albert Lebrun asked me to enforce the policy of the majority. I replied 'I will never apply it' for if the majority opinion of the cabinet prevailed, France was lost."

Roosevelt Protest Cited.

Reynaud said President Roosevelt sent Petain an "extremely strong" message warning the marshal that he risked losing the friendship of the United States Government and people because of the terms of the armistice Petain accepted from Germany.

He testified that while the armistice was being discussed he argued with Petain and Admiral Jean Darlan over the French fleet. Asked if the warships would be given to the Germans, Reynaud said Darlan replied:

"I would sooner put it out to sea."

Later, at Bordeaux, Reynaud quoted Darlan as saying: "I will see to it that the fleet does not fall into German hands."

He testified that Darlan—since assassinated in Algiers, where he was collaborating with the American invasion—sent orders to the fleet command to sink the ships rather than let them fall into German hands.

No Faith in Darlan's Word.

"I immediately informed Churchill of this message, but he had no faith in Darlan's word, and the result was Mers El Khebir" (Oran—where the British attacked the French fleet in North Africa), Reynaud said.

The former Premier said that after Petain nominated him for Ambassador to Washington and he refused the post.

"After that I became public enemy No. 1 in France," he said.

He told of the arrest of Georges Mandel, minister of interior in the Reynaud cabinet, and of his trial in Algeria. He said Petain intervened, obtaining Mandel's release from a military tribunal in Algeria so that he could be tried before the court at Riom. Later Mandel became a German prisoner and eventually was slain by two Vichy militiamen.

Referring to his own arrest and questioning at Riom, Reynaud exclaimed:

"Can you imagine, gentlemen, I was arrested for embezzlement!"

Verdun Episode Recalled.

He said experts examined his estate and discovered he had instructed his banker to buy foreign securities, adding:

"That is nothing, gentlemen, compared with actions of a certain high personality who ordered our precious gold taken from the Bank of France and converted into foreign currency."

The "high personality" was not named.

Reynaud recalled the opinion of Marshal Joffre regarding Petain, saying that after the battle of Verdun Petain lacked faith in the possibility of defending the fortress.

"Joffre declared he found Petain so defeated that he wanted to surrender the fortress," Reynaud said.

Reynaud charged that Petain opposed fortifying the northern frontiers of France and also a two-year period of military service. He produced a 1935 Fascist brochure written by Henry Herve entitled "We Need Petain."

Capitulation of Fleet.

The witness testified that while Petain still was Ambassador to Spain before the battle of France began, the marshal told former cabinet minister Anatole Demonzie:

"France will need me the latter part of May."

He said Chautemps still favored continuing the war early in May, 1940, but suddenly changed his views and advocated an armistice. Reynaud asked:

"Who corrupted him? Only Petain could have corrupted him."

He said also that Petain "corrupted" Darlan and thereby brought about capitulation of the French fleet, asserting:

"The armistice could not have been signed without capitulation of the fleet."

Reynaud closed his testimony with the words: "Never has a people been more mistaken than the French concerning Petain—never has a leader done so much harm to a people as Petain."

Counsel Clashes With Court.

Fernand Payen for the defense and Judge Paul Mongibeaux clashed when the attorney declared that "infamous calumnies" were habitual with Reynaud. He cited Reynaud's assertion in 1940 that King Leopold of the Belgians was a traitor, and at this point Reynaud broke into the discussion, declaring: "Certainly I accuse him of treason."

"It is a matter of historical fact," the former Premier said, "that Leopold surrendered during the battle without warning any one; that a French General had protested, and that I said in a radio speech at the time that Leopold acted as a traitor."

Jacques Isorni, for the defense, disputed Reynaud's statement that he had refused a nomination as Ambassador to Washington.

"The truth," said Isorni, "is that Roosevelt didn't want you."

Reynaud Cross-examined.

Under cross-examination, Reynaud reiterated the opinion that Petain committed "traitorous acts" in signing the armistice.

Defense counsel read a letter from Reynaud to Petain in which Reynaud said: "I retain the memory of our collaboration and I don't want to see it darkened by suspicion."

Reynaud replied: "But naturally. I learned in my prison to know Petain. But at the time I wrote that letter, I did not know him."

Returning to his refusal of the post of Ambassador to the United States, Reynaud declared that Secretary of State Hull said "that from the standpoint of my personality I was acceptable, but that he did not believe Roosevelt would accept a member of the French Government dominated by Germany."

Reynaud denied a suggestion that he discussed in Bordeaux with the Spanish Ambassador the question of Spain's intervening with Hitler. "That is false," he said.

He disclosed that on May 29, 1940, some fifteen days before Italy entered the war, he proposed to Great Britain the possibility of making certain concessions to Mussolini in Central Africa to keep Italy at peace. He objected to a defense assertion that he had written Mussolini concerning a condominium over French Equatorial Africa and Tunis, saying: "That is a fairy story that needs and deserves clarifying."

Stresses Accord With Britain.

The fact was, he said, that he wanted to prevent Italy from entering the war and that he proposed concessions. "Churchill was opposed and no decision was ever taken," Reynaud continued. "The basis of my policy always was agreement with Britain."

A juror arose at this point and said, amid applause, that the trial should return to the charges against Petain.

The defense read a letter from Admiral William D. Leany, then the American Ambassador to Italy and now President Truman's personal chief of staff. The letter said that the United States should furnish all possible assistance to France and preserve Franco-American friendship. The attorney asked whether Reynaud, in refusing to go to Washington as ambassador, had "done as much in the way of diplomacy as Petain did."

Reynaud replied: "But he was an admirable man—a noted admiral, accredited to the French Government. What do you expect him to say?"

Daladier Is Heard.

Reynaud left the stand at 5:15 P. M. and former Premier Daladier was called as the second witness. Daladier declared that he testified sorrowfully, but without resentment. He had no criticism of Petain between 1934 and 1939, he said, because, "Petain during that period was held in the highest respect by both the Army and nation."

Daladier, however, declared that Petain lowered the army's fund for manufacturing war materials by 20 per cent while Petain was a Minister in 1934, "just when we should have been arming." He said he had no idea whether Petain was ever in contact with the Cagoulards, a hooded organization of subversive right-wing elements.

His testimony followed almost exactly the line of his statement during the abortive Riom trials of 1942 when the Vichy regime suspended its trial of him, Reynaud, Leon Blum and the former Commander in Chief, Maurice Gamelin.

Court was adjourned at 6:30 P. M. with Daladier still on the stand.

Active Aid to Nazis Charged.

Reynaud, who handed Petain control of the staggering French government in June, 1940, said he would attempt to establish that Petain not only frustrated his own efforts to keep France fighting, but that the marshal also actively aided the Germans.

Reynaud, first of the principal prosecution witnesses, had completed about one-third of his testimony when the opening session of the historic trial before the French high court of justice and a 24-man jury recessed late yesterday.

A high spot in Reynaud's testimony yesterday was his account of his efforts to have the French government transferred to North Africa after the fall of Paris. He said he

at both ends.

"I asked them (the British) if it was possible to devise some kind of formula giving satisfaction to the Italians, on the condition Italy remained neutral, and after the war was won by the Allies," he said.

British officials tabled the suggestion, Reynaud went on. He returned to Paris the next day and nothing more was done about it. He denied that he ever wrote the telegram mentioned in Roux' deposition.

At this point, a juror interposed: "Are we conducting here the trial of Reynaud or the trial of Petain?"

Presiding Judge Paul Mongibeaux said: "I was just going to ask that myself." The juror added: "If we are going on like this, it's going to last two months."

Opposed Fortifications

Reynaud, in his bitter narrative, asserted that Petain had opposed the fortification of the northern frontiers of France long before the war. Petain, he said, also opposed a two-year period of military service.

Dapper and bird-like, the former premier charged that Petain had influenced Adm. Jean Darlan and former Premier Camille Chautemps, a member of the Reynaud cabinet, into signing the armistice with Germany. For himself, Reynaud said that on the day his cabinet fell, June 16, 1940, he did not oppose the order to cease fire but was firmly against demands for an armistice. He said he argued lengthily with other cabinet members.

"I was left with no choice but to resign," he said. "I was in the minority."

"That night," he went on, "I explained the situation of the cabinet to (President Albert) Lebrun who asked me to enforce the policy of the majority. I replied 'I will never apply it,' for if the majority opinion of the cabinet prevailed France was lost."

All through the armistice discussions, Reynaud said, he argued with Petain and Adm. Darlan over the future of the French fleet. He testified that Darlan—since assassinated in Algiers where he was collaborating with the Allied invasion — sent orders to the fleet command to sink the ships rather than let them fall into German hands.

No Faith in Darlan

"I immediately informed Churchill of this, but he had no faith in Darlan's word and the result was Mers El Khebir (Oran—where the British attacked the French fleet in North Africa," Reynaud said.

For more than two hours Reynaud was cross-examined, and impatience mounted over the apparent irrelevancy of points raised.

The defense lawyers accused him of being a "professional defamer," citing his statements about the King of Belgium, and pointing fact that he was a member of Daladier's government which signed the Munich agreement with Hitler.

"I am only stating the historical facts about the King of Belgium," Reynaud said. "x x x he surrendered in the middle of battle without warning either to French or British commanders."

Isorny tried to cut the ground from under Reynaud's claim he had refused to serve as Vichy minister in Washington after his government fell because he would serve under Petain, suggesting that President Roosevelt did not want him.

"Totally untrue," Reynaud said. Cordell Hull, he added, told him that Mr. Roosevelt had no objections on personal grounds, but "quite to the contrary, Hull thought the President would decline to receive any ambassador whatever from Marshal Petain's government."

Reynaud concluded with the assertion that only while in prison with time to think had he "realized" how Petain had plotted to come to power, and said:

"Never has a people been more mistaken than the French concerning Petain—never has a leader done so much harm as Petain did."

After a 45-minute recess, Daladier, who was forced from office as premier just before Germany invaded Norway and was succeeded by Reynaud, took the witness stand. He said he was testifying "sorrowfully, but without resentment."

Daladier said he had no criticism of Petain between 1934 and 1939, because "during that period Petain was held in the highest respect by both the army and nation."

Daladier charged, however, that Petain lowered the army's fund for manufacturing war materials by 20 per cent when the marshal was a minister in 1934—"just when he should have been arming."

He said he did not know whether Petain was in contact with the cagoulards, a hooded organization of subversive right-wing elements, although he had heard reports to that effect. The session was adjourned at 6:30 p. m. with Daladier still on the stand.

Throughout the long day, Petain, who arrived 20 minutes late, sat unmoving and apparently uninterested.

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met opposition from the French general staff, but most important, he testified, was Petain's reaction. Reynaud told the court that Petain said, "You can't abandon France," and declared he, himself, had countered with the query, "Do you think we can govern France with Hitler here?"

Tells of Roosevelt Promise.

Apparently burning with anger, Reynaud began his direct attack on Petain by stating, "I despise him and when I was in prison I told him so." Petain sat imperturbed in the prisoners' dock less than a yard from Reynaud.

The former premier, recounting the events which led up to the collapse of the third French Republic, testified, among other things:

That he received a telephoned promise from the late President Roosevelt on June 5, 1940, of field guns and ammunition from the United States if the French would keep on fighting.

That the late Admiral Darlan advocated attacking Germany through Belgium before the Germans could launch an offensive.

That Gen. Weygand once suggested that the government return to Paris and wait there as the Roman Senate waited for the barbarians.

That the French people and the general staff had been lulled by the illusion that the Maginot Line would protect France and that the high command was "stupified" at the German break-through at Sedan.

Riom Situation Reversed.

The tables were turned in the trial of Marshal Petain—the accused was the accuser at the Vichy government's Riom trials three and one-half years ago, while the accused then were the accusers today.

At Riom, a few miles outside Vichy, former Premiers Reynaud, Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier, Gen. Maurice Gamelin and other Third Republic leaders were brought into the prisoner's dock in February, 1942. Today they were among the witnesses for the prosecution of Petain.

The Riom trial was ordered by Petain, then Vichy chief of state, to prove the defendants guilty of starting the war against Germany and of the resultant "defeat of France."

American newsmen today had a field day compared with Riom, where attitude toward them was distinctly chilly.

Hhere they had special telephones and the best seats in the crowded courtroom. At Riom they had to strain to hear, then had to go back to Vichy to file their stories, for there were no facilities at Riom.

BROOKLYN G.I. GETS LIGHTER SENTENCE

Paris, July 24 (A. P.).—The death sentence of Pfc. Samuel Rosenbloom of Brooklyn for disobeying the command of an officer has been commuted to life imprisonment at hard labor, United States Army Headquarters announced today.

The commutation was approved by Gen. Eisenhower. The 23-year-old soldier was a member of the 121st Infantry Regiment.

While visiting his home town of Abilene, Kan., last month Gen. Eisenhower asked that action in the case be deferred until his return to Europe.

Representative Celler (D.-N. Y.) was active in seeking a review of the case.

13TH ARMORED SAILS

Paris, July 24 (A. P.).—The American Thirteenth Armored Division was on the Atlantic today bound for the United States, where elements of the Second and Fifth Armored and the Fifth Infantry divisions were landing. Other units of the move are:

Ninth Army—Headquarters advance units sailed from Le Havre on July 21, with the main body scheduled to leave this month.

20th Armored—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on July 14; main body loading for July shipment.

28th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on July 14; main body loading at the French port.

30th Infantry—Advance units left Le Havre on July 22; main body is in the Reims assembly area.

35th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre on July 21; main body in the Reims area.

45th Infantry—At Reims.

U. S. OIL COMPANIES BUILDING IN SYRIA

PARIS, July 21. — (AP) The French Foreign Office professed to be satisfied today with the plans of American oil companies to build refineries in Syria and Lebanon, although somewhat disturbed by other developments in the Levant states.

(The Lebanese government announced last week that it had signed an agreement with Socony-Vacuum Oil Company Inc., and the Standard Oil Company (N.J.) permitting them to build two refineries at Tripoli, using Lebanese labor).

Reports that France had asked the United States officially for information about the American companies' plans were denied by a spokesman at the Quai D'Orsay. He said France had been kept informed of the plans from the start.

7 Prisoners Dodge 600 Petain Trial Police

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, July 24.—Seven men awaiting trial escaped yesterday from the Palace of Justice through a cordon of 600 policemen guarding the trial of Marshal Petain.

They managed to reach the roof by climbing through a 60-foot chimney. Then they worked down to the top floor and mingled with the crowd gathered for the Petain trial.

Joy-Riding Jeeps Impounded

Paris, July 24 (AP)—United States military police impounded 110 jeeps and staff cars yesterday in a drive on the Champs Elysees against joy-riding in military vehicles. French girls or other civilians were reported found in most of the cars impounded.

'BIG 3' SESSION RECESS PLANNED

Churchill and Attlee to Return to London for Election Returns.

POTSDAM, July 24—(AP) The Big Three conference will pause temporarily late tomorrow while British leaders go home to learn election results and discover who shall speak finally for Britain in the history-charting negotiations.

Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden, and Clement Attlee, Labor party leader, will fly to London for Thursday's announcement of the July 5 balloting.

On Friday at the earliest the victor is expected back — either Churchill, the conservative party head, with Eden still his foreign expert, or Attlee with a new foreign secretary of his choosing.

A formal British announcement said, "there is no question of the Berlin conference being over by Wednesday when the prime minister, the foreign secretary, and Mr. Attlee are returning to England for the election results."

President Truman, Premier Stalin, and the British leaders held their eighth formal conference session today, but no details were disclosed. Another formal session may be held tomorrow before the Britons depart, marking the close of the "election interim" phase of the conference.

What special plans Truman and Stalin have for Thursday were not disclosed, but it was said they would not discuss matters of the agenda between themselves until the British governmental chiefs return. They might, however, confer on matters of purely Russian-American interest, such as continuing lend-lease, or postwar loans.

Await Election Results

Attlee's presence at Potsdam has permitted the tripartite negotiations to progress with less uncertainty than otherwise would have been the case. It has been obvious that no final responsibilities could be undertaken until Truman and Stalin knew for certain which Briton would head the new government.

Whether this situation has tended to curb British influence in the negotiations thus far is a topic of pure speculation. It is believed, however, that both the Soviet and American delegations have made understanding allowances for the unusual political position of the British spokesmen. The long-range objectives of interallied cooperation were regarded as too great to be jeopardized by any other attitude.

Further, in the British election campaign no sharp differences were raised between Churchill and Attlee over foreign policy.

The chief American aim is understood to be the earliest and most economical defeat of Japan. Agreement on European issues became chiefly a task of harmonizing Soviet and British views, with American opinion apparently somewhere in between.

The determination of all three powers to maintain their valuable wartime confidence and coordination through the difficult period ahead has been emphasized by sources close to each delegation.

The Americans particularly laid stress on this feature in belittling the possibly harmful rumor that there was any lineup of two against one in the big three meetings.

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PARLEY DELAYS AS CHURCHILL RETURNS HOME

Prime Minister to Go Back With Attlee to Learn Election Fate.

TRUMAN MAY SEE STALIN

President Is Reported in Mood to Stay Until He Has Gained Objectives.

Potsdam, July 24 (A. P.).—The Big Three have scheduled a recess on Thursday so that Prime Minister Churchill can be in London when the results of the British election are announced. The leaders of the new British Government are expected here on Friday, it was learned authoritatively today.

The British delegation emphasized earlier that Churchill's trip to London did not mean the end of the Potsdam conference.

The Big Three met this afternoon for the eighth successive day. The length of the session and the topics discussed were not announced.

Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden and Clement R. Attlee, Labor party leader, who has been sitting in on the conferences at Churchill's invitation, arranged to leave Potsdam by plane late tomorrow after the ninth successive Big Three business session.

President Truman and Premier Stalin will take Thursday off from their deliberations while staffs of the three powers catch up on the paper work.

Will Return Immediately.

While there is no elaboration in the British disclosure of the trip to London, it was understood that Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden would return to Potsdam immediately in event of a Conservative party victory. Should the Labor party be victorious, Mr. Attlee presumably would return in the role of Prime Minister, accompanied by his party's choice for Foreign Secretary.

The formal British announcement said merely:

"There is no question of the Berlin Conference being over by Wednesday, when the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and Mr. Attlee are returning to England for the election results."

The statement came amid speculation of an early conclusion of the Big Three conferences, based largely on a steadily growing atmosphere of international understanding and on reports that President Truman had won unexpected Russian concessions.

Truman Would Stay Longer.

It was reported that President Truman was prepared to stay here three weeks longer if necessary to help settle boundary and economic questions confronting the Big Three which possibly could furnish the seeds for another world war.

Despite the general optimism, it was pointed out that Premier Stalin is a No. 1 realist and a shrewd bargainer and that nothing can be taken for granted until the conference is completed. Some members of the American delegation accordingly warned against taking too rosy a view of the outlook.

Meanwhile, personnel of the delegation is coming and going on various assignments in connection with the conference, but most all of the top-rankers, including Secretary of State Byrnes, are working here daily. Observers advised against attaching any great significance to these departures and arrivals.

(NBC Correspondent Roy Porter said in a broadcast from Berlin last night that part of the American delegation already had left Germany and that other members were preparing to leave for "a new and surprising destination."

(In London, diplomatic sources said they were "mystified" by the report and had no comment.

(In Washington the White House declined comment.)

President "Entirely Pleased."

Close associates said today the President was "entirely pleased" with progress made by the American delegation at Potsdam, and it was reported that his own plain-spoken and genial attitude has won the admiration and affection of Premier Stalin.

The belief prevailed that Mr. Truman, in his first venture into international diplomacy, had reached a real understanding with Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

The President's aims, from the point of view of the United States, were simple and clear-cut—the defeat of Japan as quickly as possible with a minimum loss of life and adjustment of European differences on a practical common-sense basis. The United States, the President insists, is more interested in getting Russia and Great Britain together on a program than in the details of such an accomplishment.

Speculation Over Russia's Role.

Talk of unexpected Russian concessions focused the spotlight today on this question: What has Russia agreed to do—if that is part of the concessions—to help speed victory in the war against Japan?

Some Russians insist that their government will play a role in defeating Japan, but that it is unwilling to reveal its intentions until the most impressive opportunity develops.

On the social side, the last of the Big Three state dinners was held last night, with Mr. Churchill and his daughter, Mary, entertaining President Truman and Premier Stalin, their foreign secretaries and other members of their delegations. An RAF band entertained the guests.

Truman Prepared to Stay On.

Whether President Truman and Premier Stalin might continue discussions of matters of primary concern to their two countries during the absence of the British leaders remained a matter of speculation in diplomatic circles.

T-5 M. ROONEY MISSES BIG 3

Film Star in Berlin Writes of His Work There.

Berlin, July 24 (A. P.).—Straw-haired T/5Mickey Rooney rolled sleepily off his Army cot this morning and wrote a V-mail letter to "B. J. and Junior," reporting regretfully that he had spent three days inside Potsdam but had not seen the Big Three.

The addressees were Mrs. Betty Jane Rooney and 21-day-old Mickey Rooney Jr. of Hollywood and Birmingham, Ala.

"Our jeep jamboree really gave out and we had a swell crowd of G. I.'s daily but the President of the United States had a lot more important things to do, so we just had to be philosophical and hope we would meet him sometime, somewhere else," the 25-year-old film star said.

"Gen. Marshall came the first night with Mary Churchill and sent us a note of appreciation backstage. And we also had Gen. Arnold, Admiral King and Admiral Leahy in our audiences. But I do not know whether any Russians or British besides

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Mary saw us. I know I did not see them."

Rooney and Crooner Bobby Breen, who at 19 describes himself as an "indefinite tenor," have cots side by side in a Berlin barracks.

Asks for Pacific Duty.

"We are glad to be a part of this man's Army," Rooney added. "We've volunteered for the Pacific, but nobody ever tells a T/5 anything so we don't know if we will be accepted. Anyhow we have been overseas nearly ten months and entertained 1,500,000 American soldiers from a single man in a hospital ward to a gang of 25,000 at Marseilles. Our fifteen jeep units have covered a total of 110,000 miles in Europe."

Although not formally a part of the jeep shows, Pianist Sgt. Eugene List of New York city is working the Berlin area with Rooney and Bobby Breen and is cordially envied by all hands for playing for President Truman's State dinner for Stalin and Churchill and for winning special praise from all three.

Rooney said he had been "dismayed" by press dispatches that his young heir in Birmingham had been named "Joe Yule, third."

"My father's name is Joe Yule, of course, but mine is Mickey Rooney and it's a mistake to think my son is going to be anything else than Mickey Rooney Jr." He said his jamboree copartners were "right on the ball."

The manager is Sgt. Hugh Benson, former announcer of radio station WMCA, of 629 Van Cortlandt Park avenue, New York city.

They are playing a two-night stand at the Second Armored Division's Titania Palast in Berlin and then will continue on to other fields. Members of the show include: New York city: Aaron Chwatt, Tommy Farrell, Kenneth P. Forbes, James A. Robbins, Jack Williams, Bernard Alkoff, Dolph Arnaut, Jack Feidel, Nel A. Laasky, Boris L. Pollack, Edward Salonas, Nicholas Traviscio and Frederick Wittop.

Newark: Harry J. Cox.

Connecticut: Karl Pfalzgraf.

tion wrinkle today when she christened the first pleasure steamer for British troops in the Berlin area.

Instead of banging the champagne against the ship, the Prime Minister's daughter poured on a sip from an uncorked bottle, then passed the rest around among the thirsty Tommies taking an inaugural cruise down the Havel River.

For the occasion Miss Churchill wore a comfortable khaki uniform of Britain's Auxiliary Territorial Service, of which she is a junior commander.

The steamer she christened was renamed Southern Belle, after an invasion ship that went to the bottom during the evacuation of Dunkerque five years ago.

Berlin Ship Is Christened, Tommies Sip Champagne

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 24 (AP)—Champagne is one of the scarcest articles in Berlin, so Mary Churchill introduced a new conserva-

U.S. Flag Supplants Swastika

Berlin, July 24 (AP)—The official shield of the United States supplanted the swastika today on the three-and-one-half-ton cast-iron eagle atop Templehof Airfield headquarters. Col. William Booth of Birmingham, Mich., base commander, and Major Stuart Y. Moseley, of Washington, D.C., head of the 473d Air Service Group, supervised the switch.

Two More Nazi Generals Captured by 3d Army

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE UNITED STATES 3 ARMY IN GERMANY, July 24.—Capture of two more German generals—two and one-half months after fighting ended—has been announced by the 3d Army.

They were Lt. Gen. Otto Hoffman of the Waffen SS and Col. Gen. Hans von Salmuth, formerly commander of the 15th German Army in Northern France and Holland.

Hoffman surrendered in Munich and complained that he resented "thoughts that the people throughout the world regard the SS as a criminal organization."

Von Salmuth was captured at Neustadt, near Regensburg, on a tip from a German civilian.

ACCUSE LEOPOLD OF PRO-GERMAN BELIEFS IN 1940

BRUSSELS, July 24—(AP) Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak told Parliament today that King Leopold had pro-Germans in his entourage in 1940 and accused the exiled monarch of having declared at that time that the Allied cause was lost.

Answering a two-hour defense of Leopold by Henri de Vleeschouwer for the Catholic (pro-Leopold) party, Spaak reviewed the 1940 cabinet's discussions with the sovereign during the period the Germans were overrunning Belgium.

Spaak asserted the cabinet then believed that Leopold had surrender in mind early in the campaign. He said the cabinet's last "and most painful" interview with Leopold took place near Bruges the night of May 24-25, 1940. He said the cabinet remonstrated against the King's decision not to leave Belgium and carry on as a constitutional monarch from abroad.

Spaak said Leopold replied at one point: "The Allied cause is lost. France is beaten. England will only continue the struggle in her dominions and colonies. Belgium's part in this war has come to an end. We can only hope for an independence of a reduced character."

The foreign minister said the cabinet two days later sent the King a message urging him to throw pro-Germans out of his entourage and discard the thesis that the war was over for Belgium. He added similar messages were sent in 1942 and in 1943.

Spaak asserted all three messages reached the sovereign, who ignored the first two and did not answer the last until after Belgium's liberation, when he demanded a "solemn and complete apology" for the cabinet's attitude toward the King.

De Vleeschouwer, opening today's debate, denied that Leopold schemed with Hitler to extend German influence in Belgium. He said the King, in a Berchtesgaden interview with Hitler in 1941, discussed only improvement of the food supply for Belgium and the return of prisoners of war.

This was in reply to Premier Achille Van Acker's allegations last week that Leopold schemed with Hitler to give Germany domination over the Belgian army and foreign policy in return for keeping the Belgian throne.

The debate amounts almost to a Parliamentary trial of Leopold, now in exile in Bavaria.

Leopold Spokesman Denies Hitler Ties

Brussels, July 24 (A. P.).—A Leopoldist spokesman denied in parliament today that the absent monarch ever schemed with Hitler to extend German influence to Belgium.

Henri de Vleeschouwer, in a two-hour speech for the Catholic (pro-Leopold) party, said that the sovereign, in a Berchtesgaden interview with Hitler in 1941, discussed only the improvement of the food supply for Belgium and the return of prisoners of war.

De Vleeschouwer was answering Premier Achille van Acker's allegations of last week in what amounts almost to a parliamentary trial of the monarch, who is still in exile at Salzburg.

Luxembourg Army 'Invented' By U.S.

Luxembourg, July 24 (AP)—The little Duchy of Luxembourg has founded an army, the first in its history, and an American West Pointer is its chief of staff.

The West Pointer is Lieut. Col. Arnold Sommer, of Albion, N.Y., commander of the 114th Anti-Aircraft Gun Battalion.

The idea grew out of Allied plans for utilizing available manpower in the liberated countries, and received prompt approval from the Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Felix.

Prince Was General

The Prince fought the war as a brigadier in the British Army and witnessed the liberation of Luxembourg from the top of one of Gen. George S. Patton's tanks.

Colonel Sommer said that Brig. Gen. C. O. Thrasher, commander of the Oise base section, told him to "come up here and do the job."

"That was June 1," said Sommer, "and it has been a hectic seven weeks. When we got here there was no staff, no army, no laws making an army legal.

"We blueprinted enough laws to take care of compulsory training, disciplinary actions and financial requirements. The Government passed them and the Grand Duchess signed them July 4. We have inducted 1,825 men and formed two battalions of light infantry."

Invented An Oath

Sommer said the army was equipped by the British and fed by the Americans.

With the exception of two American captains who are Sommer's battalion commanders, all officers are Luxembourgers. Capt. Robert L. Richters, of Massachusetts, commands one battalion, and Capt. Winston A. Schmidt, of Lyons, Kan., the other.

"When it came time for the officers to be sworn in we discovered we did not have an oath," Sommer recalled. "So we invented one. Then we got a law passed making it legal."

GOERING QUIZZED BY REDS, LUXURY QUARTERS DENIED

By GEORGE TUCKER

MONDORF LES BAINS, LUXEMBOURG, July 24 — (AP) A group of Russian interrogators arrived here recently to question some of the 52 high-ranking Nazis interned in the former palace hotel — and scared the daylights out of Hermann Goering.

Goering was looking out the window of his fourth floor room when the Soviet representatives arrived.

He leaped up and cried: "The Russians! They are here. I won't see them. I won't talk to them."

But he did — they questioned him for two days.

No other Russians have visited Mondorf recently. And no one here is able to explain the Moscow radio report a few days ago that Ribbentrop, Goering, Streicher, Kesselring and other former Nazi bigwigs were living a life of luxury behind barred doors.

The Moscow radio deplored what it called "the Mondorf luxury," saying the finest wines and foods and late model automobiles were available to the prisoners and only newspapers were denied them "so as not to spoil their appetites."

"None of them has had a drop of wine since they've been here," said Col. B. C. Andrus, the American commanding officer of the enclosure. "None of them has set foot outside the stockade and won't until higher levels ask for their transfer.

"The only food they get is that prescribed for prisoners of war by military regulations."

Await ...n of All Poles

...the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, July 24.—Polish parliamentary elections will not be held until the Poles abroad return home, a Warsaw dispatch today quoted Polish Prime Minister Osuba Morawski as declaring in a speech at the plenary session of the Polish National Council.

Morawski said that already 20 governments had recognized the Polish republic.

The Polish Prime Minister disclosed the existence of remnants of Fascist bands operating in Poland and said the "Hitlerite infection" still had not been completely uprooted.

Vatican Wouldn't Refuse Peace Table Seat, View

Vatican City, July 24 (AP)—A Vatican City source said today "naturally the Vatican could not refuse an invitation to sit at the peace table, but no steps are being taken to obtain it."

The statement was made in comment upon a Moscow radio assertion that the Vatican wanted influence in the creation of the postwar world.

"The Vatican has all to lose and nothing to gain from taking an active part in the peace conference," the source said. "The Vatican cannot assume political responsibility for the postwar world since the Vatican is merely a religious body."

LEHMAN ILL

BELGRADE, July 24. — (AP) Herbert H. Lehman cancelled his tour of UNRRA instalations in Yugoslavia today because of an attack of dysentery, the organization announced. Because of time limitations the UNRRA director probably will cancel plans to tour devastated regions of Yugoslavia and will go to London as soon as he is able to travel.

Egyptian Killer to Die

CAIRO, July 24 (AP).—Mahmud Issaway, 26-year-old Egyptian lawyer, who pleaded guilty to shooting and killing Premier Ahmed Pasha last February after the country declared war on the Axis, was sentenced to death today by a military court.

Wives In Auckland Await Ship To U.S.

Auckland, New Zealand, Wednesday, July 25 (AP)—More than 300 New Zealand wives, children and fiances of American service men are awaiting passage to the United States, but officials today said there is little expectation that a ship will be made available this year.

Possibly the worst off are those wives who, thinking they were leaving for America soon, had their husband's allotments diverted to the States ahead of them.

Gen. Johnston to Quit Australia

MELBOURNE, July 24 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Paul W. Johnston, whose transactions here for the United States Army involved more than $750,000,000, will return home to his position of vice president of the Erie Railroad. General Johnston since 1942 served as director for United States Army transport in Australia, reciprocal lend-lease procurement officer for Gen. Douglas MacArthur with the Commonwealth Government and general purchasing officer.

Further Cut Expected In Australia's Army

By the Associated Press.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 24.—The military correspondent of the Melbourne Herald, quoting authoritative sources, said today that another major reduction of Australia's military forces might be undertaken soon, cutting the present six active divisions to three with some auxiliary troops.

The reasons, he said, were that the remnants of Japanese island garrisons now appeared to be sealed off and it was not necessary for Australia to continue such relatively strong forces, while production of food for American and British forces would be helped by the army reduction.

At present Australia's six divisions are strung out on a 3,000-mile arc from Bougainville to Borneo.

CHINESE TROOPS BATTLE WAY NEAR KWEILIN AIRBASE

CHUNGKING, July 24 (AP) Chinese troops, sweeping toward almost-isolated Kweilin from the south, have battled into the outskirts of the former U. S. 14th Air Force base of Yangso and are laying siege to the Japanese-held stronghold, the Chinese high command said tonight.

Yangso lies 44 miles south of the prize city of Kweilin. Soldiers of Free China fought into the suburbs of the south-central China base Monday, while to the north other veterans intensified their drive to take Kweilin, a communique said.

Chinese artillery 13 miles northeast of Kweilin opened an artillery bombardment of Lingchan on the enemy garrison's escape route to central China in an effort to prevent a Japanese withdrawal, headquarters reported.

Elsewhere in China, a communique said the Japanese had launched a sweep south of the Yangtze river to protect Tokyo's vital trans-continental corridor from Korea to Hong Kong, and bitter fighting reportedly continued along China's invasion-vulnerable coast west of Formosa.

(While the Chinese battled to

break up a Japanese coastal drive between the enemy-garrisoned former treaty ports of Amoy and Swatow, the Pacific war moved closer to the Asiatic mainland.

(Destroyer forces of the U. S. Pacific fleet struck against Japanese shipping off the Chekiang province coast, which has been virtually cleared of the enemy, sinking or damaging several craft, an American communique said. It was the first American naval gunfire of the war off the China coast.

(Tokyo reported that a flight of 100 Liberator and Mitchell bombers supported by 100 Fighters, yesterday raided the Chu Shan islands 80 miles south of Shanghai. The attack followed a new enemy-reported American bombing of airfields in the Shanghai area by more than 200 bombers and fighters from Okinawa.)

While Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's army battled for Kweilin—with its three airstrips—the Japanese 270 miles to the northeast took steps to lessen the vulnerability of their Hankow-Canton corridor across southern China.

The Chinese command said that a body of 600 Japanese troops struck out from a point 19 miles west of Changsha rail junction in China's "rice bowl" to the western outskirts of Liuyang, 35 miles east of Changsha.

Another struggle raged 140 miles southwest of Nanchang where an isolated "floating pocket" of Japanese attempted to fight through Chinese territory from Kanhsien to Nanchang.

The Japanese last Wednesday reached Wawan, site of a small auxiliary airfield on the Kan River 42 miles north of Kanhsien, today's communiqué belatedly reported. The Japanese continued battling northward and at latest Chungking reports had reached a point 15½ miles southwest of Taiho.

Behind Enemy Lines

Chinese operating behind enemy lines were said to have reoccupied three Japanese-held points 8 to 10 miles northeast of Suichwan, a former American airfield 16 miles west of Wawan.

United States 14th Air Force fighter-bombers, carrying out wide-spread operations against enemy water routes in China yesterday, destroyed or damaged more than 120 river craft in the Siang, North and Si (West) rivers and in Tungting Lake, an American air communiqué said.

Mitchell bombers over the Changsha area fired thirteen Japanese convoys. Fighter-bombers over north China knocked out two bridges on the Peiping-Hankow railroad.

Striking to the South China Sea, Mustang fighters blasted an airdrome at Samah on Hainan Island, while Lightnings bombed an ammunition dump near Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China.

Jap Communications In Kwangsi, Hunan Facing New Threat

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, July 24.—Chinese troops, posing another threat to Japanese communications between Kwangsi and Hunan Provinces, are bombarding a village 3 miles northwest of Lingchwan, the Chinese high command announced.

The route already is obstructed by a roadblock which the Chinese established 41 miles northeast of Kweilin, former United States 14th Air Force base city which lies in the path of several Chinese columns.

Meanwhile, the high command said, other Chinese units tore up a stretch of railroad 5 miles northeast of Lingchwan, destroyed eight boxcars and took eight Japanese prisoners.

The high command indicated the Japanese were concerned over the vulnerability of their Hong Kong-Hankow corridor and were taking steps to strengthen it.

Between 500 and 600 Japanese troops drove from a point 19 miles east of Changsha, 265 miles northeast of Kweilin, to the western outskirts of Liuyang, 35 miles east of Changsha. The invaders were intercepted by the Chinese, swung to the southeast of Liuyang and suffered numerous casualties when the the Chinese attacked the enemy flanks, the war bulletin declared.

The high command said Japanese forces who had abandoned the former American air base at Kanhsien, nearly 300 miles east-northeast of Kweilin, and then struck northeast toward the Japanese bastion at Nanchang, south of the Yangtze port of Kiukiang, had made some progress in their fighting withdrawal.

On July 18 the enemy captured Wanan, on the Kan River 45 miles north of Kanhsien, and struck along the river in the general direction of Nanchang, 160 miles to the northeast.

The Chinese engaged the withdrawing Japanese 15½ miles southwest of Taiho, which is 24 miles north-northeast of Wanan.

JAP LOSSES HIGH IN BURMA TRAP

CALCUTTA, July 24.—(AP) Allied troops have killed more than 1,000 Japanese and captured 80 in heavy fighting against enemy forces attempting to escape a trap in lower Burma and to reach the Sittang river, Southeast Asia Command Headquarters announced today

These losses represented about one-fifth of the estimated strength of the Japanese pocketed in the area near Pegu, 45 miles northeast of Rangoon. The count of enemy dead did not include those killed by artillery and by planes which were "known to be taking a considerable toll."

Other Japanese still were striking at British positions along a 77-mile stretch of the Rangoon-Mandalay road between Toungoo, 150 miles north of Rangoon, southward to Nyaungleben, a communique said. The heaviest fighting was in an area about 30 miles north of Nyaungleben, it added.

In the lower Sittang river area, Gurkha troops successfully attacked enemy positions 25 miles northeast of Pegu, the bulletin said, and Allied planes bombed and strafed enemy installations in the river bend area and on both sides of the highway and railroad farther north.

1000 JAPS SLAIN IN BURMA POCKET

Calcutta, July 24 (A. P.).—Approximately one-fifth of the 5,000 Jap troops pocketed by Allied forces in the Pegu area in southern Burma now have been wiped out in their attempts to break out.

More than 1,000 Japanese have been killed and eighty captured in efforts of large groups of the enemy to escape eastward to the Sittang River. The total dead does not include those killed by artillery fire or by air strikes, which are taking a considerable toll. The communique said Jap attacks continued on Allied positions at many points.

Spitfires and Thunderbolts attacked in the Sittang area. An 80-foot schooner blew up when attacked off the east coast of the Kra Isthmus and a number of smaller craft were damaged.

1,[illegible] Japanese Killed in Burma

CALCUTTA, July 24 (UP).—Tank-led British infantrymen in southern Burma's Pegu hills have killed more than 1,300 Japanese and are locked in battle with an estimated 3,000 survivors along a seventy-mile jungle stretch, a communique said today. As the conflict entered its third day, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten said another eighty Japanese were captured.

More EDR Memorials Planned in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia—(AP) The Women's Cultural League of Bogota plans to erect a monument to the late Franklin D. Roosevelt. The first of a series of social affairs intended to raise funds for the project was held here recently.

The legislature for the Department of Cundinamarca, where the nation's capital is located, has ordered that a home and workshop for invalid children be named after Roosevelt.

Gen. And[illegible] Named Deputy Alaskan Chief

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEPARTMENT, July 24.—Maj. Gen. Jonathan W. Anderson of Chattanooga, Tenn., today was named deputy commander of the Alaskan Department by Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, department commander.

Gen. Anderson led the 3d Infantry Division and supporting troops as a part of Gen. George S. Patton's Western task force in the landing at Fedala, Morocco, on November 8, 1942, and the advance to the occupation of Casablanca.

He came to the Alaskan Department from Fort Sill, Okla., where he commanded the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center.

Canadian Cruiser Leaving Pacific

By the Associated Press.

DUNCAN, British Columbia, July 24.—Maj. Gen. G. R. Pearkes said in an address here that the Canadian cruiser Uganda is returning from the Pacific because 500 members of her crew resented being asked to volunteer for Pacific service after having already volunteered for service anywhere when they enlisted originally.

Gen. Pearkes, former general officer commander in chief of the Army's Pacific Command, spoke at an executive meeting of the Vancouver Island Progressive Conservative Association.

The Uganda carries a normal complement of about 900 officers and men.

Naval service headquarters at Ottawa refused to comment, but recalled that the announced government policy is that no man who did not volunteer for the Pacific war would be required to serve in it.

When this announcement was made the Uganda was in Pacific waters operating with the British fleet. Its crew had volunteered for the duration, but had the opportunity to decline to volunteer for service in the Pacific war.

It was understood 500 of the crew declined to volunteer.

CANADA AGAIN RATIONS MEAT

Purchases To Be Limited To 1 1-3 Pounds Per Week

Ottawa, July 24 (AP)—Meat rationing, limiting purchases by individulas to one and one third pounds per week, will be reinstituted in Canada no tlater than September 1 Donald Gordon, chairman of the Dominion Prices Board, announced today.

He said the rationing would be "tighter" than that imposed in May, 1943, and discontinued in February, 1944. The new measure is designed to meet obligations for meat shipments to hungry Europe and the United Kingdom.

More Severe Than Before

The weekly allowance of about two pounds, carcass weight, or 1⅓ pounds, clear weight, for each Canadian, is the same as that provided during the previous meat rationing period, but was described by the board as "more severe than before because all processed and 'fancy' meats will be included in the ration."

The new ration represents about 130 carcass-weight pounds annually per person, some five pounds more a year than the estimated United States meat-ration allowance, and 23 pounds more than in the United Kingdom. Such items as beef, calf, pork and lamb brains and heads, and beef, pork and lamb tails, will not be rationed. Poultry, game and fish also are ration-free.

Some Horsemeat Sold

Meat coupons will be valid until declared outlawed, and tokens also will be used to permit the purchaser to split up his coupon and buy less at one time than the entire coupon value. Meats having the highest value of one pound for a coupon include bacon, cooked pork and ham, and cured back pork.

Some horsemeat is being sold for human consumption, but no rationing is planned.

Gordon said the board would control slaughterhouses to see that meat goes to stores. Canada's black-market operators are subject to a maximum $5,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

U.S. Warships Invaded Sea Of Okhotsk Over Year Ago

WASHINGTON, July 24 — (AP) The Navy finally let it be told today that more than a year ago United States warships penetrated through the Kurile islands into the sea of Okhotsk, just north of the sea of Japan itself.

(The Navy explained that the operation was not revealed at the time because no Japanese craft were encountered and stormy weather then prevailing was believed possibly to have concealed the U. S. force from the enemy.)

Norman Bell of the Associated Press was on the mission, riding on the flagship of Rear Admiral Wilder D. Baker. Bell's now-released story said:

This scouting mission cut across the enemy's "lifeline" to northern bases on Paramshiro and Shimushu. It also struck directly at the vital Japanese fishing industry.

The task force making a bold search under orders from Vice Admiral Frank Jack Fletcher, commander of northern Pacific forces, was the same one that bombarded Paramushiro February 4 in the first sea attack against Japanese home territory.

The mission was carried out early in March, 1944, while plans of Fleet Air Wing four continued "express" bombing of the northern Kuriles. Combined moves by air and sea threatened to bring Paramushiro and Shimushu under at least limited blockade.

The northern Kuriles are important not only as enemy army, navy and air bases but also as bases for the Japanese fishing fleet.

Kurile island canners packed much fish including prized crabmeat from the Aleutian island area. But more important to the Japanese were the ordinary types of fish which, with rice, made up their major food supply. Reports from Tokyo have indicated a drastic shortage is already being felt.

The task force search mission failed to encounter a Japanese vessel of any type but officers pointed out it was yet too early in the fishing season. Stormy weather which prevailed also helped hide enemy shipping as well as island bases. The trip was cold, rough and wet.

MAGNUSON WARNS AGAINST DILUTING TERMS FOR JAPAN

Uniformed Men in Gallery Applaud Senator's Plea for Firm Attitude.

Washington, July 24 (A. P.).—Senator Magnuson (D.-Wash.) won applause from uniformed men in the galleries today when he told the Senate that the quickest way to defeat Japan is to "say that unconditional surrender means just that."

Magnuson took the floor during a speech by Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) on the United Nations Charter to assert that any softening in the American demands might be used by the Japanese militarists to "whip up their people" into continuing the war.

Wheeler had said that there is a "rising flood of demands for a definition of our terms to the Japanese," adding that many thought failure to outline these terms might be prolonging the war.

Magnuson Disputes Wheeler.

Magnuson interrupted to declare that the reverse result might be true if there is any slackening in the demand for complete capitulation by the Japanese. He added:

"Any information that we mean anything but unconditional surrender will be used by the militarists to whip up the Japanese

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people for further fighting."

Remarking that "we can't go over there and run Japan," Wheeler said that as a matter of fact the Japanese are whipped today and "if they had any sense they would give up the fight."

When Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) asked Magnuson whether he had said that unconditional surrender meant annihilation of the Japanese people, Magnuson replied that it might mean "annihilation of the Japanese empire." He was not speaking of destroying the people, he said.

JAPS HAVE ONLY 5,000 WARPLANES LEFT, SAYS FITCH

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch expressed the opinion tonight that the Japanese have only about 5,000 combat planes left.

"Not many," he commented, "when you recall that the Japs lost over 4,000 planes around Okinawa."

Fitch expressed his opinion in a talk prepared for the "Navy hour," the Navy's own radio program broadcast over NBC.

Fitch said his opinion of Japan's remaining air power was also held by Vice Admiral Marc C. Mitscher, commander of Carrier Task Force 58 who will soon succeed Admiral Fitch as deputy chief of naval operations for air.

"The Jap Air chiefs, once so cocky," Fitch said, "shot their bolt in the perimeter defenses of their once vast Pacific empire. Today those war lords find themselves in the sad position of having too little—of being too late. The Divine Wind, or Kamikaze boys, carried the pitcher to the well once too often. Now they are shocked to find the Divine Wind blowing in the wrong direction.

"Today Jap aviators often high-tail for cover when the roar of our approaching planes is heard. Suicide crashes appear less frequently. Why?

"Because the enemy is possibly making every effort to save available planes and to build up reserves for the next air offensive and an impending invasion. Again, they may be short of gas, of trained pilots or aviation parts. And finally the output of their aircraft factories, arsenals, and metal industry plants has been seriously crippled by our pinpoint carrier plane attacks teamed with the Superfortresses."

Admiral Fitch said the 70,000,000 people cramped in the Japanese homeland "are taking a beating as no nation has ever received in history."

The War, he said, "is on schedule, but it is not over. We are climbing into the ring. This is the main bout. Our country is tough, crafty, unpredictable and treacherous. But all of us, swinging together, can deliver the knockout punch."

Tokyo Says U.S. Fears Post-War Role of Russia

Lays Peace 'Offensive' to Wish to Conserve Might, Predicts China Invasion

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24 (AP).—America is waging an "extremely fierce political offensive" to "bring about Japan's capitulation" because it fears it will "play second fiddle to the Soviet Union in the post-war period," the Tokyo radio argued today. A long war, said Tokyo, will reduce America's "national power."

On the military side, Tokyo said the stepped-up air blows in the Shanghai area were a prelude to landings on the China coast.

The "second fiddle" broadcast, intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission, apparently was a reply to recent American statements saying that Japan should accept unconditional surrender before the country is laid waste.

In another recorded broadcast, Tokyo announced that the Japanese Political Association, the nation's totalitarian party, would meet tomorrow and the first item on the agenda would be a report "on the latest state" of the health of Emperor Hirohito.

"Finally," reported Tokyo, "led by President Jiro Minami, all members will join in shouting 'Banzai' three times and the meeting will be brought to a close."

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U.S.S. ST. LOUIS HURT AT LEYTE

But Survived Suicide Planes To Fight Again At Okinawa

Washington, July 24 (AP)—Japanese suicide planes seriously hurt the light cruiser St. Louis in the battle for Leyte Gulf, but they couldn't keep her from coming back for the Okinawa campaign.

The Navy told her story today.

In the Okinawa operation, the 10,000-ton ship lobbed a total of 26,265 rounds of five and six inch projectiles, weighing 2,116,585 pounds, into Japanese installations.

The greatest single day's expenditure was on April 1, when 1,450 rounds were fired to support initial landings.

In Flames Against Ship's Side

In the fight for Leyte, the St. Louis had delivered close support to the Philippine landings for thirteen days when, on November 27, 1944, she came under suicide attack.

She was engaged in fueling exercises when a Japanese plane dived out of the clouds to drop a bomb. Hardly had the bomb splash disappeared when a formation of ten enemy planes appeared overhead.

The St. Louis's guns opened fire as a single-engined enemy dive bomber peeled off in a dive. The plane was knocked out of control and crashed in flames against the cruiser's starboard side.

Other Suicide Planes Drive In

Fire and explosions aboard the cruiser attracted other suicide planes, and five other *kamikazes* singled out the burning ship.

A second attack came from another single-engined dive bomber which the ship's gunners shot down to port. A third was splashed on the starboard side.

Then a single-engined fighter, although well riddled, scored a near miss on the port side, ripping away some of the ship's hull plating.

6 Downed In 40 Minutes

Altogether in the action six of the ten attacking planes were shot down in less than 40 minutes, four by the St. Louis alone and two others with the assistance of other ships. The St. Louis lost fifteen men killed.

Although seriously damaged, the St. Louis, through courageous fighting and damage control, was still afloat and full of fight when the enemy attacks ended.

Then came the job of battle damage repair, and finally the return to action.

NAVY ANNOUNCES RELEASE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, July 24 — (AP) The Navy today put into effect its announced program for release of certain older personnel on their request.

The program, under which approximately 30,600 reserve officers, warrant officers and enlisted men are expected to be eligible for release by next December 1, sets up a formula by which men will be allowed one point for each year of age figured to the nearest birthday and one point for each four months of active duty since September 1, 1939.

To be eligible, reserve line officers, enlisted reservists, Navy inductees and enlisted regulars serving under expired enlistments must have a minimum of 53 points. Reserve officers of the supply corps must have 55, and reserve officers of the civil engineers corps 57.

Orders putting the new program into effect went out today to all commanding officers of the Navy and the Coast Guard.

Announcing the action, the Navy said navy personnel eligible may apply for release immediately and action will be taken subject to possible delays.

For officers who apply for release and for whom a fully trained relief can not be furnished, a period not to exceed 90 days will be allowed for training of his relief following reporting for duty.

In order to prevent impairment of the operating efficiency of the Navy, commanding officers within the continental limits were given three months to act upon applications of enlisted men, and commanding officers afloat and abroad were given six months.

WHEELER FIGHTS TO LIMIT USE OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Will Vote Reluctantly for Charter, Montana Senator Declares.

STORMY DEBATE

Method of Ratifying Use of Troops Draws Heated Discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) Stormy Senate debate broke out today when Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) declared that while he would vote reluctantly for the United Nations charter, he would fight later to limit the use of American troops under it.

Senator Connally (D-Tex.), Senator Barkley (D-Ky.), and others immediately objected that to ratify the charter and then to refuse to back it up with troops to enforce peace would be to welsh on an agreement.

Senator Hatch (D-N.M.) challenged Wheeler to try to make his reservations now, and Senator Pepper (D-Fla.) commented that Wheeler intended to vote for the charter simply to get on record "before the next election."

Wheeler said that if the American people understood "their boys are going to be sent abroad to fight at the dictation of one man (the Security Council delegate) they would be against this charter."

He called Pepper a member of "an internationalist crowd" and Pepper retorted:

"I shudder to think where we would be today if the people had followed you."

Ratification Form Debated

A debate also broke out on how the United States would ratify an agreement, to be drawn up later, providing for the use of American troops to help put down incipient aggression.

Wheeler's position was this:

That John Foster Dulles, chief adviser to the American delegation at San Francisco, was of the opinion the allocation of troops was an issue to be settled in an agreement with the World Security council. Subject to Senate ratification by a two thirds vote. Some senators disputed that, saying the agreement should be submitted to a majority vote of both Houses.

Dulles also had taken the view in Senate Foreign Relations committee hearings that United States legislators would have the right to restrict both the size and use of American forces.

Senators Lucas (D-Ill.), Hatch (D-N.M.), Hill (D-Ala.) and Connally declared that when the Senate ratified the United Nations treaty which they called the "master agreement"—the United States will be under obligation to furnish troops.

Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, said the Senate had the power to refuse to supply them, but he did not believe it would.

"If we stipulate that we will furnish troops only in certain areas," Connally shouted, "we'll violate the agreements of this charter."

Wheeler made the point that in ate hearings Connally agreed th Dulles that ratification of the greement would be by two thirds vote of the Senate.

Individual View

Connally declared today that he was expressing only his "individual view" and added:

"When the agreements come back we can decide then whether ratification is by the Senate alone or by both Houses."

He expressed confidence that the Senate "whether it be Republican or Democratic, will rise to its duty and respond to its obligations."

Majority Leader Barkley expressed full agreement with Connally's conclusion, and added:

"It would be inconceivable for the Senate to ratify this charter by a well-nigh unanimous vote and thereafter undertake to nullify it by some technicality."

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.), who served along with Connally on the American delegation at San Francisco, declared he was satisfied that any basic agreement on the use of force "must be ratified whether by Congress as a whole or by the Senate."

"My own personal view is that it would be by treaty," he said.

Wheeler said he would vote for the United Nations charter just to give the framers a chance to prove "their good intentions."

"I gravely fear that this charter will take away from the people of America the right to be heard on the crucial issues of war and peace," he said.

Wheeler's 15,000-word address held the close attention of the Senate which has heard the lanky Montanan oppose many pre-war policies he contended would draw the United States into European entanglements.

While he said he would join the overwhelming vote for ratification of this charter, Wheeler added that he would fight later to limit use of American troops under it.

Speaking slowly, Wheeler occupied the attention of the Senate most of the day. Prior to his speech, Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky urged ratification of this treaty as a rebuke to "cynics" who always predict war. Peace can be obtained, he said, "if the peoples of the world will that it shall."

Senator Hill (D-Ala) said the United States had this choice—joining this organization in a fight for peace or feeling the weight of scientific death-dealing instruments turned against us.

Wheeler found "amazing similarity" in the Atlantic charter and Woodrow Wilson's famed 14 points of World War I days; declared both had been scrapped at the expense of "human rights."

Cites Human Liberties

In all the 111 articles of the new world organization charter, Wheeler said he couldn't find "one single clear specific provision for the protection of the individual human personality."

"There is no bill of rights, no protection for the individual against tyranny," he complained.

The hope that this would be "worked out later" was also "Wilson's dream," he asserted.

After expressing fear that the American people would be deprived of a voice in war and peace issues under the charter, he said:

"But I am going to vote for it very reluctantly on the strength of the statements x x x that all the questions of the specific duties and powers of our delegate will be spelled out in supplementary agreements."

On that score, Wheeler said he could not subscribe to the idea that the President has the right to send American forces anywhere without a declaration of war by Congress.

"Personally," he added, "I am convinced that the American people are going to want more to say as to when and where their boys are going to fight on foreign soil in the future, rather than less."

Framers of the charter contemplated that the delegates to the security council would have authority to commit their nation's resources and troops, quickly, when an act of aggression must be quelled.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) has said that the delegate would have that right through the authority of the President to dispatch troops without a declaration of war.

The charter, Wheeler declared, is still "nothing but a declaration of pious intentions."

ASKED TO RESIGN, SAYS MORGENTHAU

'I Would Have Liked to Stay to V-J Day,' States Ex-Secretary.

NEW YORK, July 24—(AP) For-

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mer Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau told a New York State War Finance committee luncheon that "this departure from the treasury was not one of my own choosing."

Later, he said at a Press conference that his resignation had been requested by President Truman and that he submitted it immediately.

Morgenthau also told the luncheon::

"My 12 years under President Roosevelt's magnificent leadership I felt ended when he died."

Asked by reporters to elaborate, he declared, "it all happened the fifth of July. I would have liked to stay to V-J day. It didn't work out that way."

He added that President Truman had requested the resignation by letter.

In his extemporaneous talk at the luncheon, Morgenthau said, referring to his recently-acquired status of private citizen:

"I'm just 24 hours old and it feels good.

"Yesterday, when the telephone people came to my bedroom and snapped the wires to the White House and to the Treasury, I felt I was once again a free man."

He said he planned to complete a book dealing with the "Morgenthau Plan" for control of Germany

This so-called "hard peace" plan was said by many commentators to embrace the demobilization of Germany's industry to the extent of reducing Germany to a second-class agricultural power.

Morgenthau said he planned to complete the book by Aug. 6, and then go to his Fishkill, N. Y., farm for a rest.

WASHINGTON, July 24 — (AP) Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who retired yesterday as Secretary of the Treasury, has recommended to Congress that his successor be given policy control over all spending, lending, and insuring done by government agencies.

"No man can be a real watchdog of the treasury under the present set-up," he told newsmen in commenting on his final report to Congress, released for publication today. He also disclosed that he made the same recommendations to President Truman on May 9.

The final report was prepared shortly before Morgenthau ended his eleven and one-half years as secretary and was succeeded by Fred M. Vinson.

Morgenthau told Congress the treasury secretary's influence is mainly on "one side of the ledger" because he is "not in a position to exert proper influence over the use and disposition of the funds he must raise."

He said experience has demonstrated "the desirability of returning to the Treasury Department the responsibility for preparing and submitting the president's budget."

Officials of the budget bureau commenting on this statement, said the Treasury never had that responsibility.

Morgenthau proposed as a first step that a national committee for fiscal affairs be created with the Secretary of the Treasury as chairman.

The committee would be composed of representatives from government agencies dealing with industrial, agricultural, foreign, maritime, housing and public works finance, money and credit and the federal budget.

Morgenthau said this committee would afford a means of integrating the government's fiscal management without disturbing the existing pattern of government corporations and agencies.

However, he said, the work of the committee "would no doubt demonstrate the necessity for rather far-reaching, basic organizational changes. It seems likely that many of the corporate organizations while necessary at their inception could now be dissolved and their functions woven into those of the existing executive departments."

Morgenthau also repeated a suggestion he made in 1939 that four committees of Congress meet each session as one joint committee on fiscal policy to consider the over-all aspects of the expenditures and revenue program.

The four committees are: the ways and means committee and appropriations committee of the House, and the finance and appropriations committees of the Senate

RATIONING SEEN THROUGH 1946

New Books To Be Distributed In December

Washington, July 24 (AP)—The OPA said today that rationing will probably continue through most of 1946, but held out hope that it may end late that year.

Announcing plans to distribute Ration Book 5 next December 3 to 15, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said:

"The supply agencies—the Department of Agriculture and the War Production Board—have told us that meats and fats, canned goods, sugar and shoes all will be in tight supply for some months to come, as it looks as if a ration book will be needed throughout most of the next year.

Also New Gas Books

"We hope that Book 5 will be the last in the series of wartime ration books, and that there will be plenty of stamps we don't have to use."

New A gasoline books also will be issued at the same time. As in the past, schools and other public buildings will be the distributing points.

Both types of books will be arranged to last from ten to fifteen months, as war needs dictate. The gasoline book will become valid December 22, Book 5 soon after New Year's.

Book 5 will have only half as many stamps as Book 4. The cost of printing about 150,000,000 of the books is estimated at $750,000, less than half the cost of Book 4.

No Soap Rationing

Also today, Secretary of Agriculture Anderson announced formally that there are no plans for soap rationing. He appealed to housewives to buy only what soap they need, "instead of starting runs on scarce stocks."

Anderson said manufacturers will be permitted to make a ten per cent increase in the output of household heavy duty laundry type soap chips, flakes, powders, granulated and other similar types. He said:

"This should result in substantial increase in the amount of soap available for civilians and should persuade housewives to discontinue the practice of raiding the shelves of stores as soon as a new shipment of soap arrives. They have been doing this recently because they fear soap rationing."

Counterfeiting Steps

In connection with their announcement of the new ration books OPA officials said a number of steps are being taken to prevent counterfeiting of stamps.

A new type of safety paper is being used. The paper is being manufactured and the books printed "under close guard" to prevent theft and subsequent duplication.

Also the new books are being printed at only a very few plants in another move to prevent theft of paper.

No Blank Safety Paper

Previous books were printed at some 30 plants throughout the country. There will be no blank safety paper in the new book. A blank strip along the binding area in earlier books was sometimes removed by counterfeiters and used for printing illicit stamjs.

The new safety paper, OPA said, will respond to tests better and thereby make it easier to detect counterfeit coupons.

In recent months, following an intensive drive against the gasoline black market, the atcivities of counterfeiting rings have been concentrated on food stamps, particularly meat stamps. Many thousands of bogus red points have found their way into circulation and have been a major factor in the meat black market.

75,000 RAILROAD WORKERS NEEDED TO SPEED TROOPS

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) The senate war investigating committee today put its weight behind the drive to recruit 75,000 railroad workers needed to break the redeployment transportation jam.

The committee joined Defense Transportation Director J. Monroe Johnson in pleading for assignment of more workers to the overloaded western trunk lines. The urgency of the need recently was emphasized by President Truman in a message sent after his departure for the Big Three conference in Berlin.

Committee Chairman Mead (D-NY) promised to pursue the question with the war manpower commission, the war department, selective service, the railroad retirement board, and any other organization that might be able to help.

Johnson suggested that the simplest solution would be to discharge enough experienced railroaders from the army, or at least furlough them.

"One good railroad man working on a railroad is worth 100 railroad men in the army," he declared.

An unhesitating witness, Johnson said he was "very much afraid" he wasn't going to be able to get the men. When Mead asked what he was doing to recruit them, Johnson retorted:

"Yelling my head off! What else can I do? I can't draft men. A railroad man has a home, he has a family, and to try to move him out west would make many complications."

Although the ODT director said he considered the situation "very gloomy, very black," Mead predicted the necessary operating personnel could be obtained. The Senator said that for one thing, surely the army wouldn't need as many railroad battalions on the Pacific atolls as in Europe.

Even while Johnson was testifying, Undersecretary of War Patterson, appearing before another senate committee, rebuffed a proposal to release 30,000 soft coal miners from the army to avert a threatened fuel shortage. Patterson contended such a step would "break faith" with other fighting men and destroy the point discharge system.

Johnson had some good words for the civilian public. He said the people are staying off trains and that the response to the appeal to avoid unnecessary travel was quite evident on the trains and in hotels. He conceded that the situation might have been helped considerably by the 5-day reservation rule and the ban against operating pullmans on less than 450 mile routes.

The committee is trying to help hasten the redeployment of troops to the Pacific and the return of discharged soldiers as well as to look into complaints of unsatisfactory railroad accommodations for the troops. Public hearings were concluded today.

STOP PRODUCTION ON FLYING FORTS, B-29 LOSSES LOW

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) The Army airforces have ordered all production stopped on the B-17 bomber, having built up a fleet of these heavy ships sufficient for "all foreseeable requirements" against Japan.

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy airforce commanding general, told a news conference today that with this action the AAF has canceled orders for 44,300 airplanes since V-E day.

Eaker said the cancellations will save $7,600,000,000 in appropriations scheduled to be spent through 1946 and that 750,000 tons of steel and 900,000,000 pounds of aluminum is thereby saved for other war or civilian production.

There are no plans, Eaker said, for a step-up in production of the mammoth B-29s because "our losses of B-29s have been far fewer than we had expected." The Army disclosed recently an end of production of B-24s.

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SENATOR ATTACKS ANY SOFTENING OF PEACE TERMS

WASHINGTON, July 24. — (AP) Senator Magnuson (D-Wash.) won applause from uniformed men in the galleries today when he told the Senate the quickest way to defeat Japan is to "say that unconditional surrender means just that."

Magnuson took the floor during a speech by Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) on the United Nations charter to assert that any softening in the American demands might be used by the Japanese militarists to "whip up their people" into continuing the war.

Wheeler had said that there is a "rising flood of demands for a definition of our terms to the Japanese," adding that many thought failure to outline these terms might be prolonging the war.

Magnuson interrupted to declare that the reverse result might be true if there is any slackening in the demand for complete capitulation by the Japanese. He added:

"Any information that we mean anything but unconditional surrender will be used by the militarists to whip up the Japanese people for further fighting."

Remarking that "we can't go over there and run Japan," Wheeler said that as a matter of fact the Japanese are whipped today and "if they had any sense they would give up the fight."

When Senator Wherry (R-Neb.) asked Magnuson whether he had said that unconditional surrender meant annihilation of the Japanese people, Magnuson replied that it might mean "annihilation of the Japanese empire." He was not speaking of destroying the people, he said.

OPA Plans Ration Book 5 Will Be Valid in December

WASHINGTON, July 24—(AP) The OPA said today that rationing will probably continue through most of 1946, but held out hope that it may end late that year.

Announcing plans to distribute ration book five next December 3-15, Price Administrator Chester Bowles said:

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"This should result in substantial increase in the amount of soap available for civilians and should persuade housewives to discontinue the practice of raiding the shelves of stores as soon as a new shipment of soap arrives. They have been doing this recently because they fear soap rationing."

Harder to Counterfeit

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In recent months, following an intensive drive against the gasoline black market, the activities of counterfeiting rings have been concentrated on food stamps, particularly meat stamps. Many thousands of bogus red points have found their way into circulation and have been a major factor in the meat black market.

change in Pacific air commands to help blast Japan with a greater bomb tonnage than ever rained on Germany.

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, deputy commander of army air forces, announced that:

1. Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay a veteran of the B-29 strikes against Japan, has been promoted from command of the 20th Air force to be chief of staff to General Carl (Tooey) Spaatz, commander of strategic army air forces.

2. Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, native of Monroe, Wisc., will be head of the 20th Air force succeeding LeMay. Twining formerly commanded the big 15th Air force in Africa and Italy.

3. Major General John B. Brooks

dropped on the Germans.

Eaker disclosed the Army has cancelled all remaining orders for production of the B-17 Flying Fortress, having a sufficient fleet of this type of bomber for the Pacific war.

Including a similar cutback six weeks ago on the B-24 Liberator, the army now has cancelled orders for 44,300 planes which Eaker said would have cost $7,600,000,000.

Eaker said that a group of the B-32 bombers, a new heavy bomber larger even than the B-29 Superfortresses will go into operation against Japan by the end of the year.

Eaker said he wanted to scotch an impression the air forces would reduce personnel sharply with a one-front war, that actually the AAF will go to 2,130,000 men from a peak 2,400,000.

the point system of discharge and "break faith" with other veterans.

Mr. Patterson appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to oppose a resolution by Senator Harvey M. Kilgore, Democrat, of West Virginia, calling for release of 30,000 soft coal miners to avert what Senator Kilgore said was a threatened fuel shortage next winter.

To effect such release, Mr. Patterson said, would open the way for similar industrial discharges—loggers, stevedores, railroad workers, foundry workers, mechanics, textile workers, metal miners, farmers.

"All offer appealing reasons," he said. "If we authorized the discharge or furlough of all those for whom requests have been made, we would have to release as many as 1,000,000 men from the Army."

Senator Chapman Revercomb, Democrat, of West Virginia, forecast there would be a move in the Senate to act on the resolution, which is already on the calendar and does not need further committee consideration.

The committee chairman, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, said the members emphasized that the Army should ease up on selective service calls in the coal mining areas.

Mr. Patterson said the Army still considers a 7,000,000-man force needed to defeat Japan.

ing placed on currency and bonds because plates bearing the name of the new Secretary, Fred M. Vinson are not ready.

Promotions In Navy Confirmed By Senate

Washington, July 24 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed promotions of Robert C. Giffen and Alan G. Kirk as vice admirals.

Other promotions confirmed:

Oswald S. Colclough, rear admiral.

James M. Shoemaker, Ben H. Wyatt and Richard R. McNulty, commodores.

Ford O. Rogers and Byron F. Johnson, brigadier generals in the Marine Corps.

Gertrude Lawrence Back From War Tour

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—Gertrude Lawrence was back home today after traveling about 25,000 miles in Pacific war zones since April.

She expects to be with her husband soon. He is Lt. Comdr. Richard Aldrich, just back from Europe to attend a Navy conference in Chicago. She may go there, she said, or to New York.

RELIEF CLOTHING IN WAREHOUSES

PORTLAND, Me., July 24—(AP) U. S. Rep. Robert Hale (R-Me) said today he planned inquiry into a situation involving large quantities of clothing gathered in a drive for devastated nations in April and still remaining in a Portland warehouse.

The garments, sorted and baled, lay waiting transportation to a shipping point in a condition described in newspaper reports as "damp and musty."

William P. Shapleigh, chairman of the Greater Portland United Nations clothing collection, that ended April 30, said that about 15 of the 42 1-2 tons of clothes collected had been sent by rail to a mill in Pawtucket, R. I., for storage, but that the mill was too small to accommodate contributions from the New England area.

He said he did not know how much more clothing had been sent out of Portland and could not estimate how much remained.

Shapleigh said the federal government apparently had not anticipated "such an overwhelming response to its call for clothing for Europe's ill-clad millions."

E. P. Carville Appointed Senator For Nevada

Reno, Nev., July 24 (AP)—E. P. Carville resigned as Governor and was appointed United States Senator for Nevada today.

He will fly to Washington tomorrow, arriving Thursday in time to participate in the Senate vote on ratification of the United Nations Charter. He succeeded the late James G. Scrugham.

Carville had planned to resign effective August 1. He advanced the date, he said, after receiving a telegram from Senator Alben W. Barkley (D., Ky.), majority leader urging him to be in Washington not later than Thursday to insure Nevada a full representation when the Charter ballot is taken.

Vail M. Pittman, who became Governor upon Carville's resignation, appointed Carville Senator his afternoon. Pittman will serve out Carville's unexpired term.

Had To Give PW's Dance: USO Girls

Los Angeles, July 24 (AP)—Two USO hostesses, Patsy Reno, 18, and Maisie Palmer, 19, both of Santa Monica, charged today they had been required to dance with Italian prisoners of war at a Camp Roberts (Cal.) USO entertainment program.

Miss Ruth Cowan, regional director for the USO, immediately replied that the girls' complaints were due to a misunderstanding.

The girls said that mimeographed instructions to "treat the Italian soldiers just like any other soldiers" were read to them on a bus en route to the camp a month ago.

They said there were about 25 or 30 Italian prisoners among some 200 United States soldiers at the dance, distinguished only by green shoulder patches. While the girls could refuse invitations to dance, they added, the men had the privilege of cutting in. And thus the Italians were able to force the junior hostesses to dance with them.

Miss Ruth Cowan blamed a misunderstanding of instructions.

"When junior hostesses go to a post where Italian prisoners are they are told beforehand that the Italians will be there and are asked to treat them with courtesy," she said. "No girl has to dance with any soldier, American or Italian."

She said the girls were handed the mimeographed instructions when they boarded the bus here and could have declined to make the trip.

Mint Striking Off Roosevelt Medals

Philadelphia, July 24 (A. P.).—The Philadelphia Mint is making Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial medals which will be offered for public sale in about a month, Supt. Edwin H. Dressel said today.

The medals bear a likeness of the late President on one side and a figure in mourning on the other, Dressel said.

Roosevelt's Unfinished Portrait Is Unveiled

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The unfinished portrait for which President Roosevelt was sitting when he collapsed and died at Warm Springs, Ga., April 12 was unveiled yesterday at Gimbel Brothers, New York department store, in the presence of the artist, Elizabeth Shoumatoff.

Mrs. Shoumatoff said Mrs. Roosevelt had requested the painting and that it might possibly be given to the Roosevelt Memorial at Hyde Park.

The portrait has an uncompleted background, although the facial characteristics virtually are finished.

Troops In 6 Ships Reach New York

New York, July 24 (AP)—Carrying from a mere handful to several hundred returning troops each, six ships entered this harbor today, back from the European theater of operations.

Due tonight in the wake of the larger vessels were a flotilla of five landing ship tanks, the first of the ocean-going invasion craft to come to New York since V-E day.

Aboard the vessels, including 28 repatriated war prisoners on the LST group were 2,238 army veterans 323 navy personnel and 274 Dutch Marines.

About 500 of the troops were on the Liberty ship Ward Hunt, whose thirteen-day trans-Atlantic trip was marked yesterday by the transfer of two ill soldiers to a seaplane 200 miles at sea for removal to Quonset (R.I.) air base.

Other arriving ships were the James W. Riley, with 573 troops; Mormaclark, 15; Mormacmoon, 580; Thomas Hart Benton, 467, and Frederick Ives, 8.

The Benton's passengers included 444 Negro officers and men, among them the 3270th Quartermaster Company and the 4256th Engineer Company.

Price Curbs May Be Lifted From Minor Commodities

Washington, July 24 (AP) — The Government tonight outlined a program for removing price control from minor commodities "to clear the decks for speedier handling of reconversion programs."

Announced jointly by the Office of Economic Stabilization and the OPA, the program sets up procedures for eliminating price ceilings under specific conditions.

"Among the 8,000,000 commodities and services now under price control are some items for which ceilings soon will no longer be necessary," Chester Bowles, price administrator, said.

He added that it is "essential for us to clear our decks in OPA and streamline our procedures to permit speedy decisions" in the task of reconverting industry from war production to manufacture of peacetime goods.

Conditions Set Forth

In a directive effective July 28, the stabilization director, William H. Davis, authorized the OPA to remove controls under these circumstances:

1. When, in OPA's judgment, such action will not result in an increase in the general level of prices involved. If the commodity is one that "enters significantly into the cost of living," Davis must be notified of the proposed action. If he does not disapprove the proposal within five days, the suspension or exemption order may be issued by OPA. In all such cases exemption must be preceded by a trial period of suspension.

3 Other Points Listed

2. When the following three conditions are met:

(a) The commodity or service does not enter significantly into the cost of living or into business costs and (b) Continued control involves administrative difficulties out of proportion to the effectiveness of control or the contribution to economic stabilization, and (c) Suspension or exemption presents no threat of diversion of materials, plant facilities or manpower from war production or manufacture of other important commodities. Also, such action must not impair effective price control on other items.

While the announcement cited no specific examples of commodities which may be removed from price control, scrap aluminum has been mentioned as one. Others are costume jewelry, fur coats, and some varieties of liquor, exclusive of whisky.

First Surplus Goods Sale Abroad Nets $250,000

Oil Company in Persian Gulf Area Pays $171,219

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—The first overseas sales of surplus goods by the Army-Navy Liquidation Commission netted the government approximately $250,000, Thomas B. McCabe, A. N. L. Commissioner, announced today.

The sales, involving twelve transactions, were made in the Persian Gulf Command to the Russian and Iranian governments, the American Embassy and Legation, American relief agencies and private firms. Mr. McCabe's report did not give the original cost of the items sold.

The largest single purchaser was the American Arabian Oil Company, which bought five tractors, lead and asbestos pipe and miscellaneous material for $171,219.90. The American Joint Distribution Committee purchased $51,218.83 worth of clothing, food and tobacco to be made into relief packages for Poland.

The Soviet Embassy at Tehran bought twenty mosquito bars for $148.50, and the Iranian government bought 100 pounds of solder for $12.50 and a well-drilling rig for $9,043.55.

Ray J. O'Brien Confirmed

Washington, July 24 (AP)—Ray J. O'Brien, of Hawaii, was confirmed by the Senate today as United States Attorney for the Territory of Hawaii.

Trillion In Cash, Bonds Bears Morgenthau Name

Washington, July 24 (AP)—The signature of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., appeared on more than a trillion dollars' worth of paper money and bonds during the eleven and a half years he was Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury records show the signature has been on about 13,619,000,000 pieces of currency with face value of about $64,986,000,000 and about 1,291,000,000 United States securities with face value of about $1,163,000,000,000.

Total: 14,910,000,000 pieces of paper with face value of about $1,228,000,000,000.

Treasury officials said the exact amount is unknown because plates bearing Secretary Woodin's signature remained in production in 1934 until the Morgenthau plates could be prepared.

The same situation exists today: Morgenthau's signature is still be-

LEMAY Is NAMED AIDE TO SPAATZ

Triple Change Made in Pacific Air Commands to Speed War on Japs.

WASHINGTON, July 24 — (AP) The Army today announced a triple change in Pacific air commands to help blast Japan with a greater bomb tonnage than ever rained on Germany.

native of Greenwich, N. Y., will be commanding general of the 11th Army Air force. Attached to naval forces under Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, the 11th has recently been active in attacks against Paramushiro and the Kuriles.

The bomb tonnage creating havoc among the Japanese already is 60 per cent as heavy as the greatest flung against Germany. Eaker pledged that the figure will reach a record 270,000 tons a month by next March. This compares with the peak 185,000 tons a month

JUL 25 1945

Army Opposes Demand To Release Coal Miners

Patterson Says Plan Would 'Destroy' Point System

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson testified today a proposal to release coal miners from the armed forces would "destroy"

A22

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)- THE TIMES DECLARED TODAY THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WAS "STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO ACHIEVE A COMPROMISE PEACE" BUT SAID ANYTHING LESS THAN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER SHOULD BE UNACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIES.

"BOTH BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES REALIZE THAT IN THE CASE OF JAPAN, AS IN THE CASE OF GERMANY, HALF MEASURES WOULD BE FATAL," THE TIMES SAID.

"IT IS NOT THE EXTERMINATION OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AT WHICH THE ALLIES AIM: IT IS THE DESTRUCTION OF THE AGGRESSIVE POTENTIAL OF THEIR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT. ON THIS CAPITAL AIM THERE CAN BE NO KIND OF COMPROMISE."

THE DAILY HERALD INTERPRETED A TOKYO PROPAGANDA BROADCAST CALLING FOR "A FRESH, VIGOROUS POLICY TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION" AS SUGGESTING THAT "A SECTION OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WANTS 'A PEARL HARBOR' ATTACK ON THE SOVIET PORT OF VLADIVOSTOK."

THE PAPER SAID THE JAPANESE OBVIOUSLY ARE FEARFUL THAT RUSSIA MAY DECLARE WAR ON JAPAN AFTER THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE, AND ADDED THAT "IT SOUNDS ALMOST AS THOUGH A 'SUICIDE SQUAD' IN THE GOVERNMENT WERE BEGINNING TO URGE THAT JAPAN SHOULD MAKE WAR ON RUSSIA FIRST."

TU419AEW

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-THIRTEEN OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND HAVE BEEN DECORATED BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT--TWO OF THEM POSTHUMOUSLY--FOR THEIR PART IN SUPPLYING MEDICAL AID AND FOOD TO ALL PARTICIPANTS DURING THE GREEK CIVIL STRIFE LAST WINTER, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE HIGHEST DECORATION, THE MILITARY CROSS (CLASS A) WAS AWARDED POSTHUMOUSLY TO 1ST LT.XENEPHON PAPAZOGLOU OF STONY HILL, BETHEL, CONN., AND TECH.SGT.HAROLD OCHS OF 544 GEARING AVE., TROY, OHIO, WHO WERE KILLED BRINGING FLOUR TO THE PEOPLE OF ELEUSIS, ABOUT 14 MILES OUTSIDE OF ATHENS.

THE MILITARY CROSS (CLASS B) WENT TO 2ND LT.HAROLD HECKER OF BROOKLYN, N.Y., WHO WAS WOUNDED BY A SNIPER'S BULLET.

RECIPIENTS OF THE MILITARY CROSS (CLASS C) WERE: MAJ.JOE R. MCPHERSON, 1131 DAWSON AVE., LONG BEACH, CALIF., ATC UNIT COMMANDER; CAPT.KENTON S.MACINTYRE, AMSTERDAM ROAD, SCHENECTADY, N.Y.; CAPT. IRA B.MILBERG, 1078 52ND STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; CPL.PERVIS L.HAYES, HAGLER, ARK.; STAFF SGT.RAYMOND MILLER, ST.LOUIS, MO.; STAFF SGT.

RALPH E.HARRISON, 13 OAK STREET, HOGANSVILLE, GA.; PFC.GEORGE E.SIMMONS 38 SOUTH 1ST WEST STREET, SALT LAKE CITY; AND PFC.LLOYD SVORE, OSAKIS, MINN.

THE GREEK MEDAL FOR EXCELLENT ACTIONS WAS GIVEN TECH.SGT.PETE J. BOTSIS, SAN FERNANDO ROAD, BURBANK, CALIF., AND PVT.JOSEPH R.VOGEL, UNION, N.J., SINCE DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE.

THE PRESENTATIONS WERE MADE BY PREMIER ADMIRAL VOULGARIS BEFORE AN AUDIENCE THAT INCLUDED LINCOLN MACVEAGH, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR IN ATHENS.

JUL 25 1945

GG1245PEW

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)-- EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY QUOTED THE PARIS RADIO TONIGHT AS REPORTING A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL AT THE BIG THREE MEETING FOR THE FORMATION OF A "DANUBE UNION" IN CENTRAL EUROPE, TO INCLUDE AUSTRIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, YUGOSLAVIA, HUNGARY AND ROMANIA.

THE BROADCAST, AS QUOTED BY EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, SAID IT HAD BEEN LEARNED THE PROPOSAL WAS MADE BY PREMIER STALIN AND THAT PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL WERE "SAID TO HAVE NO OBJECTIONS, BUT TO DEMAND FREE ELECTIONS IN EACH OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED."

CAMPBELLS

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JULY 24(AP)- SH

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS ON RAW AND PRE-FABRICATED ALUMINUM AND MAGNESIUM WILL BE RELAXED AUG. 8. THE LICENSING OF RAW ALUMINUM USERS AND MAGNESIUM FABRICATORS WILL CONTINUE BUT OPERATIONS WILL BE ALMOST UNRESTRICTED. ALL SILICON CONTROLS WILL BE REMOVED.

JUL 251945

(END ADVANCE)

LONDON--FIRST ADD RANK X X X AND STARS.

"MORE AMERICAN STARS AND DIRECTORS--TOPNOTCHERS, NOT HAS-BEENS--WILL BE COMING OVER," THE WEALTHY PRODUCER-INDUSTRIALIST SAID.

RANK DECLARED THE BRITISH PLANNED EVENTUALLY TO SET UP A NEW DISTRIBUTING ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA, BUT ADDED "THAT DEPENDS ON THE RAW STOCK SITUATION IN AMERICA--WE WILL GO AHEAD WHEN IT EASES."

HE DENIED A BRITISH PRESS REPORT THAT HE WAS "BUYING INTO RKO."

TWITTED ABOUT YIELDING TO HAYS OFFICE CENSORSHIP OF BRITISH PRODUCTIONS OF SHAKESPEAREAN WORKS, RANK ADMITTED THE HAYS CODE FORBIDDING SUCH WORDS AS "DAMN AND HELL, COMMON TO US. HERE," OFFERED DIFFICULTIES. HOWEVER, HE CREDITED THE HAYS OFFICE WITH "DOING MUCH TO IMPROVE THE AMERICAN FILM PRODUCT."

"THE BRITISH PUBLIC JUST HAS NO IDEA OF THE VASTNESS OF AMERICA, AND ITS PEOPLES' GREAT WAR PRODUCTIVE EFFORT," HE SAID. "WHY, NEW YORK IS ONLY A SMALL PART OF THE COUNTRY.

"CHICAGO IS A GREAT AND BEAUTIFUL CITY WITH A BOULEVARD ALONG THE

3024-28625

LAKE THAT IS MILES LONG."

"AND MINNEAPOLIS," ADDED RANK, WHOSE FORTUNE ORIGINATED IN MILLING, "IS A WONDERFUL CITY."

JS11AEDW

JUL 251945

ADD LONDON-7NEWSMEN XXX LIFE MAGAZINE

MAJ.NORMAN HALL, EIGHTH AIR FORCE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AND FORMER PORTLAND, ORE., SAN FRANCISCO AND CHICAGO NEWSPAPERMAN, ALSO IS A MEMBER OF THE PARTY.

THE PLANE IS MANNED BY CAPT.RAYMOND LAVOIE OF MEXICO, N.Y., THE PILOT; LT.CHARLES WISDOM, PITTSBURG, KAN., CO-PILOT; LT.ROBERT G. CRAIG, 4014 TROOST AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO., NAVIGATOR; STAFF SGT. GEORGE A.KILZER, RICHARDTON, N.D., RADIOMAN; TECH.SGT.JACK GOETZ, FAYETTEVILLE, PA., ENGINEER; STAFF SGT.HARRY J.SBAROTTO, SPRINGDALE, ARK., CREW CHIEF.

AR1005AEW

LONDON, JULY 24-(AP)- THREE CARRIER PIGEONS, WILLIAM OF ORANGE, RAAF EXPRESS AND SCOTCH LASS, WERE AWARDED DIE-CROSS MEDALS TODAY FOR [illegible] WARTIME SERVICE.

CITATIONS CREDITED WILLIAM OF ORANGE WITH A 260-MILE FLIGHT IN LESS THAN FIVE HOURS DURING THE ARNHEM OPERATION.

RAAF EXPRESS BROUGHT VALUABLE INFORMATION 300 MILES TO HIS BASE AFTER BEING RELEASED WITHIN ENEMY LINES, AND SCOTCH LASS, ALTHOUGH INJURED,

FLEW 200 MILES TO DELIVER PHOTOGRAPHS DISPATCHED BY AN INTELLIGENCE

AGENT IN HOLLAND.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE BY THE ALLIED FORCES MASCOT CLUB OF PEOPLES DISPENSARY FOR SICK ANIMALS.

JCG-FONDAS 02145

LONDON, JULY 24 (AP)--A PAVING STONE FROM ST GILES CATHEDRAL HAS BEEN ORDERED REMOVED AND SENT TO STAMFORD, CONN., TO BE BUILT INTO A NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH THERE, THE PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURG OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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THE CONNECTICUT CHURCH, WHOSE PASTOR OF THE REV. GEORGE STEWART, WILL CONTAIN STONES FROM REPRESENTATIVE CHURCHES ALL OVER THE WORLD.

CAMPS APR801726 AW1250P

THE PORT COMMANDER IS COL.SHERMAN L.KISER OF BIPPUS, IND. THE MAIN STAGING CAMP, SITUATED AT NEIGHBORING TIDWORTH, IS COMMANDED BY LT. COL.EARL M.HAMILTON OF HUNTINGTON, ORE., AND IS CAPABLE OF HANDLING 16,000 TROOPS AT ONE TIME. OTHER CAMPS ARE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF LT.COL.VIRGIL M.KIMM OF PROVIDENCE, R.I.

ADD LDN Hare xxx settles entirely

(IN WASHINGTON A SPOKESMAN FOR THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION SAID THE CHARGES WERE MERELY A BOOKKEEPING PROCESS AND THAT THE UNITED STATES REALLY "DOESN'T PAY A DIME." HE SAID THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OF THE CHARGES HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED BECAUSE OF THE MANY FACTORS INVOLVED AND THAT THE $100 FIGURE LIKELY WAS A TENTATIVE SUM CARRIED FOR BOOKKEEPING PURPOSES.)

MD742PEW

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, JULY 24(AP)- DR. BERNARD GRIFFIN, ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER, TONIGHT CALLED FOR THE REESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE POLAND AND DECLARED THAT TO "SENTENCE" THE POLISH PEOPLE TO LIFE UNDER A GOVERNMENT CHOSEN BY SOVIET RUSSIA WOULD BE "TO MAKE A MOCKERY OF THEIR GALLANT STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT THE WAR YEARS."

JUL 25 1945

IN A PREPARED ADDRESS DR. GRIFFIN TOLD A MEETING OF FORMER STUDENTS OF THE ENGLISH COLLEGE IN ROME THAT THE WHOLE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LIFE OF POLAND IS "IN FACT, THOUGH NOT IN NAME", CONTROLLED BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES AND NO SORT OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION IS TOLERATED.

HE ASKED IMMEDIATE FREEDOM FOR THE POLES AND ALLIES TO PASS TO AND FROM POLAND, FOR THE REMOVAL OF SECRET POL FROM POLAND, FOR THE ABOLITION OF WHAT HE TERMED DICTATORSHIP OF PRESS AND RADIO, AND FOR A GUARANTEE OF ELECTIONS UNDER JOINT ALLIED SUPERVISION.

"UNEASY COMPROMISE WOULD SOW THE SEEDS OF FURTHER DISCORD IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD," HE SAID. "THE QUESTION OF POLAND

30.24-28627

IS A PART OF THE LARGER QUESTION OF THE FATE OF EUROPE. THERE ARE MANY SIGNS THAT CENTRAL EUROPE MAY BECOME IN FACT, IF NOT NAME,

WITH PETAIN

PARIS, JULY 24-(AP)- THE MAGIC TITLE OF "MARSHAL OF FRANCE" BROUGHT THE ENTIRE COURTROOM TO ITS FEET WHEN MARSHAL PETAIN ENTERED YESTERDAY FOR THE TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

EVEN WITNESSES AGAINST PETAIN AND SPECTATORS WHOSE HATRED EXTENDS FAR BEYOND THE PRECISE ACCUSATIONS OF LAW, ROSE TO THEIR FEET AND REMAINED STANDING UNTIL THE WHITE HAIRED OLD MAN, IMPASSIVE AND ALOOF, TOOK HIS SEAT IN THE PRISONERS' DOCK.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT CAME WHEN THE COURT DIRECTED PETAIN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROCEDURE, "TO BE SO GOOD AS TO RISE AND STATE YOUR NAME."

THE AGED MARSHAL ROSE WITH DIGNITY AND REPLIED: "PETAIN-- HENRI PHILIPPE," AND AFTER A BARELY PERCEPTIBLE PAUSE ADDED WITH PRIDE: "MARSHAL OF FRANCE."

JUL 25 1945

SECOND LEAD PETAIN

BY LOUIS NEVIN

PARIS, JULY 24-(AP)-FORMER PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD ACCUSED BOTH MARSHAL PETAIN AND KING LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM OF TREACHERY TODAY IN SURRENDERING TO GERMANY AND TOLD THE COURT TRYING THE OLD SOLDIER FOR HIS LIFE THAT A FRENCH-BRITISH UNION IS "AN IDEAL WHICH SOME DAY MUST BE REALIZED."

THE FIRST WITNESS IN THE TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF STATE OF THE VICHY REGIME SAID THAT THE REASON THE BRITISH ATTACKED THE FRENCH FLEET IN NORTH AFRIGA IN 1940 WAS THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DID NOT TRUST THE WORD OF ADM. JEAN DARLAN, PETAIN'S RIGHT HAND MAN.

REYNAUD SAID THAT WHEN FRANCE WAS COLLAPSING, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT PETAIN AN "EXTREMELY STRONG" MESSAGE SAYING ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN ARMISTICE TERMS WOULD EMPERIL THE FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND ITS PEOPLE.

REYNAUD SAID THAT SHORTLY BEFORE ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, HE HAD PROPOSED CONCESSIONS TO MUSSOLINI IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT ITALIAN INTERVENTION, BUT THAT PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL OPPOSED THE PLAN.

EDOUARD DALADIER, WHO WAS FORCED FROM OFFICE AS PREMIER JUST BEFORE GERMANY INVADED NORWAY AND WAS SUCCEEDED BY REYNAUD, WAS THE NEXT WITNESS. HE SAID HE WAS TESTIFYING "SORROWFULLY, BUT WITHOUT RESENTMENT."

HE SAID HE HAD NO CRITICISM OF PETAIN BETWEEN 1934 AND 1939 BECAUSE "PETAIN DURING THAT PERIOD WAS HELD IN THE HIGHEST RESPECT BY BOTH THE ARMY AND NATION."

DALADIER, HOWEVER, DECLARED PETAIN LOWERED THE ARMY'S FUND FOR MANUFACTURING WAR MATERIALS BY 20 PER CENT WHILE PETAIN WAS A MINISTER IN 1934 "JUST WHEN WE SHOULD HAVE BEEN ARMING."

HE SAID HE HAD NO IDEA WHETHER PETAIN WAS IN CONTACT WITH THE CAGOULARDS, A HOODED ORGANIZATION OF SUBVERSIVE RIGHT WING ELEMENTS.

HIS TESTIMONY FOLLOWED ALMOST EXACTLY THE LINE OF HIS STATEMENT DURING THE ABORTIVE RIOM TRIALS OF 1942 WHEN THE VICHY REGIME SUSPENDED ITS TRIAL OF HIM, REYNAUD, LEON BLUM AND FORMER COMMANDER IN CHIEF GEN. MAURICE GAMELIN. COURT ADJOURNED AT 6:30 P.M. WITH DALADIER STILL ON THE STAND.

PETAIN XXX ETC AS BEFORE

ME155PEW

PARIS, JULY 24 -(AP)- THE FIRST FRENCH ARMY WAS DISBANDED TODAY AND DIVISIONS ON ACTIVE SERVICE WERE ASSIMILATED INTO THE FRENCH ARMY OF OCCUPATION COMMANDED BY GEN. JOSEPH KOENIG.

GEN. DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ARMY SINCE ITS CREATION AUG. 15, 1944, BECAME INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HE ALSO IS THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL FOR GERMANY.

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PARIS, JULY 24(AP)- THE DEPARTURE OF RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR ALEXANDER E. BOGOMOLOV FOR BERLIN AND INDICATIONS THAT U. S. AMBASSADOR JEFFERSON CAFFERY ALSO HAD BEEN SUMMONED TO THE SCENE OF THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED TODAY THAT THE POTSDAM TALKS HAD ADVANCED TO WHERE EXPERT ASSISTANCE ON SPECIAL PROBLEMS INVOLVING FRANCE WAS NEEDED.

PARIS, JULY 24-(AP)-LT. GEN. JOSEPH PIERRE KOENIG, COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FIRST ARMY, WAS APPOINTED TODAY BY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL FRENCH FORCES IN GERMANY.

SINCE THE OFFICE WAS CREATED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO, IT HAD BEEN

FILLED TEMPORARILY BY LT. GEN. JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY, IN ADDITION TO HIS POST AS FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE ON THE EUROPEAN CONTROL COUNCIL AT BERLIN.

JUL 25 1945

LONGS 01759--RJ--1323

(NY)..PARIS--SECOND ADD ROSENBLOOM (TOP ON AVE) X X X THE CASE.

GELLER SAID IN NEW YORK TODAY THAT HE HAD WRITTEN TO ROSENBLOOM ASKING FOR "THE WHOLE STORY."

"HE HAS BEEN HELD INCOMMUNICADO AND EVEN HIS FAMILY HAS NOT HEARD FROM HIM," THE CONGRESSMAN SAID. "MY UNDERSTANDING IS THAT WHILE IN A REST CAMP, APPARENTLY SUFFERING FROM BATTLE FATIGUE, HE REFUSED TO OBEY A CAPTAIN'S COMMAND."

GELLER SAID HE ALSO HAD REFERRED THE CASE TO THE NEWLY ESTABLISH CLEMENCY BOARD HEADED BY COURT OF APPEALS JUSTICE SHERMAN MINTON.

JESSPEW

ADD PARIS - US OIL COS. X X X the start

HE SAID FRANCE HAD BEEN KEPT INFORMED

OTHERWISE THE FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID A GENERALLY QUIET STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE LEVANT WAS MARRED--FROM THE FRENCH VIEWPOINT --ONLY BY "THE EMERGENCE OF DRASTIC POLITICAL CENSORSHIP IN LEBANON."

HE CHARGED THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT WITH SUPPRESSING STATEMENTS BY TWO LEADERS OF THE SYRIAN MARONITE CHRISTIAN SECT, EXPRESSING HOPE THAT FRANCE WOULD CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN A SPECIAL POSITION IN THE LEVANT.

MT925PEW

ADD

(50)

POTSDAM--~~FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD BIG THREE~~ X X X CONCESSIONS.

HOW LONG THE TOP-RANKING BRITISH LEADERS WOULD BE ABSENT WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT IT WAS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE THEY MIGHT BE ABLE TO RETURN TO POTSDAM BY SATURDAY AFTER DISPOSING OF THE BUSINESS OF FORMING A NEW GOVERNMENT. CHURCHILL HAS BEEN CARRYING ON AT THE HEAD OF AN INTERIM GOVERNMENT SINCE THE BREAKUP OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT IN JUNE.

POTSDAM, JULY 24--(AP)--IVAN IVANOVICH TUGARINOV, CHIEF OF THE INFORMATION BUREAU OF THE SOVIET MILITARY COMMAND IN BERLIN; GEORGE MIKHAILOVICH, HIS ASSISTANT, AND KARL GOFMAN, CORRESPONDENT FOR ~~THE SOVIET ARMY NEWSPAPER RED~~ RED STAR

JUL 25 1945

PLUS TOLD ALLIED NEWSMEN TODAY THAT THEY WERE RATHER OUT OFF FROM BIG THREE

CONFERENCE DELIBERATIONS.

THE RUSSIANS APPEARED AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE IN ANSWER TO AN INVITATION

EXTENDED TO A. TSINGHENKO, CHIEF OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOVIET FOREIGN

OFFICE. INVITATIONS ALSO WERE EXTENDED TO CHARLES G. ROSS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S

PRESS SECRETARY, AND BRITISH SECRETARY PECK BUT THEY WERE UNABLE TO APPEAR

BECAUSE OF CONFERENCE REGULATIONS.

PW/VAGGARDS THIRD 1740/THO/1240

A161

BERLIN, JULY 24-(AP)-ALLIED AUTHORITIES SAID TONIGHT THAT 500 BERLIN RESIDENTS AND MORE THAN 20 AMERICAN AND BRITISH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN A TWO-DAY DRIVE AGAINST THE BLACK MARKET, INCLUDING A RAID ON STREET TRADERS NEAR THE WRECKED REICHSTAG.

GERMAN POLICE MADE THE ARRESTS. PROVOST MARSHAL, SAID THE INTER-COL. N.G. ATWOOD, ACTING U.S. COLLABORATION WITH BERLIN ALLIED DRIVE AGAINST THE BLACK MARKET IN INTENSITY."

POLICE WOULD BE "INCREASED IN INTENSITY." HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BERLIN.

SOME 250 AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE

ME144PEW

30.24-28629

BERLIN, JULY 24--(AP)---COL. JOHN G. KNAUER SAID TODAY FIGURES REPORTED IN A REPORT BY 24 GERMAN CIVILIAN DOCTORS INDICATED 20 PERCENT OF THE WOMEN OF BERLIN "ARE ON THE LOOSE" AND THAT MOST OF THE GROUP HAD VENEREAL DISEASE.

KNAUER IS THE AMERICAN DISTRICT SURGEON. HE EXPRESSED CONCERN AT THE RISE OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG ALLIED TROOPS.

JUL 25 1945

APRB 146 BALLS 02000 JRT 335PEW

ADD BERLIN (DELUCE) MICKEYROONEY x x x PFalzgraf

WISCONSIN: FLOYD SCHNEIDER.

DENVER, COLO: JAMES E.COOK AND EDDIE A.WOODS.

ST.LOUIS, MO.: JOHN M.LAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO: MARIO J.PIERONI AND PHILIPE NEWMAN.

LOS ANGELES: DANIEL C.ESTRADA, JOHN M.KEAN, ROBERT D.PRIESTER AND JOHN GRIZZLE.

PASADENA, CALIF: CONRAD BROWN.

0091 8AEW

(100)

BAD WIESSEE, GERMANY, JULY 24-(AP)-GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, JR., COMMANDER OF THE U.S. THIRD ARMY, DECLINED TODAY TO COMMENT ON THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN WASHINGTON THAT REP. RANKIN (D-MISS) HAD URGED HIS APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY OF WAR IN PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S CABINET.

PATTON RETURNED SUNDAY FROM BERLIN, WHERE HE JOINED WITH OTHER HIGH-RANKING AMERICAN GENERALS IN GREETING THE PRESIDENT AT THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

(REP. RANKIN SAID JULY 21 THAT HENRY L.STIMSON WOULD RESIGN AS SECRETARY OF WAR UPON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RETURN FROM POTSDAM AND SUGGESVV

(REP. RANKIN SAID JULY 21 THAT HENRY L.STIMSON WOULD RESIGN AS SECRETARY OF WAR UPON PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RETURN FROM POTSDAM AND SUGGESTED THAT THE POST GO TO PATTON. RANKIN DESCRIBED PATTON TO THE HOUSE AS "ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR MEN IN AMERICAN UNIFORM," AND "A LEADER OF MEN.")

ME940AEW

ADD Brussels-Leopold Spokesman

VAN ACKER HAD CONTENDED LEOPOLD SCHEMED WITH HITLER TO GIVE GERMANY DOMINATION OVER THE BELGIAN ARMY AND FOREIGN POLICY IN RETURN FOR KEEP-ING THE BELGIAN THRONE.

ME-FD106PEW

JUL 25 1945

MOSCOW, JULY 24 -(AP)- RADIO MOSCOW SAID TONIGHT THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAD ACCEPTED A SWISS PROPOSAL THAT AN AMERICAN-BRITISH-RUSSIAN-FRENCH COMMISSION INVESTIGATE LIVING CONDITIONS OF SOVIET CITIZENS WHO FLED TO SWITZERLAND FROM GERMAN CAPTIVITY.

THE SWISS GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE DENIED RUSSIAN REPORTS THAT SOVIET CITIZENS WERE BEING MISTREATED.

THE RADIO [redacted] REPORT ADDED THAT A COMMISSION ALSO WOULD BE ORGANIZED TO DIRECT TRANSPORTATION OF RUSSIANS BACK TO THE SOVIET UNION.

JC6-00023-FONDAS

OSLO, JULY 24 -(AP)- THE NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE STRONG LABOR PARTY WERE AMALGAMATED TODAY UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PREMIER EINER GERHARDSEN, LABOR PARTY PRESIDENT, AND STRAND JOHANSEN, COMMUNIST MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE TWO LEADERS SAID THAT AMALGAMATION NEGOTIATIONS WERE BEGUN IN GERMAN POLITICAL CAMPS.

THE LABOR PARTY IS THE COUNTRY'S STRONGEST WITH 70 SEATS OUT OF 150 IN THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. THE CONSOLIDATION WITH THE COMMUNISTS IS EXPECTED TO GIVE THE GROUP A CLEAR MAJORITY IN ELECTION.

NORDNESS - JCC JUL 251945

A160 (100)

ATHENS, JULY 24-(AP)-THE MONARCHIST DAILY PAPE LENICO AIMA, QUOTING WHAT IT TERMED AN UNIMPEACHABLE SOURCE, SAID TODAY THE KKE (COMMUNIST PARTY) HAD MADE A SECRET AGREEMENT WITH A FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE TO OPPOSE, WITH FORCE IF NECESSARY, ANY ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE PRESENT GREEK FRONTIERS AT THE EXPENSE OF NEIGHBORING NATIONS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID AN AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED BY THE KKE LEADER, NICOLAS ZACHARIADES, ON BEHALF OF THE GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY, AND MAJOR GABRIELOVICH, MARSHAL TITO'S MILITARY ADVISER, WHO ACTED IN BEHALF OF YUGOSLAVIA, BULGARIA AND ALBANIA.

KKE ALSO UNDERTOOK, THE ARTICLE SAID, TO OVERTHROW THE PRESENT GREK GOVERNMENT.

ME142PEW

MADRID, JULY 24-(AP)— A LACK OF RAIN DELAYED THE DRAWING IN SPAIN'S 18,000,000 PESETA LOTTERY TODAY FOR HOURS TODAY.

RESTRICTIONS ON ELECTRIC POWER AS THE RESULT OF A DROUGHT FORCED LOTTERY BANK EMPLOYES TO TURN THE HUGE DRUM BY HAND BETWEEN EACH DRAW FOR SOME 3,500 PRIZES, INCLUDING TWO FIRST PRIZES OF 5,000,000 PESETAS EACH.

JUL 251945

ASSOCIATED 02030 APL WP 655PEW

TEHRAN, JULY 24—(AP)—BRIG. GEN. SAMUEL N. THOMAS, FORMER CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE PERSIAN GULF COMMAND, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR AND THREE OTHER OFFICERS OF THE COMMAND HAVE BEEN PRESENTED THE LEGION OF MERIT, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THOMAS, WHOSE HOME IS IN COLLEGE PARK, GA., HAS JUST LEFT FOR A EUROPEAN ASSIGNMENT. THE LEGION OF MERIT WENT TO:

LT. COL. ARCHIE B. SWANK OF WILLS POINT, TEXAS, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION;

COL. GUSTAV A. ANDERSON, (HOME TOWN NOT GIVEN) NEWLY APPOINTED CHIEF OF THE PGC STAFF;

COL. AUBREY M. BRUCE, (HOME TOWN UNGIVEN) WHO RETURNED RECENTLY FOR REASSIGNMENT.

ABBR 136 ASSDS 0930 ET 24PEW

AP-W

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 24-(AP)-ARMY MINISTER FRANCIS M. FORDE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 900 AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS WITH FIVE OR MORE YEARS COMBAT SERVICE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WILL BE FLOWN BACK TO

30.24-28631

AUSTRALIA FOR DISCHARGE.

INCLUDED WILL BE AUSSIES WHO HAVE FOUGHT IN NEW GUINEA, NEW BRITAIN, BOUGAINVILLE AND BORNEO.

THE MOVE IS PART OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S GENERAL PLAN TO RELEASE ALL FIVE-YEAR SERVICE VETERANS WITH TWO OR MORE YEARS OF OVERSEAS DUTY.

JW1115ACW NM

ADDGUAM(SPENCER) NL FLEJ AERIAL XXLCHINA SE4

LIGHT UNITS OF THE FLEET BOMBARDED THE FISHING AND CANNERY PORT OF SURIBACHI ON PARAMUSHIRO ISLAND IN THE KURILES SUNDAY. THIS BLOW DOUBTLESS WAS INTENDED TO FURTHER CUT INTO JAPAN'S ALREADY SHARPLY REDUCED FOOD SOURCES.

DESTROYERS SANK SEVERAL SMALL CRAFT AND DAMAGED OTHERS IN AN ATTACK THE SAME DAY ON JAPANESE SHIPPING OFF THE CHINA COAST OF CHEKIANG PROVINCE.

THE JAPANESE FIGHTER SHOT DOWN OVER KURE WAS CREDITED IN LINDLEY'S DISPATCH TO LT..W.CAGLE OF KNOXVILLE,TENN. CAGLE DECLARED THE NIPPONESE PILOTS AND THEIR PLANES WERE GOOD.

LINDSLEY REPORTED THAT ENSIGN DANIEL REED OF COLUMBUS,GA., SCORED A HIT ON A JAPANESE WARSHIP WITH A 1,000-POUND BOMB.

O'MALLEY'S REPORT FROM ADMIRAL MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP SAID FLIERS FROM THAT CARRIER REPORTED HITS ON AT LEAST TWO WARSHIPS IN KURE HARBOR AND THE INLAND SEA. THEY SAID ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER KURE WAS HEAVY.

LT. (JG) HILMER W.FORSGREN DECLARED HE SAW FIRES AND AN EXPLOSION ON ONE OF THE WARSHIPS. JAMES MCCARTHY, ARM 2/C, OF SOUTH BOSTON,MASS., AND LT.CMDR.EDWARD V.WEDDELL OF CORONADO, CALIF., SAW BOMBS HIT THE SHIPS.

WEDDELL DECLARED THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS "THE HOTTEST I EVER SAW."

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JW157PCW

A156FX

P-95-

GUAM--THIRD NIGHT LEAD FLEET. INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF BEGINNING "JUST ONE HOUR" AND ENDING "AT DAWN TODAY."

NIGHT FIGHTERS TOOK UP THE ATTACK AT DUSK YESTERDAY AND HIT THE KURE AND KOBE AREAS IN CONTINUOUS SWEEPS OVER THOSE VITAL MILITARY BASES THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, REPORTED ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT JAMES LINDSLEY FROM ABOARD A THIRD FLEET WARSHIP.

IT WAS THE FIRST ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBING OF JAPAN EVER LAUNCHED BY THE FLEET, LINDSLEY SAID.

ADMIRAL HALSEY XXX ETC., FOURTH GRAF.

HW1022PPW NM

A127FX

GUAM--THIRD NIGHT LEAD FLEET AERIAL, INSERT AFTER EIGHTH GRAF BEGINNING "JAPAN HAD POSSIBLY" AND ENDING "X X X 2,000 OR MORE."

THE B-29S, ANNOUNCED AS TOTALING 625, HEAVILY DAMAGED SEVEN WAR INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF OSAKA AND NAGOYA. ONE B-29 WAS LOST AND MANY WERE DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

BOMBER HEADQUARTERS SAID RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED 39.5 PERCENT OF NUMAZU HAD BEEN DAMAGED PREVIOUSLY, MAKING IT THE HARDEST HIT OF ALL JAPANESE CITIES.

WITH REPORTS, ETC., NINTH GRAF.

MHS21PPW

JUL 25 1945

A112KX

WEST OUT

UNDATED BOX WITH FLEET-AERIAL (140)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE 29-YEAR-OLD ISE AND 23-YEAR-OKD HYUGA, JAPANESE BATTLE-SHIPS DAMAGED BY TUESDAY'S AMERICAN CARRIER STRIKE ON KURE, WERE 32,000-TON WARSHIPS RECENTLY CONVERTED INTO SEMI-CARRIERS, WITH FLIGHT DECKS AT THE STERN. THEY CARRY 12 14-INCH GUNS APIECE, PLUS SECONDARY 5.5-INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT RIFLES. THEY WERE DESIGNED FOR A TOP SPEED OF 23 KNOTS BUT THIS MAY HAVE BEEN INCREASED. PRESUMABLY NEITHER WAS SEAWORTHY AT THE TIME OF TUESDAY'S ATTACK, SINCE EARLIER GUAM DISPATCHES HAD INDICATED THAT ONLY ONE JAPANESE CAPITAL SHIP--EVIDENTLY THE HARUNA--REMAINED USEABLE AFTER THE NAGATO WAS HIT.

THE NEW (1937) HEAVY CRUISER TONE IS BELIEVED TO BE A 10,000-TON SHIP, AND POSSIBLY CARRYING A FULL DOZEN 8-INCH GUNS. LIKE THE AOBA (1926 WHICH CARRIED SIX 8-INCH RIFLES, THE TONE IS LISTED AMONG JAPAN'S FIRST CLASS CRUISERS.

LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THE CRUISER OYODO, EVIDENTLY A RECENT ADDITION TO THE IMPERIAL FLEET.

JW940PCW

B-29 BAGS, GUAM, JULY 20--(DELAYED)--(AP)--THE SUPERNOT "CITY OF AURORA" SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES AFTER NEARLY COMPLETING A JAPANESE BOMBING MISSION JULY 10 BUT THE ENTIRE CREW WAS SAVED--THANKS TO ANOTHER B-29 AND A U.S. NAVY DESTROYER.

LT.GEORGE WILSON, OF AURORA,MINN., THE BOMBER'S COMMANDER, GAVE THE ORDER FOR THE CREW TO "HIT THE SILK" AFTER THE PLANE CAUGHT FIRE FROM AN ENGINE BACKFIRE AND EMERGENCY HEADERS FAILED TO CHECK THE FLAMES. GUAM WAS ALMOST IN SIGHT AT THE TIME.

THE CREW PARACHUTED FROM HEIGHTS RANGING FROM 4,000 TO 2,000 FEET AND ANOTHER GUAM-BOUND B-29, COMMANDED BY 1ST LT.BURT

W.ZIMMERMAN, OF (373 E. 29TH ST.) BROOKLYN,N.Y., CIRCLED OVERHEAD.

ZIMMERMAN CONTACTED A NAVY DESTROYER. THE USS BARBER COMMANDED BY LT.CMDR.D'ARCY V. "DUSTY" SHOULDICE (NO ADDRESS GIVEN). HE KEPT HIS B-29 CIRCLING UNTIL THE DESTROYER ARRIVED AND COMPLETED THE RESCUE.

OTHERS SAVED INCLUDED : SGT.BERT C.MESSINGER, OF CHAPPAQUA, N.Y.; 2ND LT.DALE J.GAGE, OF (5021 N.BROADWAY) CANTON,S.D.; 2ND LT.KERMIT K. "CASEY" COHEN, OF (3734 BEEHLER AVE.) BALTIMORE,MD.; S/SGT.HENRY P.MCMANUS, OF NEW SALEM,PA.; SGT.VINCENT W.NELSON, OF (3322 HEALSLEY LAKE BLVD.) FLINT, MICH.; 2ND LT.RICHARD N.FRIED (NO ADDRESS GIVEN) AND SGT.KARL E.WRIGHT, OF MOUNDSVILLE,W.VA.

KENNEDY WAS THE ONLY ONE WHO HAD DIFFICULTY . HIS PARACHUTE FELL OVER HIM BUT HE MANAGED TO SWIM FROM UNDER THE SILK FOLDS WHILE HIS RUBBER BOAT WAS INFLATING.

FJ1216ACW

JUL 25 1945

A5WX
(ADVAN

A6

A5KX
NIGHT LEAD B-29S (450)
BY AL DOPKING
GUAM,WEDNESDAY,JULY 25-(AP)-AMERICAN RECONNAISSANCE PLANES FLEW OVER THE JAPANESE HOMELAND TODAY CHECKING DAMAGE INFLICTED IN YESTERDAY'S BOLD DAYLIGHT ATTACK BY A RECORD FORCE OF MORE THAN 600 SUPERFORTS ON THE CONGESTED INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF NAGOYA AND OSAKA.
UNESCORTED BY FIGHTER CRAFT, THE GIANT SKYSHIPS DUMPED ALMOST 4,000 TONS OF DEMOLITION BOMBS ON WHAT THE TOKYO RADIO ADMITTED TODAY WERE "IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENTS," SOME OF WHICH, IN THE OSAKA DISTRICT, WERE SET AFIRE.
THE U.S. 20TH BOMBER COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT "MORE THAN 600" B-29S STAGED THE ATTACK AND SAID THEY REPRESENTED A RECORD FLIGHT.
TOKYO ESTIMATED THE NUMBER AT A FLAT 700-SAYING 400 HIT THE OSAKA AREA WHILE 300 CONCENTRATED ON THE NAGOYA SECTION.
IT WAS THE THIRD TIME THE BOMBER COMMAND, GUIDED BY MAJ.GEN. CURTIS E.LEMAY, HAD USED THE "MORE THAN 600" FIGURE. EACH TIME THE RAIDING FORCES WERE IN NEW RECORD NUMBERS.
CATCHING HORDES OF JAPANESE WORKERS IN THE NOON PERIOD--MARKING THE SECOND TIME SINCE JUNE 26 THAT THE SUPERFORTS HAD MOVED BRAZENLY AGAINST MAINLAND TARGETS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT--THE HUGE BOMBERS SPLIT INTO TASK FORCES AND, FLYING AT BOTH MEDIUM AND HIGH LEVELS, POUNDED AWAY WITH BOMBS THAT WEIGHED FROM 500 TO 4,000 POUNDS EACH.
THE SKIES OVER OSAKA WERE CLEAR AND THE AMERICAN PILOTS DROPPED TO MEDIUM ALTITUDE TO STRIKE THE SUMITOMO LIGHT METAL PLANT, WHICH TURNS OUT PROPELLORS. THEN THEY SMACKED THE KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT PLANT, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF OSAKA 12 MILES TO THE NORTHWEST.
AIRCRAFT AND BEARING PLANTS WERE BLASTED IN THE NAGOYA STRIKE BUT POOR WEATHER FORCED INSTRUMENT BOMBINGS. TARGETS IN THIS AREA WERE THE INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS OF TSU, WHICH IS CRAMMED WITH 68,000 JAPANESE, AND KUWANA, WITH A POPULATION OF 42,000.
TWO OF THE TARGETS, THE AICHI-EUTOKU AIRCRAFT PLANT AT NAGOYA, AN ASSEMBLY PLANT FOR THE NAVY DIVE BOMBER KNOWN AS THE "JUDY", AND THE SUMITOMO PLANT HAD BEEN HIT PREVIOUSLY BY THE B-29S.
THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND SAID NO FIGHTER INTERCEPTION WAS ENCOUNTERED AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MODERATE.

JUL 25 1945

A114FX
BY AL DOPKING (340)
GUAM, JULY 24-(AP)-MORE THAN 600 SKY GIANTS, MAKING THE GREATEST SUPERFORT RAID YET STAGED AGAINST JAPAN, TODAY BOMBED FIVE WAR PLANTS AND TWO CITIES IN THE NAGOYA-OSAKA AREA.
ALMOST 4,000 TONS OF DEMOLITION BOMBS WERE DROPPED, INCLUDING TWO TONNERS.
FIGHTER INTERCEPTION WAS NOT ENCOUNTERED AND ANTIAIRCRAFT WAS MODERATE.
RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED THAT 56 PER CENT OF THE HUGE KURE NAVAL ARSENAL AT KURE ON THE INLAND SEA WAS DESTROYED BY DEMOLITION BOMBING JUNE 22 (CORRECT). THE DAMAGE COVERED OVER 2,400,000 SQUARE FEET OF ROOF SPACE AND EXTENDED TO MORE THAN 70 BUILDINGS.
OVER OSAKA TODAY SUPERFORT PILOTS FOUND CLEAR WEATHER AND DROPPED DOWN TO MEDIUM ALTITUDE TO BLAST THE SUMITOMO LIGHT METAL INDUSTRY PLANT, PRODUCER OF PROPELLERS. ZIGHT MILES NORTHWEST, BOMBARDIERS AIMED AT THE KAWANISHI AIRCRAFT PLANT.
POOR WEATHER OVER NAGOYA NECESSITATED INSTRUMENT BOMBINGS OF THE CITIES OF KUWANA AND TSU. AIRCRAFT AND BEARING PLANTS WERE ATTACKED.
TWO OF TODAY'S TARGETS WERE ATTACKED BY SUPERFORTS PREVIOUSLY -- THE AICHI-EITOKU AIRCRAFT PLANT AND THE SUMITOMO LIGHT METALS FACTORY.
THE AICHI PLANT ASSEMBLES THE NAVY DIVE BOMBER KNOWN AS THE "JUDY."
KUWANA, A VIRGIN TARGET, IS AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL CITY OF 42,000 ABOUT 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF NAGOYA.
THE CITY OF TSU, A HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED CITY OF 63,000, IS AN IMPORTANT TEXTILE AND LIGHT METAL CENTER.
TOGETHER WITH THE KURE ARSENAL, SUPERFORTS VIRTUALLY DESTROYED NEARBY HIRO NAVAL ARSENAL MAY 5. (CORRECT).
ADDITIONAL RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS, SHOWED THAT 16 PER CENT OF UWAJIMA, ON SHIKOKU ISLAND, WAS DAMAGED; 25.2 PER CENT OF THE BUILT UP AREA OF OITA ON KYUSHU ISLAND WAS DESTROYED; AND

30.24-28633

AKASHI ON HONSHU WAS 59 PER CENT DESTROYED.
THE NIPPON OIL REFINERY AT KUDAMATSU, PRODUCER OF AVIATION GASOLINE AND OILS, HAD 10 PER CENT OF ITS REFINING UNITS AND 20 PER CENT OF ITS STORAGE TANKS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.
UWAJIMA, A CITY OF 52,000 BOMBED JULY 13, HAD ITS DAMAGE CONCENTRATED IN THE HEART OF THE CITY AND IN THE DOCK AREA. OITA, WITH A POPULATION OF 76,000 AND THE MOST IMPORTANT KYUSHU CITY FACING THE INLAND SEA WAS ATTACKED JULY 17. AKASHI, A CITY OF 47,000, WAS FIRED JULY 7.

WW719APW

WEST OUT (200)
BY HAMILTON W.FARON
GUAM, JULY 24-(AP)-THE FIRST EDITION OF "THE NAVY NEWS" IS OFF THE PRESS. THE FIRST ISSUE'S LEAD STORY TODAY TOLD OF THE "ONE-TWO" PUNCH AGAINST JAPAN BY NAVY PLANES AND B-29S YESTERDAY.
PRINTED BY OFFSET PROCESS, THE FIRST EDITION CARRIED AN ASSOCIATED PRESS WIREPHOTO SHOWING THE MEETING OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, MARSHAL STALIN AND PREMIER CHURCHILL IN BERLIN. ANOTHER PAGE-ONE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWED A JAPANESE RWAILWAY FERRY REELING UNDER THE IMPACT OF BOMBS FROM THIRD FLEET PLANES.
SLIGHTLY SMALLER THAN A NORMAL TABLOID, THE PAPER MEASURES 10 BY 14 INCHES WITH FOUR COLUMNS ON A PAGE. THE INITIAL PRESS RUN OF 8,500 WAS FOR CIRCULATION ON GUAM ONLY. WHEN ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT IS OBTAINED THE CIRCULATION WILL BE BOOSTED TO INCLUDE SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF OTHER READERS THROUGHOUT THE MARIANAS, RYKYUS AND OTHER NAVY COMMANDED ISLANDS TO WHICH THE PAPER WILL BE DELIVERED BY AIR.
THERE IS NO EDITORIAL PAGE. THE NEWS' AVOWED POLICY IS "TO FILL THE COLUMNS WITH NEWS, FEATURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRIME INTEREST."
THE PUBLICATION INITIALLY IS UNDER SUPERVISION OF LT.CMDR.W. MARVIN MCCARTHY, FORMER MAAGING EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO NEWS, AIDED BY TWO OTHER FORMER CHICAGO NEWSMEN, LT.SEYMOUR FRANCIS OF THE SUN, AND ENS.LLOYD H.NORMAN, FORMER WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

JQ1015PCW

JUL 25 1945

A94FX
KURE RAID (230)
BY RICHARD O'MALLEY
ABOARD VICE ADM. MCCAIN'S CARRIER FLAGSHIP OFF JAPAN, JULY 24-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 CARRIER PLANES OX THIS HEAVY O SLUGGING TASK FORCE ATTACKED JAPAN'S GREAT KURE NAVAL BASE AND THE VITALS OF ITS SELF-VAUNTED SUICIDE CORPS TODAY.
AT LEAST TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS WERE HIT IN-KURE HARBOR ON THE INLAND SEA.
(RADIO TOKYO QUOTING AN IMPERIAL COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT A WAVE OF ABOUT 200 CARRIER AIRCRAFT ATTACKED VESSELS AT ANCHOR. THE U.S. PLANES WERE OVER THE TARGET AREA FOR AT LEAST 60 MINUTES -- AN UNUSUALLY LONG TIME).
BESIDES SLAMMING BOMBS INTO THE WARSHIPS, PILOTS OF THIS POWERFUL WAR HAMMER POUNDED AIRFIELDS AND NEARBY INSTALLATIONS FROM WHICH IT IS BELIEVED THE MAJORITY OF THE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) WILOTS TOO OFF FOR KYUSHU'S SOUTHERN STAGING FIELDS, EN ROUTE

WHICH IT IS BELIEVED THE MAJORITY OF THE KAMIKAZE (SUICIDE) PILOTS TOOK OFF FOR KYUSHU'S SOUTHERN STAGING FIELDS, EN ROUTE TO ATTACK U.S. FORCES IN THE RYUKYUS.
TODAY'S RAID WAS THE SECOND IN FIVE DAYS ADM. WILLIAM F. (BULL) HALSEY HAS LAUNCHED AGAINST JAPAN'S GREAT NAVAL BASES IN SEARCH OF HIDING FLEET REMNANTS. AT YOKOSUKA NAVAL BASE, IN TOKYO HARBOR, HIS FLIERS FOUND A 32,000 TON BATTLESHIP AND GAVE IT THE WORKS, SERIOUSLY DAMAGING ITS SUPERSTRUCTURE.
ONE JAPANESE PLANE OVER KURE WAS SHOT DOWN BY AN UNIDENTIFIED PILOT WHO CALLED OVER HIS PLANES RADIO: "SPLASH ONE. FOR YOUR INFORMATION. COLORED AA BURSTS, LOOKING LIKEIRAINBOWS, WAS THROWN UP AT US BY THE JAPS IN SPOTTY TO MODERATE ACK-ACK AS WE DOVE ON A WARSHIP."

WW6APW NM

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ABOARD MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP--FIRST ADD KURE STRIKE (BY O'MALLEY) (TOP ON AAA) X X X A WARSHIP."

LT. (JG) WILMER W. FORSGREN OF (5412 VERNONAN AVE) CHICAGO, ILL., SAID HE WAS THE LAST MAN TO DIVE ON A WARSHIP. "SHE WAS FIRING AT US. I COULD SEE FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS ON HER. I DIDN'T SEE ANY JAP PLANES BUT I HEARD SOMEONE OVER THE RADIO SAY: 'COME OVER HERE, I HAVE TWO AND SPLASHED ONE'."

JAMES MCCARTHY, ARM2/C OF (354 K ST) SOUTH BOSTON, MASS., WATCHED HIS BOMB HIT A SHIP.

IN REGARD TO THE UNIDENTIFIED PILOT CALLING TO HIS FIGHTERS, TO COME OVER, LT.CMDR. EDWARD WEBBELL OF CORONADO, CALIF., SAID: "SOMEBODY SAID; 'DON'T ANSWER. HE IS A JAP'. IT WASN'T NECESSARY. YOU COULD TELL HE WAS."

ED 1 5ACVNM

(150)

ABOARD MCCAIN'S FLAGSHIP -- FIRST ADD KURE EYEWITNESS KTOP ON AYE) X X X ENEMY AIRPLANES.

ONE OSCAR FIGHTER, WHICH INADVERTENTLY GOT AWAY FROM A RETURNING FLIGHT, WAS TURNED INTO A CLAY PIGEON.

LT. (JG) ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, DAYTON LANE, EAST HAMPTON, NEW YORK, PUT THE FIRST BURST INTO HIM BUT WAS JOINED BY OTHERS.

"HE SMOKE WHEN MY BURST WENT INTO HIM AND FLAMED, BUT THE FIRE

WAS OUT AND I SAW PIECES TEAR FROM HIS COCKPIT. THEN OTHER PLANES MOVED IN," BLOOMFIELD SAID.

TRACERS FROM ONE OF BLOOMFIELD'S COMPANIONS, LT. (JG) JAMES E.GOLF, (653 VALLEN ST.) LEWISTOWN,PA., ALSO GOT THE OSCAR, WHICH SPUN DOWN AND MADE A CRASH LANDING ON A BEACH.

"THAT GUY ISN'T EVER GOING TO FLY AGAIN," LAWSON EXCLAIMED.

"LT. (JG) JOE D.ROBBINS, (109 BROADWAY, CHESTER,N.C., SAID A DUMBO RESCUE PLANE FROM OKINAWA, SNATCHED A DOWNED PILOT ONLY THREE MILES FROM THE JAPANESE SHORE LINE.

"THE PILOT HAD BEEN ON A RAFT IN THE WATER SIX HOURS WHEN HE WAS SPOTTED," BLOOMFIELD RELATED. "ONE JAP SHIP NEAR THE SHORE WAS FIRING AT THE RAFT, BUT HE WAS SILENCED. THEN A JAP FISHING BOAT STARTED TUT FOR HIM, BUT WE STRAFED AND STOPPED HIM.

"IN ANOTHER FEW MINUTES THAT GUY PROBABLY WOULD HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BUT AS IT WAS, THE BIG DUMBO SEAPLANE TAXIED OVER AND PICKED UP THE PILOT WHILE WE FLEW COVER."

THE RESCUED PILOT WAS IDENTIFIED BY BLOOMFIELD AS ENS.E.H.SECK. (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

FJ101ACW

JUL 25 1945

JAPCASTS (130)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 24-(AP)-THE JAPANESE RADIO TOLD TODAY OF HASTY PREPARATIONS NIPPON IS MAKING IN SINGAPORE AND ALONG THE CHINA COAST AGAINST THE DAY OF ALLIED INVASION IT FEARS IS NOT FAR OFF.

EVACUATION OF NON-ESSENTIAL CIVILIANS FROM SINGAPORE TO POINTS FARTHER NORTH ON THE MALAY PENINSULA AND TO THE ISLAND OF JAVA ARE BEING SPEEDED, THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED BATAVIA RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

RADIO TOKYO PREDICTED THAT AIR RAIDS ON SHANGHAI, "THE KEY TO THE CONTINENT'S DEFENSE" WOULD BE INCREASED BY AMERICAN PLANES TO PROTECT THE FLANK OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS.

SPEEDY CONSTRUCTION OF DEFENSES HAS PREVENTED AN EASY LANDING ON THE NIPPONESE HOMELAND AND THE JAPANESE TROOPS ON THE CHINA COAST PRESENT A FLANK DANGER, THE ENEMY BROADCAST SAID.

JW1021ACW

FIRST LEAD

BY JAMES LINDSLEY

WITH HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET, OFF JAPAN, JULY 24-(AP)-THE THIRD FLEET CARRIER FORCE THREW 1,000 PLANES AT THE JAPANESE TODAY AND FINALLY GOADED THEM INTO SENDING UP A FEW PLANES TO FIGHT.

THERE WERE ONLY A DOZEN OF THEM, AND THEY DIDN'T ACCOMPLISH MUCH AS THEY TRIED TO TAKE ON THE SWARMS OF AMERICAN PILOTS DUMPING BOMBS ON JAPANESE WARSHIPS ANCHORED AT THE GREAT KURE NAVAL BASE.

ENSIGN DANIEL REED OF COLUMBUS, GA., SCORED A HIT ON ONE WARSHIP WITH A THOUSAND-POUNDER. THERE MAY HAVE BEEN OTHER HITS.

THE 12 JAPANESE PLANES THAT PUT IN APPEARANCE SWEPT OUT OF THE CLOUDS AND STRUCK FAST. EACH SIDE LOST AT LEAST ONE PLANE.

LT. MALCULUM (CABLE COPY) W. CAGLE OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., ACCOUNTED FOR THE ONE ENEMY BAG REPORTED. CAGLE SAID THE NIPPONESE PILOTS WERE PROFICIENT AND THEIR PLANES GOOD.

RADIO TOKYO X X X 2D GRAF PVS.

LW517APW

RADIO TOKYO HAD BEEN TRYING TO GUESS OUR WHEREABOUTS EVER SINCE THE THIRD FLEET DISAPPEARED AFTER ITS JULY 17 SORTIE. THAT WAS THE BOMBARDMENT IN WHICH HALSEY SENT MORE THAN 2,000 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ROCKETING THROUGH THE FOGBOUND NIGHT INTO COASTAL WAR PLANTS.

TODAY, RADIO TOKYO GOT ITS ANSWER. THE FLEET WAS BACK AND BEGGING FOR A FIGHT, IN THE AIR OR ON THE SEA.

THE FIRST SWEEPS OF PLANES WERE LAUNCHED FROM THE FAST CARRIERS IN THE CLEAR DAWN. THE CARRIER FORCE HAD MADE A FAST RUN IN, STARTING AROUND MIDNIGHT.

THE FIRST PLANES BACK BROUGHT OBSERVATION REPORTS. THEN THE FIRST STRIKING PLANES TOOK OFF FROM THE DECKS OF THE CARRIERS AS THEY RODE THE MILDLY HEAVING SEA.

THROUGHOUT THE MORNING AND THE AFTERNOON THE ATTACKS CONTINUED.

THE MORE THAN 1,000 PLANES RANGED WIDELY OVER HONSHU. THEY SMASHED AT KURE WITH BOMBS, MACHINE GUNS AND ROCKET FIRE. FOR IT IS THERE THAT THE JAPANESE ARE THOUGHT TO BE HOARDING CONSIDERABLE OF THEIR MANGLED AND HAMSTRUNG NAVY.

KURE IS THE LARGEST OF JAPAN'S NAVAL BASES. IT IS ONLY LOGICAL TO MAKE THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE ENEMY WOULD TRY TO SHELTER HIS CRIPPLED FLEET THERE UNTIL HE DECIDES THE MOMENT HAS ARRIVED TO BRING IT OUT AND GET IT SHOT AT SOME MORE.

IT WAS ONLY LAST WEEK THAT THE JAPANESE NAVY BASE THAT RANKS CLOSE TO KURE--YOKOSUKA IN TOKYO BAY--WAS HIT BY A LIGHT FLEET FORCE. THE BATTLESHIP NAGATO WAS CAUGHT AND INFORMATION RECEIVED ABOARD SHIP WAS THAT IT WAS BADLY DAMAGED IN THE HEAVY BOMB ATTACK.

UM334APW

A32FX

(170)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 24-(AP)-"SOME 2,000" AMERICAN PLANES CARRIED OUT WIDESPREAD SUSTAINED ATTACKS TODAY ON SOUTHERN HONSHU, MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN, THE DOMEI NEWS AGENCY REPORTED.

DAY-LONG ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT BY WAVES OF SUPERFORTS, CARRIER PLANES AND LAND-BASED FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS.

"THE SUPERFORTS PARTICIPATING IN TODAY'S RAIDS WERE UNOFFICIALLY ESTIMATED AT SOME 600, WHILE THE REST OF THE RAIDERS WERE CARRIER AIRCRAFT, MUSTANGS AND OTHER LIGHTER PLANES," SAID THE DISPATCH INTERCEPTED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

LAND-BASED MUSTANG FIGHTERS CONCENTRATED ON AIR BASES.

B-29S ATTACKED NAGOYA AND OSAKA INDUSTRIAL AREAS. THE MAIN FORCE OF B-29S HIT THE INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF NAGOYA AND OSAKA WHILE LESSER FORMATIONS SWEPT OVER KOBE, OKAYAMA, TOKUSHIMA, HIMEJI, WAKAYAMA AND KUWANA. MOST OF THESE CITIES ARE IN THE

rest of article missing

30.24-28635

A43KX

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 24-(AP)-RADIO TOKYO TODAY ANNOUNCED THE PROMOTION OF A JAPANESE COLONEL TO MAJOR GENERAL, AND THEN, WITHOUT A BREAK IN THE BROADCAST, RAPIDLY REELED OFF THE NAMES OF NINE NIPPONESE GENERALS KILLED IN ACTION DURING THE PAST YEAR.

LISTED WAS ONE LIEUTENANT GENERAL, SEVEN MAJOR GENERALS AND ONE SURGEON GENERAL.

THEY WERE LT.GEN.MORITAMA; MAJ.GENS. FUNAYAMA, KAMISHIRO, ONDA, TAKAMATSU, YOSHIDA, UGA AND TODOKI, AND SURGEON MAJ. GEN.ENDO.

THE BROADCAST WAS INTERCEPTED BY THE FCC.

GM606PCW

ADD MANILA (DAVIS) PIBIN-VASION BASE XXL LEND LEASE

THE RAPID U.S. ADVANCE TOWARD JAPAN FOUND 2,500,000 TONS OF MILITARY SUPPLIES STILL IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA LAST APRIL INCLUDING RATIONS, AMMUNITIONS, PETROLEUM AND CLOTHING. THIS STOCKPILE HAS BEEN REDUCED 35 PER CENT AND IN SUCCEEDING MONTHS ANOTHER MILLION TONS WILL BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

SOME SHORTAGES EXIST, NONE CRITICAL. THE GREATEST NEED IS FOR DUMP TRUCKS, TIRES AND TUBES. THE TIRE SITUATION GRADUALLY IS IMPROVING WITH THE ARRIVAL OF SOME AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTS.

JWS05ACW

JUL 25 1945

OKINAWA, JULY 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT WAS A LONG 580-MILE FLIGHT HOME TO OKINAWA WITH TWO ENGINES SHOT OUT, BUT LT.C.M. SHORTLIDGE OF KEENE, N.H., FINALLY MADE IT, LEAVING A TRAIL BURNED AND SUNKEN JAPANESE SHIPS BEHIND.

HE TEAMED WITH ANOTHER PRIVATEER PILOT OF FLEET AIR WING ONE--- LT.ROBERT M.DEGOLIA OF ATHERTON,CALIF. -- TO SHOOT DOWN A TRANSPORT PLANE, SINK TWO SMALL FREIGHTERS AND LEAVE A THIRD BURNING OFF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF HONSHU.

A HALF HOUR LATER THEY SET AFIRE ANOTHER CARGO SHIP BUT ENEMY GUNS SHOT OUT TWO ENGINES ON SHORTLIDGE'S PLANE. THE CREW JETTISONED ALL MOVEABLE GEAR AND SHORTLIDGE PILOTED IT SAFELY THE TROUBLED 580 MILE

LT.FRANCIS H.HARRINGTON, PLANO,TEX., AND LT.RICHARD TRENT OF (157 CENTRAL) HINGHAM,MASS., ATTACKED A SMALL FREIGHTER OFF THE WEST COAST OF KOREA ON FOUR BOMBING, STRAFING RUNS, LEAVING THE SHIP SEVERELY DAMAGED AND POSSIBLY RESTING ON THE BOTTOM.

WHEN FOUR ENEMY PLANES ATTACKED HARRINGTON AND TRENT, TWO PRIVATEERS IN CLOSE FORMATION BROUGHT EIGHT TURRETS TO BEAR, EXPLODING ONE JAPANESE PLANE. THE OTHERS FLED.

FJ550ACW

FOUR JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTERS INTERCEPTED THE YONAGO RAIDERS WITHOUT CAUSING ANY DAMAGE AND THREE OTHERS HECKLED PATROL BOMBERS OVER KYUSHU.

NINE AUTRALIA-BASED RAAF LIBERATORS, MAKING A NEAR-RECORD 3,000 MILE HOP, HIT POPULOUS SAMARANG, THIRD LARGEST COMMERCIAL CITY IN JAVA, 150 MILES WEST OF SOERABAJA, AND BOMBED SHIPYARDS. IT WAS THE LONGEST FLIGHT YET MADE BY THE RAAF.

GM557PCW

ADD MANILA (DAVIS) FAREAST AERIAL XXL HALIMAHERAS

IN THE LESSER SUNDAS, SEARCH PLANES STRAFED WATERCRAFT AND CAUSED FIRES AT A BARGE'S STAGING POINT ON TIMOR.

JUL 25 1945

MANILA, JULY 24-(AP)-THREE GROUPS OF PROMINENT NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND EXECUTIVES ARE IN MANILA TODAY FOR CONFERENCES WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR, PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT SERGIO OSMENA AND PHILIPPINE LEADERS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE FAR PACIFIC.

ARRIVING FROM GUAM BY C-54 TRANSPORT PLANE VERI CAPT.JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON, PUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS AND DAILY NEWS COLUMNIST JOHN O'DONNELL; ROY HOWARD, PRESIDENT OF SCRIPPS HOWARD, AND HIS SECRETARY, BEN FOSTER; V.C.SHEPHERD, PUBLISHER OF THE DENVER POST; FRANK TAYLOR, ASSISTANT PUBLISHER OF THE CHICAGO SUN, AND P.S.JACKSON, PUBLISHER OF THE PORTLAND (ORE.) JOURNAL.

SEPARATE LUNCHEON MEETINGS WITH MACARTHUR WERE PLANNED ON SUCCESSIVE DAYS FOR THE GROUPS, WHICH ARE FOLLOWING SEPARATE ITINERARIES.

HOWARD SAW MACARTHUR TODAY.

THE PUBLISHERS WILL STAY IN THE MANILA AREA A WEEK TO 10 DAYS.

R221ACW

TWO B-29 WINGS OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE OPERATE FROM TINIAN.
OTHERS OPERATE FROM NEARBY SAIPAN AND FROM GUAM, THE LARGEST OF THE
MARIANAS.

GUAM IS HEADQUARTERS OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE AND PACIFIC FLEET
ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS. TINIAN IS A CONCENTRATED B-29 BASE.

MEANWHILE, CHINESE FORCES OPERATING BEHIND ENEMY LINES REOCCUPIED
THREE IMPORTANT JAPANESE-HELD POINTS EIGHT TO 10 MILES NORTHEAST OF
SUICHWAN, FIRST OF THE SIX FORMER AMERICAN AIR BASES TO BE RECOVERED
FROM THE JAPANESE DURING THE CURRENT CHINESE DRIVE.

THE HIGH COMMAND INDICATED A FRESH JAPANESE MOVE, DESIGNED EITHER
TO BOLSTER THE EAST FLANK OF THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILROAD OR TO ESTABLISH
AN ESCAPE ROUTE FOR THE ENEMY TO NANCHANG, IN THE EVENT THE RAIL LINE
IS CUT.

THE CHINESE SAID THE ENEMY WAS STRIKING FROM A POINT 25 MILES NORTH-
EAST OF LILING, WHICH IS 45 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CHANGSHA, AND HAD PUSHED
ACROSS THE BORDER FROM HUNAN INTO KIANGSI, MOVING TOWARD WANTSAI,
90 MILES EAST OF CHANGSHA ON THE HIGHWAY LEADING TO NANCHANG. THE
HIGH COMMAND SAID THE INVADERS WERE INTERCEPTED BY CHINESE FORCES.
TU619AEW

A11FX

(100) TMS

ADAK,ALEUTIANS,JULY 24-(AP)-A PAIR OF HANDMADE SPURS WAS
OFFERED TO ADMIRAL HALSEY TODAY FOR HIS PROPOSED RIDE ON EMPEROR
HIROHITO'S WHITE HORSE.

THE MAKER, VERNON L.FERTIC, MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE
3/C, OF ORLANDO,FLA., WROTE TO THE ADMIRAL, OFFERING THE SPURS
AND ADDING, "I'D LIKE TO BE THERE TO SADDLE THE HORSE FOR YOU."

FERTIC'S COMMANDING OFFICER, CMDR.J.J.UNDERHILL, SAID
HE WAS SENDING HALSEY A FORMAL LETTER ATTESTING TO THE EXPERT
WORKMANSHIP IN THE SPURS, ON WHICH FERTIC HAS LABORED MORE THAN FOUR
MONTHS.

HW1219APW

JUL 251945

BY OLEN CLEMENTS

ADAK, ALETIANS, JULY 24-(AP)-(VIA NAVY RADIO)-WAR-
SHIPS OF A U.S. NORTH PACIFIC TASK FORCE COMMANDED BY REAR
ADM.JOHN H.BROWN, JR., OF WASHINGTON,D.C., POURED THOUSANDS
OF SHELLS INTO JAPANESE CANNERIES WHEN THEY BOMBARDED SOUTH-
EASTERN PARAMUSHIRO, IN THE KURILES, LAST SUNDAY.

LT.L.C.SMITH OF BIRMINGHAM,ALA., SAID TODAY THAT FOG
OBSCURED VISIBILITY WHEN THE SHIPS CONCENTRATED THEIR FIRE ON THE
CANNERIES, WHICH PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN JAPAN'S DWINDLING FOOD
SUPPLY.

"FIVE ENEMY TORPEDO BOMBERS MADE A RUN AT OUR FORMATION BUT
OUR ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE DROVE OFF THE PLANES BEFORE ANY TORPEDOES COULD
BE DROPPED," SMITH SAID.

AS THE SHELLS HIT A FISH CANNERY LT.JOHN J.WHITE OF 6 HOMESTEAD
AVE., WEST HAVEN,CONN., REMARKED TO HIS FELLOW TOWNSMAN,
SEAMAN 1/C ERNEST PERNO, THAT IT SMELLED WORSE THAN THE WEST
RIVER AT LOW TIDE.

AMONG THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE SHELLING WERE SEAMAN 1/C
W.E.SCHUCKNECT OF 3825 E.93RD ST., CHICAGO; STEWARDS MATE
J.W.CHESTNUTT OF RANDLEMAN,N.C.; SEAMAN W.SHANAHAN OF
WATERBURY,CONN.; SEAMAN 1/C J.O.WAGAMAN OF MOSCOW,IA.;
FIREMAN FRANK VALENTI,JR., OF WAMPUM,PA., AND FIREMAN 1/C
F.J.MILLER OF 132 E.WISEHART ST., PHILADELPHIA.

LT.G.C.HALSTEAD OF GARDEN CITY,N.Y., WHO WAS ABOARD
A CRUISER, SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE THE TARGET FOR THE FOG.

"IN FACT," SAID LT.RICHARD F.YARBOROUGH,JR., OF 403 N.
MAIN ST., LOUISBURG,N.C., "THE FOG WAS SO THICK YOU COULD LEAN
AGAINST IT. AS SPOTTING OFFICERS, I DIDN'T HAVE MUCH TO DO."

AMONG THE MEN ON ADMIRAL BROWN'S CRUISER FLAGSHIP WHO PARTIC-
IPATED IN THE BOMBARDMENT, THE ELEVENTH AGAINST THE KURILES BY
THE NORTH PACIFIC FORCE, WERE GUNNERS MATE 1/C J.F.WHITTAKER

3024-28637

OF ELKHORN,W.VA., AND CHIEF BOATSWAIN'S MATE RALPH G.BEATY, WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN WALHALLA,S.C.

CHIEF BEATY SAID THE FOG ACTED AS A SORT OF REFLECTOR FOR THE GUN FLASHES AS THE SHELLS POURED INTO THE TARGET.

THE ATTACK WAS ANNOUNCED TWO DAYS AGO AT THE HEADQUARTERS TERE OF VICE ADM.FRANK JACK FLATCHER, COMMANDER OF THE NORTH PACIFIC FORCES.

FJ1211ACW

MEXICO CITY,JULY 24-(AP)-A LATIN-AMERICUN LABOR FEDERATION CONGRESS WILL BE HELD IN PARIS CONCURRENTLY WITH THE WORLD LABOR CONGRESS OPENING SEPT.2, IN PARIS, THE FEDERATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

"THE PURPOSE OF OUR CONGRESS WILL BE TO STUDY APPLICATION OF WORLD LABOR POLICIES TO LATIN AMERICA," SAID VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, PRESIDENT.

THE FEDERATION'S 18 MEMBERS, INCLUDING LABOR GROUPS IN ALL LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS EXCEPTBRAZIL AND HONDURAS, WILL BE REPRESENTED, LOMBARDO TOLEDANO ADDED.

HE SAID THE GUATEMALAN WORKERS FEDERATION RECENTLY BECAME THE 18TH AFFILIATE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION. HE PREDICTED EARLY AFFILIATION OF THE TWO REMAINING REPUBLICS.

VE JW507PCW

JUL 25 1945

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 24 -(AP)- LT. GEN. MARK CLARK RETURNED HERE TODAY FROM A FIVE-DAY TOUR OF THE CAPITALS OF BRAZILIAN STATES WHICH SENT REGIMENTS TO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ATTACHED TO HIS COMMAND ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

HE IS TO BE THE HONORED GUEST TOMORROW AT A BANQUET GIVEN BY ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO, AND THURSDAY WILL PRESENT DECORATIONS TO BRAZILIAN VETERANS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN. HE IS DUE TO LEAVE LATER IN THE WEEK FOR AUSTRIA.

JCG-01030-BRYANTS 1145PEW

JUL 25 1945

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 24-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO SAID TODAY THAT THE POLICE HAVE BEEN ASKED TO DETERMINE IDENTITY OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF LEAFLETS ATTACKING U.S. AMBASSADOR SPRUILLE BRADEN.

PRIOR TO AMEGHINO'S ANNOUNCEMENT THE ARGENTINE PRESS HAD IGNORED REPORTS OF A "PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN" DIRECTED AT BRADEN AND HAD GIVEN MUCH SPACE TO THE AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION HERE FOLLOWING HIS RETURN FROM A SPEAKING TOUR OF SANTA FE PROVINCE.

MEMBERS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE SUGGESTED THAT A JOINT PROTEST BE MADE TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT IF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE FOUND TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE ATTACK.

SUPPORTERS OF BRADEN, INCLUDING OFFICIALS AND STUDENTS, STAGED A FLAG-WAVING DEMONSTRATION ON HIS RETURN YESTERDAY AND HE WAS GIVEN A DECLARATION OF SUPPORT SIGNED BY 500 ARGENTINE CITIZENS.

MT837PEW

OTTAWA, JULY 24-(AP)-MEAT RATIONING IN CANADA WHEN IT IS RESUMED WILL BE STRINGENT, THE DOMINION PRICES BOARD SAID TODAY.

EACH CANADIAN WILL HAVE A WEEKLY ALLOWANCE OF ABOUT TWO POUNDS, CARCASS WEIGHT (1 1/3 POUNDS, CLEAR WEIGHT).

"THIS IS THE SAME RATION AS DURING THE PREVIOUS MEAT RATIONING PERIOD," THE BOARD SAID, "BUT RATIONING WILL BE MORE SEVERE THAN BEFORE BECAUSE ALL PROCESSED AND 'FANCY' MEATS WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE RATION."

THE NEW RATION ADDS UP TO ABOUT 130 CARCASS WEIGHT POUNDS ANNUALLY PER PERSON, SOME FIVE POUNDS MORE A YEAR THAN THE ESTIMATED UNITED STATES MEAT RATION ALLOWANCE.

POULTRY, GAME AND FISH, CANNED OR FRESH, WILL NOT BE RATIONED.

THE BOARD DID NOT GIVE A SPECIFIC DATE FOR RESTORATION OF RATIONING, BUT SAID IT HAD BEEN ESTIMATED THAT IT WOULD TAKE ABOUT TWO MONTHS FROM JULY 6 TO HAVE THE SYSTEM IN OPERATION. JULY 6 WAS THE DATE ON WHICH PRIME MINISTER MACKENZIE KING ANNOUNCED PLANS FOR RESUMING MEAT RATIONING.

CANADA DROPPED MEAT RATIONING FEB. 29, 1944, AFTER NINE MONTHS OPERATION.

UNDER THE RATIONING PLAN, MEAT COUPONS WILL BE VALID UNTIL DECLARED OUTLAWED. THEY WILL NOT EXPIRE, AS UNDER PREVIOUS RATIONING. MEAT TOKENS ALSO WILL BE INTRODUCED, TO PERMIT THE PERCHASER TO SPLIT HIS COUPON AND BUY LESS AT ONE TIME THAN THE ENTIRE COUPON VALUE.

MEATS HAVING THE HIGHEST VALUE OF ONE POUND FOR A COUPON INCLUDE BACON, COOKED PORK AND HAM, AND CURED BACK PORK.

RW1103AEW

DAY

B49 (Q) (140)

TORONTO,JULY 24-(AP)-A STRIKE WAS CALLED AT THE FIVE TORONTO PLANTS OF CANADA PACKERS, LTD., TODAY AND FRED DOWLING, CANADIAN DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA, SAID SYMPATHY STRIKE ACTION IN FOUR OTHER CITIES WAS "ALMOST CERTAIN."

DOWLING SAID THE STRIKE WAS "100 PER CENT EFFECTIVE." AN OFFICIAL OF THE COMPANY SAID "A GOOD MANY" OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE PLANTS, WHICH NORMALLY HAVE ABOUT 1,800 MEN, PASSED THROUGH UNION PICKET LINES AND WENT TO WORK.

THE STRIKE BEGAN AT 7 A.M. OVER A DISPUTE HINGING ON UNION DEMANDS FOR THE TRANSFER OF AN EMPLOYEE IN THE BEEF-KILLING DEPARTMENT. A COMPANY OFFICIAL SAID THE WALKOUT VIOLATED A UNION-COMPANY AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR CONCILIATION OF DISPUTES.

DOWLING SAID OTHER LOCALS OF THE UNION IN THE CANADA PACKERS CHAIN IN PETERBOROUGH, WINNIPEG, CALGARY AND VANCOUVER WOULD BE MEETING IN A DAY OR SO TO DISCUSS THE TORONTO CASE AND ADDED "WE WOULD HARDLY HAVE ONE PART OF THE CHAIN CLOSED DOWN AND NOT THE REST."

0010400AEW

JUL 25 1945

A33

(200)

UNDATED REDEPLOYMENT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING ARMY UNITS ARE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY (TUESDAY) FROM EUROPE:

AT BOSTON--153RD FINANCE DISBURSING SECTION, 66TH REPLACEMENT BATTALION, 44RD AND 440TH MILITARY POLICE PRISONER OF WAR PROCUREMENT COMPANIES, 313TH QUARTERMASTER SERVICE COMPANY, AND THE 396TH AND 397TH QUARTERMASTER TRUCK COMPANIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARMY UNITS ARRIVED YESTERDAY (MONDAY):

AT NEW YORK--67TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION, 46TH TANK BATTALION, 124TH ARMORED ENGINEERING BATTALION AND AN ORDNANCE DETACHMENT OF THE 135TH ARMORED ORDNANCE MAINTENANCE BATTALION--ALL UNITS OF THE 13TH ARMORED DIVISION.

AT HAMPTON ROADS, VA.--ELEMENTS OF THE 497TH ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, 493TH ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, 24TH TANK BATTALION, 53RD ARMORED MEDICAL BATTALION, 482ND MEDICAL CORRECTING COMPANY, 31ST MEDICAL DEPOT COMPANY, ADVANCE DETACHMENT OF THE 157TH ORDNANCE, ADVANCE DETACHMENT OF THE 28TH INFANTRY DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS COMPANY OF THE 6TH ENGINEERS, 13TH ARMORED DIVISION COMBAT COMMAND, HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY OF THE 13TH DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS BATTERY OF THE 13TH ARMORED DIVISION ARTILLERY, HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY OF THE 13TH ARMORED DIVISION TRAINS, 153RD ARMORED SIGNAL COMPANY, 496TH ARMORED FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION, 16TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION 59TH ARMORED INFANTRY BATTALION, BASE SERVICE SQUADRON AND 544TH AIR SERVICE GROUP.

JPS 13AEW

A49WX

JUL 25 1945

(340) NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

WASHINGTON,JULY 24-(AP)-THE ARMY TODAY ANNOUNCED A TRIPLE CHANGE IN PACIFIC AIR COMMANDS TO HELP BLAST JAPAN WITH A GREATER BOMB TONNAGE THAN EVER RAINED ON GERMANY.

LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, DEPUTY COMMANDER OF ARMY AIR FORCES, ANNOUNCED THAT:

1. MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LEMAY (CAPS L, M), A VETERAN OF THE B29 STRIKES AGAINST JAPAN, HAS BEEN PROMOTED FROM COMMAND OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE TO BE CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERAL CARL (TOOEY) SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF STRATEGIC ARMY AIR FORCES.

2. LT.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING, NATIVE OF MONROE, WISC., WILL BE HEAD OF THE 20TH AIR FORCE SUCCEEDING LEMAY. TWINING FORMERLY COMMANDED THE BIG 15TH AIR FORCE IN AFRICA AND ITALY.

3. MAJOR GENERAL JOHN B.BROOKS, NATIVE OF GREENWICH, N.Y., WILL BE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 11TH ARMY AIR FORCE. ATTACHED TO NAVAL FORCES UNDER FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ, THE 11TH HAS RECENTLY BEEN ACTIVE IN ATTACKS AGAINST PARAMUSHIRO AND THE KURILES.

THE BOMB TONNAGE CREATING HAVOC AMONG THE JAPANESE ALREADY IS 60 PER CENT AS HEAVY AS THE GREATEST FLUNG AGAINST GERMANY. EAKER PLEDGED THAT THE FIGURE WILL REACH A RECORD 270,000 TONS A MONTH BY NEXT MARCH. THIS COMPARES WITH THE PEAK 185,000 TONS A MONTH DROPPED ON THE GERMANS.

EAKER DISCLOSED THE ARMY HAS CANCELLED ALL REMAINING ORDERS FOR PRODUCTION OF THE B17 FLYING FORTRESS, HAVING A SUFFICIENT FLEET OF THIS TYPE OF BOMBER FOR THE PACIFIC WAR.

INCLUDING A SIMILAR CUTBACK SIX WEEKS AGO ON THE B24 LIBERATOR, THE ARMY NOW HAS CANCELLED ORDERS FOR 44,300 PLANES WHICH EAKER SAID WOULD HAVE COST $7,600,000,000.

EAKER SAID THAT A GROUP OF THE B-32 BOMBERS, A NEW HEAVY BOMBER LARGER EVEN THAN THE B29 SUPERFORTRESSES, WILL GO INTO OPERATION AGAINST JAPAN BY THE END OF THE YEAR.

IN OUTLINING THE INCREASING TEMPO OF AIR STRIKES AGAINST JAPAN, EAKER REVEA

ED THAT 625

EAKER REVEALED THAT 625 OF THE B29S PARTICIPATED IN TODAY'S RAID ON NASAKA AND NAGOYA--A RECORD RAID SO FAR. THE PRIOR RECORD WAS MADE IN A RAID JULY 6 WITH 476 SUPERFORTS.

EAKER SAID HE WANTED TO SCOTCH AN IMPRESSION THE AIR FORCES WOULD REDUCE PERSONNEL SHARPLY WITH A ONE-FRONT WAR, THAT ACTUALLY THE AAF WILL GO TO 2,130,000 MEN FROM A PEAK 2,400,000.

LT729PEW

A7WX

95

WASHINGTON, JULY 24-(AP)-LT.GEN.NATHAN F.TWINING WILL BECOME COMMANDER OF THE 20TH AIRFORCE ON AUGUST 1. THE PRESENT COMMANDER, MAJ.GEN.CURTIS E.LE MAY WILL BECOME CHIEF OF STAFF FOR THE STRATEGIC AIRFORCES IN THE PACIFIC.

THIS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY AT A NEWS CONFERENCE BY LT.GEN.IRA C.EAKER, DEPUTY COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY AIRFORCES.

EAKER SAID LE MAY WAS NOT "BEING KICKED UPSTAIRS," BUT WAS MADE CHIEF OF STAFF FOR GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ AT THE PERSONAL REQUEST OF THE STRATEGIC AIRFORCE COMMANDER. TWINING'S LAST JOB WAS CHIEF OF THE 15TH AIRFORCE WHICH BOMBED THE GERMANS FROM AFRICA TO GERMANY.

JUL 25 1945

A6WX

THE 15TH IS NOT BEING REDEPLOYED TO THE PACIFIC AS A GROUP, ALTHOUGH MANY OF THE PLANES AND MUCH OF THE EQUIPMENT WILL GO THERE.

LE MAY FIRST APPEARED IN THE PACIFIC STRATEGIC BOMBING PICTURE AS COMMANDER OF THE 20TH BOMBER COMMAND, WHICH OPERATED B-29S OUT OF BASES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. HE THEN WAS TRANSFERRED TO GUAM TO TAKE COMMAND OF THE 21ST BOMBER COMMAND OPERATING AGAINST JAPAN PROPER STRATEGIC TARGETS FROM THE MARIANAS.

FR428PEW

PDO

3033 MOSCOU 43 24 2248

PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

02030 TASS BUDAPEST REPORTED APPOINTMENT THREE NEW MINISTERS REPLACING THREE WHO RESIGNED STOP NEWMEMBERS CABINET ARE OLTVANI IMRE MINISTER FINANCE MEMBER INDEPENDENT SMALL FARMERPARTY COMMA ROMAI SANDOR SOCIAL DEMOCRAT MINISTER SUPPLY AND RIS ISTVAN SOCIAL DEMOCRAT MINISTER JUSTICE EDDY GILMORE

DB/345PM

JUL 26 1945

3024-28639

British Sink One Kobe Class Carrier

Also One Destroyer—170 Planes Destroyed Or Damaged—British And Yank Fliers Also Sink Or Damage 32 Merchant Ships And Damage 53 Small Craft—Foe's Carrier Force Out Of Commission.

By Murlin Spencer

GUAM, Thursday, July 26 (AP)—Twenty Japanese warships, including three battleships, six aircraft carriers and five cruisers, were damaged by American and British carrier pilots in Admiral Halsey's great 1,200 plane strike against Inland Sea bases Tuesday.

One of the ships, an escort Kobe class aircraft carrier, probably was sunk by British pilots, who also damaged an old destroyer, Admiral Nimitz reported in today's communique.

Yank fliers damaged the other 18 warships at the great Kure naval base.

NIGHT

209 Planes Damaged Or Destroyed

American and British pilots destroyed or damaged 170 Japanese aircraft and added 39 more yesterday morning for a total of 209. Nineteen enemy planes were shot out of the air, the remainder caught on the ground.

British and Yank fliers also sank or damaged 32 Japanese merchant ships and damaged 53 small craft.

All of Nimitz' figures, except the 39 aircraft wrecked yesterday, were for Tuesday's attack which wrought destruction and damage along a 325-mile sweep of southern Japan and centered on shipping in the inland sea.

Joining in the concentrated blasting of the enemy homeland, nearly 100 Superforts attacked oil refineries south of Tokyo last midnight. This twelfth B-29 attack on Japan's vital fuel centers followed by less than 36 hours a 625-plane B-29 raid on the Osaka-Nagoya area.

Bad Weather Halts Renewal

Announcement of the heavy damage to the Japanese fleet came as heavy weather hampered renewal of the strike on Inland Sea bases centered around Kure Naval base and Kobe yesterday. There were only meager reports of that strike.

Halsey's report, radioed from his flagship off the coast of Japan, carefully listed the warships as "heavily", "moderately" or "slightly" damaged.

In the latter class was the battleship Haruna, which was reported sunk in the early days of the war and for which Capt. Colin Kelly of the Army Air Force posthumously was given a Congressional medal or honor. Last October the Haruna escaped, damaged, from the Battle of Leyte Gulf.

Damage To Battleships

The converted battleships Hyuga and Ise—the only ones of their type left to the enemy—were heavily and moderately damaged, respectively. Each was equipped with a small flight deck after from which airplanes could be catapulted.

Among ships damaged but not listed in the Nimitz report yesterday were two large aircraft carriers, the Amagi and Katsuragi, the light carrier Hosho and the escort carrier Kaiyo. The large carrier reported previously as damaged was identified as the Aso.

Assessment of these new reports made it obvious that the Japanese fleet no longer could be considered an important factor in the Pacific war. On the basis of accurate reports, they now have only a few warships remaining undamaged and these mostly are cruisers and destroyers.

The greatest portion of the shipping attacked was in the vicinity of Kure naval base.

Hit Opportune Targets

With thick fog rolling in over Japan after the first morning attack yesterday, aircraft found great difficulty locating Japanese warships which had been tied up at their berths under camouflage. As a result, it was necessary to hit targets of opportunity.

While correspondents awaited further reports from yesterday's raids, there still was no indication that the fleet had pulled back from Japanese waters.

There were no reports of American losses, Nimitz said, but the British lost eight planes and 12 pilots and air crewmen in their attacks, which were in the east Shikoku-Okayama-Fukuyama area.

It is difficult to attempt to assess the size of the Japanese fleet which could be used against the Allies at present. Their converted Ise and Hyuga battleships are both out of commission. Still afloat but heavily damaged at Yokosuka naval base a few days ago is the battleship Nagato. Reports on June 29 said the Japanese had two other old battleships, but the Haruna, now slightly damaged, may have been included in those two.

Carrier Force No More

It is believed their aircraft carrier force virtually is out of commission. As of June 29, they were reported to have two or three large carriers and today's report lists two damaged, leaving the enemy possibly one.

Their cruiser force has been whittled down over a period of time. Five cruisers, three of them

20 Japanese Warships Damaged By Carrier Planes in Attacks On Naval Base, Nimitz Reveals

JUL 26 1945

neavies, were damaged Tuesday. They had about 30 destroyers and four of these were damaged.

Reports of Japanese defenses against these great strikes are meager but 19 of their aircraft were shot down—16 over targets and three in attempts to attack the Third Fleet.

There was no report of anti-aircraft fire from the berthed ships, but previously it had been extremely heavy, particularly in the vicinity of Kure.

List of Ships

Nimitz' communique listed these warships as damaged by American fliers:

COMBAT SHIPS

Heavily Damaged

Converted battleship Hyuga.
Heavy cruiser Tone.
Light cruiser of Kuma class.
Aircraft carrier Amagi.
One destroyer.

Moderately Damaged

Converted battleship Ise.
Heavy cruiser Aoba.
Light cruiser Oyodo.
Aircraft carrier Katsuragi.
One gunboat.

Slightly Damaged

Battleship Haruna.
One old heavy cruiser.
Aircraft carrier Aso.
Light aircraft carrier Hosho.
Escort carrier Kaiyo.
Two destroyers.
One midget submarine.

AIRCRAFT

18 shot down.
21 destroyed aground.
53 damaged aground.

Merchant Ships

The communique made this report of merchant shipping sunk or damaged.

Sunk

One medium cargo vessel.
One medium oiler.
Three small cargo vessels.
One tug.
Five luggers.

Damaged

Three medium cargo vessels.
Seven small cargo vessels.
Many luggers.

Nimitz reported this additional damage.

Ground Installations

Destroyed—Nine locomotives, one small factory and two radio stations near Hamamatsu.

Damaged—Five locomotives, three warehouses, one power plant, one roundhouse, one oil farm, hangars, storage buildings, ship buildings and factories.

British Score

Nimitz credited British carrier airmen with this destruction or damage:

Aircraft

21 destroyed aground.
57 damaged aground.

Shipping

Sunk

One medium cargo vessel.
Four small cargo vessels.
Five junks.

Probably Sunk

One escort aircraft carrier of the Kobe class.
One small freighter.
One junk.

Damaged

One old destroyer.
One train ferry.
One large cargo ship.
Three medium cargo ships.
Four small cargo ships.
16 junks.
12 luggers.
11 barges.
One speedboat.
Two ships on the ways.

Ground Istallations

Damaged

Hangars, buildings, airfield installations, radio and radar stations and an aircraft factory.

Eight British planes and 12 pilots and aircrewmen were lost.

All targets of the British aircraft were in the east Shikoku-Okayama-Fukuyama area.

Corsair fighters of the Second Marine Wing attacked Kyushu targets yesterday, but Nimitz did not report results.

Liberators of the Aleutian-based 11th AAF bombed Kurabu airfield on Paramushiro in the Kuriles islands Tuesday, and Fourth Marine Air Wing planes attacked the Marshalls Tuesday and the Palaus yesterday.

Search planes of Fleet Air Wing 18 attacked Puluwat island in the Carolines Tuesday.

3d Fleet Shells Coast As Planes Hammer Ships, Airfields

Guam, July 25 (AP)—The Japanese home islands shuddered under tons of steel today as the 3d Fleet sent great waves of carrier planes boring in through fog, and the flaming guns of warships pounded coastal invasion defenses.

Carrier planes smashed for the second consecutive day at the remnants of Japan's Navy in the huge Kure naval base after heavily damaging seven warships yesterday.

Admiral Nimitz did not reveal the strength of today's assault, but it was presumed equal to yesterday's 1,200-plane strike. Airfields and other military installations on the main home island of Honshu also were hit. Returning pilots reported destruction of Japanese planes on the ground. Correspondent Richard O'Malley, aboard the carrier flagship, said a thick blanket of fog closed in late in the day.

Kushimoto Base Shelled

Fifteen cruisers and destroyers moved boldly inshore early today and shelled another Japanese fighting lair—the seaplane base and airfield at Kushimoto on the southwestern tip of Honshu.

Tokyo radio, heard in London, reported that still other warships bombarded Kanagawa prefecture on Honshu, just south of Tokyo Bay. Kanagawa is across the mouth of the bay from Cape Nojima, which was shelled by warships July 18.

[A Tokyo report that 200 American carrier-borne planes ranged north and were striking airfield and transportation facilities on Hokkaido Island, north of Honshu was monitored by the American Broadcasting Company.]

Planes and warships went into action again as tabulation showed this toll of Japanese fighting strength collected yesterday:

Two battleships, two carriers and three cruisers damaged. [British carrier planes accounted for one of the carriers at a Shikoku port.]

64 Jap Planes Hit Or Ruined

The incomplete score also showed 64 enemy planes destroyed or damaged. These results, plus other damage inflicted by British carrier planes and land-based navy bombers, increased to 563 the number of ships, and to 635 the number of planes, destroyed or heavily damaged by forces under Admiral Nimitz's command in the fifteen days beginning July 10.

Between the hours of yesterday's carrier-plane attack and today's, night fighters slashed at the enemy to make this the first around-the-clock carrier strike against Nippon. In a broadcast from the scene, Admiral Halsey termed it a new phase of naval warfare. . . . the final plunge into the heart of Japan.

"If the Nips do not know they are a doomed nation, they are even stupider than I think," he added.

Combined with a 625-plane B-29 strike on Osaka and Nagoya—heaviest of the war—and other army air raids, the blows of the last two days were the hardest ever struck against Japan. Some 2,000 planes, in all, participated.

Tokyo Has Jitters

Tokyo's jitters were obvious in its radio broadcasts.

The enemy radio made no effort to minimize seriousness of the threat as Halsey's ships steamed defiantly near the coast—close enough for cruisers and destroyers to shell Honshu's southern shore this morning, hammering at the Kushimoto seaplane base, Shionomisaki airfield and other targets. Tokyo radio acknowledged the shelling.

Japanese broadcasts reported carrier aircraft attacks today were concentrated on air fields and communications facilitites on south central Honshu, main island of Japan. They reported attacks were broken off in mid-morning after 14 raiders were shot down and 36 damaged in two days.

They returned again in the afternoon, Tokyo said, while a handful of Superfortresses scouted the capital area, presumably surveying damage of recent carrier raids and picking out targets for the next attack by B-29's or seaborne air power.

350 Planes Hit Shanghai

General MacArthur meanwhile reported more than 350 Far East Air Force bombers and fighters—grounded four days by typhoons—slashed anew at Shanghai Sunday, sinking or damaging thirteen warships and freighters, blasting three big airfields and destroying or damaging 45 enemy planes.

His communiqué also described dispersed air strikes on the same day from Korea to the Dutch East Indies and Malaya.

MacArthur listed a destroyer, a 3,000-ton freighter-transport and a smaller cargo vessel sunk and a 10,000-ton freighter-transport, a destroyer escort, two sub chasers and six small freighters probably sunk. There was no air interception.

Land-based navy planes added ten more enemy vessels to the carrier planes' toll of seventeen sunk or damaged in Tuesday's sweeps over the Inland Sea.

Pressing In For The Kill

Admiral Nimitz's 30-word communiqué today announcing resumption of the carrier attacks made it clear that Halsey is pressing in for the kill. "Combatant ships," it said, were the targets for the second successive day of sweeps over the great Kure naval base and Kobe, 150 miles east. Both are on the Inland Sea.

"What's left of the Japanese Navy is helpless," Admiral Halsey said in his flagship broadcast, "but just for good luck we will hunt them out of their holes."

First fragmentary reports of Halsey's carrier strikes yesterday showed American pilots heavily damaged the battleships Ise and Hyuga, left the heavy cruiser Tone and light cruiser Oyodo in flames, and damaged the heavy cruiser Aoba and a large aircraft carrier. British airmen damaged a Kobe type escort carrier.

The two old Ise-class battleships, recently converted into semi-carriers by the addition of small flight decks astern, are 32,000-ton ships, heavily armed.

Jap Ships Listed

Rear Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, Nimitz's chief of staff, announced recently in Washington that Japan has two other old battleships not now fit for service, a few carriers, including two or three fairly large ones, a few cruisers and about 30 destroyers. The battleship Haruna may be seaworthy at present, and the battleship Nagato, hit in the current carrier strikes, may be repairable.

These remnants of the Imperial Navy, which once commanded most of the Pacific, have been tied up at docks under camouflage, avoiding a fight, Admiral Sherman said. Carrier planes have been seeking them out at their concealed moorings.

Flares from the carrier-based night fighters lit Kure and Kobe at intervals through the night as the search continued. Correspondent James Lindsley reported from the fleet. The continuous sweeps of the night flyers gave the enemy no moment of relief.

Japs Lose Eight Planes

Japan risked a score or so of combat planes to oppose yesterday's carrier strikes, and lost eight of them to the guns of the American flyers. The Americans destroyed or damaged 31 others aground, and the British 25 also aground. There was no report of any enemy aircraft attempting to reach the powerful Allied fleet.

Bombardment cruisers and destroyers sank one small vessel by gunfire, and British carrier pilots sank or damaged ten others.

Elsewhere in the Pacific bombers and fighters attacked Tanega and Amami Island in the northern Ryukyus.

A 7th Fleet scout bomber shot down a Japanese plane and destroyed another on the ground near Kota Bahru in Malaya, while a navy patrol bomber sank a freighter and lugger off the west Borneo coast.

Australian Liberators in a 3,000-mile round trip, bombed Samarang shipyards 150 miles west of Soerabaja on Java, while other Aussie heavy bombers and fighters struck airbases on that island and in the Celebes group.

JUL 26 1945

SUPERFORTS RIP OIL TARGETS IN TOKYO BAY AREA

'Good to Excellent' Results Reported in Bomb Raid on Refineries.

ONE SUPERFORT LOST

Heavy Antiaircraft Fire Reported; No Fighter Opposition.

GUAM, Thursday, July 26—(AP) B-29 bombers scored "good to excellent" results on three oil targets in the Tokyo area bombed last midnight in their twelfth blow at Japan's oil refining centers.

Only one Superfort of the nearly 100 attackers was lost to antiaircraft fire, which at some points was intense. There was no fighter opposition.

Twentieth Air Force headquarters reported simultaneously that two more Japanese cities had been hard hit by Superforts, increasing total damage to urban industrial areas to 143 square miles among 39 cities on the enemy's home islands.

Latest damage reports, based on photographic reconnaissance, showed 27.8 percent of the built up area of Sendai, northern Honshu city of 223,630 population, and 36.4 percent of the concentrated area of Chosi, important fishing harbor on the east coast, levelled by recent raids.

Three Plants Hit

Between 75 and 100 of the Marianas-based planes cascaded demolition bombs on the Mitsubishi, Hayama and Asaishi companies' plants less than 36 hours after 625 B-29s had blasted the Osaka-Nagoya industrial area in the most powerful Superfort smash of the war.

All three refineries, hit at medium altitude, are clustered wthin a few hundred yards of each other at Kawasaki, situated on reclaimed land on the west shore of Tokyo bay, between Yokohama and Tokyo.

The raiders had visited the Kawasaki area July 13, centering their explosives on petroleum facilities of the Nippon oil company and storage tanks of the Rising Sun, Standard Vacuum and Mitsui firms.

The Mitsubishi plant is believed to be the largest Japanese refinery of aviation gasoline and fuel and lubricating oils. The Hayama refinery is smaller and the Asaishi company consists mainly of tank farms.

Crewmen of the mighty Superfort fleet which hit the Osaka-Nagoya industrial sector with 4,000 tons of demolition bombs in a bold daylight attack Tuesday reported "excellent results."

Perfect hits were scored on the arsenal, the Sumitomo Light Metal factory and the Kawanishi aircraft plants at Osaka and vicinity, and the Aichi-Eutoku Aircraft factory and other industrial units at Nagoya.

Japanese air opposition was almost negligible but antiaircraft fire was heavy and accurate, the fliers said.

Superforts Hit 3 Oil Refineries Near Tokyo

Guam, *Thursday*, July 26 (AP)—In the second strike within 36 hours at industrial Japan, between 75 and 100 United States Superforts bombed three oil refineries near Tokyo at midnight last night at medium altitude.

The targets were the Mitsubishi oil refinery, the Hayama petroleum refinery and the Asaishi oil company, all within a few hundred yards of one another on industrially concentrated Kawasaki, a rectangle of reclaimed land jutting out into Tokyo Bay. Kawasaki is about 10 miles south of Tokyo.

Twelfth Raid On Oil Facilities

It was the twelfth strike by the 20th Air Force's B-29's against Japanese oil installations.

On July 13 the big raiders smashed at the Kawasaki petroleum center just south of last night's targets, hitting at the Nippon Oil Company refinery and tank farms of the Rising Sun, Standard Vacuum and Mitsui oil companies.

In striking at the Mitsubishi refinery the Suporforts assaulted the largest known enemy refinery of aviation gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil and asphalt.

Hayama Plant Smaller

The Hayama refinery is smaller, but produces similar products, while the Asaishi company is confined to tank farms.

The Mitsubishi plant has a capacity of around 10,000 barrels

30.24-28641

daily.

No estimate is yet available of damage caused by the July 13 raid on the Kawasaki center.

Seven Targets Smashed

Seven more cogs in Japan's failing war machine were literally blown apart in Tuesday's greatest Superfort strike of the war, returning crewmen of the 625 B-29's reported today.

The 20th Air Force, acknowledging loss of a single plane in the record-making sweep, said "heavy damage" was inflicted on these important targets of the Osaka-Nagoya industrial district.

OSAKA—The Osaka arsenal, the Sumitomo light metals plant, which produces aircraft propellers, and the Kawanishi aircraft plant at suburban Takarazuka.

NAGOYA—The Aichi-Eutoku aircraft plant, a bearing plant and the industrial hearts of Tsu, population 68,000, and Kuwana, population 42,000.

180 Land On Iwo

Flak damage and dwindling fuel forced 180 of the big planes down for emergency landing at Iwo, en route to their Marianas bases.

Corporal Angelo Vassalla, Rochester, N.Y., said he watched the bombs go down on the Kawanishi aircraft plant, "and when I looked again, the buildings weren't there."

The visual demolition bombing of the Osaka arsenal also produced "excellent results," reported Capt. John H. Coffman, Jr., Elkmont, Ala., and Capt. Lawrence Devine,

Big Push Coming, LINDSLEY Halsey Says

With 3d United States Fleet, off Japan, July 25 (AP)—Admiral Halsey yearned today for a fleet with wheels "so we could chase the Japs inland after we drive them from the coast."

Halsey's yearning was broadcast to the United States from his 3d Fleet flagship only 100 miles off the Japanese coast, even as his carrier planes were smashing at cowering remnants of the Japanese fleet in the inland sea.

"Opening Final Plunge"

Proclaiming that naval warfare had entered a new phase—"the opening of the final plunge into the heart of Japan," the Admiral said:

"The Allied team is working with speed and devastating precision and if the Nips do not know they are a doomed nation they're even stupider than I think they are."

Halsey then described what had been done in the past fifteen days:

Heavy naval guns had wrought "unbelievable destruction" in the northern industrial areas. Lighter units had smacked the mouth of Tokyo Bay, smashed shipping lanes and shot up coastal targets.

Kamikazes Still Dangerous

"The combination of the B-29's, the ground power of the Okinawa-based air forces and the unstoppable pin-point accuracy of the carrier planes are reducing the enemy's air potential to that of a painful nuisance," he said.

He warned that Japanese suicide planes are still capable of doing damage, but that "this cannot and will not stop us."

"The 3d Fleet's job is to hit the empire hard and often. This fighting outfit is doing just that," he asserted.

"I said after the far-flung battle for Leyte Gulf that the Japanese Fleet was routed, beaten and broken and nothing has happened since to change my opinion."

Brooklyn Flyer Saves Whole Crew of B-29

Guam, July 20 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The Superfort "City of Aurora," went down in flames after nearly completing a Japanese bombing mission on July 10, but the entire crew was saved—thanks to another B-29 and a United States Navy destroyer.

The plane caught fire from an engine backfire and emergency measures failed to check the flames. Guam was almost in sight at the time. The crew parachuted from heights ranging from 4,000 to 2,000 feet and another Guam-bound B-29, commanded by First Lieut. Burt W. Zimmerman of 373 East 29th street, Brooklyn, circled overhead. He called the U. S. S. Barber and kept his B-29 circling until the destroyer arrived and completed the rescue.

Le May, Men Honored For Record B-29 Raid

Guam, July 25 (AP)—In his first published order of the day for the United States Army Strategic Air Force, General Spaatz issued a commendation to Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay and his 20th Air Force for the record Superfortress bombing of Japan, Tuesday, in which 625 B-29s participated.

Spaatz termed it an "exceptional accomplishment."

The strike was made at high noon under unfavorable weather conditions.

"This devastating strategic blow . . . exceeding anything yet seen in the Pacific war. It was made possible only by brilliant leadership and deep devotion to duty of officers and men of the 20th Air Force.

Nearly 4,000 tons of demolition bombs were dropped on targets in the Osaka-Nagoya area.

Flyer Does 'Seeing-Eye' Job, Guides Blinded One Home

OMALLEY JUL 26 1945

Aboard Admiral McCain's Flagship, Off Japan, July 25 (AP)—A flyer blinded by fluid from a shattered hydraulic system was guided to safety by another pilot who acted as his "seeing-eye" on a return from the bombing of the big Japanese naval base at Kure.

A flak hit had burst the hydraulic system in the plane of Lieut. (jg) Rexford Jones, of Columbus, Ohio. The generator was out, the propeller windmilling and the bomb bay doors stuck open. Jones's radio cal lthat he could not see was heard by Lieut. Merril J. Hemby, of Vicksburg, Miss.

"I told Jones to stick with the plane and I'd help him," Hemby said. "We worked up to 5,000 feet, where we ran into a little soup. Soon he could see a little and I did 'S' turns in front of him so he could see me. Once I lost him.

"Jones could receive on his radio, but it was out for sending. I told my radioman, Frank P. Coleman, of O'Fallon, Ill., to tap visible messages on his head so we could talk back and forth. They were seen by Jones's radioman, Paul Eisenberg, of Mexico, Pa.

"We finally located a destroyer on the outer screen of our force. Jones, whose plane was badly damaged by flak, could now see and he made a beautiful landing."

Hemby had used a lot of gas guiding Jones, and three or four gallons of gasoline in a presumably empty spare tank barely got him back to his carrier.

Predicts Light Opposition In Jap Invasion

General Kenney Announces Preparations For 5,000-ton Raids.

BERGHOLZ

MANILA, July 25, (AP)—Invasion of Japan will meet almost no opposition on the beaches, Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air Forces, predicted today in announcing that American airmen are about to smack Japan with 5,000-ton bombing raids.

"I'm conservative when I say we could hit them with 5,000 tons in a single attack, something the world never dreamed of," said the veteran commander whose armada includes the Fifth, Seventh and 13th Air Forces.

NIGHT

"We'll have enough stuff so that the Japs won't have a bridge or a sizable road that will help them for future operations. They'll be completely immobilized as regards any mass movement.

"I confidently expect that when we go ashore anywhere we want, we'll find almost a total lack of opposition on the beaches, the same as we've found it all through New Guinea and the Philippines."

More than 5,000 planes will be available for aerial leveling of Nippon's defenses and factories, said the aggressive officer who was General MacArthur's Air commander in the American drive from New Guinea to the Philippines.

Nothing Out Of Bounds

"There's no place in the entire Japanese empire that' can't be reached by Allied power, and there's nothing out of bounds for American airmen," Kenney declared.

"And that goes for the emperor's palace as far as I'm concerned."

If the Japanese air force continues its refusal to fight—and Kenney said it can't fight because it lacks sufficient trained pilots and fuel—"we'll go down and pick them off the ground," he asserted.

Kenney's air forces operate from bases on Okinawa, where Lieutenant General Doolittle's powerful Eighth Air Force also will be based next month. Superfort and Liberation heavy bombers will be in the striking squadrons, as well as medium bombers and fighters.

Supplementing these hosts will be Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining's 20th Air Force Superforts, already veterans of scores of blows on Nippon from Marianas fields, and Seventh fighter command Mustang fighter-bombers on Iwo Jima.

General Spaatz as commander of the U. S. Army Strategic Air Force will direct the Eighth and 20th in smashes at Japan vital war sources and communications.

The huge force of more than 5,000 planes will include at least 4,000 capable of carrying bombs, and more than half may be used in strafing attacks, Kenney said.

KENNEY FAVORS BOMBING PALACE

Manila, P. I., July 25 (A. P.).—Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Far East Air Forces, said today that "there's no place in the entire Japanese Empire that can't be reached by Allied air power and there's nothing out of bounds for American airmen.

"And," he added, "that goes for the Emperor's palace as far as I'm concerned."

Kenney Predicts 5,000-Ton Air-Raids

BERGHOLZ

Manila, July 25 (AP)—Japan was warned today by Gen. George C. Kenney that the American Air Forces are about ready to hit the Japanese homeland with 5,000-ton raids.

This size "is a cinch," said the commander of the Far East Air Forces. "I'm being conservative when I say we could hit them with 5,000 tons in a single attack—something the world never dreamed of."

"In the very near future," he added, "more than 5,000 planes will be available for the concentrated aerial smash at Japan."

Of these, at least 4,000 are capable of carrying bombs and more than half are capable of strafing.

Nothing "Out Of Bounds"

Kenney said: "There's no place in the entire Japanese Empire that can't be reached by Allied airpower and there's nothing out of bounds for American airmen." He added, "that goes for the Emperor's Palace as far as I'm concerned."

Kenney, who has seen his air forces grow in three years from a few overworked bombers and fighters to its present potent force, confidently predicted:

"We'll have enough stuff so that the Japs won't have a bridge or a sizable road that will help them for future operations. They'll be completely immobilized as regards any mass movement."

Expects Easy Beach Operations

"I confidently expect that when we go ashore anywhere we want, we'll find almost a total lack of opposition on the beaches, the same as we've found it all through New Guinea and the Philippines."

Kenney asserted that the Japanese air force is unable and unwilling to contest the American supremacy of the air over the homeland.

"They are short of trained pilots as they have been for three years and they are short of fuel."

The General said that some Japanese may be attempting to hide and hoard their air strength in the hope of using it against an invasion force or any other major threat. "But it won't do them any good because if they won't come and fight in the air we'll go down and pick them off on the ground."

Greatest Air-Power Massing

This will be "the greatest massing of air power the world has ever heard of," Kenney said.

"We'll be able to control it like water through a hose—turn it on and off and from target to target as we want to."

U. S. FLIERS KEEP UP WIDE ATTACKS

BRINES

Bombard Japs from Southern Malaya, Java to Nipponese Homeland.

MANILA, Thursday, July 26. — (AP) Allied airmen ranged from Japan to Southern Malaya and Java Monday in attacks on Japanese airdromes and shipping, American headquarters announced today.

Four Liberators of heavy bombers of the Thirteenth Air Force dropped 1,000-pound explosives on Miho airdrome on Honshu Island, Japan, for the second consecutive day of attacks on this field. Miho is near the town of Yonago on the Sea of Japan.

A single Liberator roamed southward of Kyushu Island, Southern Japan, to bomb an airfield on Tanega island in the Osumi group.

Another lone Liberator from Okinawa returned to Shanghai, bombing the Tinghai Airdrome, which was one of the targets in the previous day's heavy assault by American planes on this principal Nipponese war center in China.

Damage Shipyards

U. S. Seventh Fleet bombers Tuesday attacked and damaged shipyards at Trengganu on the Southeastern Malaya coast. The planes set a small freighter afire and strafed shipping 35 miles south of Singapore.

A headquarters spokesman said search planes were constantly covering the Singapore sector of Malaya, but the attack on Trenggnau was one of the comparatively few instances where ground installations had been attacked.

Raid Java City

Four Australian Catalinas staged the second consecutive day of raids on Semarang, third largest commercial city of Java, in a predawn attack Monday. They set fires in the dock area and in an oil dump.

Liberators of the 13th Air Force attacked shipping off Hatien, Indo-China port on the Gulf of Siam, sinking a small freighter and some barges and a tug. The Yanks also strafed river steamers.

One of the Liberators making a low level assault was destroyed by the explosion of an oil barge it had hit. All the plane's crewmen presumably were lost.

The 13th AF also sent 20 Liberators to strike the Japanese radio outpost island of Itu Aba in the South China Sea. The island is in a group known to the fliers as "Dangerous Ground" westward of Palawan Island in the Philippines.

YANKS, FILIPINOS JOIN UP ON LUZON

MANILA, Thursday, July 26. — (AP) American and Filipino forces have met at the enemy base of Banaue in Northern Luzon, splitting in two the strongest Japanese forces left in the Philippines, General MacArthur's headquarters announced today.

Filipino army units moved down from the north and met the U. S. Sixth Infantry Division in the fallen town, encountering no opposition enroute.

Thus they tightened the noose around a pocket which natives insist contains Lt. Gen. Tomoyuki Yamushita, Japanese conqueror of Bataan and the Philippines.

A second junction of the Sixth and the Philippine army was made 15 miles to the east at the village of Mayoyao, where the road between the two points was secured.

A spokesman said the strongest segment of the Japanese force thus split was located southwest of the highway.

A patrol of the 32nd division, returning from a thrust into the Caraballo mountains on this front, said the Japanese remnants had turned to cultivating potatoes, corn and rice to provide their own food.

The patrol was led by Lt. Benjamin S. Blakelay, Dubois, Pa.

Aussies Thrust 7 Miles Inland

MANILA, Thursday, July 26. (AP) —Australian troops, striking a soft spot in the enemy defenses of eastern Borneo, thrust seven miles inland Monday along the Manggar river northeast of Balikpapan, General MacArthur's headquarters reported today.

Elsewhere on the Balikpapan front, patrols lashed out aggressively, hunting out the defense line which the Japanese have thrown across the highway leading north to two oil fields around Samardina, about 65 miles north of Balikpapan.

Australian fighter bombers hammered at these positions and other bombers and fighters of the 13th Air Force were active across the length and breadth of the big island.

Supply dumps, defense positions and troop areas at Jesselton, enemy base on the northwest coast, were attacked by 20 Mitchell bombers, which destroyed several buildings with bombs and rockets.

Liberators and Australian fighters attacked Sandakan, a second Japanese stronghold farther east, Samarinda and the big port and oil center of Bandjermasin in southern Borneo.

A Seventh Fleet patrol plane started fires in the shipyards of Kuching, awest coast air base.

Aussies Gain 2 Miles On East Borneo Coast

Manila, July 25 (AP)—Pursuing Japanese withdrawing into the Mount Batochampar area, Australian troops have moved 2 miles down the east Borneo coast, General MacArthur reported today.

This placed them within 50 miles of their next big objective, the oil field at Samarinda. Aussie Spitfires supporting the advance, which was made on Monday, spotted a Japanese truck convoy and probably got eighteen trucks loaded with troops.

RAAF Liberators, meanwhile, attacked Celebes Islands to the east and Kittyhawks teamed up with American P-T boats to shoot up Japanese water craft and buildings in Mandar Gulf in the Celebes.

AUSSIES SEIZE BY-PASSED ISLE

Choiseul in Solomons Won on Forgotten Front.

San Francisco, July 25 (A. P.). —Australian troops have invaded and completely liberated Choiseul, by-passed Solomon Island, the Australian Army broadcast today.

The announcement, heard by the FCC, said Aussies landed some time ago on the island, across narrow Bougainville Strait from Bougainville Island, which the Diggers are clearing of Nipponese. A small Australian landing force has been harrying the Japanese on Bougainville. Some hundreds of the enemy soldiers have been killed. The broadcast from down under mentioned no dates.

American Marines landed on Choiseul on October 28, 1943, in a diversionary move to the invasion of Bougainville. The Yanks withdrew a week later.

The Bougainville operation was for the purpose of hacking airdromes out of the jungles from which to neutralize the Japanese Rabaul fortress and other strong points of now by-passed New Britain and New Ireland. Aussies, who took over from the Americans, have expanded the small Allied control of Bougainville to much of the island.

Filipino Chaplain Being Tried

Manila, July 25 (AP)—The first important collaboration trial began this week as a Filipino Army chaplain, who received the Silver Star for gallantry at Bataan, faced a general court-martial for alleged Japanese propaganda activity during the occupation period.

The accused, Dr. Enrique C. Sobrepena, the island's most prominent Protestant church leader, was in uniform and faced the crowded hall calmly.

The Philippine Army prosecutor accused him of "delivering sermons favoring the war efforts of Japan;" of co-operating with the Japanese propaganda corps in convincing members of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the Philippines to favor Japan," and of "accepting and performing services for the consolidated organization that the Japanese forced all Protestant churches to enter."

Japan "There To Stay"

Witnesses, including American and Filipino bishops, ministers and laymen, testified that Sobrepena told war prisoners that Japan had come to stay and America could never return.

Newspaper articles presented in court purported to show the leader as the author of pro-Japanese statements.

Defense counsel contends the whole case is based on personal animosities against Sobrepena.

At the war's outbreak, Sobrepena was president of Union College of Manila and executive secretary of the Philippine Federation of Evangelical Churches and pastor of the United Church of Manila.

Japs Losing Garden Zone.

Manila, July 25 (A. P.).—The job of rooting out the foe on Bougainville was turned over to Lieut.-Gen. S. G. Savige's Second Australian Corps last fall and the first attack was mounted on November 23. The diggers now have driven into the gardens area of Kahili, vital to enemy subsistence, and have advanced through jungle and swamp to within eighteen miles of nearby Buin, at Bougainville's southern tip.

An estimated 17,000 Japs remain under Lieut.-Gen. Kanda, commanding the remnants of the Seventeenth Japanese Army. They still have heavy 155 artillery, 4-inch defense guns and an abundance of 75 millimeter anti-aircraft dual purpose guns that can be turned against tanks with devastating effect.

Savige said recently that Kanda is "as good as any general the Allies have opposed—shrewd and able." Kanda sent an entire company to kill Savige but it was wiped out. Corsairs have destroyed Kanda's headquarters three times, but each time he has turned up. He once personally led an attack in which the Japs left 325 dead in a space 35x100 feet.

Ever since the Australians moved south from Empress Augusta Bay it has been obvious that the Japs intended to hold the garden food areas of southern Bougainville at all costs. Now Kanda must make his last stand. He cannot go further south, beyond the plantation areas, because there is no natural food.

Shanghai Dock a Bed of Flames

OKINAWA, July 22 (Delayed) (AP)—Pilots returning today from a 350-bomber fighter attack on jammed Shanghai harbor and nearby airdromes reported a major oil refinery set ablaze, the big Kiangwan airdrome badly cratered and the entire dock area of Japan's prime China-coast port converted into a bed of flames.

The small operational losses in the Ryuykus-based strikes against Japan and the China coast w s emphasized in a report of one Seventh Air Force Mitchell group under Col. Murray A. Bywater of Salt Lake City. He reported 476 sorties flown in the first three weeks of operations from Okinawa without the loss of a plane.

Japanese Radio Bids U. S. Ease Its Peace Terms

Says More Lenient Attitude Is Needed in Place of UnconditionalSurrender

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The Tokyo radio tonight urged the United States to adopt a more lenient attitude toward Japan with regard to conditions of peace.

"Should America show any sincerity of putting into practice what she preaches, as for instance in the Atlantic Charter, excepting its punitive clause, the Japanese nation, in fact the Japanese military, would automatically, if not willingly, (several words missing) follow in the stopping of the conflict and then and then only will sabers cease to rattle both in the East and in the West," said the broadcast.

There are no problems between a "liberal America" and Japan, said the broadcast, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission. "A liberal America has never given occasion for Japanese militarists to rise, but America now talks of unconditional surrender for Japan.

"Though its official quarters keep relative silence, its official publicists declare that Japan should be stripped of this or that.

"In short, they intend to mete out such a hard retribution that the Japanese people are more determined than ever to unite and resist as a united mass of 100,000,000 souls and will so continue as long as American minds remain dictatorial and oppressive."

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JAP BROADCASTS ADMIT GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE NEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25. —(AP) The Japanese declared today that the "audacious" attacks by Allied warships signalled the opening of a "gigantic offensive" against the home islands which "has now entered upon its most decisive stage."

One broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in New York speculated that the first landings might come in Chiba Prefecture, whose plain stretches from Tokyo bay eastward to the sea.

The skies over the prefecture, said the Tokyo radio, had been "converted into a hurly-burly thoroughfare for Superforts, Liberators and Mustang fighters" with air raid sirens howling every day since late June.

Machine Gun Farmers

It declared that even farmers in the fields and small fishing boats at sea were being chased by machine-gunning Mustangs.

A Tokyo radio correspondent, back from watching workers rushing coastal defenses, declared the Japanese people should expect that "all the cities and villages would be virtually burned down and all the transportation network practically cut off" but should still keep faith in the fortifications.

"And if the enemy should refrain from landing in fear of the Japanese defense system and continue solely to tighten the blockade, we shall wait 20 years, 30 years and even 50 years."

Broadcasts heard here by the Federal Communications Commission were preoccupied with the repeated sea and air attacks, Japan's deteriorating military position, and the specter of invasion.

The Tokyo Newspaper Asahi warned the people to expect "a daily increase in both the intensity and tempo" of Allied air attacks and "increased activities of enemy task forces in our home waters."

Admit Situation Unfavorable

All this, added Asahi, presaged "the enemy's landing on our mainland" and "the present military situation is by no means favorable to us."

The refusal of the Japanese fleet and air force to fight now, Asahi insisted, was necessary because "in the showdown battle to be fought with our total strength, the momentous decision as to when and where to fight such a battle should be of our own choosing."

Premier Suzuki, who spent the day discussing the war situation with his cabinet, privy council and military leaders, was quoted as follows:

"The Japanese people are different from the German nation. I am sure the Japanese people have not yet given out their full strength.

"When the Japanese people fight with their backs to the wall they will most assuredly display tremendous power. In other words, when the worst comes to the worst, they will show their true mettle."

Gen. Jiro Minami, Totalitarian Party president, was quoted by Domei Agency as urging members to speed preparations "for the eventuality when the Japanese mainland is segregated by enemy air raids and other enemy operations."

Addressing the opening of a conference of regional party chiefs, Minami said "further difficulties" lay ahead and the people must be prepared for "intensified raids and the strain of living conditions."

In an attempt to ease part of the strain—a recent 10 per cent cut in food rations—Suzuki's government announced plans to mobolize 1,500,000 students to put 250,000 acres into cultivation.

Monday in a strafing attack by an American plane while traveling from Haiphong to Hanoi, The kingdom of Vietnam was created from the former protectorate of Annam, which declared "independence" after full occupation of French Indo-China by the Japanese last March.

The enemy radio sought to cheer the Japanese people with a report that even though invasion of the home islands is "probable," Premier Kantaro Suzuki has never changed his attitude of "utmost calm and composure." It quoted an article in the newspaper *Asahi* which pictured the 78-year-old leader as "firmly resolute and indeed the fighting symbol of Japan."

Radio Tokyo, which interprets Allied air-raids on Shanghai as preliminary to landings on the China coast, reported that 250 American fighter and bomber planes struck airfields in the Shanghai area in five waves for two hours yesterday.

Planes Downed, Claim

A Domei dispatch claimed that Japanese anti-aircraft guns downed five of the attacking planes, another probably and "heavily crippled" ten. Domei reported yesterday that 100 American planes raided the Chushan Islands, 100 miles south of Shanghai, on Monday. Neither report has Allied confirmation.

Tokyo said 3d Fleet bombard-

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Jap Broadcasts Gloomy, But Claim 1 U.S. Sub

San Francisco, July 25 (AP)—In a day of gloomy broadcasts that ran from admission of heavy Allied air-raids to deaths of important leaders, Radio Tokyo gave the Japanese people only one bright item today —a claim that an Allied submarine had been sunk.

A Domei agency report said without confirmation that Japanese planes sank an "enemy" submarine with a direct hit Sunday morning off South Ceram Island, west of Dutch New Guinea.

Another Tokyo broadcast recorded here started by announcing promotion of a colonel to major general, but finished glumly with a list of nine more dead generals killed in the last year.

Okinawa Governor Dead

Domei cointributed news of the death of Sattoru Shimada, former Japanese Governor of Okinawa, in the fight for that island. On July 9 he had been commended for rallying Okinawans for a last stand.

The 44-year-old Welfare Minister in the puppet government of Vietnam in French Indo-China rounded up the day's death list. He was Dr. Vun Goe Khanh, reported killed

ment ten days ago reduced the northern Japanese city of Muroran to "pitiful ruins." It claimed that the great majority of factories and workers in the Hokkaido Island port and mill city were back on the job.

Citizens of Tokyo were promised potatoes "by the middle of next month." A broadcast said the harvest had begun and that already the tubers are being rationed in neighboring provinces.

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ALL BIG BRITISH SHIPS IN PACIFIC

San Francisco, July 25 (A. P.). —All of Britain's greatest battleships, cruisers and carriers are now fighting in the Pacific with American fleet units, Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, one of England's three active "five star" admirals, announced at a press conference here.

"Our 'second eleven' is in the Burma waters, fighting a war

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much bigger than most people think," he said. Somerville is head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington, and a member of the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff.

He arrived here yesterday for an inspection of Pacific Fleet headquarters and expects to continue on to Vancouver, B. C., where he visited as a midshipman over forty years ago.

He said all Englishmen are determined to fight until the Nipponese are defeated.

"We have territory to win back, 75,000 British prisoners to release and scores to pay off we don't want anybody else to settle," he declared.

Somerville described combined operations of the Royal Navy and the United States fleet in the Pacific as those of a "team," and said Britain's adoption of the American "fleet train" floating supply base idea made such cooperative action possible.

NIPS REPORT INVASION OF ISLE OFF MALAYA

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25—(AP) The Japanese Domei agency said tonight that "some 500 enemy troops landed on Puket island, off the west coast of the Malay peninsula, Wednesday morning" Japanese time.

There has been no Allied confirmation.

"Enemy invaders came ashore in nine landing barges under cover of bombardment by two cruisers," Domei added in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

"The Japanese unit garrison x x x immediately x x x pushed the invaders back to their shoreline, where fighting is now in progress. x x x The enemy invasion force was accompanied by six transports."

Armed Home Guards Sighted on Honshu

San Francisco, July 25.—Pilots returning to Vice-Admiral John S. McCain's carrier task force from raids over Honshu reported today that they saw civilian home guard members handling machine-guns, the Mutual Broadcasting Company's Jack Mahan reported today.

Lieut. (j. g.) Thomas E. Flynn of Queens Village, N. Y., said: "The guys looked like a converted bunch of bank tellers and their aim was about what you'd expect."

Churchill In London For Vote Counting

Attlee Also Returns From Potsdam Meeting —Tense Nation Breathlessly Awaits Results—Definite Leftist Trend Anticipated.

By Richard Kasischke

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill and Clement R. Attlee returned to London tonight from the interrupted Big Three conference at Potsdam to be on hand for tomorrow's counting of the general election ballots determining which will be Britain's leader and chief spokesman in world affairs.

Excitement Spreads

As the Conservative and Labor Party standard-bearers returned, excitement spread through Britain in anticipation of the count which will decide the leadership of the nation's first "peace in Europe" government.

Ballots were cast July 5 in 640 parliamentary districts.

Most observers agreed the result would be close. Practically all conceded that Labor would gain and the overall result would show a definite Leftist trend. In the old parliament the Conservatives and their allies counted about 400 out of 615 votes.

Churchill was the first to fly in from Potsdam. A crowd was waiting at the entrance to his office at 10 Downing street as he arrived. Tonight he had an audience with the king at Buckingham palace and gave him a personal account of progress made at Potsdam. Tomorrow, with the ministers of his interim "caretaker" government gathered around him, he will receive election returns.

Attlee Plans Brief Visit

Attlee planned a brief visit to his constituency of Leamington, row morning, and then to gather with other Labor leaders at party headquarters in London.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, No. 2 man among the Conservatives, also returned from Potsdam. He planned to receive returns in his constituency of eLamington.

The verdict for which these men waited was written in Britain's first general election in more than 10 years. Churchill's Conservatives campaigned on a "free enterprise" platform. Attlee's Labor Party campaigned for nationalization of fuel and power, inland transport, iron and steel industries and the Bank of England.

One of these two men is certain to be called upon by the king to form a government which will be responsible for seeing through the war against Japan and tackling the domestic program, including housing, restoring war damage, handling demobilization and multiple other tasks.

Liberal Party Platform

The Liberal Party, which hopes to gain the balance of power in the House of Commons between its two stronger opponents, also has a platform balanced between those of Laborites and Conservatives. In case of a close result, both the Laborites and Conservatives are expected to invite the Liberals into a coalition to gain a working major-

The early counting of votes starts ity.

at 4 a. m. (EW.T.) tomorrow, and final results are expected within about eight hours. Returns in 624 contested districts will be counted tomorrow.

Results of 12 seats will not be tabulated until about Aug. 1. If the election is extremely close, they could decide the winner. Previously, the Conservatives held four of these seats, and the Nationals, who support Churchill, one. Labor held one, and Independents six.

BRITAIN TENSE AS VOTE COUNT IS AWAITED

Churchill Returns to Learn His Government's Fate in House Election.

RESULTS KNOWN TOMORROW

Definite Trend to the Left Is Forecast, With Many Persons Discontented.

London, July 25 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill arrived in London late today from Potsdam to learn the fate of his Conservative Government in the tabulation tomorrow of British general election votes. Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor party, also returned.

Churchill, wearing civilian clothing, flew from Potsdam, where he has been attending the Big Three conference. He went immediately to his official residence, No. 10 Downing Street.

London, July 25 (AP)—Britain awaited today without visible signs of excitement announcement of the results of the July 5 parliamentary elections, which will determine whether Prime Minister Churchill is to remain at the head of the Government upon whose shoulders will fall the task of prosecuting the war against Japan.

It is expected that the first returns will start trickling in from the nation's 640 districts about noon tomorrow, and that the bulk of the votes will be tabulated within the next five hours.

Speedy Tabulation Sought

The British Press Association and Exchange Telegraph have combined their services to obtain and tabulate the results quickly.

There is an outside chance that tomorrow's count may not decide control of the House of Commons if the race between the Conservative and Labor parties is close. The votes in eleven University seats will not be tabulated until August 1 and the ballots in one district in Hull will not be added until a week later.

Districts Important

It is conceivable that the balance of power in the House—which will determine whether Churchill is to continue as Prime Minister—might hinge on the outcome in these twelve districts.

LEFTIST GREEKS ACCUSE BRITISH

London, July 25 (A. P.).—A British Foreign Office spokesman said today that an on the spot investigation would be made of charges that 3,000 to 4,000 Greek service men interned in Africa have been beaten and starved and given inadequate medical attention.

The accusations of maltreatment came from Maritpress, a Greek leftist news agency in London.

The Foreign Office spokesman said the charges were of the gravest character but expressed doubts of Maritpress's responsibility in circulating them. He said that between 3,000 and 4,000 Greek army and navy men were being held in Middle East camps, most of them in Egypt and Eritrea, as an aftermath of the civil strife in Greece last year.

Only a small proportion of the interned persons, the spokesman said, are "convicted mutineers." He classified the other internees as dissatisfied persons whose desires for repatriation have been thwarted by a lack of shipping. The whole situation, the spokesman added, has been complicated by the arrival of large numbers of refugees from Germany.

The London Daily Herald in a story of the Maritpress charges said that the resignation of Foreign Minister John Sofianopolous "makes the Greek government even more clearly one of stark reaction."

Levant-Control Settlement Reported

London, July 25 (AP)—French and British officers have agreed provisionally to split military control of the Levant, with French forces withdrawing from eastern Syria, but remaining in Lebanon and on the Syrian west coast, the Paris radio said today.

The agreement, reached by Lieut. Gen. Etienne Paul Beynet, French delegate to the Levant States, and General Sir Bernard T. Paget, commander of British forces in the Middle East, "will by no means affect later decisions on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Syria and the Middle East," the radio said.

Under the pact, the French also will retain control of several airfields in Lebanon.

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SEEK TO DISSOLVE POLISH ARMIES

LONDON, July 25—(AP) Britain and the new Polish government still are discussing the disposition of Poland's army which fought with the western allies, Henry K. Lukasiak, representative here of the Warsaw regime, said today.

He told a press conference that his government as well as the Polish nation felt that their troops in the west, having fulfilled their obligations toward the Polish state satisfactorily, should return home in their organizational units.

Soldiers who do not wish to return home would be released, he said, but until results of the British-Polish discussion are announced, any effort to eliminate from their units any men who wished to go home should be considered illegal.

Leaders of the defunct Polish government in exile here have called on Polish soldiers abroad to remain loyal to the exiled regime.

Lukasiak declared all Polish citizens abroad had both the right and the duty to return home, and said a program of repatriation would be published as soon as the Polish and British governments reach an agreement.

He denied that any Poles were deported to Russia, or that Poles native to places east of the Curzon line would be regarded as Soviet citizens. He also said that Poles who served in the German army would be punished only if they had volunteered and had acted against Polish national interests.

British Explain G. I. Ship Fare

London Says $100 Fee Serves Lend-lease Purposes—U. S. Army Supplies Food.

London, July 25 (A. P.).—Responsible quarters said today that the provisional fee of about $100 for the trans-Atlantic passage of each American soldier returning to the United States in British-operated ships had been established for the purpose of reverse lend-lease accounting.

This charge compares with the peace-time price for a one-way passage third class on the Queen Mary and the Queen Elizabeth of approximately $86, but both American and British sources, in confirming the present assessment, said that it was subject to later revision.

Just how the current figure was arrived at was not clear, nor could any responsible person say for attribution whether it represented a profit or deficit.

Troop travel, however, would fall far short of peacetime third class accomodations. With speed the dominating factor, soldiers have been crowded to capacity into the big liners, eating and sleeping in relays.

The Cunard Line's Total.

The Cunard White Star Line has carried a total of 1,872,702 passengers across the Atlantic in the period from the beginning of the war through March 31, approximately 869,500 of them eastward and the balance west. A spokesman for the steamship line said a "big percentage" of the passengers were American troops.

But the question of the provisional charge and its later readjustment and the general question of lend-lease and reverse lend-lease hold potentially important implications in the anticipated post-war discussions on such questions as shipping, bases and trade routes. There are a number of factors on the British side of the problem to explain the higher-troop-charge over peacetime third class rates.

The huge vessels travel westward loaded to full capacity but make the return trip with only a handful of passengers; during the war they ran the risk of being torpedoed and presumably the British Government must bear the cost of restoring the luxurious appointments of the liners for peacetime use.

On the other hand, some of the ships have been repaired with the cost marked down to direct lend-lease, and in addition the mass movement of troops does away

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with many of the peacetime costs figured into the price of the ticket—advertising and maintenance of special accommodations. In addition the Army mess has fed the soldiers.

SOVIET CALLS IN MONEY FROM ALL NAZI FIRMS

LONDON, July 25 — (AP) The Berlin radio said in a broadcast that the Soviet Military Administration in Germany today ordered "all firms, organizations and institutions" in the Russian occupied areas to turn in to the state bank of the Soviet Occupation army, "all gold and silver coins, gold and silverware, foreign bank notes and coins, and all currency issued in territory formerly occupied by Germany."

76,652 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED UPON BERLIN

LONDON July 25.—(AP) Berlin, the most bombed city in the world, was on the receiving end of 76,652 tons of bombs, it was announced today.

Of these, the RAF dropped 50,960 tons and the American Airforce, in 19 major daylight attacks, added another 25,692.

Essen was listed as the second most bombed city with 36,420 tons, followed by Cologne, 34,711, Duisburg, 30,025, Hamburg, 22,580, Kiel, 16,712 and Nuernberg, 13,021.

13 PUNISHED BY ARMY

Action Taken Last Year on Prisoners' Complaints of Beatings

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The Stars and Stripes said today that United States Army officials had disclosed that five officers and eight enlisted men had been relieved of duty and some had been recommended for court-martial "late in 1944," after soldier-prisoners at the Tenth Reinforcement Depot in Lichfield, England, had alleged that they had been beaten by guards. Their names were withheld.

The announcement was made after the Stars and Stripes had printed letters from soldiers complaining of beatings. The Army said that an investigation had been in progress for "a good many weeks."

PRAVDA ATTACKS SWEDEN

Denounces Proposal for Creation of Northern Alliance

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—The Moscow radio quoted Pravda today as saying that a Swedish northern bloc was trying to "isolate the northern countries and impose on them a policy potentially aimed at setting them against the Soviet Union." Pavel Ryssakoff, who wrote the article, said that the Swedish Foreign Minister, Christian Guenther, had recently proposed a Scandinavian military defensive alliance that "fully reveals the reactionary essence of an isolated union of the northern countries."

Czechs Submit Problem.

London, July 25 (A. P.).—The Luxembourg radio said today that the Government of Czecho-Slovakia had submitted to the Big Three conference at Potsdam the problem of expelling German and Hungarian minorities from the country.

300 G. I.s on Swiss Vacation

They Are the First of Thousands Who Will Tour Alpine Country

LONDON, July 25 (AP).—Three hundred American soldiers, the first of thousands who will spend furloughs in Switzerland, crossed the Swiss border at Basel and Chiasso today, the Swiss radio announced. Bands and numerous Swiss officials turned out to welcome them.

The vacations were arranged by agreement between American and Swiss authorities. Accompanied by Swiss guides, the soldiers will go to holiday camps for three days and travel through the rugged lake and Alpine country for the remainder of a week.

U.S. Steamship Co. Motorship Hits Mine

London, July 25 (AP)—Exchange Telegraph reported today that the United States Steamship Company's 2,762-ton motorship Eshjerg had struck a mine off Stevns Klint in the Baltic last night while en route from Luebeck to Copenhagen.

The agency's dispatch did not state whether the ship was sunk or whether there was any loss of life.

BELGIAN PAINTER BEATEN

Castelein, Noted for Portraits of Beauties, Injured in London

LONDON, July 25 (AP)—Ernest Castelein, 64-year-old Belgian painter of beautiful women, was found seriously beaten about the head today in his studio in the Hammersmith section.

A woman tenant of an apartment near the studio, hearing groans, discovered the painter lying in front of a just-completed portrait. His condition was described as serious. Scotland Yard began an investigation.

A bachelor, M. Castelein gained prominence in the Nineteen Twenties for his portraits of Pauline Frederick, star of the silent films; Margaret Bannerman, the British actress, and other women. Recently he has been painting leaders of the Free Belgian movement.

3 Carrier Pigeons Win War Medals

London, July 25 (A. P.).—Three carrier pigeons, William of Orange, Ruhr Express and Scotch Lass, were awarded medals yesterday for wartime service. Citations credited William of Orange with a 260-mile flight in less than five hours during the Arnheim operation. Ruhr Express brought valuable information 300 miles to his base after being released within enemy lines and Scotch Lass, although injured, flew 200 miles to deliver photographs dispatched by an intelligence agent in Holland.

The awards were made by the Allied Forces Mascot Club of the Peoples Dispensary for Sick Animals.

$76,000,000 Jackpot Awaits Distribution In Britain's Navy

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 24.—A handsome cash "bounty" payment—from a jackpot that already exceeds $76,000,000—awaits every man in the British Navy.

It's an old tradition in the British Navy that war booty be distributed among seamen. In the American Navy everything captured automatically becomes the property of the United States Government.

The British Admiralty Prize Court, which rules on the disposition of all captured goods, has collected and earmarked for distribution among men up to date 19,000,000 pounds from the proceeds of the sale of cargoes of enemy ships captured by the British during the war.

For the first time in history the Navy is cutting in another branch of the service on the fund—all RAF airmen who participated in sea warfare, mainly coastal command flyers, will be voted an equal share with seamen.

War's End Awaited.

The prize fund already totals more than the total amount split up among the men in blue after the last war. Several million more dollars' worth of sea prizes still await a prize court decision, and a sizable amount is expected to be collected, as the British share in the Pacific.

None of this bonus money will be handed out until after the end of the war with Japan, an Admiralty official said.

The booty is split among the entire service and not just crews who had a direct hand in the capture of ships—as was the case half a century ago. However, naval-"chair-borne" personnel—men in shore and administrative jobs—receive only one-third as much as combat men.

Merchant seamen do not share in the dividends, but a navy man is quick to point out that merchant seamen as a rule draw considerably higher wages than Royal Navy seamen.

By the same token, the pay scale for United States Navy personnel is higher than the British.

Policy Is Ancient.

The bonus payment scheme dates back to before the days of Drake, when all booty went to the crews that took it.

When asked if there was a law providing that "loot" go directly to the men instead of to the government, a senior naval officer said, "You've got me there. But it's one of our oldest traditions."

There is no record of any complaints ever being registered by John Q. Taxpayer, who might want the money used some other way.

In this war, for the first time, the capture of many enemy ships and cargoes was due to detection by aircraft, which subsequently guided the Navy in for the kill. Thus airmen were voted shares in this novel business enterprise.

Although no decision has been reached by the Treasury in regard to a scale of payment, in relation to rank, precedent indicates that individual shares will range from about $15,000 for admirals to $80 to $100 for mess boys.

After the last war approximately $60,000,000 was distributed roughly this way: Admirals, $12,000; captains, $2,000; lieutenants, $480; seamen, $100; boys, $60.

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Belfast Welcomes U. S. Congressmen

Belfast, Northern Ireland, July 25 (A. P.).—Eleven United States Representatives, on a fact-finding tour of Europe, arrived here today en route to Scotland and Norway.

The delegation, six Democrats and five Republicans, headed by Representative Victor Wickersham (D.-Okla.), met Prime Minister Sir Basil Brooke, Minister Edmund Warnock, United States Consul-General Quincy F. Roberts, and Col. Ralph A. McGinn, commander of the United States forces here.

Petain Keeps Strict Silence During Trial

Aged Marshal Refuses To Answer Queries On Purported Congratulation Of Hitler After Dieppe Raid—Appears Disinterested.

By Relman Morin

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—Aged Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, his face like an image, bluntly refused at his treason trial today to answer questions whether he had congratulated Adolf Hitler on the British defeat at Dieppe and asked Hitler's permission for French troops to fight alongside the Germans.

"The marshal's honor is at stake," a juror shouted across the jammed and overheated courtroom in the Palace of Justice, and mutterings and protests from jurors and spectators met Petain's refusal.

Refuses To Reply

But the 89-year-old former chief of the Vichy state remained adamant. The said through his lawyers that he would not reply.

The dramatic issue was raised during the third day of Petain's trial on charges of intelligence with Germany and of plotting the security of the French state—a day in which former French Premier Edouard Daladier and Albert Lebrun, last president of the third republic, testified against the old soldier.

Much of the day Petain appeared uninterested. Once he said he hadn't heard a question. He saw Lebrun near tears as the former French president said he could hardly express his "profound distress" at the sight before him of "a man, a warrior of France, who has risen so high to have fallen so low."

Both Daladier and Lebrun sidestepped questions whether they though Petain guilty of treason, saying there were many different definitions. Daladier said: "He betrayed his duties as a Frenchman."

Lebrun said: "I reserve my judgment on that."

Answers Juror's Question

Only once did Petain break his self-imposed silence. That was to answer a juror's question as to when the marshal began organizing what later became the Vichy government. It was another of the 24 jurors hearing the testimony who brough up the alleged messages to Hitler.

Daladier, who went to Munich with Neville Chamberlain, had just ended a gesticulating, chest-thumping and chair-banging speech and was being questioned by lawyers when the juror asked Daladier if he knew of two telegrams sent to Hitler by Petain in 1942.

"Of his intelligence with Hitler I know nothing," Daladier said. Presiding Judge Paul Mongizeaux promptly read aloud a telegram asking Hitler's permission for the French to conduct their own defense against the Allies, and a bitter argument broke out between lawyers and the judge over the latter's intervention.

"It would be preferable for Marshal Petain to answer himself," the judge said. Petain refused. The court then announced that the telegraphers who transmitted the messages would be called to testify against Petain.

Speaks in Own Defense

Later, during the cross-examination of Lebrun, Petain spoke in his own defense. After the resignation of Premier Paul Reynaud on June 16, 1940, Lebrun said, he asked Petain to form a new government. The marshal, Lebrun said, instantly showed him a list and said: "Here's my government."

Lebrun said he was astonished. It usually took three or four days to form a cabinet in France, he said.

Springing to his feet a juror cried: "I now feel we have come to the heart of this trial—to the core of accusations of a plot against the republic."

He demanded to know from Petain when the list the marshal withdrew from his pocket was prepared. The implication in the juror's question was that Petain had completed plans for a new government of France well before Reynaud resigned under pressure from Petain and others for an armistice with Germany.

Every eye in the courtroom was riveted on Petain's face. He sat with his head resting in one cupped hand and his eyes were closed. He sat still, apparently unhearing. Judge Mongibeaux called on him to rise. He still sat. A policeman touched him. His lawyers then explained what the question was. Scowling, Petain replied in a frosty voice.

Several Lists

"That list—well, I had considered some names, but the list I took from my pocket was not the one that came into effect. There were several lists."

The juror said the marshal had not answered the question, but Mongibeaux did not press the point, despite an outbreak of mumbling through the court.

Daladier, in his testimony against Petain, described Petain's assumption of power as a "coup d'etat" which destroyed the republican institutions of France. He shook his fist and frequently shouted as he hammered home his points. Once he picked up a chair and slammed it on the floor as his face flushed with anger.

Contrary to testimony given previously by Reynaud, Daladier, from whom Reynaud took over the premiership, said that "France was not disarmed" when Germany attacked. France, he said, had 3,600 tanks against Germany's 3,200 and Germany's production was "not greater than ours."

After the armistice on June 24, 1940, he said, there were 4,200 warplanes in the free zone of France.

Daladier Describes Flight

After describing his flight with other members of the government from Bordeaux to North Africa, Daladier said:

"If only Petain had given the signal for an uprising of France on the day of the Anglo-American landings in France. what a glorious page in the history of his long life he would have written. I would have kneeled in front of him.

"I waited for this and prayed for this. Instead he, Petain, ordered troops in North Africa to resist our Allies."

Asked whether he thought Petain betrayed France, Daladier said: "I believed he betrayed his duties as a Frenchman. Treason has many different definitions. You can betray for money or out of sheer in-

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competence. Petain betrayed his duty as a Frenchman."

During cross-examination, Daladier agreed with Reynaud's testimony yesterday that attempts were made in 1940 to keep Mussolini out of the war. "I wrote an impassioned letter" to Mussolini, he said, suggesting a meeting to compose differences, but Il Duce refused.

He denied, however, that he had offered Italy co-dominion over Tunisia and over parts of Africa, and said Mussolini refused because the French failed to specify the concessions they might make. He said the British were fully informed.

True Cause of Defeat

Daladier said the "true cause of our defeat" was "demoralization of the army and the old conception of the inviolability of the Ardennes." He placed the blame for defeat on military incapacity and the activities of the fifth column.

After a recess, Lebrun was summoned as the third witness against Petain. He was dressed in a formal morning coat and striped trousers. He appeared excessively nervous. His mouth twitched and his voice quivered.

The 73-year-old ex-president described the dramatic French cabinet sessions of June 16, 1940, of Petain's threat to resign if there was no armistice, how Reynaud urged the marshal to wait, of word of complete collapse of the French army and the resulting shift in cabinet opinion toward seeking peace.

He told of Reynaud's resignation and of Petain's immediate production of a cabinet list when Lebrun asked him to become premier.

Visited By Laval

The day France asked Germany for terms, Lebun went on, he was visited by now-fugitive Pierre Laval, who became Petain's right-hand man. Laval assertedly told Lebrun that a plan for the government to leave France was "sheer treason."

After the armistice at Vichy, he said, three officials, whom he did not name, demanded his resignation as President. He refused, only

booted out by the Vichy government's action suspending the constitution and making Petain a dictator.

Lebrun's voice broke completely as he spoke of the "tragic moments" when Petain's government announced its plan to abolish the third republic.

"In my opinion," Lebrun said, "two great mistakes were made by Petain—or perhaps I should say by the government of Vichy." The first was the belief Germany was going to win the war and the second that Petain's own prestige could protect the country. He recalled that President Roosevelt "with his clear sight" never believed in a German victory.

Lebrun's cross-examination was marked by the reading of a letter purportedly from Lebrun to Petain in January 1941 after a meeting between Marshal Petain and Hitler. Petain's lawyer, Jacques Isorny, asserted it was couched in friendly terms and expressed Lebrun's good wishes.

Lebrun did not comment. The day's session ended when he left the stand at 5:30 p.m.

EX-PRESIDENT OF FRANCE LAYS FALL TO PETAIN

Lebrun Tells How Marshal Threatened to Quit in Face of Nazis.

DALADIER DENOUNCES VICHY

Ex-Premier Says Hero of Verdun Plotted in 1940 to Wreck Third French Republic.

Paris, July 25 (A. P.).—Former President Albert Lebrun testified today that Marshal Petain threatened to resign from the Reynaud government unless it asked an armistice from Germany and later the same day took a complete Cabinet list from a pocket when asked to form a new administration.

Before Lebrun told of the dramatic Cabinet sessions of June 16, 1940, the court had echoed with mutterings and protests from jurors and spectators when Petain curtly refused to answer questions about telegrams congratulating the Germans for repulsing the Canadians at Dieppe and asking Adolf Hitler's permission to allow Vichy troops to fight alongside the Germans in defense of France. The question of the telegrams arose from a juror during the cross-examination of Edouard Daladier, Premier of France when the Germans struck.

Refusal to Resign.

Lebrun told in a voice quivering with emotion of news from the front telling of the complete collapse of the French armies. He recounted how three unnamed Vichy officials demanded his resignation as President, but he added that he refused and was ousted by the Vichy regime's action in suspending the Constitution and making Petain a dictator.

Lebrun told the court trying Petain for making contacts with the enemy and plotting against the security of France that President Roosevelt, "with his clear sight," never believed in a German victory even during the worst days.

"In my opinion, two great mistakes were made by Petain—or, perhaps, I should say by the Government of Vichy," Lebrun said. "The first was the belief that Germany was going to win the war and the second was that Petain's own prestige—his seven stars as a Marshal—could protect the country."

Court Suspended for Day.

The uneventful cross-examination of Lebrun concluded at 5:30 P. M., and court was suspended for the day. Jules Jeanneney, former President of the French Senate, will open testimony tomorrow.

Petain [illegible] refused to answer questions [illegible] to his vow on the first day of the trial. Judge Paul Mongibeaux then read into the record what he said was a telegram from Pétain to Hitler asking permission for Vichy troops to help the Germans in defense.

The issue arose during the cross-examination of former Premier Edouard Daladier, whose angry testimony was punctuated by chair slamming and shouts.

Lebrun Next Witness

Daladier was followed to the stand by the last elected President of the Third Republic, Albert Lebrun—dressed in a formal morning coat and striped trousers and wearing a rosette of the Legion of Honor in his lapel.

Lebrun, who recited a succession of military defeats which preceded the French armistice, appeared nervous. His mouth twitched, his voice quivered, and he declined the court's invitation to sit down.

He told of the last meeting of the Superior War Council and said that Gen. Maxime Weygand, French Commander in Chief, reported after touring the front that the situation was serious. He said that Weygand had a plan for a counter-attack.

Weakness of Colleagues.

"There was a certain amount of weakness among my colleagues," Lebrun testified. He said that it was decided to strengthen the Government and that Gen. Charles de Gaulle and others were brought in.

Lebrun said that Weygand asserted on June 9 that France must ask for an armistice. He testified that Paul Reynaud, Premier at the time, would not hear of this while the fleet and empire were intact.

He recounted again the circumstances leading to the armistice and the exchanges with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. Then he told of a meeting in which Petain read a long statement declaring that France must not be abandoned and "placing his (Petain's) faith in some indefinite future."

Lebrun said that President Roosevelt sent a telegram on June 15 congratulating France on her magnificent courage and promising arms. On the next day, however, the President said that Petain read his letter of resignation which he said he would submit unless an armistice were not demanded.

Lebrun said that Alphonse Georges, field commander of all French armies, informed the Cabinet at about the same moment that the forces were falling back in disorder and that there was terrible confusion at the front. Reynaud, finding himself in the minority in opposing an armistice, then resigned and Lebrun said that he asked Petain to form a Cabinet.

Rumor Campaign.

The 73-year-old witness said that the fifth column started a rumor campaign and that presently the Petain cabinet appointed a commission headed by Gen. Charles Huntziger to ask German terms. Lebrun said that Pierre Laval told him that the projected "plan to leave France is sheer treason."

The witness said that he argued violently with Laval on the question of moving the Government to North Africa and quoted Laval as saying: "What will you do there when they form a government here in France? You won't even know what is going on here."

Almost in Tears.

Two days later, he learned that the Vichy government was going to revise the constitution. His voice broke and he was near tears as he spoke of the tragic moments when Petain's government announced a plan to pass three laws abolishing the republic and giving the marshal almost dictatorial powers.

Lebrun told of his last meeting with Petain before leaving Vichy for his home in Lorraine. From there, he said, the Gestapo took him to a scene of "brutality—I might say of bestiality—in Innsbruck.

Concluding his declaration, Lebrun said that he could hardly express his profound distress at the sight before him of "a man, a warrior of France, who has risen so high, to have fallen so low." Another flurry of confusion swept the court when a juror insisted that Petain relate when he prepared the list of ministers which Lebrun said was submitted to him immediately upon asking the Marshal to form a government.

After some consultation with his lawyers, Petain broke his silence and said: "That list was like others—it was not carried out exactly. There were several lists."

The juror said that the Marshal had not answered the question, but the judge did not press the point.

The telegrams to Hitler were read in response to a juror's questioning of Daladier, who had testified that "all the traitors of France" flocked to Vichy after the armistice and that the Pétain regime destroyed the republic. Daladier had declared that France was not unarmed when the Germans struck in 1940.

The juror asked Daladier whether he knew of a telegram from Pétain to Hitler congratulating the Germans on the bloody repulse of the Canadians at Dieppe.

There was no immediate reply.

Concessions In Africa

Daladier agreed during cross-examination with testimony yesterday of former Premier Paul Reynaud that "certain concessions in Africa" to Mussolini were considered in 1940 in an effort to keep Italy at peace.

"The true cause of our defeat," Daladier said, "resulted from demoralization of the army and the old conception of the inviolability of the Ardennes"—the mountainous gap of Belgium and northeast France through which the Germans burst French lines in 1940 and pushed back the Americans last December.

He said the defeat also was due to military "incapacity" and activities of the fifth column.

Vichy New Order

"On June 25, 1940, we were told a new order was being constituted," Daladier said.

"It consisted of destroying republican institutions of France. The republic was destroyed contrary to the wishes of the National Assembly that met at Vichy. As delegates to the National Assembly left Vichy, we saw arriving all the traitors of France. The people of France, stupefied, witnessed the Vichy *coup d'état*."

"Do you believe Pétain betrayed his country?" Defense Attorney Fernand Payen asked Daladier.

"I believe he betrayed his duties as a Frenchman," the former Premier said.

"Ah, but that is not the same thing," Payen said.

Daladier's testimony disclosed that the General in command of the French 2d Army on May 5, 1940, received a telegram ordering hi mto destroy all fortifications in his zone.

Nazis Reached Meuse

"It was then that German tanks were able to reach the Meuse," Daladier said.

"Was Pétain ever on the point of being arrested for membership in the Cagoulard (a subversive right-wing organization) as Pierre Cot says in a book published in New York?" Defense Attorney Jean LeMaire asked.

"No, that is false," Daladier answered.

The audience burst into laughter when Defense Attorney Jacques Isorni read a statement to Pétain, written in 1944 by the French poet, Paul Valery, who was being buried today. Valery died last Friday. The room was filled with mocking cries and jeering laughter.

Daladier, the second witness, was continuing the statement he started yesterday. Pétain had entered the courtroom at 1.22 P.M.

Questioned further by the defense, Daladier said:

"Of his intelligence with Hitler, I knew nothing."

"Betrayed As Frenchmen"

Amplifying his assertion that Pétain "betrayed his duties as a Frenchman," Daladier said:

"Treason has many different definitions. You can betray for money or, like Bazaine, out of sheer incompetence. Pétain betrayed his duty as a Frenchman." [Marshal Achille Francois Bazaine (1811-1888) was convicted of negotiating with and capitulating to Germany in the Franco-German war and was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. He escaped in 1874 to Italy.]

Daladier said he wrote an "impassioned letter" to Mussolini on May 29, 1940, just before Italy declared war, suggesting that they meet to compose Franco-Italian differences. Mussolini refused, he said.

"I never offered Italy a condominium (joint control) over Tunisia or other parts of Africa," Daladier testified.

No Specific Concessions

He said Mussolini refused to meet him because the French did not offer specific concessions. He said the British were fully informed of his action and that Reynaud approved.

Isorni returned to the question of Pétain's alleged enactment of anti-Communist policies and asserted that the Marshal had only applied decrees drawn up in 1939. He asked Daladier about the decrees.

"I drew up the decrees after the signing of the Russo-German treaty of friendship," Daladier said. "They were signed by the entire Cabinet. I thought it my duty to outlaw the Communists. I would like to add, however, that after Russia entered the war the Communists all did their duties as courageous Frenchmen."

Slammed Chair

Daladier at one point picked up a chair and slammed it to the floor as his face flushed with anger. He was recounting the story of the Riom trials, in which the Vichy regime tried unsuccessfully to pin the blame for the French collapse on him, former Premiers Reynaud and Leon Blum, and Gen. Maurice Gamelin.

He said he had learned at Bourrasol that without having been tried or condemned he had been sentenced to life imprisonment. He recalled that the former Attorney General, Gaston Cassagnau, had refused to prosecute the case at Riom and at this point he slammed the chair to the floor.

As Daladier spoke he shook his fist. His voice frequently rose to a shout. Reynaud listened intently to the man he had succeeded as Premier.

Journey To Africa

Daladier told of the voyage of French officials aboard the liner Marsillia bound for North Africa and denied that they were "fugitives or cowards," saying they did everything possible to organize resistance in North Africa. He said he tried to convince Gen. Auguste Nogues, then commander of French Morocco, to rally French resistance, using American planes then being assembled in Casablanca.

Daladier turned to the American invasion of French Africa and said: "If only Pétain had given the

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signal for an uprising of France on the day of the Anglo-American landings in North Africa! What a glorious page in history of his long life he would have written. I would have kneeled in front of him."

"Prayed For It"

Daladier pounded his chest and his voice rang through the crowded courtroom as he added:

"I waited for this and prayed for it. Instead, he, Pétain, ordered troops in North Africa to resist our allies."

Daladier read into the record figures on the increase of French war materials between June, 1936, and May, 1940, during which he was Premier and Minister of War:

	1936	1940
Mortars	450	9,550
Heavy tank guns	1,280	6,000
Maginot Line guns	0	560
Armored cars	700	6,000
Light tanks	0	2,900
Heavy tanks	17	340
Modern machine guns	0	865

France "Not Disarmed"

"France was not disarmed," Daladier said, and German production was "not greater than ours." This testimony varied with that given earlier by Reynaud.

After the armistice on July 25, 1940, Daladier said there were 4,200 warplanes in the free zone of France of which 1,200 were first line.

He ended his statement at 1.50 P.M. and was crossexamined.

The defense asked if he believed former Chief of Government Pierre Laval exercised any influence on Pétain. Daladier said:

"On November 13, 1940, Pétain dismissed Laval but in 1942 he recalled him. Did we need him so badly? I don't know."

the plains of northern France.

Yesterday's proceedings did much to expose the international diplomatic-political maneuvering during the period leading to France's collapse, but little new evidence was added to the case against Pétain. The defense limited its cross-examination of Reynaud to an attempt to discredit him as a witness.

TROOPS REACH ASSEMBLY AREA

Units at Sea and Others Awaiting Shipment.

Paris, July 25 (A. P.).—The United States Thirteenth Airborne Division—the first American airborne outfit to be redeployed—began arriving today at the Reims assembly area on the road home and then to the Pacific, Communications Zone Headquarters announced. The division was one of the last to arrive in Europe and one of the few kept in reserve.

The port of Antwerp now is in full operation as a redeployment embarkation point, shipping mostly small specialized service groups and men returning to civilian life. The port's assembly area has 166,000 men moving through seventeen camps and 10,000 Ninth Air Force flight and ground personnel will arrive soon.

These units left Antwerp for the United States in the past few days: 3,446th, 3,447th, 451st and 919th Ordnance Heavy Automobile Maintenance companies; the 436th Military Police Escort Guard Company, the 344th Harbor Craft Company, 342d Armored Field Artillery Battalion and the 638th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

The following units are expected to reach the assembly area for Antwerp on August 3:

The 365th, 371st and 404th Fighter Groups; the 448th Signal Battalion of Heavy Construction for Aviation, the 91st Air Depot Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron of the 94th Air Depot Group, the 359th Airdrome Squadron, the 192d Ordnance Ammunition Company of Aviation, the 762d Chemical Company of Aviation, the Tenth Supply Platoon of Aviation, the 329th Depot Supply Squadron, the 336th Depot Repair Squadron, the 37th Medical Supply Platoon of Aviation, the 1283d, 1294th, 1358th, 1296th and 1299th Military Police Companies of Aviation; the Second Historical Unit, the 474th Quartermaster Platoon Air Depot Group, the 324th Signal Company Wing, the 336th Signal Company Troop Carrier Wing, the 908th and 895th Signal Depot Companies of Aviation and the 84th Depot Supply Squadron.

Units scheduled to arrive at the assembly area for Antwerp on August 10 are:

The 112th Liaison Squadron; the 1472d Signal Company Wing; the 173d Liaison Squadron; the 1366th Miliary Police Company for Aviation; the First Air Service Command Headquarters and the Headquarters Squadron; the 422d Night Fighter Squadron and the 82d Fighter Control Squadron.

The redeployment status of various divisions:

Second and Fifth—Landing in the United States.

13th Armored—At sea.

20th Armored and 28th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14, main body loading for July shipment.

30th—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 22, main body at Reims assembly area.

35th—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 21, main body at Reims assembly area.

45th—At Reims, advance units scheduled to sail from Le Havre July 26.

13th Airborne—Advance party at Reims, main body arriving there today.

In addition, advance units of the Ninth Army Headquarters sailed from Le Havre July 21 and the main body is loading for July sailing.

No Joyriding in Paris for Generals, Either

Paris, July 25 (A. P.).—More than 300 jeeps and United States Army staff cars have been impounded in a two-day anti-joyriding campaign staged by Paris and military police. At least three belonging to generals were whistled over to the curb to the cheers of onlooking G. I.'s and civilians.

The police, operating mostly on the Champs Elysees, Place de la Concorde and The Grand Boulevards, stopped all military cars containing civilians, especially mademoiselles, or Army Wacs, nurses or Red Cross girls.

A car driven by a brigadier general was stopped on the Champs Elysees because he was accompanied by a French girl. They left the car and walked away. A jeep of Lieut.-Gen. C. H. Lee was stopped, and its driver, an Air Force lieutenant, and a Red Cross girl with him were taken off by M. P.'s to explain things. The general was not in the jeep.

Another of Lee's cars had been stopped the day before and a junior officer escorted off to explain where he was driving alone. Unlike other cars, generals' vehicles are not impounded but the drivers are required to show satisfactory evidence of where they are going.

M. P.'s are working under orders that mademoiselles are not supposed to be riding around in Army cars, and that the only "authorized" women in such vehicles would be "Army nurses in ambulances going to or from an accident, Wacs on a military mission, or soldiers and Wacs together on organized recreation."

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France, Britain Reach Levant Troop Accord

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 25—The French Foreign Office revealed today that an accord had been reached between British Gen. Sir Bernard C. Paget, commander in chief of British forces in the Middle East, and French Gen. Paul-Etienne Beynet.

Under the accord, French troops will remain in the western Levant along the coast but will withdraw from eastern Syria, although retaining control of several airdromes.

OWI Drops Venture With $230,000 Profit

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 25—The picture magazine Voir, which showed a profit of $230,000 for the past quarter and has the largest circulation of any picture magazine in France, will cease publication with its Aug. 15 issue, its publisher, the Office of War Information, announced today.

The OWI said that the magazine had been of great value in placing American information before the French public but that there had never been any intention of continuing it indefinitely. Budget revisions were said to be the cause of the suspension.

Voir, originally a leaflet dropped into France before D-day, grew into a magazine with a 450,000 circulation. It sold at 10 francs at newsstands. It was published at a cost of $140,000. Paid circulation in the past quarter was 370,000. The profits went to the United States Treasury.

HERO TO BE AN EMBALMER

N. Y. Medal of Honor Winner to Ask Army Discharge

PARIS, July 25 (AP)—Tech. Sgt. Francis S. Currey of Hurleyville, N. Y., who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for knocking out three German tanks and killing fifteen Germans, said today he would ask the Army for a discharge so he could study embalming and become an undertaker. The 20-year-old sergeant is going home with the Thirtieth Division next month.

"If I had to depend on points, I'd never get out," he said. Sergeant Currey has fifty-five points, but said he believed his discharge would be granted because he holds the Medal of Honor.

He received the highest award an American soldier can win for a day-long battle last Dec. 21, when he and his hard-hit platoon held back tank-led German attacks from a key crossroad just outside of Malmedy, Belgium. He used a bazooka, rifle grenades, a Browning automatic rifle and light and heavy machine guns.

He worked for an embalmer while attending high school in Hurleyville. "I liked the work," he said. "Besides, there is money in it."

Col. Gill Working On Trial Preparations

Paris, July 25 (AP)—Evidence for war criminal trials to be held in Nuernberg is being gathered by a small American Army legal staff that has been working in Paris for the past two months, Justice Robert H. Jackson disclosed today.

Heading three branches of the staff are Col. Robert J. Gill, of Baltimore, as executive officer; Col. Robert G. Storey, of Dallas, Texas, in charge of collecting documentary evidence, and Col. John Harlan Amen, of New York city, in charge of interrogations.

President Is Expected To Address U. S.

Radio Report On Results Of Conference Planned.

POTSDAM, July 25 (AP)—President Truman is expected to report to the nation by radio on results of the Big Three conference immediately after he returns to Washington, if Congress has recessed, it was announced tonight.

The disclosure of the President's plans for a heart-to-heart talk with the people at home was made at "the little white house" as Truman prepared to go to Frankfurt-on-Main tomorrow to review U. S. troops during a lapse in the Big Three discussions.

The lapse was caused by the return to England of Prime Minister Churchill. The prime minister flew home today to be present for the announcement tomorrow of the results of the July 5 British election.

Statement Made

The announcement concerning the President's plans for a broadcast said:

"If the President returns to the United States from the interallied conference in Berlin after Congress has recessed it is believed he will make a radio report to the nation."

Truman's original plan was to report to Congress immediately after returning to the United States, but in view of expectations that Congress will recess about Aug. 1, the President apparently thinks the country would like him to discuss the results of the conference with the whole people rather than to delay his report until Congress reconvenes.

His aim from the beginning, associates have said, has been to acquaint the people of the United States and the world of the position of the American government on vital issues.

Advocates Communiques

He is known to have advocated that communiques be issued here whenever the progress of the conference warrants disclosures.

Truman, in a one-day round-trip, will fly to Frankfurt, U. S. Army occupation headquarters, lunch with Gen. Eisenhower, and inspect the 84th Infantry and Third Army Divisions, it was announced officially. He plans to return early Thursday evening.

Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden, and Clement Attlee, Labor Party leader and Churchill's election opponent, flew to London today. The British delegation—headed either by Churchill or Attlee—is expected back Friday.

Premier Stalin's plans for tomorrow were not disclosed.

The Big Three held their ninth formal session this morning, again with no details announced. Tomorrow the work of the conference will be carried on by Foreign office representatives of each nation.

Byrnes To Frankfurt

Secretary of State James F. Byrnes also will go to Frankfurt, probably in a separate plane. This procedure has been followed on other flights in case of mishap to the President and the man who would be his successor. Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, and White House Press Secretary Charles G. Ross, also will make the trip.

This will be Truman's first flying sidetrip since his arrival in Potsdam July 15. He motored into Berlin for a tour of the battered capital on his second day here, and later again went into the city for a flag-raising ceremony and a brief speech.

A Soviet-sponsored editorial in the Berliner Zeitung declared "The Allied fight against Japan is currently in its final phase, and its result will be the same as against the Hitlerite Germany of Europe."

The editorial was considered especially timely in view of the prevailing belief that the Big Three conferees had reached a substantial agreement on coordinated action to vanquish Japan.

The editorial was credited to a German writer, but to Allied readers its contents appeared to have been supplied largely by Moscow specialists. It reviewed how Japanese industrialists had expanded to support war plans, and then declared:

"Piece by piece the forces of the Allies have taken away from Japanese imperialism its stolen riches. Today squadrons of the American fleet stand before the gates of Tokyo and the air force bombards

Truman To Fly To Frankfurt Tomorrow

Potsdam, July 25 (AP)—President Truman will fly to United States Army Headqularters at Frankfurt tomorrow and review American troops, taking advantage of the off-day in the Big Three schedule, officials announced today.

General Eisenhower, commander of United States Forces in the European Theater, will meet the President in Frankfurt, where they will inspect the 84th Infantry and 3d Armored divisions. The two will have luncheon together.

Mr. Truman will return to Potsdam early tomorrow evening for resumption of the Big Three conference, interrupted by the departure for London of the highest British leaders to await election

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returns.

Secretaries To Meet

Sessions of the foreign secretaries will be continued tomorrow morning.

Secretary of State Byrnes will make the trip to Frankfurt along with Major-Gen. Harry B. Vaughan Jr., the President's military aid, and Presidential Press Secretary Ross.

President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin met for the ninth time shortly before the British leader departed for London.

A four-engined plane carrying Churchill and his party took off from a strongly guarded airport here this afternoon.

Churchill, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Clement R. Attlee, Labor party leader attending the conference as an observer, arranged a recess so they could be in London when the election results were announced.

No Formal Farewell

Four army sedans from the British compound took the passengers to the airport. There was no formal farewell from American and Soviet delegates.

In the absence of Eden, Britain will be represented by Under Secretary Sir Alexander Cadogan at the secretaries' session tomorrow. He will meet with United States Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

While it was not disclosed what plans Mr. Truman and Stalin may have for tomorrow, it was said they would not discuss matters on the conference agenda between themselves until the top-ranking British delegates return.

If the election returns show the Conservative party victorious, Churchill and Eden may return to Potsdam Friday.

Attlee Would Take Over

In the event of a Labor party victory, however, the task of continuing the Big Three talks will devolve upon Attlee.

A change in British leadership, it was believed here, would not result in any marked setback to the Potsdam negotiations. No sharp differences on foreign policy were raised between Churchill and Attlee during the election campaign.

[A Paris dispatch last night said United States Ambassador Jefferson Caffery and Soviet Ambassador Alexander E. Bogomolov had been summoned to Potsdam, suggesting that the conference had reached a point where expert assistance on problems involving France was needed.]

ALLIES AGREE ON BERLIN RULE

Wages, Prices, Rations and Fuel Controlled.

Berlin, July 25 (A. P.).—The top American, Russian and British authorities in Berlin announced today that they had reached a large area of agreement on controlling the civilian population, establishing uniform pricing and rationing systems and heating the city next winter.

A communique said:

"The desirability of having uniform wage and rationing scales throughout the city was agreed upon. The ways and means of ensuring these are being examined."

The Allies agreed to issue orders for harvesting all ripe grain crops in the Berlin area and to study the problem of domestic heating next winter.

A proposal for fixing ceiling prices on all commodities instead of continuing the Soviet-approved practice of letting some be sold for as much as the market will bear was put over for further consideration.

The Kommandatur also undertook a study of suggested uniform measures for control of Berlin theaters, films, the press and radio.

With an anti-black market drive still being pueshed, the Kommandatur agreed to maintain and reinforce police measures against illicit traders.

Soviet Col.-Gen. Gerbatov, British Major-Gen. L. O. Lyne, and United States Major-Gen. Floyd L. Parks attended the Kommandatur meeting. The French representative was absent.

Food from the British occupation zone in northwest Germany will be distributed for the first time next Saturday in the British sector of Berlin, and American authorities are preparing to take similar steps with supplies already trucked in from the southwestern provinces, officials disclosed today.

A statement distributed to Berlin newspapers and radio by the Soviet Information Bureau said that because of difficulties experienced by the British and Americans, the Russians had stepped in during the past week and continued feeding the population in all three sectors of the capital.

Berliner Seized in Sales Of 'Safety' Cards to Nazis

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25—American security officials arrested today one of the strangest confidence men ever brought to book.

He is William Esch and his racket was selling alleged "letters of clearance" to former Nazi party members—for thousands of marks—in the name of an "American mixed claim commission." The letters instructed German civilian authorities to cancel each purchaser's name from the party's records and to exempt him from the menial labor now required of Nazis.

The impressive letterhead was labeled: "American Mixed Claim Commission, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., Temporarily Berlin, Germany. William Esch, Commissioner, Member American Mixed Claim Commission." Another "commissioner" was listed as "Dr. Adams, Continental representative, Union Carbite [sic] and Carbon Corporation."

On the right side of the letterhead was the familiar blue eagle of early depression days in the United States and an apparent attempt at duplicating the famous NRA slogan: "We do our part." It read: "We do our best." Each order contained three paragraphs in English followed by German and Russian translations.

CORPSES CLOGGING SUBWAY IN BERLIN

Berlin, July 25 (A. P.).—German divers have found hundreds of corpses still clogging a flooded three-mile section of Berlin's subway in the heart of the city, and have refused to continue work there, officials disclosed today.

The stretch of subway, running under Unter den Linden from Anhalter, was being used as a hospital during the fighting for Berlin. Nazi SS leaders are reported to have flooded it when those in the tunnel signified a wish to surrender just before the city fell.

A British member of the Allied Transport Commission said the bodies were those of wounded soldiers and hospital workers with Red Cross arm brassards.

Former Nazi Party Members Victims of Confidence Man

Kohner

BERLIN, July 25 (AP) Truly Barnum was right — a sucker is born every minute even among "smart" Berlin Nazis—and American security officials rubbed their eyes in wonder today after arresting one of the strangest confidence men ever brought to book.

His name is William Esch and his racket was selling alleged "letters of clearance" to former Nazi party members—for thousands of marks—in the name of an "American Mixed Claim Commission."

The letters instructed German civilian authorities to cancel each purchaser's name from the Nazi party records and exempt him from the menial labor now required of Nazis.

The impressive letter-head was labelled "American Mixed Claim Commission, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., temporarily Berlin, Germany. William Esch, commissioner, member American Mixed Claim Commission."

Another "commissioner" was listed as "Dr. Adams, Continental Representative Union Carbide and Carbon, Corp."

On the right side of the letterhead was the familiar blue eagle of early depression days in the United States and an apparent attempt at duplicating the famous NRA slogan "We Do Our Part." It read: "We Do Our Best."

Each order contained three paragraphs in English followed by German and Russian translations and signed "William Esch, Commissioner." Beside the signature was a round stamp reading "American Mixed Claim Commission, notary public. Commissioner."

It is understood that some local mayors were impressed with the authoritative air of the letters and removed the bearers' names from Nazi records, but the cat is out of the bag now and Esch is in jail as an imposter.

The three paragraphs of the "letters of clearance" read:

"First the competent authorities are herewith requested to cancel once and for all the name of Mr. Blank (address inserted) from all records and lists of the former Nazi party.

"Second, Mr. Blank may attend exclusively to his own affairs and must not be employed for any other work whatever.

"Third, Mr. Blank is strongly recommended to the protection of Allied Occupation Authorities."

350 GI'S START SWISS VACATIONS

Fischer

ABOARD A SWISS TRAIN, July 25.—(AP) Two trains reached Switzerland today with the first 350 American soldiers starting a furlough system in which 300,000 troops will visit the country during the next year.

The troops expressed primary interest in beer, milk and watches. Available beer was lapped up by the troops even before this train reached the Alpine tunnel from Chiasso. The leaves are for seven days.

The first man official admitted to Switzerland from the Mediterranean theater was Sgt. Donald Ross, North Adams, Mass.

"I came to Switzerland because everybody else in my company was broke and I was the lucky man," he said. "I'm going to buy something for my wife."

It was Ross' first furlough in 26 months abroad.

All troops obtaining furloughs are allowed to spend 150 Swiss francs—Just over $30—which is barely enough for one of the cheapest watches.

WAC Sgt. Margaret E. Gamble of Boston and two nurses were the only women in the group. Sgt. Gamble said that after 21 months in Algiers and Italy she was "looking forward to a glass of fresh milk."

"It looks good just to see grass and trees again," she added. She explained personnel in the Naples area were used to seeing only olive trees and little grass.

Some of the troops hoped to buy nylon hose for gifts. Swiss manufacturers require purchasers to buy six pairs of silk hose with each pair of nylons, which would cut the 150 Franc allowance to almost nothing.

Col. G. A. Cortese of Omaha, Neb., who is in charge of this tour, said the object was to show soldiers "something that is not destroyed and remind them that war is not the normal condition of mankind."

The Swiss turned out in crowds at almost every station.

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SHUSTER MISSION ARRIVES TO TALK TO NAZI LEADERS

Tucker

MONDORF, Luxembourg, July 25—(AP) Dr. George Shuster of Hunter college and a mission of American historians have arrived from Washington to interrogate once-powerful German leaders on a number of social, economic and political aspects of the Nazi regime.

The mission was ordered by the Historical branch of the War department after a considerable number of gaps in information on nominally non-military matters began to appear.

"These reports thoroughly covered military questions," Shuster said, "but in order to broaden its information the War department invited a number of historians who knew the German question, and who spoke the language, to select a number of important aspects of it and try to determine what really went on inside Germany before and during the war. My field is in foreign relations."

College Men in Group

Dr. Frank D. Graham of Princeton, Dr. John Brown Mason of the Hoover War library at Stanford, Lt. Col. O. J. Hale, on leave in war service from the University of Virginia, Lt. Col. John J. Scanlon of the office of the Director of Materiel, Washington, and Maj. Kenneth W. Hechler of Columbia are members of the mission.

Graham is interested in the economic development in Germany since the beginning of the Nazi regime.

To Study Courts

Mason said he would inquire into matters of Nazi party courts which mediated between leaders and members in order to preserve unity.

"The purpose of the court," Mason said, "was to decide whether party members were guilty before a regular court got them. If the court found a member guilty, it expelled him before tie faced regular trial so that no one could accuse the party of harboring criminals."

Hale is inquiring into conflicts among the leaders over matters of important domestic politics, on the impact of the war on the German population, and shifts in public opinion.

Hechler will study the military strategy and tactics with emphasis on the war in the west and the role of Hitler in directing strategy.

Scanlon's study will be the industrial mobilization of Germany.

Shuster said they hoped to fulfill their mission within 90 days.

Nazi Bigwigs Not Favored, Says Andrus

Mondorf les Bains, Luxembourg, July 25 (AP)—Col. B. C. Andrus, American commanding officer of the Mondorf prison inclosure, has denied a Moscow radio report that Nazi bigwigs are living a life of luxury.

"The only food they get is that prescribed for prisoners of war by military regulations," Colonel Andrus said.

THREATEN SUICIDE BOMBING OF U. S.

Moscow, July 25 (A. P.).—The Japanese News Agency Domei was quoted in Red Star today as saying that Japan soon would direct balloons piloted by suicide flyers across the Pacific to bomb the United States.

Domei said that these devices, flying at over 50,000 feet, would reach the United States in a little more than 100 hours.

The Red Star writer, M. Markov, quoted the Domei threat in a review of the Pacific war that gave Soviet readers the best account they yet read of the attack on Japan's industrial cities by American and British airmen.

Japan is faced with "serious difficulties," Markov wrote, picturing the aerial blockade which the Americans and British have effected over Japanese shipping.

"Japanese propaganda," he said, opposes this situation "with references to special types of weapons, such as the Japanese suicide planes and secret weapons called stratosphere bombs," as well as by the trans-Pacific bombing threat.

Inquiry Into Swiss Refugee Treatment

Moscow, July 25 (A. P.).—The Moscow radio said last night the Soviet Government had accepted a Swiss proposal that an American-British-Russian-French com-

mission investigate living conditions of Soviet citizens who fled to Switzerland from German captivity. The Swiss Government has denied Russian reports that Soviet citizens were being mistreated.

The broadcast added that a commission also would be organized to direct transportation of Russians back to the Soviet Union.

Red Army Drills in Siberia

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP)—A photograph from eastern Siberia carried today in the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star showed Russian soldiers in training fording a stream on improvised floats and leaping ashore to charge a hypothetical enemy.

Photo Shows Reds At Fording Tactics

Moscow, July 25 (A. P.).—A photograph from Eastern Siberia carried today in the Soviet Army newspaper Red Star showed Soviet soldiers in training fording a stream on improvised floats and leaping ashore to charge a hypothetical enemy.

Unit Of 29th In Denmark

Copenhagen, July 25 (AP)—Two hundred soldiers of the George Washington Regiment of the United States 29th Infantry Division arrived in Copenhagen today, under leadership of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Gerhardt. The soldiers will form an honor guard at a Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force war exhibition opening August 1.

GESTAPO STOOLPIGEON SENTENCED TO DEATH

PRAGUE, July 25—(AP) A former monastery servant accused of bearing "tales" to the Gestapo was sentenced to death today by a Peoples' court at Bruenn.

The prosecution charged that the servant, Jaroslav Maiousek, a Czech, spread stories of hidden weapons and treasure, which led to 12 arrests and two executions in the monastery at Bruenn.

Patton to Visit Prague

PRAGUE, July 25, (AP)—Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., will arrive in Prague Friday from the American occupation zone, it was announced today. Patton will be awarded a medal by the Czech government and will be the luncheon guest of President Benes.

LEHMAN MEETS TITO, PROMISES MORE AID

BELGRADE, July 25. — (AP) Herbert H. Lehman, UNRRA director, in personal talks with Marshal Tito today said the relief agency had succeeded in obtaining additional and unexpected shipments to be delivered to Yugoslavia next month.

Lehman told Tito that while in Italy he had obtained more trucks for delivery to Yugoslavia, as he "fully understood Yugoslavia's desperate need for transport."

Chinese Threaten Nanking; Battle in Yangso Streets

By Spencer Moosa

CHUNGKING, July 25 (AP)—Chinese troops have captured a town 48 miles from Nanking, Japanese puppet capital of China, and have broken into the streets of the walled stronghold of Yangso, a former auxiliary American air base in South China, Chinese reports said tonight.

New Civil Clash

The Chinese threat to Nanking, nerve center of Japanese military and political control in China, coincided with reports of a new clash between Chinese Communist troops and government forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek 430 miles northeast of Chungking.

Government quarters minimized the incident, but Communist newspapers in Chngking charged the government had started "civil war."

Front dispatches from the Yangtze river battlefront claimed that Gen. Chiang's fighting forces captured the highway center of Hanshan, 48 miles southwest of Nanking, on July 19 and subsequently repulsed a Japanese counter-attack from Hoshien, 15 miles west of Hanshan.

There was no indication of the strength of Chinese forces at Hanshan. It appeared, however, that the Chinese might be attempting to reach the Yangtze, 20 miles distant, in an effort to disrupt river traffic between Nanking and the Chinese interior.

Jap Troop Movement

Other press dispatches told of a constant movement of Japanese troops down the Yangtze at night from Hankow to Nanking and Shanghai.

Four hundred miles southeast of Chungking, Chinese veterans sweeping toward the Kwangsi province capital of Kweilin from the south crashed through the south gate of Yangso yesterday, and today were locked in a swaying street battle with the Japanese garrison, the Chinese High Command said.

Supporting Chinese troops fighting for possession of the air base at Shaoyang, 145 miles northeast of Kweilin, U. S. Mustang fighter-bombers hit enemy troop positions there and ranged eastward to Kiangsi province, where they firebombed enemy compounds near the Chinese-held air base of Suichwan.

Twelve miles northeast of Suchwan, Chinese ground forces repelled a heavy Japanese counter-attack which tried to disperse Chinese soldiers attempting to halt an enemy withdrawal toward the Yangtze port of Nanchang headquarters said.

Reach Yeungkong's Suburbs

Along the South China coast, Gen. Chiang's forces reportedly reached the suburbs of the important highway hub of Yeungkong, 145 miles from Hong Kong, clearing a 50-mile stretch of the invasion vulnerable seaboard between Yeungkong and Tinpak.

Farther west, the Japanese launched an attack designed to drive the Chinese from positions along the Indo-China frontier 74 miles northeast of the capital city of Hanoi. Striking from the border town of Dong Dang, the enemy attempted to oust the Chinese from Chennankwan and Pingsiang on the Chinese side of the frontier, but the Chinese said the attack was repelled.

Lightning fighters of the U. S. 14th Air Force struck into Indo-China and attacked shipping along the coast an American communique said.

In other air operations, American Mitchell bombers hammered a Japanese headquarters at Wuchang across the Yangtze river from Hankow and swept over the West (Si) and North rivers, destroying 15 enemy boats and damaging 175 others.

Chinese Break Into Walled

Yangso

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Chungking, July 25 (AP)—Chinese troops have broken through the south gate of the walled town of Yangso, site of a former United States 14th Air Force base 44 miles south of the Japanese-held city of Kweilin, the Chinese high command announced today.

The announcement said street fighting was in progress in Yangso, which is on a subsidiary highway between Liuchow and Kweilin.

The Chinese also reported they had driven another wedge into the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad to seal more effectively the enemy escape route from Kwangsi to Hunan.

Rails Blocked At Two Points

They have blocked the rails 58 miles northeast of Kweilin and 9 miles southwest of the Japanese bastion at Chuanhsien. Fighting was still in progress in this sector.

The high command said several hundred Japanese from Dong Dang, 85 miles northeast of Hanoi, capital of French Indo-China, attacked positions at Chennankwan on the Chinese side of the Indo-China frontier and at Pingsiang, 11 miles north of Dong Dang, but were repelled.

Chinese striking eastward along the South China coastal highway reached the suburbs of Yeungkong, 125 miles southwest of Canton. Yeungkong, which is 50 miles east of Tinpak, from which point the Chinese launched their current drive, was under direct attack.

Jap Thrusts Repulsed

In Kiangsi, the Chinese repelled with heavy enemy casualties a Japanese counterattack 12 miles northeast of the liberated airbase city of Suichwan, roughly midway between Hong Kong and Hankow.

The counterattack presumably was made in an attempt to disperse Chinese forces likely to interfere with the withdrawal toward Nanchang of Japanese who recently abandoned Kanshien, the sixth of the lost airbases recovered by the Chinese.

A Chinese press report said Chinese troops had captured the Hanshan highway center, 45 miles southwest of Nanking, and had repulsed a Japanese counterattack from Hohsien, 15 miles east of Hanshan.

Northern China Faction Blames Ruling Forces

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Communists Charge Government Troops Started Civil War.

CHUNGKING, July 25—(AP)—Chinese Communists charged today that Chinese government troops had started civil war by attacking their forces in Northern China, but a Chungking spokesman said the situation was not serious and declared the Communists were responsible for the clashes.

Communist sources here said government soldiers from Honan Province attacked the Communists last Saturday in the border region of Shensi Province, about 350 miles north of Chungking, striking at "strategic points."

Maj. Gen. Kuo Chi-Chih, spokesman for the government forces, accused the Communist soldiers of attacking and temporarily occupying the Chunyao district in Shensi Province, about 70 miles north of Sian, on July 16. He said this was "definitely outside the Communist border region."

Extra Newspapers Sold

Communist in Chungking printed and sold extra newspapers alleging that government forces had started civil war and demanding their "original positions." Wide publicity also was given a telegram purportedly sent him by the Communists to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, urging him to intervene.

Kuo asserted the Chunyao district was "later re-taken by local garrison forces" and that central government troops had been ordered "to hold only the districts they were originally assigned to garrison." He added the episode was "nothing serious."

A cabinet spokesman, P. H. Chang, asserted the Communists were in the habit of attacking and occupying districts not strongly held by government troops. He said that when such districts were reloccupied the Communists, accused government soldiers of attacking them.

CHINESE TROOPS AND REDS CLASH

Each Side Blames the Other for Incident.

Chungking, July 25 (A. P.).—Chinese Government troops and Communist forces have clashed in the border region of Shensi province in North China, but an Army spokesman said today the incident was not serious.

The Army spokesman, Major-Gen. Kuo Chi-chih, asserted that Communist forces had attacked and temporarily occupied the Chunyao district in Shensi province, about seventy miles north of Sian, which he said was "definitely outside the Communist border" region.

Communist sources here, however, maintained that Government troops had started the attacks and demanded that the Army forces withdraw to their original positions.

Kuo said the district was "later retaken by local garrison forces" which had been ordered to "hold only the districts that were originally assigned to the garrison."

CHINA EXPLAINS BAN ON 2 CORRESPONDENTS

CHUNGKING, China, July 25 (AP)—P. H. Chang, a Cabinet spokesman, said today that in refusing re-entry to two correspondents, Harold Isaacs of Newsweek and Darrell Berrigan of The New York Post, the Government was in no way discriminating against the publications.

He said that China was engaged in a life-and-death struggle against Japan and "cannot be expected to admit persons whose past records are such as may be deemed to have endangered friendly relations between China and her allies." Asked what was required of correspondents, generally, to save them from being barred from China, Mr. Chang replied: "Common sense."

Mr. Isaacs, returning from home leave, learned of the ban on him when he arrived last week in India, en route to Chungking. Mr. Berrigan had previously been barred. Mr. Isaacs said that he was evidently being barred because he had written several "outspoken" articles on China while he was in the United States.

Kung Quits as Head Of Bank of China

Chungking, July 25 (A. P.).—H. H. Kung, brother-in-law of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, resigned today as governor of the Central Bank of China and was replaced by Minister of Finance O. K. Yui, who retained his cabinet post.

CALCUTTA, July 25—(AP) Allied forces have wiped out half of 5,000 trapped Japanese trying to escape over the Sittang river in lower Burma, the Southeast Asia command said today.

In another action farther north, headquarters reported capture of the road center of Tuanggyi, 100 miles southeast of Mandalay.

A communique declared more than 2,000 Japanese were killed in four days of fighting north of Rangoon.

(A Rangoon dispatch to the London Exchange Telegraph placed the Japanese dead at 2,700, compared with 36 British killed, 81 wounded, and two missing. Losses from bombing and shelling raised the enemy toll to 3,500, it said.)

The communique declared that Tuunggyi, 100 miles from Mandalay and 280 miles northeast of Rangoon, was captured in an advance eastward along the highway from Heho. In the Sittang battle area, it said, Allied forces captured two villages.

(A Tokyo broadcast heard by the FCC said Allied forces had stepped up their attacks in the Sittang and Myitkyo areas despite rains, and were staging "an average of 35 ground attacks a day.)

2000 JAPS KILLED IN SITTANG BATTLE

Calcutta, July 25 (A. P.).—Allied troops have killed more than 2,000 Japanese in a three-day battle with enemy forces seeking to escape from a trap in southern Burma and reach the Sittang River, Southeast Asia Command headquarters announced today.

These casualties, coupled with 252 prisoners and an uncounted number killed by artillery and by planes, have reduced by more than one-half a Japanese force estimated at 5,000 in the Pegu pocket.

A communique said heavy fighting continued today along a seventy-seven-mile stretch of road between Toungoo and Nyaunglebin. A large body of the enemy which crossed the road by night was engaged by guns and mortars.

Two villages, five miles northeast of Pyu, were occupied by Allied troops following a success-

Allied Forces Wiping Out Jap Troops Trapped in Burma

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ful strike. Advancing eastward from Heho, a 3,000-foot high trading center in the Shan State, the Allies occupied Taunggyi and patrolled east of the town.

Strong forces of Spitfires and Thunderbolts are supporting the ground troops in the Toungoo-Nyaunglebin corridor.

A Domei broadcast recorded by the FCC said that Allied attacks against the Sittang and Myitkyo areas had "mounted in strength, despite the fact that the rainy season has set in." The enemy agency's correspondent said Allied troops were carrying out "an average of thirty-five ground attacks a day, made with support of a total of 100 fighter planes." Domei declared, however, that "our counterattacks continue to foil the enemy's plans."

MERRILL LEAVES INDIA-BURMA POST

New Delhi, July 25 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Frank D. Merrill has left the India-Burma theater for an important assignment, United States Headquarters here announced today. The nature of the assignment was not disclosed.

Merrill became head of the Liaison Group of Southeast Asia Command Headquarters August last, after yielding command of the Burma Task Force known as Merrill's Marauders to Brig.-Gen. Theodore F. Wessels. It was officially announced then that "the only reason for his relief was his health."

General Johnston To Resume Rail Job

Melbourne, Australia, July 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Paul Johnston, general purchasing agent for United States forces in Australia, is returning to the United States to retire from the Army and to resume his post as vice president in charge of operations of the Erie Railroad.

Since coming to Australia in 1942 he has been responsible for transactions involving $800,000,000 in supplies and equipment. The date of his departure was not announced.

New Zealanders Await Ship

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Wednesday, July 25 (AP)—More than 300 New Zealand wives, children and fiancées of American service men are awaiting passage to the United States, but responsible officials said today that there was little expectation that a ship would be made available this year. The previous ship that took New Zealand wives to America left here last February.

Henderson To Set Up 'OPA' In Guatemala

Guatemala, July 25 (AP) — Leon Henderson, former United States price administrator, is scheduled to arrive in Guatemala August 10 to set up a system similar to the OPA.

Robert A. Triffen, a Washington financial expert, is scheduled to arrive August 15. Both are being sent by the Inter-American Development Commission in Washington at the request of the Guatemala Government for technical assistance.

Canada Not Asked To Enter Grain Pool

Ottawa, July 25 (A. P.).—Canada has received no results thus far to provide a share of an estimated 1,500,000 tons of grain required to supplement the German ration in the zone occupied by British forces, trade department officials said today.

The head of the food and agriculture branch of the military government in the zone said it was expected the grain would be provided by the United States, Canada and South America, although negotiations for its transportation nave not been completed.

Government officials said it was not likely that direct Canadian grain shipments to Germany would be made as the policy in military relief has been for countries with surpluses to contribute to a pool from which food is distributed. Under this system, Canadian grain was provided to the supreme headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary force during the European campaign.

Stalin Brought Nip Peace Bid Says Newsweek

Magazine Discloses Unconfirmed Report Of Offer To Big 3.

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—Newsweek Magazine says Generalissimo Stalin took to the Big Three meeting a Japanese peace offer with the proviso that the Japanese home islands remain free of American invasion and occupation.

The magazine says also, without giving the source of the information, that Widar Bagge, retirng Swedish minister to Japan, transmitted to the United States early last May a "Japanese request for clarification of the American 'unconditional surrender' formula."

The article says in part:

"As a price of Russian nonintervention, the Japanese offered to withdraw from Manchuria in favor of Moscow. Moreover, they offered to 'recognize the principle of independence' of Indo-China, Burma and the Philippines and to submit to American occupation of Korea and even Formosa on one condition—that the Japanese home islands should remain free of American invasion and occupation.

Up To President

"It will be up to President Truman and to his closest advisers now in Potsdam to decide whether the Japanese offer to Russia falls within the American interpretation of 'unconditional surrender.'"

The magazine said the State department's July 18 denial of any knowledge of Japanese peace proposals was "technically correct because the Russo-Japanese negotiations concerned primarily Russia's attitude toward the Far Eastern war."

Bagge's action, Newsweek said, was the "peace feeler" referred to by Acting Secretary of State Joseph C. Grew on July 10 and credited to a neutral diplomat in Tokyo.

RUSSIA REQUESTS 700 MILLION IN UNRRA ALLOTMENT

U. S. Has Contributed Major Share of $1,862,788,348 Already Handed Out.

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) UNRRA has received its first request for assistance from Russia—$700,000,000 worth.

This was disclosed today by UNRRA Deputy Director Roy F. Hendrickson at a news conference at which he also said that getting supplies and means of distributing them is a "very difficult problem indeed."

Hendrickson, who is acting director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration while Herbert H. Lehman is in Europe, announced that:

1—Total contributions to UNRRA so far authorized by participating governments is $1,862,788,348, of which the United States authorized $1,350,000,000.

2—A total of 1,304,298 long tons of supplies valued at $296,563,000 have been furnished through June 30 to seven occupied countries—Greece, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, China, Albania—and UNRRA camps. Western Hemisphere sources supplied 1,069,639 tons valued at $223,038,000.

Hendrickson said the Russian request was received yesterday. It did not specify what was needed or over how long a period, but said detailed needs would be outlined later. It merely said the amount was needed for relief and rehabilitation.

The deputy said the request—submitted by Russia's alternate delegate here on the UNRRA council, Vlas Andreevich Klentsov,—will be handled in the routine way and referred to a committee for examination of the Soviet government's ability to pay.

Ability to pay, he explained, is interpreted in "terms of exchange and ability to import goods."

Russia Not To Donate

Russia, being an invaded country, was not called upon to contribute to UNRRA operations, but only to donate toward its administrative expense. Its allocation for 1944 expenses is $1,000,000.

"I should imagine she would need about everything," Hendrickson said in reply to a question as to what Russia might want.

He said China had asked around $945,000,000 over an 18-month period and Poland is asking between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000.

Need $325,000,000 Monthly

Describing UNRRA's minimum needs for the rest of this year as around $325,000,000 a month, Hendrickson said the UNRRA council meeting in London next month would indicate its financial position and the type of program for 1946.

He said the relief agency "definitely contemplates tapering off" next year because it is hoped that projects like Bretton Woods will permit more and more countries to import goods. He emphasized UNRRA is only a "transitory agency" which will disappear when the relief emergency ends.

Replying to criticisms that UNRRA has been slow in distributing relief, the deputy said it has placed goods into occupied countries as rapidly as shipping was available. He predicted much improvemnt in port reception in the near future. Trieste is now open which will step up supplies to Yugoslavia. Danzig will be opened next month to expedite shipments to Poland.

Expense Misunderstanding

The deputy said there had been some misunderstanding about the share of UNRRA expenses. Nations that were occupied by the enemy in the war are not expected to make contributions except for administrative expenses, he explained. Countries not occupied are supposed to put up one per cent of their income for one year, with each country being the judge of what it can afford.

"Some have indicated they could afford only one-half or one-fourth of one per cent," he said. To a question whether UNRRA was embarrassed by this, he replied:

"It will not be long before UNRRA is pretty short of funds, but the main problem now is converting funds into goods."

He said the No. 1 priority for relief needs now is trucks—needed primarily for movement of crops in Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland because railroad recovery is going to be slow.

He said 50,000 trucks are going to be needed and that "outstanding cooperation" is being afforded by Canada, which has agreed to furnish 13,000. The United States is supplying 1,600 new trucks and has just arranged to buy 2,600 surplus American army trucks in Italy for transfer to Yugoslavia.

WILEY ASKS RUSSIA TO ENTER JAP WAR

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—Senator Wiley (R.-Wis.) urged today that Russia enter the war against Japan.

"It would be our dearest hope," he said, "that Russia's mere entrance into the war would be sufficient to make the Japs throw in the sponge, without a single additional Russian boy or a single additional American boy dying."

The Wisconsin Senator read part of his speech and obtained permission to insert the remainder in the Congressional Record. He declared the United States had adopted a "hush hush" policy about possible Russian entrance into the Pacific war—a policy he characterized as "ridiculous."

"If Russia declared war, if her bombing fleets roared out from Vladivostok over to Japan, these acts might be the final ones to force a quick surrender of the Japs," he said. "Why then should we pussyfoot with our Russian ally and not declare openly that we want them to make common cause with us in the Pacific? Why then should we not strengthen President Truman's hand by making known this desire from here at home in no uncertain terms?"

Showdown Now On Troop Use Wanted

Washington, July 25 (AP) — A three-point program to carry out the United Nations Charter emerged today from the smoke of unexpected Senate fireworks that threatened brief delay in ratification of the document.

What the Administration wants, as outlined by several senators, is this:

1. Ratification of the Charter with the explicit understanding that the United States is thus committing itself to use its troops to help police future peace.

2. Enactment next fall of a law giving this country's Security Council delegate authority, through the President, to vote for the use of United States troops for police work short of actual war.

3. Later approval by both houses of Congress of an agreement with the Security Council on furnishing American troops and equipment.

Vote Dispute Arises

Half a dozen Charter supporters, headed by Senator Lucas (D., Ill.), prepared today to drive home the contention that the contemplated military agreement with the Council should be submitted to both houses for simple majority agreement.

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.) plunged the Senate into an uproar yesterday when he challenged an earlier assertion by John Foster Dulles, chief adviser to the American delegation in San Francisco, that this agreement would come back to the chamber for a two-thirds ratification vote.

Dulles, Connally Quoted

Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), droning through a 15,000-word speech in which he said he would vote for the Charter largely because of Dulles's statement on this point, read Dulles's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He added that the record showed Chairman Connally (D., Texas) agreeing "thoroughly" with Dulles that a treaty was in order.

The issue had not been raised before. It was a loosely guarded secret, however, that several State Department officials were worried over the possibility of facing another treaty debate on this score. Wheeler said it would be a "real fight" and that he would help wage it.

Constitution Cited

Lucas told reporters he plans to point out that the Constitution gives Congress the authority to raise armies and as a result both houses should pass on the military agreements.

Senator Pepper (D., Fla.) said he would contend that the main step is being taken in ratification of the treaty and that the agreements under it should not also have to be put in treaty form where one third of the Senate, plus one, could defeat them.

Senator Vandenberg (R., Mich.) said it had not occurred to him before that anything but a treaty would be offered but that he had no objection to approval in statute form.

Connally Explains

Wheeler's reading of the Dulles statement and Connally's approval of it brought Connally to his feet with the assertion that he was expressing only a personal view in favoring submission of the agreement as a treaty.

That question could be decided later, when the agreement had been made, Connally said, adding that he wasn't afraid to submit the issue to the Senate alone despite the necessity for a two-thirds vote there.

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Senate Argument Flares On Charter Troop Pact

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Powerful support developed in the Senate today for the argument that United Nations pacts assigning American troops to keep the peace will be treaties subject to two-thirds approval of the Senate.

Another group of senators, fearing that this might spell defeat of the pacts to be submitted long after the basic United Nations charter is ratified, hotly argued that the documents will be agreements requiring only majority approval by Senate and House.

Wheeler's Position

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont), a critic of the United Nations charter, took the position yesterday that the later pacts will be treaties. Senator Connally (D-Tex), one of the foremost supporters of the charter, said today that in his view, they will be treaties. The same position was taken by Senator White (R-Me) and Taft (R-Ohio).

The question of these pacts, which will determine how many American troops will be assigned to the peace-keeping role and where they will serve, came up during debate on the basic charter.

Disagreeing sharply with the Wheeler view, Senator Lucas (D-Ill) referred to the failure of the old league of nations to gain two-thirds approval of the Senate.

I want to take my chances with Congress, not with one-third of the United States Senate for I've seen what has happened here before," Lucas said.

Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky sided with Lucas, and he warned against anyone "lying in ambush to nullify our solemn agreement" when the implementing legislation comes up.

Wheeler took this personally and retorted that he didn't think "anyone is lying in ambush."

He referred again to John Foster Dulles, chief adviser to the American delegation at San Francisco, who testified at the Senate committee hearings he thought the later agreements would be treaties. Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich) jumped into the debate, observing there had been a good deal of discussion about what Dulles meant so he took the "unique" course of calling him today to find out. Said Vandenberg:

"The sole question presented to him was the choice between a treaty on the one hand and a presidential executive order on the other. It is Mr. Dulles' view that these agreements should be made by treaty but he wishes me to say for him that he never passed on the question of whether there may not be an alternative choice between a treaty and a joint resolution of Congress."

Vandenberg Prefers Treaty Method

Vandenberg said he had a "preference" for the treaty method but he could see that there was a choice.

Connally, who served with Vandenberg as a delegate to the San Francisco conference, said the word "ratification" in the charter itself meant treaty to him. But he added that he didn't care which method was used for "I have no doubt that we'll redeem our faith."

Said Senator White, minority leader:

"I am glad to have that information from Mr. Dulles. It confirms my own opinion for I never have thought that a joint resolution of Congress is ratification."

Barkley remarked that while he had great respect for Dulles' opinion, he didn't share it.

Taft commented:

"I fully agree that we must enter into those agreements with good faith after we've ratified the charter itself but it can be a treaty and I think it should be."

Lucas was joined by Senators Hill (D-Ala), Ellender (D-La) and McClellan (D-Ark) in vigorous disagreement with that thesis.

Lucas Challenges Critics

The tall, incisive Lucas pointedly challenged any critics of the charter to offer any "reservations or amendments now—"not a year hence" when the agreements come up.

He said the charter can develop into one of the "greatest documents in history" and no senator should vote for it "because he believes it politically dangerous to do otherwise."

"Let no one vote for this document," he added, "with the belief that some day when the implementing statutes and the special agreements come to us for congressional action, then will be the hour to draw the military teeth from this new international agreement.55

Lucas said ratification of the charter implies full authority for the U. S. delegate by presidential authority to use American troops to quell an aggression.

"Such action would not constitute act of war . . . but rather participation in international police action to prevent war. The exclusive power of the Congress to declare is not affected."

"We're not surrendering anything," Senator McClellan (D-Ark) agreed.

Senator Burton (R-Ohio), opening the third day of debate, saw in the postwar council a unit so strong no nation will be able to resist its decisions. The Allies "won the championship of the world," Burton said, and the best way to keep it is to keep "The team intact."

Senator Smith (R-NJ) said he would vote for ratification of the charter "with enthusiasm."

"A despairing, chaotic world is crying for the positive, constructive, dynamic leadership of America," he declared.

Senator Hawkes (R-NJ) strongly appealed for "an arc light which brings out complete, accurate and true publicity" on all deliberations and actions of the world organization. He said:

"Let there be no news 'blackouts' in connection with the operation of the international organization. Let us make certain that the press, the radio and other agencies of information to the public are able to know the facts and present the truth promptly to all the people of all countries.

"Let the press, the radio and the other agencies of information recognize their responsibility, not to tear down but to build up insofar as lies within tehir power, and above everything, to give the people the true facts so they may have accurate information on which to base their own judgments.

"I have more faith in an informed people wanting to keep the peace than I have in the political leaders of the people wishing to keep the peace."

JAPS VISION DOOM, THOMAS ASSERTS

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, who regularly peppers Japan with broadcasts, said today the Japanese are beginning to realize they are headed straight for doom.

Thomas, a Democrat who knows the Japanese from years of missionary work among them, said in an interview:

"We are winning at psychological warfare now, just as we are in actual warfare. We were losing at the start.

"Of course, the real force is the bombing and the killing. If you tell a man he is going to be destroyed, and he sees destruction all about him, he's going to take your word for it."

Thomas' remarks were in connection with the argument addressed to the Japanese last week-end by Captain E. C. Zacharias of the U. S. Navy as an "official spokesman" for the American government.

Zacharias told the Japanese that surrender did not mean extinction of the people, and Thomas said that this definition needed to be given.

"We've got to get the Japanese out of the notion that they have to fight to the last ditch," he said. "I have always said that we couldn't beat Japan until 1947, because the task is so big. But if we can start them to surrendering, we can do it much quicker."

He was asked if the Japanese were receptive to arguments from abroad.

"Yes, they're humans," was the reply. "And news spreads like wildfire among them."

Thomas has been broadcasting a message to the Japanese each month since January 7, 1942. Now he's on a weekly basis.

"I am now trying to help bring down the Japanese government by a direct appeal to the Japanese people."

A soft-spoken man who used to teach at the University of Utah, Thomas takes modest pride in the fact that Tokyo warlords once labeled him "The world's No. 2 criminal," No. 1 in their books was Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Combat Vets Begin Training For Pacific

JUL 26 1945

Black Hawk Division Troops Swarm Into Camp Gruber For Retraining—First Group To Be Redeployed From Europe.

By Howard Brisco

CAMP GRUBER, Okla., July 25 (AP)—Troops of the 86th (Black Hawk) Division, veterans of action in Cologne, the Ruhr pocket and Bavaria, swarmed into this $40,000,000 post today for retraining for Pacific combat.

Personnel of the division, first to be redeployed from Europe through the United States to the Pacific, will continue to arrive for a week or ten days before reaching its full strength of 15,000.

Small Unit Operations

Their training will stress individual initiative and operations by small units, regarded as much more essential in the Pacific than in the European theatre.

Winding up one war only to descend into another is "just one of those things," representative enlisted men agreed, although Corp. Clarence F. Napier, 21, Williamson, W. Va., wanted it known that "it wasn't my idea.

In store for the youthful soldiers—their average is 23—was an eight-weeks workout including physical conditioning, prevention of tropical and insect-borne diseases, flame-throwing techniques and jungle fighting in general.

Plan to Toughen Troops

The plan, directed by Lt. Col. Stanley Gortikov, Los Angeles, Calif., G-3 operations officer, was designed to toughen the troops for hardships in the Pacific area even more severe than those they experienced in European fighting.

In combatting Nazis, the 86th's officers recall, "everything came down from the company," whereas in jungle conflict a squad of eight men often is on its own. This calls for the utmost in "know how" for every man involved. They'll learn in maneuver on this 70,000-acre reservation and in assault on a simulated Japanese village.

Lessons in use of the flame-thrower to silence pill boxes and drive Japanese from hiding places will be stepped up. In Europe flame-throwers hardly came into their own, the officers said, because of the open nature of the terrain, but in the closer fighting of the Pacific zone they are more effective.

Generals Already on Post

Already on the post, when trains from assembly points came pulling, were Maj. Gen. Harris M. Melasky, Los Angeles, Calif., the division's commanding general, and Brig. Gen. E. B. Gjelsteen, Menominee, Mich, artillery commander.

Under a system devised by Col. Landon J. Lockett, Brenham, Tex., camp commanding officer, and Col. Marcel A. Gillis, New Orleans, commanding officer 25th Headquarters Special Troops Fourth Army, men from the trains were transported quickly to barracks and released to take it easy until the rest of the troops arrived.

JUL 26 1945

Hart Hits Failure To Use 'Bargaining' Power with British

Urging Adoption of United Nations Charter, Senator Warns U. S. Resources Being 'Depleted', Says America Cannot 'Carry Burdens of All the World.'

WASHINGTON, July 25.—(AP) Senator Thomas C. Hart (R-Conn) the retired admiral, declared today that the U. S. has failed to use its "bargaining power" with Britain and other Allies and may wind up badly "depleted" in natural resources if the Japanese war continues long.

The ex-chief of the Asiatic Fleet in a Senate speech endorsing the United Nations Charter, developed a pointed critique of the war effort which hit at Britain, at U. S. war expenditures and political leadership.

Carrying World's Burdens

"We shall ratify the charter and loyally fulfill our commitments thereunder," the spare, gray Hart said, "but we must above all remain a strong America. We must not break the back of America in ill-judged attempts to carry the burdens of all the rest of the world."

Going into the Pacific war situation, Hart asserted:

1—It is America's fight, Britain's will has been greatly affected by "the exhaustion of nearly six years of war."

2—Admiral Nimitz doesn't need British help against the Japanese now "because by the time they had joined he had already beaten the Japanese navy at sea and in the air."

3—The British navy should have brought amphibious power into action from the Indian ocean "many months ago and thus driven into the Netherlands East Indies" to relieve the supply situation. They didn't because "they were tired from long years of war."

4—Western Hemisphere bases obtained on 99-year lease from the British in exchange for 50 overage destroyers "cannot be used for commercial purposes after the war . . . The leases do not provide that our air commerce can utilize the flying fields which have been built at the expenditure of United States money."

Expenditures Useless

5—Heavy expenditures on the Canol project to get oil out of Canada, the Alcan (Alaskan) highway and the Pan-American highway "are scarcely defensible—turned out to be virtually useless."

6—"We have wholly failed to obtain agreements under which we can make any postwar use" of several Pacific bases now on "foreign soil. "A certain amount of judicious bargaining could have put us in a position to obtain some postwar returns from those heavy expenditures on foreign soil."

"We still have some bargaining power left and in my humble opinion it ought to be used," Hart said.

"If the Pacific war continues for years, as it may, the end of it will see us most seriously depleted. There is abroad in the land too much of a feeling that we are powerful and strong enough to do almost anything for the rest of the world. We will be wiser if we keep a reasonable estimate of our ability to carry burdens more firmly in mind."

Attacks Ickes Plan

Hart cited as an example the proposal of Interior Secretary Ickes that the U. S. ship 6,000,000 tons of coal to Europe.

"To get it across the Atlantic will require many hundreds of round trips of our freighters. If we use our best ships, something like 700 of those 7,000 mile voyages would be required."

He said he thought "some subordinates — bright young men — thought up that 6,000,000 ton project," not Ickes.

"It is such errors in judgment

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in our international dealings which I seek to illustrate and warn against," he said.

Fireworks Set By Morgenthau Keep Popping

Cabinet Evacuee May Have Misunderstood Reporter's Question.

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Fireworks set off by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., when he retired as secretary of the treasury were still popping today.

Morgenthau denied that President Truman requested his resignation. Reporters in New York yesterday gained the impression from Morgenthau's remarks that he was forced out by Mr. Truman.

Morgenthau's friends said today he may have misunderstood the reporters' question. While denying that his resignation was requested, Morgenthau repeated today his assertion in New York that his departure from office was not of his own choosing.

He wouldn't discuss the matter further, but his friends explained he meant that he wanted to stay as secretary but felt it necessary to resign because he learned that President Truman planned to replace him with Fred M. Vinson in a few months.

Expresses Astonishment

In another development, Budget Director Harold D. Smith expressed "a certain astonishment" over one passage in Morgenthau's final report to Congress, made public yesterday.

This passage said:

"Personally, I feel that experience has demonstrated the desirability of returning to the treasury department the responsibility for preparing and submitting the President's budget."

Smith and other budget officials said the treasury has never had this responsibility. They said the budget director has always been responsible directly to the President, although the budget bureau was in the treasury department in a loose administrative sense until 1939.

There was little doubt the budget bureau, which is considered a part of the President's staff, is strongly opposed to any attempt to subordinate the bureau or its functions to any executive department.

Budget Chief Hostile To Morgenthau Idea

Washington, July 25 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau's proposal that the job of preparing the President's budget be "returned" to the Treasury echoed sharply in the Budget Bureau today.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith said he felt "a certain astonishment" because the Treasury has never prepared the Government's annual fiscal estimate.

Smith added to a reporter that although the Budget Bureau had a "loose connection" with the department until 1939, it was never under Treasury control.

Other Officials Oppose Idea

Other budget officials flatly opposed Morgenthau's suggestion, saying the bureau is not an operating agency but a part of the President's staff, and should remain so.

The Budget Bureau shift was among several that Morgenthau recommended in a final report to Congress, made public last night. Morgenthau said the department he turned over to Fred M. Vinson on Monday should have firmer control over the Government's financial policies.

To accomplish that he suggested that the Treasury be given policy control over the spending, lending, borrowing and insuring activities of such Government agencies as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Agriculture Department, the National Housing Agency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Changes Believed Likely

Despite some evidence of opposition in quarters other than the Budget Bureau, officials of the various fiscal agencies were generally agreed today that more unity is needed in fiscal policy.

And it seemed likely to observers that the White House and Congress would strengthen the Treasury's authority in many ways with Vinson at the helm. President Truman's desire to absorb agencies into the regular departments and to give his Cabinet members more responsibility is well known.

In New York yesterday, Morgenthau said that his retirement was "not of my own choosing" and that his wish to remain in office until V-J day "didn't work out that way." On his return to Washington, Morgenthau said he had not meant to imply that the President had asked him to resign.

U. S. Receives Partial List Of Jap Prison Ship Victims

WASHINGTON, July 25.—(AP) The War department disclosed tonight this government has received from Japan a partial list of 1,001 Americans who lost their lives in the December 1944, torpedoing of a Japanese prison ship.

Notices sent to next of kin said that of more than 1600 American prisoners of war on the ship 942 were killed outright, 59 died later, two survived and evaded capture, and 618 survived and presumably were taken on to Japan.

The name of the ship was not given in casualty notices. These notices said the ship left Manila December 13, 1944, apparently for Japan and was torpedoed two days later in Subic bay. Relatives of a total 616 dead—Army personnel or War department civilian employes—have been notified of their death by the Army.

Of 618 survivors the names of 32 have been received from Japan, the notices said, adding that names of the other 136 are "expected."

The sinking apparently is the same one disclosed here last February, although at that time it was attributed to American bombs instead of a torpedo.

On Feb. 22, Navy Lieut. George Karl Petritz, 27, of Rockford, Ill., told of surviving the sinking of a Japanese prison ship off Luzon on Dec. 15. He said the ship carried 1,600 Americans and that more than half died.

He asserted the bombing actually saved American lives because without it more of the prisoners jammed in suffocating holds would have perished. Before the attack, he said, many prisoners died of suffocation because the Japanese had crowded them into spaces big enough to accommodate only a few.

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Hidden Fields Fool Japs

Washington, July 25 (AP)—Japanese troops lived right on top of camouflaged guerilla-built airfields in the Philippines, but never discovered them.

Major Emerson J. Watson, just returned from a 31-month tour in the Pacific, told a news conference that at the proper time the guerillas cleared away huts and other disguises to make way for American troop carrier planes.

Watson, 27, whose parents live in Knoxville, Tenn., commanded a squadron of the 317th Troop Carrier Group (Jungle Skippers).

The outfit participated in a series of major Pacific campaigns from Brisbane, Australia, to Luzon, in the Philippines, ferrying men and supplies, often without fighter escort.

Press Is Lauded For Its Court Expose Role

Washington, July 25 (AP)—Local newspapers are credited by Representative (D., Tenn.) with helping congressional investigators "get to the bottom" of conditions in Pennsylvania's Middle District Federal Court.

Kefauver is chairman of the House judiciary subcommittee investigating the conduct of Judge Albert L. Watso nand former Judge Albert W. Johnson.

"The newspapers performed a great public service over the years in standing up against conditions existing in the court," Kefauver said. "The newspapers also gave us invaluable assistance in the investigation.

Public Hearing Closes

He singled out, particularly, reporter George Martin, of the Scranton *Times*, but said other staff members of that paper and of the Scranton *Tribune* were also helpful. Both papers, he added, along with others in the 33-county district, for years complained editorially of court procedure that appeared irregular.

Kefauver made the statement following the close of a public hearing into former Judge Johnson's handling of the Williamsport (Pa.) Wire Rope Company receivership. Johnson resigned during the investigation and subsequently waived his $10,000-a-year statuory pension.

Kefauver said he believed the case indicated that a "good many changes" in judicial laws were needed.

Among them, he said, should be a prohibition against court orders directing purchasers of receivership assets to assume costs of administration of the receivership without setting out what the costs will be.

Witnesses in the Williamsport Wire Rope hearing testified that the Bethlehem Steel Company bought the firm at a oourt-ordered foreclosure sale and subsequently paid $240,000 in "administrative costs" to receivership officials.

NAVY RELEASES

Washington, July 25 (A. P.).—Older Navy officers and men now may apply for discharge. The Navy's announced point system was placed in operation yesterday, but releases may be months coming through.

The plan provides one credit for each year of age at the nearest birthday plus another for each four months of active duty since September 1, 1939. Requirements are fifty-three points for reserve line officers, enlisted reservists, inductees and enlisted regulars serving under expired enlistments; fifty-five points for reserve officers of the Supply Corps and fifty-seven for reserve officers of the Civil Engineers Corps.

The Navy said that commanding officers in this country are given three months to act upon release applications and those afloat or abroad six months.

WAR RELIEF CLOTHING IN 'GOOD' CONDITION

WASHINGTON, July 25 — (AP) A spokesman for the Treasury's Procurement Division said today that war relief clothing stored in a Portland, Me., warehouse is in "good condition."

It was reported earlier from Portland that Rep. Robert Hale (R-Me) planned an inquiry upon hearing the garments, sorted, baled and waiting shipment, were damp and musty.

"There is not any damp or musty clothing in the place," the Treasury source told a reporter.

"The clothing is inspected twice a week, and after publication of a newspaper story we looked in on it again and found it in good condition. The Portland warehouse is a place we are proud of. We will be glad to have reporters and photographers visit the place."

The Procurement Division acts as an agent of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. It receives clothing from the local committees, stores it as long as necessary, and contracts for baling it.

The procurement spokesman said that out of about 121,300,000 pounds of clothing taken into warehouses, 61,800,000 pounds has been sent to the balers, and "it is a huge operation, moving along at good speed."

gaol of a six to seven per cent cut in prices this year has just about disappeared as the result of a series of price concessions OPA has made to fabric manufacturers.

The latest of these, announced last night, allows producers of woolen and worsted fabrics to postpone their scheduled price reduction until next January. Even then the cut will not be as great as planned originally. The reductions had been due to go into effect this month.

Similar concessions have been

Quality Slump in Clothing Has OPA Officials Stumped

JUL 26 1945

WASHINGTON, July 25.—(AP) Wartime deterioration of clothing quality—a problem paralleling soaring prices for garments—has the OPA stumped.

Officials of the agency who declined to be quoted by name acknowledged today that OPA is powerless to curb shoddiness in clothing to any extent.

They said also that to a great degree quality deterioration has not been the fault of garment manufacturers. It has developed principally, they added, from requisition by the military of nearly the entire supply of better grade fabrics.

Made from Leftovers

"In most cases," one official said, "manufacturers have no choice. They are obliged to make civilian clothing from the fabric left over when military needs have been met."

So long as the war continues civilians probably will have to get along with materials the Army and Navy don't want, it was stated.

While efforts to improve quality have been thus stymied, OPA said it has had some success in curbing so-called "fancying-up" of garments so that higher prices could be charged. Officials said that regulations requiring the elimination of price-boosting frills have begun to show results.

"For example," an official said, "a leather belt on a dress could hike the price considerably. Substitution of a fabric belt might keep the garment in the low-price range."

The agency concedes, however, that so far various cost-curbing measures have had no effect whatever in the government campaign to roll back over-all clothing costs.

Costs up 12 Per Cent

Retail prices for clothing have risen 12 per cent in the last 22 months and OPA sees this climb as one of the greatest inflationary dangers.

Any prospects for achieving the made to rayon producers.

OPA is planning to allow garment manufacturers to pass on at least part of these increases. Also, part of a scheduled retail reduction for cotton garments already has been cancelled.

Order Too Stringent

In making these adjustments OPA has said that the original order was too stringent. It required fabric manufacturers and garment makers to return to the same average price lines of merchandise that they handled in 1943.

Merchants contended that inexpensive fabrics available in 1943 no longer can be obtained.

In the case of woolens and worsteds, they pointed out that government restrictions that year required them to mix other fabrics with wool to conserve the supply. This reduced the cost of woolens and worsteds.

Manufacturers argued that they should not be obliged to return to an abnormally low price now that virgin wool may be used again and costs are higher.

ARMY MEAT QUOTA WILL BE SLASHED

WASHINGTON, July 25.—(AP) Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, acting upon Army recommendations, today reduced the portion of beef which federally-inspected slaughterers must set aside for the armed services.

Effective July 29, the Army's portion of Army styled beef will be reduced from 25 to 20 per cent and of utility, canner and cutter grades from 65 to 55 per cent of the production of such slaughterers.

No change was made in the present set aside of 20 per cent of Kosher beef produced in the northeastern states.

These reductions in military set

asides were made to bring Army procurement in line with the share allocated the military services for the current quarter.

The reductions reflect increase marketings of cattle. As a result of the larger marketings, civilian supplies are increasing. As was reported earlier in the week, these increases in civilian supplies will make possible slight reductions in ration point values of beef for the August rationing period.

EXONERATED BUNDISTS WANT RIGHTS RESTORED

WASHINGTON, July 25—(AP) Fifteen German-American bundists freed by the supreme court from charges of conspiring to advise evasion and resistance to the selective Service Act sought today to have their citizenship restored.

A suit filed in district court named Attorney General Tom Clark as defendant and asked the court to enjoin Clark from any proceedings to deport the 15 men. The suit said the 15 were naturalized American citizens and their citizenship had been unlawfully revoked because of their connection with the bund.

The suit said 10 of the plaintiffs are now interned at Ft. Lincoln, N. Dak., and listed them as Gustave Elmer, Walter Borchers, Otto Fentzke, Bruno Knupfer, William C. Kunz, Louis Schatz, Ernest M. Christopher, John C. Fitting, Herman Agne and Fritz Struer. Others listed as plaintiffs were Herman Schwinn and August Klapprott, identified as defendants in the mass sedition case and held in jail here, and Max Rapp, New York; Walter Schneller, Erie, Pa., and Otto Willumeit, Chicago.

(The Justice Department, in an announcement June 26 said Schwinn, Rapp and Schneller never were American citizens.)

ARMY NEEDS 800 DOGS FOR DUTY AGAINST JAPS

WASHINGTON, July 25.—(AP) Many of the dogs offered to the Army for scout duty against the Japanese have had to be rejected, and an appeal was issued today for 800 new canine recruits by Sept. 15.

A campaign began May 1 to enlist 1,600 dogs for training. Dog owners responded with offers of about 3,000 but most of the animals were rejected because of improper temperament and a heart ailment determinable only by microscopic examination.

German shepherd and Belgian sheep dogs have proved most adaptable but other acceptable breeds include Doberman pinschers, collies and giant Schnauzers. After training they are able to detect the enemy at 250 to 400 yards—further if the wind is in the dog's favor.

"I appreciate the reluctance with which anyone parts with a highly regarded dog," said Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, quartermaster general, "but it should compensate them in large measure to know that in so doing they are saving the lives of our soldiers."

PHILIPPINE BILLS HALTED

Opposition Forces Senate Committee to Forego Action Now

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—Opposition from members of the Senate Territories Committee and the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission has forced Senator Millard E. Tydings to drop plans for immediate action on two bills dealing with the Philippines.

Reliable sources said Senator Robert Taft and Senator Carl Hayden objected to the Tydings-sponsored measures during yesterday's executive session of the committee, They succeeded in convincing other committee members that action on the bills should be delayed for more study.

Both bills are opposed by Filipino Government representatives in Washington. They disagree with provisions to levy five per cent duty on Filipino exports to the United States after independence and in addition feel the United States should appropriate $100,000,000 to pay for war damage.

Minor Items Slated For Price-Curb End

Washington, July 25 (AP)—The stage is set for gradual elimination of price controls on a wide variety of minor commodities.

Granted this authority by Stabilization Director William H Davis, the OPA said it would help clear the way for the "gigantic task" of setting price ceilings for civilian goods coming back into production.

The program, announced last night by Davis and Price Administrator Chester Bowles, provides for the removal of controls on items selling substantially below the ceiling, and on commodities which do not "enter significantly into the cost of living or business costs."

Costume Jewelry, Some Liquor

While no commodities were listed specifically as eligible under the plan, an OPA official said a "very large number" would qualify. Among products mentioned as likely to meet standards were costume jewelry, fur coats, some kinds of liquor and scrap aluminum.

Bowles cautioned, however, that OPA is not planning the suspension of ceilings on "major items in the American economy."

"Firm and steady controls cannot be relaxed on food items, clothing, fuels, other important cost-of-living commodities or rents, where higher costs might result from suspension or termination," the OPA chief said.

Autos And Radios

Among products returning to the market for which controls must be maintained for some time, Bowles listed automobiles, electric refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and radios. He said also that a "firm hand" must be kept on prices for some industrial raw materials which manufacturers "will begin bidding briskly for in the reconversion period just ahead."

"Even in the case of controls removed, close watch will be maintained and ceilings restored if prices get out of line, Bowles stated.

5,350 TONS PULP ARRIVE IN MAINE ON SWEDISH BOAT

JUL 26 1945

PORTLAND, ME., July 25—(AP) The Swedish Motorship Selma Thorden docked today with 5,350 tons of baled wood pulp, from huge stocks piled up in Sweden during the war.

Out of Gothenburg, the Thorden sailed the Baltic Sea and the Danish Sound in the wake of German minesweepers. Sighting of four mines and an occasional British fighter plane were the only reminders of the war.

For two years the Thorden had been tied up in the Baltic and the trip concluded today was her maiden voyage. She was the first vessel to arrive at Portland from a neutral country since the outbreak of war.

Among her six passengers was Ernst Lindhe of Gothenburg, Swedish manufacturers' representative coming to explore Swedish-American postwar trade possibilities, particularly in the textile, plastics, glassware, and metal fields.

Happily reunited were Mrs. Olga Norrberg and her daughters, Greta, 13, and Enga, 8, with husband and father, Christof Norrberg, Brooklyn, N. Y. carpenter who met them at the dock after a separation of six years.

The Norrberg trio, formerly of Rigul, Estonia, had been in Sweden for two years awaiting opportunity to return to America.

Also aboard was Theodore E. Rosenthal, Associated Press Correspondent from Stockholm who will join the AP World Service Staff in New York, and John Anderson, 56, former Proctor, Minn., resident, returning to settle in Worcester, Mass., after 17 years in Sweden.

A 20-year-old Estonian stowaway, a former crew member, was turned over to immigration authorities.

Alaskan Judicial Conference Approved

Washington, July 25 (AP) — The first Alaskan judicial conference in which all four members of the court will participate will be held this year, Delegate Bartlett (D., Alaska), said recently.

Bartlett said Henry B. Chandler, director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, has given his consent for the conference and that the Justice Department has also approved.

The time and place for the meeting will be set by the judges.

Data on Cotton Exports In War Period Released

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 24—The Department of Commerce releasing today hitherto confidential cotton export figures, said exports from Pearl Harbor day to the end of last April averaged about 105,000 bales a month. This was only one-fourth of the monthly exports in five years before the war, which averaged 419,000 bales.

Since the liberation of countries occupied by Germany, United States cotton exports have shown a slight increase. Monthly shipment from Aug. 1, 1944, to April 30, 1945, averaged 125,000 bales.

For the last forty-five months 61.9 per cent of cotton exports have been lend-lease shipments. The highest proportion of lend-lease exports was in the "cotton year" 1942-43, when they represented 69.3 per cent of the total. A cotton year begins on Aug. 1 and ends on July 31.

D.S.O. to Maj. Gen. Julian Smith

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25 (AP)—Great Britain's Distinguished Service Order today was awarded to Marine Maj. Gen. Julian C. Smith, Second Marine Division commander in the Battle of Tarawa. General Smith, now commanding general of the Marine Corps Department of the Pacific, was cited for "outstanding gallantry and leadership * * * in the operations for the reconquest of the Gilbert Islands." Britain's Admiral of the Fleet Sir James F. Somerville presented the award to General Smith.

SISTER TO CHRISTEN DESTROYER KENNEDY

QUINCY, Mass., July 25.—(AP) A sleek 2,200-ton destroyer that will bear the name of Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., heroic eldest son of the former ambassador to Great Britain, was poised on the ways of the Bethlehem Steel company's Quincy shipyard tonight, awaiting its christening tomorrow.

Chosen as sponsor was Miss Jean Kennedy of Hyannisport, Mass., sister of the young lieutenant who was posthumonously awarded the coveted Navy Cross. Lt. Kennedy was reporeed missing a year ago and subsequently was declared dead.

The medal was awarded "for extraordinary heroism and courage in aerial flight as pilot of a United States Liberator bomber on August 12, 1944."

Lt. Kennedy, born in 1915 at Nantasket, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard Law School, he entered the U. S. Naval Reserve October 15, 1941. He had just been promoted to lieutenant before his death.

Besides the Navy Cross, Lt. Kennedy was entitled to the American Defense Service Medal and the European Area campaign medal.

1,482 AILING NAZIS SAIL FOR HOME TODAY

NEW YORK, July 25—(AP) A total of 1,482 German prisoner of war patients will be taken aboard the U. S. Army Hospital ship Francis Y. Slanger at Camp Shanks, N. Y., tomorrow to begin a journey back to their homeland, the army port of embarkation announced today.

It will be the largest group of ailing Nazis shipped back to Germany so far. Sixty GI's have been detailed to guard the POW's during the voyage.

Wilson Announces Long Range Plan to Electrify Industry

NEW YORK, July 25—(AP) Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Co., announced today a long-range plan designed to increase the pace of mechanized and electrifying American industry and farming after the war.

Winson, former executive vice chairman of the War Production Board, said the plan called for unified action by electric power companies, machinery producers and electrical manufacturers. He listed these three major benefits which he said would accrue:

1.—Put into action, widely, it would facilitate reconversion of industry on a soundly engineered basis—insuring costs which would enable businesses to compete successfully in domestic and export markets.

2.—It would improve peacetime industrial operations and America's living standard by increasing earnings and workers' productive ability.

Help Military Standards

3.—It would help maintain the United States as a potential military and naval power by strengthening productive capacity.

Wilson said the plan would bring to small businesses a sizeable amount of technical know-how from big business since this was a keystone of the program.

"It is one of the happy characteristics of the electric power business," he aded, "that increasing electrification means increased efficiency and productivity, expanding markets for all kinds of capital goods and machinery and a high rate of employment.

"Electric power has been applied to American industry along the lines of least resistanse. The first and most logical customers to be served in modernizing and electrifying the industrial field were naturally the big industries, such as steel, automobiles, chemicals, mining and transportation.

"Their needs could not wait, and it should be noted that as they were electrified their productivity increased, their business multiplied and the income of workers rose to new high levels. These units still represent continuing markets."

20-Year Program

Wilson said the plan, known as "More Power to America," was thought if in terms of five, 10 or perhaps even 20 years and had been endorsed enthusiastically after being tested some 200 times on groups of power company executives, sales engineers and representative machinery manufacturers throughout the country.

"At the same time we have a real obligation to contribute to the building of a peacetime America that will afford our people the best in life," he concluded, "and in so doing protect the nation against the dangers of future aggressors."

JUL 26 1945

LONDON, JULY 25—(AP)—LORD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, TOLD A LONDON AUDIENCE TONIGHT THAT OPPOSITION TO A SPEEDY TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMINALS HAD BEEN ENCOUNTERED IN SOME QUARTERS.

LONDON, JULY 25—(AP)—ADM. LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, ARRIVED IN LONDON TODAY AND WAS DISCLOSED TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE. EJ323PEW

LONDON, JULY 25—(AP)—LORD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION, TOLD A LONDON AUDIENCE TONIGHT THAT OPPOSITION TO A SPEEDY TRIAL FOR WAR CRIMINALS HAD BEEN ENCOUNTERED IN SOME QUARTERS. "THE JUSTICE ADDED, WITHOUT ELABORATING, WITH COOLNESS."

30.24-28653

ADD A POTENTIALLY IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ATTEMPTING TO PREDICT THE OUTCOME IS THE LIBERAL PARTY VOTE. LDN(election)xxx 12 districts

SHOULD THE CONSERVATIVES AND LABORITES WIN AN ALMOST EQUAL NUMBER OF SEATS, THE QUESTION OF WHICH GROUP WOULD BE CALLED UPON TO FORM THE NEW GOVERNMENT MIGHT DEPEND UPON THE DIRECTION IN WHICH THE LIBERALS SWING.

BOTH CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS HAVE TONED DOWN THEIR PRE-ELECTION PREDICTIONS OF EASY VICTORY, AND THERE IS NOW A GENERAL BELIEF THE FINAL RESULTS WILL SHOW A SWING TO THE LEFT -- HOW MUCH IS A MATTER OF SPECULATION.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL, FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND LABOR LEADER CLEMENT ATTLEE -- THE NEXT PRIME MINISTER IF LABOR WINS -- ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN TONIGHT FROM POTSDAM.

(EDS--YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LONDON ELECTION STORY MOVED YESTERDAY BY AP NEWSFEATURES AS AN ADVANCE FOR USE IN PMS OF TODAY.)

MD644PEW

JUL 261945

D11E

LONDON, JULY 25-(AP)-LORD CAMROSE, CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCIAL TIMES, ANNOUNCED TODAY THE CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THAT PUBLICATION HAD BEEN SOLD TO THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT ADDED THAT AMALGAMATION OF THE TWO FINANCIAL DAILIES WOULD BE CONSIDERED AT A STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

ESTABLISHED IN 1888, THE FINANCIAL TIMES IN 1894 WAS THE FIRST LONDON DAILY TO HAVE ITS TYPE SET BY LINOTYPE MACHINE. THE NEWS WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1884.

BRENDAN BRACKEN, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCIAL NEWS BEFORE ENTERING THE GOVERNMENT IN 1941 AS MINISTER OF INFORMATION.

SN443PEW

OPENED."

JUL 261945

"SINCE 1939 PUBLICITY AND SECRECY HAVE BEEN USED AS INSTRUMENTS OF GOVERNMENT ON A SCALE UNSURPASSED IN PREVIOUS BRITISH HISTORY," THE EDITORIAL SAID. "NEVER BEFORE HAS THE NATION BEEN TOLD SO PERSISTENTLY, SO EXTENSIVELY AND IN SO MANY WAYS WHAT AUTHORITIES WISH IT TO DO AND BELIEVE. NEVER BEFORE HAS THERE BEEN SUCH AN OUTPOURING OF OFFICIAL PUBLICITY ASSOCIATED WITH SO THOROUGH A PARCHING-UP OF SOURCES OF FACTUAL INFORMATION."

DGANES 10601 [illegible]AEW

(LONDON, JULY 25--,AP)- THE [illegible] TIMES OF LONDON DEMANDED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT "ABANDON [illegible] PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY" ITS [illegible] "WARTIME HABIT OF OFFICIAL RETICENCE" ABOUT PUBLICATION OF GOVERNMENTAL NEWS.

COMPLAINING BOTH ABOUT SUPPRESSION OF INFORMATION AND ABOUT THE PRACTICE OF ISSUING OFFICIAL "HANDOUTS" OF NEWS THE GOVERNMENT DESIRES PUBLISHED, THE TIMES SAID THE "BLACKOUT MUST BE LIFTED AND THE WINDOWS

THE PAPER CONCEDED THAT SINCE GERMANY'S SURRENDER SOME STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO "DEFLATE GOVERNMENT PUBLICITY," RELAX CENSORSHIP AND "ENLARGE THE AREA OF FREE REPORTING," BUT INSISTED THAT "EXTENSIVE GAPS STILL REMAIN IN PUBLIC INFORMATION."

"A PEOPLE WHICH IS NOT WELL INFORMED CANNOT IN THE LONG RUN BE EXPECTED TO FACE FACTS WHICH IT HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED TO IGNORE," THE EDITORIAL CONCLUDED.

THRU 2ND

DGANES 10601 -BP- 217AEW

B78

SPORTS (390)

JUL 26 1945

TRACK

LONDON, JULY 29-(AP)-CPL.CHARLES EDWARDS OF HAMMOND, IND., NOSED OUT HIS HOLD HAMMOND HIGH SCHOOL TEAMMATE CPL.HORACE HAMALA, TO WIN THE 200 METER DASH AND LEAD HIS REIMS (FRANCE) BASE TEAM TO VICTORY IN THE ARMY COMMUNICATIONS ZONE TRACK MEET TODAY.

THE REIMS TEAM WAS FIRST WITH 230 POINTS, MARSEILLES BASE SECOND WITH 116, NORMANDY BASE THIRD WITH 93, UNITED KINGDOM, FOURTH WITH 62, AND PARIS BASE FIFTH WITH 55. TOP THREE MEN IN EACH EVENT WILL GO TO NUREMBERG, GERMANY AUG. 10 TO COMPETE IN THE ETO CHAMPIONSHIPS.

EDWARDS, WHO DID THE 200 METERS IN 22.1, FINISHED SECOND IN THE 100 METERS TO HAMALA, FORMER INDIANA U. SPRINTER, AND ALSO TOOK SECOND IN THE BROAD JUMP AND RAN THE ANCHOR LEG FOR BOTH THE 400 AND 800 METER RELAY FOR THE WINNERS.

THE RESULTS:

800 METER PLAY: WON BY REIMS (CPL MARC JENKINS, SOMERVILLE, N.J.; SGT.ELBERT BONNER, EAST ST.LOUIS, MO.; SGT.ADOLPHUS HOLMES, BROOKLYN; AND CHARLES EDWARD, HAMMOND, IND.). TIME--1:31.4

100 METER DASH: WON BY CPL.HORACE HAMALA, HAMMOND, IND. TIME-10.0

1500 METER RUN: WON BY LT.WILLIAM TRIBOU, WEATHERSFIELD, CONN. (NO TIME AVAILABLE).

110 METERS HIGH HURDLES: WON BY SGT.CHRIS LIPSCOMBE, PLAINFIELD, N.J. TIME-16.2.

400 METER RUN: WON BY SGT. THOMAS PALMER, LOS ANGELES TIME--:52.

200 METER LOW HURDLES: WON BY SGT CHRIS LIPSCOMBE, PLAINFIELD, N.J. TIME--24.7.

3,000 METER RUN: WON BY WILLIAN TRIBOU, WEATHERSFIELD, CONN. TIME--9:37.8.

DISCUS THROW: WON BY CPL.FRANK C.RYAN, PORTLAND, ORE., DISTANCE--126 FEET SEVEN AND ONE HALF INCHES.

JAVELIN THROW: WON BY PFC RICHARD DAVIS, WILMETTE, ILL. DISTANCE--168 FEET 11 INCHES.

200 METER DASH: WON BY CPL.CHARLES EDWARD, HAMMOND, IND. TIME--22.1.

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800 METER RUN: WON BY LT.BEN SMITH, WASHINGTON D.C. TIME--2:05.5.

1,600 METER RELAY: WON BY REIMS (PFC CLYD MCGEE, LAUREL, MISS; SGT.TOM PALMER, LOS ANGELES; CPL MARC JENKINS, SOMERVILLE, N.J.; SGT.STERLING HEATHERSPOON, SAN FRANCISCO) TIME--3:32.5.

400 METER RELAY: WON BY REIMS (SGT.ADOLPHUS HOLMES, BROOKLYN; SGT. ELBERT BONNER, EAST ST.LOUIS, MO.; PVT.STUART MARTIN, HOUSTON, TEX.; AND CPL.CHARLES EDWARDS, HAMMOND, IND.). TIME--:44.

SHOT PUT: WON BY CPL.JOE COOK, BAIRD, TEX. DISTANCE--41 FEET FIVE AND ONE QUARTER INCHES.

POLE VAULT: WON BY LT.ELRAY JOHNSON, EAST CHICAGO, ILL. HEIGHT--10 FEET SIX INCHES.

HIGH JUMP: WON BY SGT.OTIS WADE, RIVER ROUGE, MICH. HEIGHT--SIX FEET ONE INCH.

HAMMER THROW: WON BY SGT.GEORGE HANDLER, NEW YORK. DISTANCE--117 FEET THREE AND THREE-QUARTER INCHES.

BROAD JUMP: WON BY CPL.WALDO CLAPHAM, VALLEJO, CALIF. DISTANCE--22 FEET SEVEN INCHES.

BY1055PEM

3024-28655

A202
POTSDAM--NIGHT LEAD BIG THREE-INSERT AFTER 7TH GRAF ENDING X X X BRIEF SPEECH.
AT DINNER TONIGHT, THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINED JEFFERSON CAFFERY, U.S. AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE; ROBERT MURPHY, ADVISER TO EISENHOWER, AND GEN.BREHON SOMERVELL, CHIEF OF U.S. ARMY SERVICE FORCES.
A SOVIET X XX 8TH GRAF PREV.
EJ350PEW

BERLIN, JULY 25--(AP)--WALTER ULBRICHT, SECOND RANKING GERMAN COMMUNIST, PROPOSED TODAY THAT LARGE ESTATES IN GERMANY BE BROKEN UP IN A LAND DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM SIMILAR TO THAT ENCOURAGED ELSEWHERE IN EASTERN EUROPE BY THE SOVIET UNION.

IN A FRONT PAGE STATEMENT IN THE DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, ULBRICHT SAID:

JUL 26 1945

"WE COMMUNISTS ARE FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OVERLORDSHIP OF THE GREAT LAND OWNERS, THOSE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE WHO SUPPORTED NAZISM AND WHO ENSLAVED AND MURDERED OUR OWN PEOPLE AND THE FORCED LABORERS OF OTHER COUNTRIES."

APR/DELUCES1315/THO/9A

BERLIN, JULY 25(AP)- DRESSED IN A BLACK TAILCOAT AND A SHINY STOVEPIPE HAT, SOVIET-APPOINTED LORD MAYOR DOCTOR ARTHUR WERNER APPEARED BEFORE THE INTERALLIED KOMMANDATUR OF BERLIN TODAY AND PLEDGED HIS ALLEGIANCE TO THE "VICTORIOUS BIG FOUR."

"IN THE NAME OF THE CITY'S MAGISTRATES AND INHABITANTS, IT IS MY HONOR TO WELCOME YOU RESPECTFULLY INTO THE HALLS OF OUR CITY," THE ELDERLY LEADER SAID.

"THE CITY OFFICIALS WHO WERE PLACED IN OFFICE BY THE CONFIDENCE OF THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION COMMISSION ASK NOW YOUR OWN PERSONAL CONFIDENCE X X X WE PLEDGE THOROUGH OBEDIENCE TO YOUR COMMANDS AND UNTIRING WORK FOR BERLIN'S RECONSTRUCTION AS WELL AS BY CONSTANT ANTI-FASCIST VIGILANCE TO SHOW OURSELVES EVER WORTHY OF HIGH TRUST."

JUL 26 1945

WERNER HANDED COPIES OF HIS PLEDGE TO THE RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KOMMANDATUR - COL. GEN. ALEXANDER GORBATOV, MAJ. GEN. FLOYD L. PARKS AND MAJ. GEN. L. O. LYNE. FRENCH BRIG. GEN. GEOFFROY DE BEAUCHESNE, WHO USUALLY ATTENDS KOMMANDATUR MEETINGS, WAS ABSENT.

--DELUCES01855LA345PES

BY NED NORDNESS

OSLO, NORWAY, JULY 25--(AP)--TOR GJESDAL, DIRECTOR OF THE NORWEGIAN INFORMATION BUREAU, SAID TODAY THAT SWEDEN HAD AGREED TO ALLOW THE SHIPMENT OF 1,000 GERMANS DAILY FROM NORWAY TO GERMANY VIA SWEDEN AS A RESULT OF AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH TELLING OF THE BREAKDOWN OF THE ORIGINAL NEGOTIATIONS.

THE AP DISPATCH FROM OSLO, WRITTEN EARLY IN JULY ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION FROM ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES, WAS GIVEN WIDE CIRCULATION IN SWEDEN AND AROUSED CONSIDERABLE COMMENT THERE, HE SAID. A SIMILAR DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BY LORIMER MEN MOE, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

SUBSEQUENTLY OTHER NEWS SOURCES IN EFFECT DENIED THE AP ACCOUNT AS PREMATURE AND WITHOUT FACTUAL BASIS. A SIMILAR DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BY LORIMER MOE, CORRESPONDENT FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH MOE AND ME, GJESDAL SAID THAT UNDER THE NEW PLAN THE GERMANS WOULD TRAVEL THROUGH SWEDEN TO HALSINGBORG WHERE THEY WOULD BE FERRIED TO DENMARK AND THEN TRANSPORTED TO GERMANY.

GJESDAL SAID THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN NORWAY, ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES AND SWEDEN STARTED LAST APRIL, BEFORE GERMANY'S SURRENDER. UNDER THE ORIGINAL PLANS, HE EXPLAINED, SWEDEN AGREED TO BUILD RECEPTION CAMPS TO RECEIVE GERMAN TROOPS AND EVENTUALLY SEND THEM HOME. GJESDAL ADDED THAT AFTER THE REICH'S SURRENDER, THE SWEDES, "APPARENTLY OVERWHELMED" BY THE PROSPECT OF HANDLING THE 300,000 TO 350,000 GERMANS IN NORWAY, MADE NO FURTHER MENTION OF THE PLAN.

NEXT IT WAS PROPOSED TO TRANSPORT 6,000 GERMANS DAILY THROUGH SWEDEN TO TRALLEBORG WHERE THEY COULD BE FERRIED TO SASSNITZ, BUT THIS PLAN FELL THROUGH, GJESDAL SAID, BECAUSE THE GERMANS APPARENTLY HAD DESTROYED OR REMOVED THE FERRIES.

AT THIS POINT AN ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH QUOTED ALLIED MILITARY AUTHORITIES AS ANNOUNCING THAT "NEGOTIATIONS WITH SWEDEN HAVE FALLEN THROUGH." AFTER THAT DISPATCH WAS PUBLISHED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT RENEWED NEGOTIATIONS, GJESDAL SAID.

APR/1200s/THO/220P

JUL 26 1945

JUL 26 1945

3024-28657

ROME, JULY 25-(AP)— COL. CHARLES POLETTI, ALLIED MILITARY [illegible] GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR LOMBARDY, WARNED THE ITALIANS TODAY TO TURN IN THEIR GRAIN INSTEAD OF HOARDING IT, BECAUSE THEY WOULD RECEIVE ALLIED AID ONLY IF THEY COOPERATED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT IN FEEDING THEIR OWN COUNTRY THROUGH THE COMING WINTER.

THEFORMER NEW YORK GOVERNOR, BROADCASTING FROM MILAN, DECLARED "THE MOST PRESSING POLITICAL AND MORAL NEED OF ITALY AT THE MOMENT IS A FEELING OF RESPECT FOR LAW." HE SAID ITALY'S CROP OUTLOOK THIS YEAR IS THE WORST SINCE 1913 BECAUSE OF WAR DAMAGE, LACK OF FERTILIZERS AND DROUGHT, AND THAT IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO IMPORT WHEAT TO FEED THE PEOPLE.

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"BUT WE WILL GIVE THESE SUPPLIES TO ITALY," SAID POLETTI, "ONLY IF WE ARE CONVINCED THAT ITALY IS EFFECTIVELY TURNING IN ITS OWN GRAIN FOR DISTRIBUTION."

WORGAARDS 02033 APRB WP 546PEW

STOCKHOLM, JULY 25-(AP)-A FINNISH COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO INVESTIGATE WAR RESPONSIBILITY HAS "DRAWN UP A VERY STERN JUDGMENT OF FINNISH POLICY DURING THE WAR YEARS," THE HELSINKI CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET REPORTED TODAY.

JUL 26 1945

FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE [illegible] ARE STILL STRICTLY SECRET, BUT AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE SUMMARIZING ITS REPORT IS EXPECTED SOON.

HINTING THAT HE HAD INFORMATION ON THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT, BUT NOT ATTRIBUTING IT DIRECTLY, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID FINLAND'S WINTER WAR WITH RUSSIA COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR THE "POLITICAL IMMATURITY OF FINNISH STATE LEADERSHIP, WHICH HAD VERY BAD INFORMATION ABOUT THE WORLD SITUATION."

SHANKES 11250--RJ--1411

NIGHT LEAD GI TOURISTS

BERN, JULY 25-(AP)-AMERICAN GI'S STARTED A NEW INVASION TODAY--OF NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND--FOR A HOLIDAY WHICH WILL GIVE THIS COUNTRY'S TOURIST BUSINESS ITS FIRST REAL SHOT IN THE ARM SINCE 1938.

THE GROUP ENTERING TODAY NUMBERED 350--VIA BASEL FROM GERMANY AND VIA CHIASSO FROM NORTH ITALY--THE FIRST OF 300,000 EXPECTED HERE WITHIN A YEAR. EACH GI GETS A SEVEN-DAY TOUR.

THE SOLDIERS WON'T HAVE MUCH MONEY, BUT IF THE EXPECTED MAXIMUM NUMBER COME THE TOTAL SPENT WILL BE A BIG HELP TOWARD THE RE-INSTALLATION OF SWITZERLAND'S FAMOUS TOURIST BUSINESS.

EACH SOLDIER IS PAYING $35 FOR THE ALL-INCLUSIVE TRIP, IN ADDITION TO WHATEVER THE ARMY PAYS, AND IS ALLOWED TO SPEND 150 SWISS FRANCS--JUST OVER $30.

THE TROOPS SHOWED PRIMARY INTEREST IN BEER, MILK, WATCHES AND NYLONS.

EJ720PEW

BY JAMES F.KING

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, JULY 25-(AP)-APPARENTLY IT'S AMERICA AND THE ADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY THAT HAND-HOLDING GI'S AND GERMAN MAIDENS HAVE BEEN DISCUSSING SINCE NONFRATERNIZATION REGULATIONS WERE LIFTED LAST WEEK.

PFC JOE LECLERC, 20, OF (105 TREMONT ST.) LOWELL, MASS, SAID "GERMANS ARE GOOD LISTENERS AND WE DON'T HESITATE TO IMPRESS ON THEM WHAT AMERICA AND DEMOCRACY ARE LIKE."

THE BAN, AGREED LECLERC AND A DOZEN FELLOW PARATROOPERS FROM THE CRACK 506TH PARACHUTE INFANTRY REGIMENT, GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HONOR GUARD, WAS A "LOT OF FOOLISHNESS," AND MOST OF THEM SAID THEY FELT THEY WERE MAKING SOME HEADWAY IN TEACHING THE GERMANS "A LESSON OR TWO IN DEMOCRACY."

JUL 26 1945

LT.COL.REDMOND J.CONNOLLY, OF (234 LINDEN BOULEVARD) BROOKLYN, N.Y. PROVOST MARSHAL FOR THE AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS COMMAND, SAID THE FIRST WEEK HAD NOT CHANGED THE ATTITUDE OF THE AVERAGE GI TOWARD THE AVERAGE GERMAN "IN THE SLIGHTEST."

"THEY STILL REGARD GERMANS AS BEATEN ENEMIES AND DON'T CONSIDER THEM BROTHERS BY ANY MEANS," CONNOLLY SAID, ADDING: "THEY ARE BEHAVING LIKE THEY SHOULD IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES--DECENT BUT FIRM."

HE ADDED THAT THE AMERICANS STILL WERE FORBIDDEN TO GO INTO GERMAN HOMES, AND "AT LEAST TECHNICALLY" WERE NOT SUPPOSED TO EVEN HOLD HANDS WITH THE PRETTY FRAULEINS.

THE MP'S UNDER HIS COMMAND, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN TURNING THEIR HEADS TACTFULLY ON THE HAND-HOLDING COUNT AND CONNOLLY SAID RELAXATION OF THE BAN ON FRATERNIZATION AND "HELPED SOLDIER MORALE."

"GI'S, GENERALLY, AND EVEN THE CHAPLAIN, ARE HAPPY ABOUT THE WAY THE WHOLE THING IS TURNING OUT," HE SAID.

PFC ROBERT PULLEN, 22, OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., LIKES IT TOO. "GERMAN GIRLS ARE MORE LIKE AMERICAN GIRLS THAN IN ANY OF THE FOUR COUNTRIES I HAVE BEEN IN," HE SAID.

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MAJ.FRANK P.KLADKY, PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN FROM CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, SAID RELAXATION OF RESTRICTIONS HAD BROUGHT A DEFINITE CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE SOLDIERS. "UNDER THE BAN," HE SAID, "MANY OF THE PROTESTED BEING TIED DOWN, BUT NOW FEW OF THEM MENTION THE SUBJECT."

PVT.JACK GRUBBS, 22, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., HAD ONE SMALL BEEF. "A GAL WILL SPEAK TO YOU ONE NIGHT WHEN SHE'S ALONE," HE SAID. "THEN THE NEXT NIGHT IF SOMEONE'S WITH HER, SHE'LL GIVE YOU THE GO-BYE."

PFC CARMEN PESANTE, 23, OF PITTSBURGH (SWISSVALE DISTRICT) MET ONE GIRL WHO, HE SAID, TOLD HIM THAT SHE DIDN'T BELIEVE HITLER WAS DEAD BUT WAS "HIDING IN THE ALPINES."

SGT.MARIO CELARDO, 11 ORINACO PLACE, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. SAID HE MET A GIRL WHO "ARGUED THAT HITLER DID LOT OF GOOD IN SOME WAYS BUT FAILED TO STARTING A WAR."

PVT.ZENAS WILLIAMSON, 19, OF WEDOWEE, ALA., REMAINED DOUBTFUL. "THERE ARE STILL LOTS OF NAZIS AROUND," HE SAID, "AND YOU CAN'T TELL THESE GERMANS ANYTHING. THEY'RE TOO DUMB."

BY1245AEW

570

(120)

CHUNGKING,JULY 25-(AP)-A MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AS PART OF CHINESE PREARATION FOR REHABILITATION OF AREAS LIBERATED FROM THE JAPANESE, LT.GEN.ALBERT C.WEDEMEYER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED

30.24-28659

TODAY.

THE NEW PROJECT, TO BE MODELED AFTER THE U.S.ARMY SCHOOL OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT AT CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., ALREADY HAS BEGUN COURSES IN ENGLISH. THE U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN ASKED TO SUPPLY OFFICERS WITH EXPERIENCE IN MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC AS INSTRUCTORS.

LT.COL.ARTHUR A.DOBSON OF LINCOLN, NEB., NEW EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE MILITARY AND CIVIL BRANCH OF UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE CHINESE THEATER, SAID THE SCHOOL WOULD HAVE THE HEARTY COOPERATION OF HIS BRANCH WHICH WILL PARTICIPATE IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY.

JUL 26 1945

P1250PEN

WX AP-W LPA (170)

CANBERRA,AUSTRALIA,JULY 25 (AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT LIKELY WILL CONSIDER SOON THE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES TO SOUTH AMERICA, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THE DIPLOMATS WOULD BE ASSIGNED DIRECT TO VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS SUPPLEMENTING LEWIS MACGREGOR, RECENTLY APPOINTED AUSTRALIAN MINISTER AT LARGE TO SOUTH AMERICA. MACGREGOR FORMERLY WAS DIRECTOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL WAR SUPPLIES PROCUREMENT MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXTENSION OF AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION IN SOUTH AMERICA IS EXPECTED TO BE CONSIDERED IN A GENERAL REVIEW OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S DIPLOMATIC SETUP BY ATTORNEY GENERAL HERBERT V.EVATT, WHO WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CABINET, IT WAS REPORTED.

THE GOVERNMENT REALIZES THAT ONE MINISTER FOR ALL SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS WOULD BE INADEQUATE. THE FIRST EXCHANGE OF MINISTERS PROBABLY WILL BE WITH CHILE IN VIEW OF THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT'S APPOINTMENT OF MANUEL BURNER AS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT CANBERRA.

APPOINTMENT OF A NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON MAY BE NECESSARY BECAUSE OF THE ILL HEALTH OF SIR FREDERIC EGGLESTON WHO NOW HOLDS THAT POSITION.

GG12[illegible] NM

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, JULY 25-(AP)-FIVE-YEAR-OLD WEYMOUTH PEDLAR, A PORT ELIZABETH PAINTER'S SON CRITICALLY ILL FROM A THROAT CONSTRICTION, WILL BE FLOWN TO PHILADELPHIA AUG. 8, FOR AN OPERATION WHICH MAY SAVE HIS LIFE.

JUL 26 1945

THE CHILD AND HIS MOTHER HAVE COMPLETED THE REQUIRED INNOCULATIONS.

ASSOCIATED 01400--RJ--1211

(WEST/OUT)

GUAM,JULY 25 (AP)-IN A STRAIGHT-FACED FORMAL PRESS RELEASE ADMIRAL NIMITZ HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE RECOVERY OF "MAKALAPA" THE ADMIRAL'S PET SCHNAUZER WHO HAS BEEN AWOL -- ABSENT WITHOUT OFFICIAL LEAVE--SINCE MAY.

PFC.ROBERT C.WILKERSON OF CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY., (WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT THE SENECA HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY.) FOUND MAKALAPA COMBING THE BEACH.

GG339ACW NM

A140KX
SECOND LEAD FLEET-AERIAL
BY AL DOPKING

GUAM, THURSDAY, JULY 26-(AP)-AMERICAN SUPERFORTS STRUCK THREE JAPANESE OIL REFINERIES NEAR TOKYO AT MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT WITHIN A FEW HOURS AFTER THIRD FLEET CARRIER PLANES AND WARSHIPS POUNDED COASTAL DEFENSES ON THE ENEMY HOMELAND.

BETWEEN 75 AND 100 BIG B-29S HIT THE MITSUBISHI, HAYAMA AND ASAISHI REFINERIES, ALL WITHIN A FEW HUNDRED YARDS OF EACH OTHER, AT KAWASAKI ON TOKYO BAY, ABOUT 10 MILES FROM TOKYO CITY. IT WAS THE SECOND SUPERFORTRESS RAID ON NIPPON IN 36 HOURS.

CARRIER PLANES ETC SECOND GRAF PVS.

XZ1052ACW

A27FX
CARRIER NIGHT ATTACKS (380)
BY JAMES LINDSLEY
WITH THE U.S. 3RD FLEET OFF JAPAN, JULY 25-(AP)-NIGHTFALL BROUGHT NO RELIEF TO THE BOMB-PUMMELED JAPANESE HOMELAND LAST NIGHT; IT DIDN'T EVEN BRING DARKNESS TO LARGE SECTIONS AS CARRIER PLANE FLARES TURNED KURE AND KOBE MILITARY AREAS INTO GREAT PANORAMIC STAGES ON WHICH TASK FORCE 38 CARRIER FLIERS PLANTED THEIR GRIM LOAD OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION.
AFTER A DAY IN WHICH KURE AND KOBE WERE POUNDED CEASELESSLY BY

AFTER A DAY IN WHICH KURE AND KOBE WERE POUNDED CEASELESSLY BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH CARRIER PLANES, NIGHT FIGHTERS TOOK UP THE ATTACK AFTER DUSK AND MADE CONTINUOUS SWEEPS OVER VITAL ENEMY BASES.
IT WAS THE FIRST ROUND-THE-CLOCK CARRIER ATTACK EVER LAUNCHED BY THE THIRD FLEET.
KURE, SITE OF JAPAN'S LARGEST NAVAL BASE, IS BELIEVED TO BE A HAVEN FOR MUCH OF THE REMAINDER OF THE SEVERELY CRIPPLED ENEMY FLEET.
KOBE IS AN IMPORTANT RAIL CENTER AND THE HOME OF A NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES IMPORTANT TO THE JAPANESE WAR EFFORT.
BOTH CITIES ARE PORTS ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF HONSHU ON THE INLAND SEA.
CARRIER AIRCRAFT RETURNED TO THE ATTACK AT DAWN TODAY. THERE ARE NO REPORTS YET ON RESULTS OF LAST NIGHT'S OR THIS MORNING'S STRIKES, BUT YESTERDAY'S WERE MORE THAN SATISFACTORY TO MANY HIGH RANKING OFFICERS.
YANK FLIERS DAMAGED SIX WARSHIPS--TWO BATTLESHIPS CONVERTED INTO PLANE CARRIERS; A LARGE AIRCRAFT CARRIER AND THREE CRUISERS, AND THE BRITISH DAMAGED AN ESCORT CARRIER. AMERICANS ALSO DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 39 JAPANESE AIRPLANES; THE BRITISH 25.

A28FX
THE SWEEPS WERE THE MOST EXTENSIVE CARRIER ATTACKS YET MADE ON THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS, EXTENDING 325 MILES.
MORE THAN 1,200 AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT PARTICIPATED.
WHEREVER JAPANESE WERE STUNG FROM THEIR APATHY, OR WHATEVER

THE JAPANESE WERE STUNG FROM THEIR APATHY, OR WHATEVER HAS BEEN KEEPING THEIR PILOTS GROUNDED WHILE AMERICANS REPEATEDLY GAVE THEIR WAR PLANTS AND AIRFIELDS MERCILESS POUNDINGS THE PAST 15 DAYS.
FLIERS REPORTED SKILLED JAPANESE PILOTS FLYING EFFICIENT PLANES MET THEM OVER SOME TARGETS.
AMERICAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN, BUT NO FIGURES ON LOSSES HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED YET.
CARRIER PLANES ALSO ARE STRIKING AT AIRFIELDS, OF WHICH THERE ARE REPORTED TO BE 50 TO 60 IN THE TARGET AREAS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THEM ARE LISTED AS "IMPORTANT." THE WHOLE AREA IS HIGHLY DEVELOPED; KOBE HAS A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 1,000,000, AND KURE MORE THAN 300,000.
TODAY'S FIRST TWO STRIKES GOT OFF IN FAVORABLE WEATHER, AND PILOTS SAID THEY DID NOT ANTICIPATE MUCH TROUBLE IN FINDING THEIR TARGETS. AS THE THIRD STRIKE GOT UNDER WAY, HOWEVER, THE WEATHER CLOSED IN, LIMITING VISIBILITY.
AS A RESULT, THIS STRIKE WAS INSTRUCTED TO HIT "TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY."
UM140APW

SPENCER DAVIS
MANILA, JULY 25-(AP)-THE PENT-UP WRATH OF MORE THAN 350 OKINAWA-BASED AMERICAN PLANES THUNDERED ON SHANGHAI SUNDAY (CORRECT) AFTER FOUR DAYS OF BOMBLESS BAD WEATHER, GEN. MACARTHUR ANNOUNCED TODAY.
HIS COMMUNIQUE ALSO DESCRIBED DISPERSED AIR STRIKES ON THE SAME DAY FROM KOREA TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AND MALAYA.
BEFORE DAWN ON SUNDAY, LIBERATORS CAUGHT AN EIGHT-SHIP JAPANESE CONVOY ON ITS WAY TO SHANGHAI AND BROKE IT UP. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY THE BIG DAYLIGHT SWEEP BY 5TH AND 7TH AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS WHICH GOT THROUGH THE FIRST HOLE IN THE WEATHER SINCE JULY 18 TO BLAST CRATERS IN THREE AIRDROMES, SHOOT UP SHANGHAI'S TEEMING WATERFRONT, AND FLAY JAPANESE SHIPPING IN THE WHANGPOO RIVER.
MITCHELL BOMBERS ATTACKING FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE, AND THUNDER-

BOLTS AND MUSTANGS STREAKING IN JUST OVER THE MUDDY WATER, GOT THE LARGEST SHIPPING HAUL IN RECENT WEEKS.
THEY LISTED A DESTROYER, A 3,000 TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT AND A SMALLER FREIGHTER AS DEFINITELY SUNK; A DESTROYER ESCORT, TWO SUB-CHASERS, A 10,000 TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT AND SIX FREIGHTER-TRANSPORTS PROBABLY SUNK, AND MANY SMALLER VESSELS DAMAGED.
THREE LARGE FIRES AND SEVERAL SMALLER ONES BLAZED AT KIANGWAN AIRDROME, JUST NORTH OF THE CITY, AFTER FLIGHTS OF LIBERATORS PASSED OVER.
INVADER ATTACK-BOMBERS ROARED IN LOW OVER TACHANG AND TINGHAI AIRPORTS TO DROP FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON BUILDINGS AND DISPERSAL AREAS. AN ESTIMATED 45 JAPANESE PLANES ON THE GROUND WERE EITHER DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AT THE THREE FIELDS.
TOKYO CLAIMED SEVEN OF THE ATTACKERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THERE WAS NO AERIAL INTERCEPTION.
(MEANWHILE, IT WAS REPORTED FROM GUAM THAT NEARLY 100 MUSTANGS BASED ON IWO JIMA YESTERDAY SHOT UP AIRFIELDS AND RAILWAYS IN THE NAGOYA AREA ON JAPAN AND ENCOUNTERED ONLY LIGHT ENEMY OPPOSITION.)
FEAF PATROL BOMBERS SUNDAY RETURNED THROUGH BAD WEATHER TO SOUTHERN HONSHU TO HIT MIHO AND YONAGO AIRDROMES. THEY SET BIG FIRES WHICH LIGHTED THE ENTIRE AREA.
SEARCH PLANES BOMBED THE AIRDROME NEAR THE BIG FERRY PORT OF FUSAN IN KOREA, HIT AN AMOY MUNITIONS DUMP ON THE SOUTH CHINA COAST, AND SANK A RIVER BOAT NEAR SAIGON IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

A12FX
BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ATTACKED TANEGA AND AMAMI ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN RYUKYUS.
A 7TH FLEET SCOUT BOMBER SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE PLANE AND DESTROYED ANOTHER ON THE GROUND NEAR KOTA BAHRU IN MALAYA, WHILE A NAVY PATROL BOMBER SANK A FREIGHTER AND LUGGER OFF THE WEST BORNEO COAST.
AUSTRALIAN LIBERATORS IN A 3,000-MILE ROUNDTRIP, BOMBED SAMARANG SHIPYARDS 150 MILES WEST OF SOERABAJA ON JAVA, WHILE OTHER AUSSIE HEAVY BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS STRUCK AIR BASES ON THAT ISLAND AND IN THE CELEBES GROUP.
HW1231APW NM

JUL 26 1945

3024-28661

A53FX (NEW GUINEA)
(500)
BY SPENCER DAVIS
MANILA, JULY 25-(AP)-ON AN ALMOST FORGOTTEN BATTLEFRONT FAR TO THE SOUTH OF OKINAWA AND THE PHILIPPINES, AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ARE WAGING SAVAGE WARFARE AGAINST A JAPANESE ENEMY TRAPPED, BUT SURPRISINGLY WELL FED AND FULL OF FIGHT.

MEN ARE STILL DYING ON DARK, BROODING BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS AND IN THE UNTAMED SAGO SWAMPS OF THE SEPIK RIVER IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA, JUST NORTH OF AUSTRALIA.

THE WAR HAS SWEPT NORTH, AND THE WORLD WAITS IMPATIENTLY FOR THE INVASION OF JAPAN ITSELF, BUT THE BY-PASSED NIPPONESE GARRISONS OF BOUGAINVILLE AND NEW GUINEA FIGHT ON. THE AUSTRALIANS HAVE KILLED 12,000 OF THEM IN THE LAST EIGHT MONTHS.

IN THE SAME PERIOD, UNITED STATES MARINE AND NEW ZEALAND DAUNTLESS DIVEBOMBERS AND CORSAIR FIGHTERS, TOGETHER WITH AUSTRALIAN KITTYHAWKS, BEAUFIGHTERS AND LIBERATORS, HAVE FLOWN 27,000 SORTIES AGAINST JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE AREA.

THE JAPANESE PLAN OF CONQUEST CALLED FOR BOUGAINVILLE TO BE THE KEY JUMP-OFF BASE FOR INVASION OF NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA BY WAY OF THE SOLOMONS. THEY POURED HUGE STOCKPILES OF WAR SUPPLIES INTO THE BUIN AREA BEFORE ALLIED PLANES, SUBMARINES AND WARSHIPS COULD SEVER COMMUNICATION LINES.

ALLIED LANDINGS ON NEW BRITAIN TRAPPED 50,000 MEN ON THE GAZELLE PENINSULA AT THE ISLAND'S NORTHERN TIP. THE MIGHTY ENEMY BASE AT RABAUL WAS NEUTRALIZED. JAPANESE ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND TO THE EAST WERE HOPELESSLY BY-PASSED.

THE JOB OF ROOTING OUT THE FOE ON BOUGAINVILLE WAS TURNED OVER TO LT.GEN.S.G.SAVIGE'S SECOND AUSTRALIAN CORPS LAST FALL AND THE FIRST ATTACK WAS MOUNTED NOVEMBER 23. THE DIGGERS NOW HAVE KNIFED INTO THE GARDEN AREAS OF KAHILI, VITAL TO ENEMY SUBSISTENCE, AND HAVE PUNCHED THROUGH JUNGLE AND SWAMP TO WITHIN 18 MILES OF NEARBY BUIN AT BOUGAINVILLE'S SOUTHERN TIP.

AN ESTIMATED 17,000 JAPANESE REMAIN UNDER WILY LT.GEN.KANDA, COMMANDING THE REMNANTS OF THE 17TH JAPANESE ARMY. THEY STILL HAVE HEAVY 155 ARTILLERY, FOUR-INCH DEFENSE GUNS AND AN ABUNDANCE OF MILLIMETER ANTI-AIRCRAFT DUAL PURPOSE GUNS THAT CAN BE TURNED AGAINST TANKS WITH DEVASTATING EFFECT.

JUL 26 1945

A54FX

SAVIGE SAID RECENTLY THAT KANDA IS "AS GOOD AS ANY GENERAL THE ALLIES HAVE OPPOSED--SHREWD AND ABLE." KANDA SENT AN ENTIRE COMPANY TO KILL SAVIGE BUT IT WAS WIPED OUT. CORSAIRS HAVE DESTROYED KANDA'S HEADQUARTERS THREE TIMES BUT EACH TIME HE HAS TURNED UP. HE ONCE PERSONALLY LED AN ATTACK IN WHICH THE JAPANESE LEFT 325 DEAD IN A SPACE 35 BY 100 FEET.

EVER SINCE THE AUSTRALIANS MOVED SOUTH FROM EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY IT HAS BEEN OBVIOUS THE JAPANESE INTENDED TO HOLD THE GARDEN FOOD AREAS OF SOUTHERN BOUGAINVILLE AT ALL COSTS. THEY HAVE FOUGHT FIERCELY ACROSS EVERY RIVER. AUSTRALIAN COMMANDERS REPORTED 6,000 JAPANESE HAVE DIED IN THIS BITTER WITHDRAWAL, MAKING NO ALLOWANCE FOR SICK OR WOUNDED. THE CASUALTIES RUN 20 TO 1 OVER AUSTRALIAN LOSSES.

NOW KANDA MUST MAKE HIS LAST STAND. HE CANNOT GO FURTHER SOUTH, BEYOND THE PLANTATION AREAS, BECAUSE THERE IS NO NATURAL FOOD.

UM316APW NM

B10KX

OKINAWA, JULY 24-(AP)-TWO PRIVATEERS OF FLEET AIRWING ONE SANK A 2,000 TON FREIGHTER AND A 500-TON CARGO SHIP ON A DARING PATROL OFF THE NORTHWEST COAST OF HONSHU YESTERDAY.

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PRIVATEERS PILOTED BY LT.HAROLD M.SANDERSON, REDLANDS, CALIF., AND LT.ERWIN L.KLEIN, SCOTIA, NEB., LEFT A 2,000 TON FREIGHTER AND A 100-TON VESSEL SMOKING AND LISTING IN TSUSHIMA STRAITS.

LT.CMDR.CARL RINEHART, PENSACOLA, FLA., AND LT.HENRY M.THOMPSON, LOS ANGELES, STRAFED AND BOMBED A LIGHTHOUSE SOUTH OF KOREA.

FJ256ACW

BY RICHARD CUNING

OKINAWA, THURSDAY, JULY 26-(AP)-THIRTY-FOUR CATHOLIC PRIESTS AND MORE THAN 4,000 SERVICEMEN FROM PRIVATES TO GENERALS PARTICIPATED TODAY IN A HUGE MEMORIAL MASS AT THE GRAVE OF THE REV.LAWRENCE E. LYNCH, POPULAR CHAPLAIN OF THE 27TH INFANTRY DIVISION.

THE CHAPLAIN WAS KILLED BY AN ARTILLERY BURST ON OKINAWA JUST THREE MONTHS AGO.

THE COLORFUL CEREMONY, THE FIRST OF SUCH PROPORTIONS IN THE PACIFIC WAR, WAS CONDUCTED IN THE BEAUTIFUL ISLAND COMMAND CEMETERY WHERE ROWS OF NEAT WHITE CROSSES NESTLE INTO THE RED DIRT HILLS, NOT FAR FROM THE INVASION BEACHES.

WHILE THE SEVENTH DIVISION BAND PLAYED REQUIEM MUSIC, HIGH MASS WAS CELEBRATED AT A WOODEN ALTAR BESIDE THE GRAVE IN A CORNER OF THE CEMETERY. FATHER WILLIAM E.CAPRON, OGDENSBURG, N.Y., CHIEF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF OKINAWA, READ THE MASS AND DESCRIBED FATHER

LYNCH, A MEMBER OF THE REDEMPTORIST ORDER AT HIS HOME, THE BRONX, NEW YORK, AS AN OUTSTANDING MAN OF GOD "KNOWN AND LOVED AS MUCH BY MEN OF OTHER UNITS AS BY THOSE OF HIS OWN OUTFIT."

FATHER CAPRON WAS ASSISTED BY REV.WILLIAM W.BYRNE, NEW YORK, OF THE 27TH DIVISION. MASTER OF CEREMONIES WAS REV.JAMES CAREY, NEWARK,N.J., CHAPLAIN OF THE 24TH CORPS. REV.CLEMENT HARTMAN (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) READ THE EULOGY.

FJA 25 6ACW

B40KX

SHANGHAI HOMETOWNERS (440)

BY RICHARD CUSHING

JUL 26 1945

OKINAWA,JULY 22 (DELAYED)-(AP)-PILOTS RETURNING TODAY FROM A 350-BOMBER FIGHTER RAID ON JAMMED SHANGHAI HARBOR AND NEARBY AIRDROMES REPORTED A DESTROYER SUNK, OTHER WARSHIPS DAMAGED, A MAJOR OIL REFINERY SET ABLAZE, THE BIG KIANGWAN AIRDROME BADLY CRATERED AND THE ENTIRE DOCK AREA OF JAPAN'S PRIME CHINA-COAST PORT CONVERTED INTO A BED OF FLAMES.

THE DESTROYER WAS SUNK BY A 7TH AIRFORCE THUNDERBOLT FORMATION LED BY COL.THAYER S.OLDS OF WARREN, OHIO. IN ADDITION A FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT AND A SMALLER FREIGHTER WERE SUNK AND HITS WERE SCORED ON A DESTROYER ESCORT AND TWO SUBMARINE CHASERS, A 10,000 TON TRANSPORT AND SIX FREIGHTER TRANSPORTS TOTALING ABOUT 27,000 TONS.

LIBERATORS OF BRIG.GEN.THOMAS D.WHITE'S 7TH AIR FORCE CASCADED MORE THAN 99 TONS OF 100 POUNDERS ON KIANGWAN AIRDROME. AT LEAST FIVE PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

"IT WAS THE BEST MISSION I HAVE EVER FLOWN," SAID CAPT.LESLIE F.SUMMERFIELD OF (5402 NORTH 36TH ST.) MILWAUKEE, LEADER OF A LIBERATOR FLIGHT WITH 21 STRIKES TO HIS CREDIT.

PILOT OF THE FIRST LIBERATOR OVER THE TARGET WAS LT.WARREN C. SUMMERFIELD OF (2221 ARCH ST.) LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WHO REPORTED HIS BOMBS "PULVERIZED THE TARGET -- A NICE DAY'S WORK FOR ALL OF US."

JUL 26 1945

LT.JOHN E.STEARNS OF JACKSON, N.H., BOMBARDIER OF ANOTHER LEAD PLANE SAID, JUBILANTLY: "OUR BOMBS WALKED RIGHT DOWN THE KIANGWAN AIRDROME RUNWAY, BLASTING JAP PLANES LIKE IN SHOOTING GALLERIES."

T/SGT.JOHN FINNERTY OF HARRISON, N.Y., A B-29 GUNNER, SAID THAT WHILE BOMBING, HE NOTICED THE SIGN OF AN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY ENVELOPED IN FIRE.

LT.JACK B.ANGER OF (832 EDGEWOOD DR.) ROYAL OAK, MICH., ARMY AIR FORCE RADIO COMMENTATOR WAS ABOARD ONE OF THE LIBERATORS. IN DESCRIBING THE ACTION HE SAID: "THERE WERE TREMENDOUS TOWERS OF SMOKE AND FLAMES OVER THE ENTIRE SHANGHAI AREA. WE LEFT THE WHOLE PLACE BLANKETED IN THICK BLACK, YELLOW AND WHITE SMOKE. IT WILL TAKE THE JAPS A LONG TIME TO RECOVER FROM THIS BLOW." HE SAID VIOLENT HEAT CURRENTS FROM EXPLOSIONS, COMBING WITH FLAK BURSTS "TOSSED OUR SHIP AROUND LIKE A TOY BALLOON."

S/SGT.ALVIN P.NYE OF EAST FREETOWN, MASS., ENGINEER GUNNER ON A MITCHELL STRIKING THE HARBOR, SPOTTED THREE JAPANESE PLANES BUT THEY KEPT A SAFE DISTANCE.

THE SMALL OPERATIONAL LOSSES IN THE RYUKYUS-BASED STRIKES AGAINST JAPAN AND THE CHINA COAST WERE EMPHASIZED IN A REPORT OF ONE SEVENTH AIR FORCE MITCHELL GROUP UNDER COL.MURRAY A.BYWATER OF SALT LAKE CITY. HE REPORTED 476 SORTIES FLOWN IN THE FIRST THREE WEEKS OF OPERATION FROM OKINAWA WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A PLANE.

CCR 5 0ACW

3024-28663

B24A

B24NX

(LPA) (140)

JUL 26 1945

WITH THE 5TH AIR FORCE, LUZON, P.I., JULY 25-(AP)-MEXICAN FLAGS FLEW OVER A FORWARD FIGHTER STRIP OF LUZON TODAY -- THE FIRST BANNERS IN HISTORY TO BE BORNE BY A MEXICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN COMBAT.

THE COLORS WERE RAISED JULY 24 IN A BRIEF CEREMONY IN THE SHADOW OF THE PHILIPPINE MOUNTAINS. THE CEREMONY COMMEMORATED THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE MEXICAN AIRMEN FROM THEIR HOMELAND. THEY TRAINED IN THE U.S. BEFORE ENTERING COMBAT DUTY IN THE PACIFIC.

TROOPS OF THE 201ST MEXICAN FIGHTER SQUADRON PASSED IN REVIEW, HIGH-LIGHTING THE CEREMONY.

AS THE COLORS WERE RAISED A BUGLER PLAYED "TOCO BANDERA," THE MEXICAN CALL TO COLORS.

AFTER THE REGULAR WORKING DAY, MEXICAN TROOPS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE LIBERATION OF THE PHILIPPINES HELD AN INFORMAL CELEBRATION. GUESTS INCLUDED COL.ANTONIO CARDENAS RODRIGUEZ, COMMANDING ALL MEXICAN FORCES, AND CAPT.RADAMES GAXIOLA ANDRADE, COMMANDER OF THE 201ST SQUADRON.

THE FLIERS HAVE FOUGHT THEIR P-47S OVER LUZON AND FORMOSA.

FJ533ACW

B8KX (WX F)

(200)

BY JAMES HUTCHESON

WITH 38TH INFANTRY DIVISION, LUZON, JULY 25-(AP)-PAUL V.MCNUTT, WAR MANPOWER COMMISSIONER AND FORMER GOVERNOR OF INDIANA, DECORATED 21 MEMBERS OF THIS FORMER INDIANA-KENTUCKY NATITNAL GUARD DIVISION IN A CEREMONY YESTERDAY.

JUL 26 1945

"I AM PROUD OF WHAT YOU HAVE DONE IN THE PHILIPPINES CAMPAIGN," SAID MCNUTT, WHO CAME TO THE ISLANDS ON A HEALTH AND ECONOMICS MISSION FOR PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

HE CITED THE DIVISION'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT BATAAN, CORREGIDOR, CABALLO AND IN THE LUZON MOUNTAINS. THE DIVISION BAND PLAYED "INDIANA" AND "ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH" AS MCNUTT WAS ESCORTED BY MAJ.GEN.WILLIAM C.CHASE, DIVISION COMMANDER.

INDIANANS DECORATED WITH THE BRONZE STAR WERE LT.COL.L.ROBERT MOTTERN (920 AUDUBON ROAD) INDIANAPOLIS; CAPT.JOHN G.ISGRIGG, (1526 STRUZE ST.) INDIANAPOLIS; LT.JOHN R.SLINER, (306 W.HENDRICK ST.) SHELBYVILLE; 2ND LT.HARRY A.BURLEIGH, MARTSINSVILLE; WARRANT OFFICER HOWARD LIGHT, (1632 CRUFT ST.) INDIANAPOLIS; FIRST SGT.HARRY BOWERMAN, (2001 E.STATE ST.) LAFAYETTE; STAFF SGT.PATRICK SMITH, (ROUTE TWO) MONTGOMERY; STAFF SGT. FLOYD MAGNETTA, (2250 HULMAN ST.) TERRE HAUTE; STAFF SGT. EUGENE G.YOUNG, ROUTE FIVE, ANDERSON; T/3 JAMES W.KENT, (509 NORTH 19TH ST.) RICHMOND; SGT.JOHN T. DEAN, SEELYVILLE; T/4 ROBERT CARLISLE, ROUTE TWO, LEXINGTON; CPL. DANIEL D.ZIERLAN, 1618 FLORENCE AVE., SOUTH BEND; CPL.EDWARD IGO, 502 W.WINONA AVE., WARSAW; T/5 PAUL H.BAY, ROUTE FIVE, FRANKLIN; T/5 LEO BEERS, 520 WOODROW AVE., INDIANAPOLIS; T/5 PETER VERBOS, WASHINGTON HOTEL, GARY; T/5 ALBERT WEINMANN, 807 WEST CREIGHTON AVE., FORT WAYNE; PFC.HOWARD

BENDER, 22 WEST EIGHTH ST., GARY; AND PFC.STANLEY WALCZAK, 3911 CATALPA ST., EAST CHICAGO.

FJ250ACW

JUL 26 1945

B9KX (190)

TINIAN, JULY 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CREW OF A NAVY PRIVATEER SEARCH BOMBER, WHICH ENDED ITS CAREER FULL OF SPIKES AND PLANKS OF A JAPANESE SHIP, WAS DECORATED HERE TODAY BY REAR ADM.M.R.GREER, COMMANDER OF FLEET AIR WING 18.

THE PRIVATEER, CALLED "LADY LUCK," RETURNED TO BASE FIT ONLY FOR SALVAGE AFTER THE LAST RAID ON JAPANESE SHIPPING. SHE WAS PUNCTURED IN 98 PLACES, THE HOLES RANGING FROM BULLET SIZE TO ONE-FOOT DIAMETER. SIX INCHES WAS GONE FROM ONE PROPELLER BLADE.

SPIKES AND PLANKING WERE SPATTERED INTO HER WHEN A 200-FOOT JAPANESE CARGO SHIP BLEW UP WHILE BEING STRAFED.

LT.WILLIAM R.HAZLETT OF SMICKSBURG, PA., THE PILOT, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS. GOLD STARS IN LIEU OF SECOND AIR MEDALS WERE PRESENTED TO ALL OTHER OF THE CREW:

LT. (JG) DOUGLAS T.MALLOY OF TANNERSBROOK FARMS, LONG VALLEY, N.J., CO-PILOT; ENS.CLAUDE E.SLACK, SCRANTON, PA., NAVIGATOR; WILBERT O.MULLINIX, AMM 1/C, ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.; JAMES S. WATTS, ARM 2/C, BALBOA, CANAL ZONE; EARL LEROY FRANKHANEL, SEAMAN 1/C, HILLSBORO, N.D.; ROBERT G.SCHROER, SEAMAN 1/C, (2504 HEBERT ST.) ST.LOUIS, MO., AND ROBERT V.BRODINE, ART 2/C, (800 FLORENCE ST.) GALESBURG, ILL.

FJ255ACW

A3KX

(240) SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 25-(AP)-DETAILS OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SECURITY PRECAUTIONS TAKEN HERE DURING THE RECENT UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WERE DISCLOSED TODAY.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, RADAR STATIONS, PATROL AND FIGHTER PLANES, HUGE SEARCHLIGHTS AND HUNDREDS OF MILITARY POLICEMEN MADE A SOLID PROTECTIVE RING AROUND SAN FRANCISCO DURING THE INTERNATIONAL MEETING.

BIG NAVY PLANES PATROLLED THOUSANDS OF SQUARE MILES OF WATER OFF THE GOLDEN GATE AND SOLDIERS WERE ATOP DOWNTOWN BUILDINGS GUARDING 300,000,000 CANDLEPOWER SEARCHLIGHTS WHICH WERE READY TO SWEEP THE SKY SHOULD ANY STRANGE PLANE APPEAR.

MACHINE GUNS WERE ON MANY ROOFS, AND THERE WERE BATTERIES OF EIGHT 90-MILLIMETER GUNS IN NEARBY PARKS. FIFTEEN RADAR STATIONS WERE SPOTTED AT KEY POINTS.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS GUARDED CLOSELY, OF COURSE, BUT THE HEIGHTH OF SECURITY PROBABLY WAS REACHED BY ONE MILITARY POLICE MESS SERGEANT WHOSE SOLE TASK WAS TO PURCHASE LIVE CHICKENS TO SUPPLY THE ONLY MEAT USED BY THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION.

THE SERGEANT WENT TO A DIFFERENT MARKET EACH DAY, PURCHASING THE CHICKENS WITHOUT ADVANCE NOTICE.

THE ARMED DEFENSE RING WAS KNOWN AS THE SAN FRANCISCO PROVISIONAL ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY GROUP, ESTABLISHED BY BRIG.GEN.PAUL W. RUTLEDGE ON PLANS DEVELOPED BY COL.W.B.ARENS, COMMANDER OF THE PROVISIONAL GROUP.

VX314PCW NM

JUL 26 1945

B4

SPORTS.

AT A COAST GUARD STATION IN THE PHILIPPINES, (AP)-(DELAYED)-WORLD'S LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION GUS LESNEVICH OF CLIFFSIDE PARK, N.J., A CARPENTER'S MATE FIRST CLASS IN THE COAST GUARD, SAYS HE IS RETURNING TO THE RING WHEN THE JAPANESE WAR IS OVER "PROVIDING IT DOESN'T LAST SO LONG THAT I TRIP OVER MY BEARD WHEN I GET OUT."

LESNEVICH THINKS A MAJORITY OF THE FUTURE RING GREATS WILL COME THE ARMED SERVICES AND LABELS EDDIE WHITE, 23-YEAR-OLD COAST GUARDSMAN FROM SASAKWA, OKLA., AS A POSSIBLE POSTWAR THREAT IN HEAVYWEIGHT CIRCLES.

GH416PEW

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 25-(AP)-- GEN.MARK W.CLARK, BACK FROM A TOUR OF BRAZILIAN STATES WHICH CONTRIBUTED REGIMENTS TO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ATTACHED TO HIS COMMAND IN ITALY, WILL BE GUEST OF HONOR TODAY AT A STATE BANQUET GIVEN BY ACTING FOREIGN MINISTER PEDRO LEAO VELLOSO.

TOMORROW CLARK WILL PRESENT DECORATIONS TO BRAZILIAN VETERANS OF THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN. HE EXPECTS TO LEAVE LATER IN THE WEEK FOR AUSTRIA, WHERE HE WILL BE THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE ON THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN VIENNA.

JUL 26 1945

AQ BRYANTS 01030--JA-- 245A
(REW NITE WHICH UNMOVED)

MEXICO CITY, JULY 25-(AP)-THE INTERAMERICAN SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE VOTED TODAY TO PUBLISH A COMPILATION OF WORKS ON SOCIAL SECURITY AND NAME THE COLLECTION "OSCAR OSWALD STEIN" IN HONOR OF THE LATE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WHO PIONEERED IN THE SECURITY PLAN.

THE PROPOSAL WAS SUGGESTED BY ABEL ECHINO, BOLIVIA.

THE COMMITTEE, WITH GERMAN MONROY BLOCK, BOLIVIAN PRESIDING, ALSO PAID HOMAGE TO THE LATE FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, WHO HELPED BRING SOCIAL SECURITY TO THE UNITED STATES.

DR. ELEJANDRO FLORES ZORRILLA, CHILIAN, SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE, REPORTED SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRESS IN MOST AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

HE SAID CUBA HAS PROVIDED SOCIAL SECURITY FOR SUGAR WORKERS, THE UNITED STATES IS STUDYING EXTENSION OF ITS SYSTEM, AND THAT THE

3024 - 28665

STATES OF ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, CANADA, COLOMBIA, COSTA-
CHILE, ECUADOR, HAITI, PANAMA AND VENEZUELA WAR
B342PCW

JUL 26 1945

A71
(350)
(EDITOR'S NOTE: VERN HAUGLAND, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO RECENTLY RETURNED HOME FROM THE PACIFIC, IS NOW TOURING EUROPE WITH A PARTY OF AMERICAN NEWSMEN ENGAGED IN STUDYING THE EFFECTS OF ALLIED BOMBING THERE BEFORE ASSIGNMENT TO THE NEW PACIFIC STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, EMBRACING THE 5TH AND 20TH AIR FORCES. THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN BY HAUGLAND EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND, WHERE HE ARRIVED SUNDAY.)

- - -

BY VERN HAUGLAND

GOOSE BAY, LABRADOR, JULY 22-(DELAYED)-THE GREATER PART OF THE REDEPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN AIR FORCES FROM EUROPE THROUGH THIS BUSY NORTH AMERICAN BASE IS TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION BY LABOR DAY.

MEN ATTACHED TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR BASE AT GOOSE BAY SAID HEAVY STREAMS OF WESTBOUND COMBAT AND TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, WHICH BEGAN WITH THE DEFEAT OF GERMANY, PROBABLY WOULD CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER.

THEY SAID THE PACIFICWARD FLOW OF EIGHTH AIR FORCE PLANES HAD DWINDLED ALMOST TO A TRICKLE, HOWEVER, MORE THAN 1,200 PLANES OF THAT COMMAND HAVING PASSED THROUGH THIS FIELD OR NEWFOUNDLAND'S TWIN BASES -- GANDER AND HARMON FIELDS -- EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

NINTH AIR FORCE PLANES NOW ARE STARTING TO FLY HOME. THEIR TRANSFER IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETED BY SEPTEMBER. IN A SINGLE DAY RECENTLY 135 AMERICAN PLANES CHECKED THROUGH HERE FROM ENGLAND, MOST OF THEM HEADED FOR BRADLEY FIELD AT WINDSOR OAKS, CONN., DESTINED FOR REASSIGNMENT TO THE PACIFIC.

FOUR-MOTORED AIRCRAFT FLY HERE DIRECTLY FROM THE BRITISH ISLES, WHILE SMALLER PLANES -- INCLUDING THE ROBUST TWIN-ENGINED C-47 TRANSPORTS, SOMETIMES MAKE THE TRIP IN EASY HOPS VIA ICELAND AND GREENLAND.

MOST FIGHTER PLANES IN ENGLAND ARE BEING DISMANTLED AND CRATED FOR SHIPMENT HOME.

THIS NORTHERNMOST LARGE AMERICAN BASE--CARVED OUT OF A GREAT FORESTED WILDERNESS AND STILL WITHOUT TELPHONE OR TELEGRAPH COMTACT WITH CIVILIZATION -- ALSO DISPATCHES PLANES TO LONELY ARMY OUTPOSTS ON BAFFIN ISLAND AND WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

EVEN DURING POOR FLYING WEATHER LAST FEBRUARY AND MARCH THIS BASE HANDLED MORE THAN 500 PLANES A MONTH. CANADIAN AND BRITISH FLIERS ALSO ARE STATIONED HERE, ALONG WITH MORE THAN 100 ARMY TRANSPORT COMMAND AND OTHER GROUND PERSONNEL.

IT IS A SCENIC SPOT WITH INVIGORATING, IF RUGGED CLIMATE, BUT AS PVT.ERNEST PISANO, 42 ABERDEEN STREET, NEW YORK CITY SAYS: "WE WILL ALL BE GLAD WHEN WE CAN GO BACK HOME."

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(380)

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 26; NOT TO BE BROADCAST BEFORE 7 PM, EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JULY 25-(AP)-REDUCTIONS IN WAR CONTRACTS TOTALLED $16,300,000,000 IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1945 AND AFFECTED NEARLY 2,500 PLANTS, THE WAR PRODUCTION BOARD REPORTED TONIGHT.

INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL ARE ACTUAL CUTS IN PRODUCTION AS WELL AS SO-CALLED PAPER CUT-BACKS, WHICH MERELY REDUCE PROJECTED PRODUCTION GOALS.

IN JUNE, WAR CONTRACT CUT-BACKS REPORTED HAD A DOLLAR VALUE OF $3,478,591,000, A SHARP DROP FROM MAY'S $7,668,472,000, THE WPB REPORT SAID.

DESPITE THE REDUCTION IN THE DOLLAR VOLUME, WPB SAID THE IMPACT WAS PROPORTIONATELY GREATER BECAUSE MOST OF THE JUNE CUT-BACKS AFFECTED ACTUAL PRODUCTION.

WHEREAS 31 PER CENT OF THE CONTRACTS CUT BACK IN APRIL AND 14 PER CENT IN MAY WERE "PAPER," ONLY FIVE PER CENT OF THOSE IN JUNE FELL INTO THIS CATEGORY. THE OTHERS REPRESENTED ACTUAL REDUCTIONS IN PRODUCTION.

MUNITIONS PRODUCTION IN JUNE TOTALLED $4,283,000,000, SEVEN PER CENT BELOW MAY, BUT WPB ATTRIBUTED MORE THAN HALF OF THIS DECLINE TO THE FACT THERE WAS ONE LESS WORKING DAY IN JUNE.

THE CHANGE FROM MARCH, THE LAST MONTH OF FULL TWO-FRONT WAR PRODUCTION, WAS 12 PER CENT. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE SHORTER MONTH, HOWEVER, THE DECLINE WAS ONLY ABOUT NINE PER CENT.

PRESENT SCHEDULES CALL FOR ACCELERATION OF THE DOWNWARD PRODUCTION TREND DURING THE JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER QUARTER, FOLLOWED BY A SLOWING DOWN IN THE RATE OF DROP. BY DECEMBER, THE OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS IS SCHEDULED TO BE 32 PER CENT BELOW MARCH.

JUNE PRODUCTION FELL ABOUT TWO PER CENT SHORT OF SCHEDULE, BUT WPB SAID IN A STATEMENT THAT THIS DOES NOT "REPRESENT ANY CAUSE FOR ALARM." MOST OF THE SHORTAGES, IN FACT, WERE IN PROGRAMS WHICH WILL BE TRIMMED MUCH FURTHER.

ON THE OTHER HAND, MOST OF THE PROGRAMS SCHEDULED TO INCREASE DID MOVE UP.

JUNE MUNITIONS PRODUCTION BY MAJOR CATEGORIES COMPARED WITH MAY:

AIRCRAFT, DOWN 10 PER CENT; SHIPS, INCLUDING MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR, DOWN 5 PER CENT; GUNS AND FIRE CONTROL, DOWN 13 PER CENT; AMMUNITION AND BOMBS, DOWN 16 PER CENT; COMBAT AND MOTOR VEHICLES, DOWN 8 PER CENT; COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, DOWN 5 PER CENT; OTHER EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, UP 1 PER CENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 26; NOT TO BE BROADCAST BEFORE 7 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TODAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25)

LT/A

JUL 26 1945

JUL 26 1945

Churchill Out, Attlee In as Labor Wins 2-1, Latter Promises Big 3 Unity, Japan's Defeat; Allies Define Terms in Ultimatum to Tokyo

War Premier Steps Out After Heavy Defeat at Polls

By The Associated Press

London, July 26.—Winston Churchill resigned tonight as Prime Minister in the wake of a voting tabulation which showed the strongly socialistic Labor Party had won a 2 to 1 landslide over Churchill's Conservatives in the July 5 election.

Clement R. Attlee, who spearheaded the Labor

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KING COMMISSIONS ATTLEE TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

Churchill's Conservative Regime Stunningly Defeated by Labor Party.

WIN 417 SEATS

JUL 27 1945

Wartime Premier Resigns as Vote Landslide Buries Faction

LONDON, July 26—(AP) Britain's Labor party, advocating a socialist program for national reconstruction, stunningly defeated Prime Minister Churchill's Conservative regime today, and King George VI tonight commissioned Labor Leader Clement R. Attlee to form a new government.

Churchill, doughty war leader from Britain's darkest hour to final victory over Germany, had presented his resignation to the King at Buckingham palace just a few minutes earlier.

Capture 417 Seats

With votes in 627 of Britain's 640 constituencies counted, the Laborites and Allied parties had captured 417 seats, against 210 for the Conservatives and their allies. Labor candidates had won 390 contests, Conservatives only 195. Results of the remaining 13 contests will not be made known until early in August.

Attlee told a cheering, tumultuous mass meeting of his followers tonight that "the first thing we have to do is to finish the war with Japan."

"We are embarked," he cried, "on a great adventure of democracy, freedom and social justice."

Simultaneously the outgoing Churchill, in a farewell statement to the nation as premier, declared that victory over Japan may come "much quicker than we have hitherto been entitled to expect."

"The decision of the British people has been recorded in the votes counted today," he said. "I have therefore laid down the charge which was placed upon me in darker times.

"I regret that I have not been permitted to finish the work against Japan. For this, however, all plans and preparations have been made, and the results may come much quicker than we have hitherto been entitled to expect.

Expresses Gratitude

"It only remains," he concluded, "for me to express to the British people for whom I have acted in these perilous years my profound gratitude for the unflinching, unswerving support which they have given me during my task, and for the many expressions of kindness which they have shown towards their servants."

Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the Labor party's executive committee, declared the Labor party victory would make possible "full friendship with the Soviet Union."

Churchill's Conservative National government was swept out of power by a more than 2-to-1 vote. The Laborites won a clear-cut majority of the new 640-member House of Commons.

Ballots cast in the July 5 general election and counted today gave Laborites the right to form the first one-party government since 1931.

At 8:30 p.m. tonight, with the count completed in 616 constituencies, Labor party candidates and those of supporting parties had captured 408 seats, against 208 for the Conservatives and Liberals. The Laborites had won 381 seats.

Churchill, his face grave, drove to Buckingham Palace tonight and presented his resignation to King George VI, who immediately accepted it. He summoned a brief

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Party triumph in the first general election Britain has had in ten years, was commissioned by King George VI to form a new government.

The amazing sweep exceeded even the most optimistic forecasts of the Laborites, who captured a clearcut majority control of the new 640-member House of Commons and the fight to form Britain's first one-party government since 1931.

At 8.30 P. M. tonight, with the count completed in 616 constituencies, Labor Party candidates and those of supporting parties had captured 408 seats against 208 for the Conservatives and Liberals. The Laborites alone had won 381 seats.

In the popular vote, Labor had 11,567,996 to the Conservative Party's 8,656,966.

Churchill, his face grave, drove to Buckingham Palace to present his resignation. He summoned a brief smile for the crowd which greeted him outside the palace gates, and gave to them his last V-sign as their premier.

Mrs. Attlee Drives New Prime Minister's Car

Churchill left Buckingham Palace at 7.25 P. M. and five minutes later Attlee arrived to receive the King's commission to form a new government. Mrs. Attlee drove the new Prime Minister's motor car.

Attlee faces twin tasks of leading Britain's part of the war on Japan and reconstructing this war-torn nation under a program that calls for nationalization of much of its industry.

To the world at large, this election meant no change in Britain's policies for carrying through the war against Japan and building the peace of Europe. These were not at issue.

But it did swing Britain definitely left domestically, and it swept from the world stage and from the councils of the Big Three the ebullient Churchill, Britain's great leader during the European war.

Into his place stepped small, bald, soft-spoken Attlee, leader of the Labor Party.

Escapes Personal Defeat

Churchill, who had been Prime Minister since May 10, 1940, escaped personal defeat, being returned from his constituency of Woodford to a Commons seat from which he will lead the opposition when the new Parliament convenes August 8. His Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, No. 2 man in the Conservative Party, also survived, winning in Warwick and Leamington.

The British Press Association called labor's victory "the most astonishing and significant of the century." There were many efforts to explain the upset, one of the most prominent being that Britons were tired of wartime restrictions and eager for a change.

Afternoon newspapers bannered "Britain swings to the left" and called editorially for acceptance of the people's verdict.

Attlee served until June 15 as Deputy Prime Minister in Churchill's wartime coalition government. He said the victory "will enable us to implement the policy of the Socialist Party."

"This is the first time in the history of this country that Labor has ever had a cleancut majority," he commented.

Ratio of 11 to 8

The 1935 general election—last until that held July 5, whose results were counted today — gave labor 154 seats to 387 for the Conservatives. In the 1935 popular vote, the Laborites received 8,350,000 to the Conservatives' 10,496,000. In today's count, the Labor party was leading the Conservatives at a ratio of nearly 11 to 8.

Attlee, who was returned to his seat by a 6,700 vote majority in London's Limehouse district, spoke out tonight for "co-operation with other nations, particularly our great allies, the United States of America and the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics."

"These clever, clever people of the Conservative central office, with Mr. Churchill and his political agents, have proved much too clever," the 62-year-old Laborite said. "The country, however, has been wise and sound in its outlook.

"The business of the Labor government will be bold, determined, sound and sensible to carry through their program. We have a combination of boldness and good sense."

The Labor program advocates nationalization of basic industries such as railroads, steel and coal mining, public ownership of the Bank of England and ultimate nationalization of the land.

No Halfway Trend

There was no halfway trend in the election pendulum. Many Conservatives had counted upon the Liberal Party, which stands midway between the two major parties, splitting the Labor vote. But the Liberal Party returned few members and several leaders were defeated. Among them were Sir William Beveridge, father of the "cradle to the grave" security plan, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, who lost by six votes to a Conservative.

Big personalities in British politics, mainly conservatives, tumbled from office. Several key ministers who had been with Churchill throughout the war were counted out early.

The Prime Minister's son and son-in-law both were defeated.

Major Randolph Churchill was beaten 33,053 to 29,129 by Squadron Leader S. Segal, Labor, in the Preston district, where Captain Julian Amery, son of the Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, also was beaten by a Labor candidate. The elder Amery also lost his seat.

Duncan Sandys, red-haired son-in-law of Churchill and Minister of Works and Housing in the present government, lost to his Labor opponent by about 2,000 votes.

Churchill himself won by 27,688 to 10,488 in his Woodford district.

Eden, second ranking Conservative, was re-elected in his Warwick district with a majority of 17,634 over his Labor opponent, Donald Chesworth. Eden polled 37,110 votes.

MacMillan is Loser

Harold MacMillan, Secretary of State for Air, was defeated at Stockton-on-Tees by a Labor opponent.

Brendan Bracken, former Minister of Information and present First Lord of the Admiralty, was ousted in Paddington district of West London by a vote of 16,630 to 10,093. Bracken has long been regarded as one of Churchill's closest advisers and confidants.

The question of who will be chosen Eden's successor as Foreign Secretary remained undetermined, but speculation has centered around three names in this order—Ernest Bevin, Hugh Dalton and Herbert Morrison.

All three served in the coalition cabinet of Churchill, Bevin as Labor Minister, Dalton as president of the Board of Trade and Morrison as Home Secretary.

Conjecture on New Cabinet

How Labor Party leaders will line up in the Attlee cabinet is pure guess work, but it appeared certain that places would have to be found for them in the new government. Some Liberals also may be given cabinet posts.

Two women may enter the government. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, acid-tongued former parliamentary secretary for the Home Office, may be headed for the Ministry of Education, or the Ministry of Health.

Dr. Edith Summerskill also is held to be cabinet material.

A. V. Alexander is expected generally to return as First Lord of the Admiralty, a post he held during the war.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who headed a futile mission to India to talk independence, and Philip Noel-Baker are mentioned for Secretary of State for India. Noel-Baker also is discussed for Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Stafford was Minister of Aircraft Production in the coalition. He might become Home Secretary, although some observers think the chances of Arthur Greenwood are better.

Arthur Henderson, whose father was Foreign Secretary under Ramsey MacDonald, held the inside track as future Secretary of War.

Little Chance for Laski

No prognosticator thought much of the chances of Professor Harold Laski getting into the government. Laski is chairman of the Labor Party Executive Committee and some of his campaign utterances embarrassed Attlee considerably as Attlee prepared to go to the Potsdam conference with Churchill.

Many other Labor Party leaders retained their seats.

Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor Party since 1942, was elected by a majority of almost 6,000 over his Conservative opponent.

Aneurin Bevan, a young Labor leader and one of Churchill's most caustic critics on the floor, won easily. Bevan's wife, who goes by her maiden name of Jennie Lee, was elected by a 19,000 majority.

Tom Smith, Laborite miners leader, overwhelmed his Conservative rival by 28,000 to 5,000.

Tom Driberg, London newspaperman, was re-elected by Labor.

Hore-Belisha Out

Army Sergeant Ed Willis, Labor, defeated the veteran Sir A. G. Erskine Hill, Conservative, by 500 votes. Hill is a prominent lawyer in Edinburgh.

Ministers now in Churchill's "caretaker" government who were ousted included Sir Donald Somervell, Home Secretary; Richard Law, Minister of Education; Leslie Hore-Belisha, Independent, Minister of National Insurance and Minister of War in 1937 to 1940. Hore-Belisha bowed to Michael Foot, Labor, who was a columnist for the London Daily Herald, England's leading Labor paper.

Captain A. S. Cunningham-Reid, Independent, who has figured in many acrimonious debates on the floor of Commons, was defeated.

Lady Middleton, Laborite, was elected in Lady Astor's old constituency at Plymouth. Lady Astor did not seek re-election. Lady Apsley, war widow and British legion executive who sought re-election as a conservative, was beaten.

W. W. Astor, Conservative son of Lady Astor, was defeated by 5,353 votes in Fulham district by a Labor candidate.

Leading Liberal Fails

Sir Percy Harris, a leading Liberal, was defeated by a Labor opponent, as was Sir Ronald Cross, Conservative and former Austrian High Commissioner.

Both Florence Horsbrugh, parliamentary secretary to the ministry of Health in the coalition government, and Dingle Foot, former parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, lost in Dundee, Scotland, districts.

Sir Richard Acland, leader of the Commonwealth Party, was defeated.

Ralph Assheton, chairman of the Conservative Party, was swept out by the Labor landslide, defeated by a housewife candidate sponsored by the Laborites.

Ernest Brown, Minister of Aircraft Production in the caretaker government, fell under a flood of labor votes.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty in the wartime government and leader of the Co-operative Society movement, was among the top rank Labor leaders returned.

Win by Slim Majorities

Oliver Lyttelton, Conservative, president of the Board of Trade, retained his seat by a narrow margin.

Two Conservative cabinet members returned by slim majorities were R. A. Butler, Minister of Labor, and H. U. Willink, Minister of Health.

Earl Winterton, one of the Conservative Party's best vote getters, was returned for his 40th year in Commons from Horsham.

Group Captain Max Aitken, Canadian-born son of Lord Beaverbrook, won a seat as a Conservative in one of the heavily bombed districts of central London.

Colonel Clifton Brown, Conservative speaker of the last House of Commons, was re-elected.

Vernon Bartlett, Independent, author and widely known broadcaster on foreign affairs, was elected at Bridgewater, Somerset, by 2,000 majority.

Oliver Stanley, Conservative colonial secretary, was re-elected at Bristol.

Captain Ian Fraser, Conservative, blind soldier and chairman of St. Sunstan's Institution for the Blind, was returned by 5,000 majority.

smile for the crowd which greeted him outside the palace gates, and gave to them his last V-sign as their premier.

War Aims Unchanged

To the world at large, this election meant no change in Britain's policies for carrying through the war against Japan and building the peace of Europe. These were not at issue.

But it did swing Britain definitely left domestically, and it swept from the world stage and from the councils of the Big Three the ebullient Churchill — Britain's great leader during the European war.

Into his place stepped small, bald, soft-spoken Attlee, leader of the Labor party and the apparent premier-designate.

Churchill escaped personal defeat, being returned from his constituency of Woodford to a Commons seat from which he will lead the opposition when the new parliament convenes Aug. 8. His foreign secretary, Anthony Eden, No. 2 man in the Conservative party, also survived, winning in Warwick and Leamington.

But there were numerous casualties among Churchill's interim "caretaker" government as Labor's landslide rolled in from ballots cast July 5 in Britain's first general election since 1935. Down to defeat went cabinet ministers Brendan Bracken, L. S. Amery, Sir. James Grigg, Duncan Sandys, Sir Donald Somervill, Leslie Hore-Belisha and Richard Law.

Back into their seats—and likely into the new cabinet—swept the parade of Labor's top men headed by Attlee, Ernest Bevan, Herbert Morrison, Hugh Dalton, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander. They were trailed by a host of lesser lights and newcomers.

It was nearly all Labor this amazing day, with the expected show of strength in the industrial areas plus deep inroads in the traditionally conservative country districts.

There was no sign of any Liberal revival despite their 306 candidates Liberals who had hoped to gain the balance of power in case of a close contest between the Conservatives and Laborites, actually saw such of their stars as Sir Archibald Sinclair, Sir William Beveridge, Sir Percy Harris and Lady Violet Bonham Carter go down in the landslide.

The first statement from Labor's standard-bearer was this exultant plege from Attlee: "This is the first time in the history of this country that Labor ever had a clear-cut majority. It will enable us to implement the policy of the Socialist party."

Parley is Question

An immediate question was that of British participation in the Potsdam Big Three conference, which was suspended temporarily yesterday to allow Churchill, Attlee and Eden to return to Britain to get the election results.

It was assumed that Attlee would return to Potsdam to take up the deliberations where he and his opposition colleagues left off. He likely will be accompanied by Bevin, who is expected to be foreign secretary in the new cabinet, but whether Churchill—the voice of Britain in the past Big Three parleys—and Eden would accompany Attlee was uncertain.

A dispatch from Potsdam said the impression prevailed there that Churchill would decline to return.

The big scale defeat of Churchill, who to the world represented the spirit of Britain and fighting democracy during England's fight for life and its resurgence with the Allies to victory over Germany, was a surprise at home as well as abroad.

The British Press association termed Labor's victory the "most astonishing and significant of the century."

Britain's "man-in-the-pub"—however he may have voted—hoisted a beer and shed a sentimental tear at the departure from power of "good old Winnie," but added confidently that "we'll get along all right."

ATTLEE PUTS JAP KNOCKOUT FIRST

JUL 27 1945

Peace Abroad, Security at Home Outlined as Labor's Stand.

LONDON, July 26—(AP) Clement Attlee, victorious leader of the Labor Party, told a mass meeting tonight that "the first thing we have to do is to finish the war with Japan" and declared that "we must see that our fighting men get all the support that they need."

Addressing a cheering throng of followers, the successor of Winston Churchill said that he had been summoned to Buckingham Palace to receive instructions to form a new government. A short time earlier Churchill had tendered the resignation of his defeated "caretaker" administration.

Favors Cooperation

Attlee spoke out for "cooperation with other nations, particularly our great allies, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The British electorate, he declared, realized that the Labor party was the only party which could lead the British to peace abroad and social security at home.

"We never swerve from our contentions that we need a new world order to prevent war," he said, adding that the party's economic policy would endeavor to raise the standards of life everywhere.

Highly gratified with the results of the general election which gave the Laborites a smashing victory over the Conservatives, the 62-year-old, Oxford-educated Attlee said:

"I and my colleagues fully realize the magnitude of the task which faces us.

"This is the first time in the history of the country that Labor has ever had a clear majority, and it will enable us to implement the policy laid down by the Socialist Party."

Acclaimed throughout the country as Britain's man of the hour, Attlee stands now on the threshold of No. 10 Downing street, the official residence of prime ministers, after having fought in politics for 26 years for the cause of Socialism.

Attlee Easy Winner

Attlee himself easily won re-election from his bomb-battered Limehouse district in London's East End, defeating Lt. Alfred Woodward, a Conservative, 8,396 to 1,618.

When he went to Labor Party headquarters Attlee was greeted by strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and surrounded by cheering Laborites and photographers.

Describing the results of the election as "very remarkable and gratifying," he said that the voting "shows that the electorate will respond to a clear definite policy based on principles and on the application of those principles to the needs of the day."

He added: "I believe the people have made up their minds as to the kind of policy they want, and they have confidence labor can deliver the goods."

Later at a press conference Attlee explained that the Labor party went into the election with a "carefully thought out program based on very definite principles."

"These clever, clever people of the Conservative central office with Mr. Churchill and his political agents have proved much too clever," he said. "The country, however, has been wise and sound in its outlook."

Foreign Policy Set

He said the Labor party's foreign policy had been set in the days when Arthur Henderson was foreign secretary.

The policy was made clear to the electors, he said.

"I think the results show that the electors understand that policy and they realize that labor has the will and the men to carry it out. The remarkable thing about these electoral returns is the heavy vote throughout the country.

"Not only areas where labor has been strong previously, but rural districts, urban districts, manufacturing areas, residential areas, every kind of constituence has shown a great increase in labor's vote.

"Labor has been fortunate in having a very fine lot of candidates, including a great many young servicemen who will bring into the House of Commons the spirit of a new age.

"We are facing a new era and I believe that the voting at this election has shown that the people of Britain are facing that new era with the same courage as they faced the long years of war.

"I am confident that British democracy can make a tremendous contribution to the building up of world peace and prosperity on firm foundations.

"We have no illusions as to the difficult tasks which face this country and the world in the next few years, but I am convinced that we can carry the thing through to success to get into a world in which we shall not again be faced with periodical world wars or periodical world slumps.

"I believe we are on the eve of a great advance of the human race.

"That will mean not only the work which must be done here in reconstruction, but above all cooperation with other nations and particularly with our great allies the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Republics."

For a New World Order

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—"We never will swerve from our contentions that we need a new world order to prevent war," Mr. Attlee declared.

Acclaimed throughout the country as Britain's man of the hour, Mr. Attlee stands now on the threshold of 10 Downing Street after having fought in politics for twenty-six years for the cause of socialism. Mr. Attlee himself easily won re-election from his bomb-battered Limehouse district in London's East End, defeating Lieut. Alfred Woodward, a Conservative, 8,396 to 1,618. He, his wife and 18-year-old daughter listened to returns there.

"Confidence in Labor"

He said: "I believe the people have made up their minds as to the kind of policy they want and they have confidence Labor can deliver the goods."

Later, at a press conference, Mr. Attlee explained that the Labor party went into the election with a "carefully thought-out program based on very definite principles. These clever, clever people of the Conservative central office with Mr. Churchill and his political agents have proved much too clever. The country, however, has been wise and sound in its outlook."

He said the Labor party's foreign policy had been set in the days when Arthur Henderson was Foreign Secretary.

"The business of the Labor Government will be bold, determined, sound and sensible to carry through their program," he said. "We have a combination of boldness and good sense." The Labor program advocates nationalization of basic industries such as railroads, steel and coal mining, public ownership of the Bank of England and ultimate nationalization of the land.

Cornered By Crowd, Attlee Makes 'Speech'

London, July 26 (AP)—The new Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, might have escaped the crowds jamming the exits of Westminster Hall, where he addressed a party rally tonight—but he forgot where he had parked his car.

Whisked through the throngs by his escort he reached the lines of parked automobiles and started an anxious search for his own. Then the hand-shaking, back-thumping crowd was upon him, jostling him and his guard almost off their feet.

Attlee located the car and stepped upon the running board.

"Speech," someone yelled. Others cried "quiet," and a hush settled as the hundreds who had missed the speech inside the hall waited while the nation's new chief cleared his throat, lifted his head and said:

"Wil you folks please let my daughters through?"

Attlee, Socialist, Oxford Graduate, Is Colorless, Cautious, Thorough

JUL 27 1945

Studied Poverty of London while a Young Lawyer; Began Public Career as Stepney Mayor in 1919

London, July 26. — Cautious, colorless Clement R. Attlee, who as leader of the Labor Party emerged today as the next Prime Minister of Great Britain, smiled when he learned that he had been re-elected to Parliament from his bomb-battered Limehouse district.

Sixty-two-year-old Attlee, his wife and 18-year-old daughter listened to returns in the London East End, where he defeated his Conservative opponent, Lieutenant Alfred Woodward, 8,396 to 1,618.

When he went to Labor Party headquarters he was greeted by strains of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Labor Party officials told him of the tremendous gains and he seemed moved as he scanned new returns.

"No, I am not surprised," he said. "I have ceased to be surprised at anything these days."

Attlee has been overshadowed throughout the war by Prime Minister Churchill, whom he served as Deputy Prime Minister in the coalition government that carried Britain from the darkest days of defeat to triumph over Germany.

So dry are his speeches that his secretary once remarked that he "wouldn't walk five yards to hear him."

Friends and foes alike describe Attlee as sane, solid but not brilliant. He is a middle-of-the-road politician, steering on an even keel between the extremities of his own party. A friend gave this opinion of Attlee:

"If I had Attlee by my side in the government I should never expect a daring innovation from him, but I should always expect to see his job completely performed, with no loose ends left behind."

Attlee had been attending the Big Three Conference in Potsdam beside Churchill, to assure that there would be no break in the continuity of Great Britain's foreign policy.

In Politics 26 Years

Attlee has fought in politics for 26 years for the cause of Socialism in England and today was on the threshold of No. 10 Downing Street, residence of British Prime Ministers.

If he steps into Churchill's shoes he will direct one of the most sweeping changes of modern times.

His party advocates a "Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain," with nationalization of all its basic industries, public ownership of the Bank of England and ultimately nationalization of the land.

Attlee lacks the vividness of Churchill, but there is no doubt about his integrity and his fighting spirit.

As Deputy Prime Minister in the wartime coalition government, he directed Britain's whole fighting machine during Churchill's frequent absences from the country.

Likened to Truman

In a measure, Attlee after Churchill would be to Great Britain what President Truman is to the United States after President Roosevelt.

Both men believe in committee action. Both are unpretentious, yet abounding in courage and determination. President Truman is perhaps more of a politician; Attlee more of an academician.

The great difference between the two leaders, however, is Attlee's firmly anchored Socialism. He has been a member of the Fabian Society since 1908 and one of the strongest pillars in the Labor Party in its rise to political domination.

In contrast, Mr. Truman was in Mr. Roosevelt's own party and pledged himself to continuance of the Rooseveltian policies.

Attlee started his government career in 1919 when he became mayor of Stepney, and two years afterwards Labor M. P. for Limehouse and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Leader of the Opposition, Ramsay MacDonald.

Re-elected in 1923

He was re-elected to Parliament at the general election of 1923, and became Undersecretary of State for War in the first Labor government. The Labor government was defeated in 1924, and for the next five years he was in the opposition.

In this period he had many varied activities, including two years in India and Burma as a member of the Indian Statutory Commission.

In the second Labor government in 1929, Attlee was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, being particularly concerned with the work of the Imperial Conference, agricultural legislation, and the Economic Advisory Council. In 1932 he became Postmaster General.

Although the Labor Party was heavily defeated in the general election of 1932, he retained his seat and became deputy leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party. After the general election of October, 1935, he was elected leader of the party, a position that he still holds. He was the first leader of the Opposition ever to receive a salary, this position being officially recognized and a salary assigned to it in 1937.

Since May, 1940, when the Na-

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tional Government was formed, Attlee has held a number of posts in the Churchill War Cabinet. He was first appointed Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons.

Succeeded Viscount Cranborne

In February, 1942, he gave up both posts to succeed Viscount Cranborne as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs. In September, 1943, he left the Dominion office to become Lord President of the Council.

Attlee spent his early life as one of a large family in well-to-do English middle class surroundings.

He went to Haileybury College and later to Oxford University, where he took his degree with honors in modern history.

He was called to the bar in 1905 and practiced up to 1909. In the meantime, he had gone to work in Haileybury House, a settlement in the east end of London, where he had his first contact with working-class life and saw what poverty meant.

He lived in East End until the first World War. He joined the South Lancashire Regiment and served with it in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia.

Attlee was severely wounded in the attempt to relieve Kut and was invalided to England. After a period with the Tank Corps he returned to the infantry and served in France. He finished his service in 1919 with the rank of major.

Mrs. Attlee Shuns Limelight, Always Drives Car for Husband

LONDON, July 26—(AP) The slim, grey-haired wife of Clement Attlee is apprehensive over the prospect of running the premier's residence at 10 Downing street.

"Don't talk about it," she said. "It's been bad enough running my house at Stanmore during the war. I have a housekeeper now but I haven't had her long and I find cooking, as well as everything else these days, takes a lot of doing."

Violet Helen Attlee is little known, even at Labor party headquarters. She shuns the limelight, works hard in her home and as a commandant of the Red Cross, which she first joined during the last war.

Drives for Husband

She always drives her husband's car, sitting outside knitting while he goes in for appointments.

During the counting of election returns, she had with her her second daughter Felicity, nearly 20, who will graduate from a nursery training school in another year. Brown-haired and hatless, Felicity looks very much like her mother. After the morning count, they slipped away from the crowds at Transport house to meet the youngest daughter, Alison, 15, who attends school in Salisbury. The other daughter, Janet, 22, a section officer in the WAAFS, got leave to join the family party for lunch, and a tea at the Paddington hotel.

The Attlee's only son, Martin, joined the merchant navy 10 days ago.

"I don't know where he is," said Mrs. Attlee, "and I suppose I won't hear from him until he hits a port."

The wife of the new prime minister-designate should well understand the troubles of British women.

"I was a wartime girl of the last war," she said. "I joined the Red Cross in 1915 and went on working until I got married in 1922. Since then I've been pretty busy with four children and a house to run and lately many engagements with my husband. It's been a hard war for all of us and often I don't get to bed until the small hours of the morning—so much to do."

She also is sympathetic with the first priority problem of the new government—housing. She has lived in the same house for the last 13 years and hoped to have it "done up" before warm weather, but put it off.

Bombs Wrecked Home

"Then the buzz bombs came," she said. "It's almost falling down now and it's not been repainted in years."

That's one problem she won't find at 10 Downing street which a policeman said is "all in order and ready for occupancy."

Although today was sunny, Mrs. Attlee firmly clasped a large black crooked umbrella.

"I can't afford to spoil my hat. It's an old one but a nice one," she said. Her hat was a scarlet boater which suits her grey hair and pink complexion.

"I can't afford new clothes these days with the coupon situation as it is and three daughters," she laughed.

She would not admit the possibility of going to the Big Three conference with her husband.

"Goodness, no," she asserted. "I'll be too busy. Besides, I am not a great traveler."

Mrs. Attlee has never visited the United States.

Who May Sit in Labor Cabinet

Twenty Veterans Are Looked Upon as Likely Candidates for Government Posts.

London, July 26 (A. P.).—At least twenty leaders of the Labor party gained Cabinet stature today in their overwhelming victories in the general election. Foremost, of course, was the quiet, determined head of the party, Clement R. Attlee, who will—presumably—succeed Winston Churchill as Prime Minister.

The next name on many tongues is that of Ernest Bevin, rough-hewn Minister of Labor in the wartime Coalition Cabinet. He will probably succeed Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary if his health permits. Bevin had the gargantuan task of marshaling the country's man power during the war in Europe.

Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade (Minister of Commerce) in the Coalition Cabinet, also has been mentioned for the Foreign Office but it seemed more likely that he would return to his old post.

He also has been mentioned for Chancellor of the Exchequer. The consensus was, however, that the two-fisted Cockney, Herbert Morrison, would move into that important Treasury post. Morrison was Minister of Home Security and was Home Secretary until the coalition was dissolved.

Two Women May Enter Cabinet.

How Labor party leaders will line up in the Attlee Cabinet is pure guess work, but it appeared certain that places would have to be found for them. Some Liberals also may get posts in the new Cabinet.

Likewise two women may enter the Government. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, acid-tongued former Parliamentary Secretary for the Home Office, may be headed for the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Health. Dr. Edith Summerskill also is considered Cabinet material.

A. V. Alexander is generally expected to return as First Lord of the Admiralty, the post he held during the war.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who headed a futile mission to India to talk independence, and Philip Noel-Baker are mentioned for Secretary of State for India. Sir Stafford was Minister of Aircraft Production under the coalition. He may become Home Secretary, although some observers think the chances of Arthur Greenwood are better.

Arthur Henderson, son of Ramsay MacDonald's Foreign Secretary, held the inside track for the post of Secretary for War.

No prognosticator thought much of the chances of Prof. Harold Laski's getting into the Government. Laski is chairman of the Labor party executive committee and some of his campaign utterances embarrassed Attlee considerably, as Attlee prepared to go to the Potsdam conference with Churchill.

Great Figures Defeated.

On the other hand great personalities of British politics, mainly the Conservatives, were tumbled to defeat.

Prime Minister Churchill was re-elected to a seat in Parliament, but several key ministers who had been with him throughout the war were counted out.

The Prime Minister's son and son-in-law were both defeated. Major Randolph Churchill was beaten 33,053 to 29,129 by Squadron Leader S. Segal, Laborite, in the Preston district, where Capt. Julian Amery, son of the Secretary of State for India, L. S. Amery, also was beaten by a Labor candidate. The elder Amery also lost his seat in Parliament. Duncan Sandys, red-haired son-in-law of Churchill and Minister of Works and Housing in the present Government, lost out to his Laborite opponent by about 2,000 votes.

Alexander Hancock, the Woodford farmer who popped up belatedly to oppose Churchill on a platform of one hour's work a day, polled 10,488 votes to Churchill's 27,688.

Eden Is Re-elected.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, the second ranking Conservative, was re-elected in his Warwick district with a majority of 17,634 over his Laborite opponent, Donald Chesworth. Eden polled 37,110 votes

The first ministerial casualty was Harold MacMillan, Secretary of State for Air, who was defeated at Stockton-on-Tees by a Laborite.

Brendan Bracken, the former Minister of Information and present First Lord of the Admiralty, was ousted in Paddington, in the West End of London, by a vote of 16,630 to 10,093. Bracken has long been regarded as one of Churchill's closest advisers and confidants.

Sir James Grigg, the War Minister, was defeated, as was also Gerald Spencer, the Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade.

Geoffry Lloyd, wartime Petroleum Director, who supervised the laying of oil pipelines under the English Channel, was likewise beaten. He was Minister of Information in the current caretaker Government.

Sir William Beveridge, Liberal, author of the famous Social Security plan bearing his name, went down in defeat also.

Other Ministers Ousted.

Other ministers ousted included Sir Donald Somervell, the Home Secretary; Richard Law, the Minister of Education; Leslie Hore-Belisha, Independent, the Minister of National Insurance and Minister of War in 1937 to 1940. Hore-Belisha bowed to Michael Foot, Laborite, who was a columnist for the London Daily Herald, England's leading labor paper.

Capt. A. S. Cunningham-Reid, Independent, who has figured in many acrimonious debates on the floor of Commons, was defeated.

Lady Middleton, Laborite, was elected in Lady Astor's old constituency at Plymouth. Lady Astor did not seek re-election.

Lady Apsley, war-widow and British Legion, executive who sought re-election as a Conservative, was beaten.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, leader of the Liberal party and Minister for Air in the Coalition Government, lost by six votes to a Conservative.

Sir Percy Harris, a leading Liberal, was defeated by a Laborite, as was Sir Ronald Cross, Conservative and former Australian High Commissioner.

Both Florence Horsbrugh, parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in the coalition government, and Dingle Foot, former Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, lost in Dundee.

BEVIN EXPECTED TO JOIN CABINET IN FOREIGN POST

LONDON, July 26—(AP) Clement Attlee will be able to surround himself with a strong, experienced cabinet when he becomes prime minister, and most observers favor Ernest Bevin to become his foreign secretary.

Many of the Labor party leaders who loom the largest for ministerial appointments served in the wartime coalition government that waged the war against Germany.

Attlee himself was deputy prime minister, and many times directed the British war machine when Churchill was away from the country.

Bevin, generally favored to succeed Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, was minister of labor and marshalled the country's full resources in man and womanpower during the European phase of the war.

Most political experts slated Herbert Morrison, tough old party man from the East End, to become chancellor of the Exchequer. He was minister of home security and home secretary in the coalition.

Others Are Mentioned

Other experienced labor leaders and the posts for which they are prominently mentioned are:

A. V. Alexander, first lord of the Admiralty, which he held under the coalition.

Hugh Dalton, president of the board of trade, his coalition post. He also is mentioned as possible foreign secretary or chancellor of the exchequer.

Sir Stafford Cripps, secretary of state for India. He was coalition minister of aircraft production.

Arthur Greenwood, home secretary.

Arthur Henderson, secretary of war.

There also was speculation that two women might be named to the cabinet. One is Miss Ellen Wilkinson, former parliamentary secretary for the home office, who is mentioned for the ministry of education, or ministry of health. Dr. Edith Summerskill also may be slated for a cabinet position.

Morrison, who was chairman of the Labor party campaign committee, tonight declared voters had balloted on the real issues of the campaign, rather than making the election "a plebiscite for and against the prime minister.

"Mr. Churchill went hopelessly astray from the beginning," he said. "It is in some respects sad that a man who led the country so ably through the European war should have led his party on such a low level during the general election. He joined in the stunts. He cultivated the red herrings."

Six London Journalists Win Seats in Parliament

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26—Four Fleet Street newspapermen won Labor party seats in Parliament in today's voting, and two other journalists were re-elected.

The newcomers were Michael Foot, Daily Herald columnist and one-time protégé of Lord Beaverbrook; Maurice Webb of Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express; Haydn Davies of The Star and Larry Alligan of The Daily Mail.

Re-elected were Independent Vernon Bartlett of The News Chronicle and Laborite Tom Driberg of Sunday Reynolds News.

2 Dead Men Elected to Commons

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—Two dead men were elected to the House of Commons in returns counted today. Both were Conservatives. They were Leslie Pym and Sir Edward Campbell, both of whom died July 17, twelve days after the ballots were cast. Both elections will be accepted formally in Parliament and then the seats will be declared vacant and new elections will be ordered.

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Scores Of Wartime Leaders Swept Out Of Posts By Vote

JAMESON

London, July 26 (AP)—Today's Socialist landslide swept out of office scores of British politicians, Cabinet members and wartime executives whose names had become well known to Americans.

The country's two best-known ambassadors—Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden—were re-elected, but they were stripped of the vast power and prestige which had been theirs since before Dunkerque.

Instead of being heads of government when Parliament reconvenes next month, they will be just two more members of the minority party, with Churchill the leader of the opposition. Eden is a career diplomat who has been in politics all his adult life.

Shock After Shock

Clement Attlee, titular head of the Labor party, who was re-elected by a big majority from the Limehouse district of London, will succeed Churchill as Prime Minister.

With some of the constituencies still to be heard from, at least 27 of Churchill's ministerial and Cabinet appointees had been defeated.

From the very start of the delayed count of ballots cast on July 5 a strong swing toward socialism was clear. Heads fell rapidly among the Conservatives. Shock followed shock as the day wore on.

Brendan Bracken, First Lord of the Admiralty and one of Churchill's closest advisers, lost to General Sir Mason MacFarlane, Labor, by 6,000 votes in a West London district. Air Minister Harold MacMillan lost by about 9,000 votes, and Sir James Grigg, Minister of War, ran 4,000 behind his Labor opponent at Cardiff.

"Big Five" Ride In

Labor's "big five" rode in side by side as Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary in the War Cabinet, and Arthur Greenwood, deputy Labor leader, joined Attlee, Bevin and Dalton in the victory ranks.

Laborites swept the big cities, winning at least 41 of the 62 seats in London, compared with 22 in the last election.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal party leader and Secretary for Air in the coalition government, was nosed out by the Conservative candidate. Most other Liberal candidates were beaten badly, among them Air Vice Marshal Bennett, who was head of the RAF's famous Pathfinder force.

Outside of the Prime Minister himself, the Churchill family did not fare so well. Major Randolph Churchill, his son, was beaten at Preston, and Duncan Sandys, his red-haired son-in-law who was Minister of Works and Housing in the present Government, was routed in a *Blitzed* London district where housing is a prime issue.

10,000 Votes Against Churchill

The Prime Minister was returned by a 17,000 majority, but his opponent, Alexander Hancock, Woodford farmer who entered the race at the last minute, surprised veteran observers by polling more than 10,000 votes. Eden was re-elected by a 17,600 majority.

Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Information, was defeated at Birmingham, which he had held as a Conservative since 1931.

The Conservatives also lost another ministerial seat at industrial Birmingham, where L. S. Amery, Secretary for India, was beaten by Paul Shurner, Labor, by 5,634 votes. Amery had held this seat since 1911. Amery's son, Capt. Julian Amery, also was defeated by a Labor candidate.

Other Cabinet ministers and prominent personalities who were ousted included Sir Donald Somervell, Home Secretary; Richard K. Law, Minister of Education; Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of War from 1937 to 1940; Capt. A. S. Cunningham-Reid, Ernest Brown, Minister of Aircraft Production, and Sir William Beveridge, who was author of the famous social security plan bearing his name.

Foot Wins Seat

Hore-Belisha was beaten by a London newspaper columnist, Michael Foot.

Ralph Assheton, chairman of the Conservative party, lost to a woman Laborite in Rushcliffe and the party's vice chairman, Col. Harold Mitchell, also was routed.

Both R. A. Butler, Minister of Labor in the "caretaker" Cabinet, and R. S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture, are in again, as is Sir Maxwell Fyffe, solicitor general, and Colonel Clifton-Brown, Conservative speaker of the House.

Ten New Seats Won By Women

London, July 26 (AP)—Women won at least ten new seats in Parliament today, and party leaders gave them part of the credit for pointing the election into a Labor landslide.

Of the record field of 83 women candidates for Commons, 23 had been elected, 57 defeated, and three were in races in constituences not yet reported.

Twenty one of the women M.P.'s are Laborite. One, Viscountess Davidson, is a Conservative, and another—Miss Megan Lloyd George—is Liberal. Mrs. Barbara Gould, wife of a newspaper man, will be Common's youngest member at the age of 33.

Housing A Major Factor

Party leaders, who had feared the girls might be swayed by the personal popularity of Prime Minister Churchill, theorized that the turn toward Labor might have resulted from women's impatience at the difficult housing situation under the old Government.

They admitted the "doubtful element" in the election had been the feminine vote.

Among the new women Laborite M.P.'s were:

Mrs. E. M. Braddock, who defeated Colonel Sir John Shute by 655 votes to become the first woman member in history from Liverpool; Miss Alice Bacon, who won in heretofore strongly Conservative Leeds by 8,400, and Mrs. Lucy Middleton, victorious in Lady Astor's old stronghold of Plymouth.

LABOR LAST TOOK POWER IN 1929

Ramsey MacDonald was Named Premier; Lost out in 1931

London, July 26—(AP)—The Labor Party last formed the government in 1929 under the late Ramsay MacDonald, and held power until 1931, when it was forced to go to the people on the gold standard issue.

Following that election, it was forced to lean heavily on the Liberal Party section of the government coalition, and in 1935, Britain's last general election until July 5, Stanley Baldwin led the Conservatives into power.

In one of the most acrimonious campaigns in Britain's history, the Labor Party pledged itself in this election to support a program of national socialization of heavy industry, transportation, mines and the Bank of England.

The first thing Clement Attlee and his party probably will attempt to do when they take over the government will be nationalization of these enterprises, including the iron and steel industry, and all forms of inland transport.

"When monopoly gets into the hands of a few men, then the only safe monopoly is a monopoly of the community," Attlee has declared.

He has promised political liberty for India "if they can achieve it for themselves," and he has declared for the closest possible relations with the United States and Russia.

There has been little outward difference of opinion between the Labor and Conservative parties on foreign policy, as shown by Attlee's willingness to accompany Churchill to Potsdam. The Laborites did challenge Britain's position in Greece.

CHURCHILL WAR ACTS NOT HIT, SAYS PRESS

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—The British press, admitting its own amazement at labor's smashing election victory, hastened today to give the world assurance that the vote was not a condemnation of Churchill's war leadership, and that the change in Government would not hinder prosecution of the war against Japan.

Other comment ranged from gloves-off criticism of the Conservative party's election tactics to cautious reminders to the victorious Laborites that the proof of their ability in Government would lie in performance. Labor papers made proud claims that the new Government would score "a magnificent success."

The Conservative Times of London said editorially: "British history affords no such example of reversal of national leadership on the morrow of a crowning victory," then added "it will be the mission of those whom Mr. Attlee calls to make up his Government to prove that confidence has not been misplaced."

The Daily Herald, chief Labor paper, stated "there is not the slightest doubt that gratitude to Mr. Churchill as war leader, admiration for his genius and reverence for his courage is shared by every party and every social class."

The Daily Telegraph declared "the decision certainly does not indicate a weakening of our resolve to fight the war through and maintain Allied unity."

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express exclaimed that "the watching world stands amazed," but pledged it would not indulge in "captious criticism of the new Government."

The Glasgow Herald lamented the "loss" of Churchill and Eden in world councils and said it was up to Labor party chieftains "to prove themselves their equals."

Londoners Approve Attlee Victory, but Regret Blow to Churchill

London, July 26 (AP)—The general reaction of London's man-in-the-pub to the election returns today was approval of the Labor victory, but regret at the blow to Prime Minister Churchill.

"Well, old Winnie is out, and that's a shame that is," summed up the expressions of many. "But we'll get along all right."

A tall man in a black derby said Churchill, whose oratory and two-fingered "V" sign were a whiplash and symbol of the British war effort, "should have just put on his hat and walked out on V-E Day."

"He'd done his job well, and could have gotten out gracefully," the tall man commented.

A pale barmaid came up to draw another pint of bitter for a fat man on the other side of the room who was loudly celebrating the Labor Party victory.

"We showed the blasted Tories," he said.

"Yes, you showed them," retorted the barmaid. "After poor Mr. Churchill took us all through the war, you showed him, too."

"Too bad about old Winnie, of course," the fat man rejoined. "But he couldn't have whipped Hitler alone, you know. It took a little help from the rest of us, and all that, and he had other parties in his war cabinet."

When the mid-afternoon closing hour came, the barmaid said:

"Come along now. Got to close up you know, and all this argument is doing no good to anybody. It makes no difference who won. We'll get along like we always have."

But another worker added: "Poor old Winnie. I bet he could stand a double scotch right now."

"a new chapter opens in the life of Britain."

The commentator attributed the victory to "war-time movements of population" and the fact that "about 7,000,000 people came of voting age."

Russia Recalls Laborites Urged Soviet Friendship

Moscow Lays Victory to New Voters and War Movements

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—The Moscow radio, in the first Russian comment on the British Labor party victory, observed tonight that the party last May called for a "consolidation of relations of friendship with Russia and issued a warning against anti-Soviet propaganda."

Commentator Mikhail Mikhailov said the party's program is "based on its old tradition in international affairs and solid definite principles in home policy" and added

Text Of Churchill's Final Statement

London, July 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill made this farewell statement today to the British people:

"The decision of the British people has been recorded in the votes counted today. I have therefore laid down the charge which was placed upon me in darker times.

"I regret that I have not been permitted to finish the work against Japan. For this, however, all plans and preparations have been made, and the results may come much quicker than we have hitherto been entitled to expect. Immense responsibilities abroad and at home fall upon the new Government, and we must all hope that they will be successful in bearing them.

"It only remains for me to express to the British people for whom I have acted in these perilous years my profound gratitude for the unflinching, unswerving support which they have given me during my task, and for the many expressions of kindness which they have shown toward their servants."

One-Hour's-Work-a-Day Candidate Beaten

London, July 26—(AP)—In his personal election victory, Winston Churchill defeated Alexander Hancock, a Woodford farmer, who popped up belatedly to run on a platform of one hour's work a day.

Hancock, who polled 10,488 votes to Churchill's 27,688, said he thought he had "scored a great success with a revolutionary, practical proposition."

Mrs. Churchill went to Woodford to hear her husband counted in.

"It will be my husband's duty and pleasure to serve you again in Parliament," Mrs. Churchill said to a crowd at the Town Council office. She was accompanied by her daughter, Mary.

LABOR IN 48 LONDON SEATS

Gains 20 in Parliament to Lead Conservatives by 37 in City

London, July 26—(AP)—The Labor and Conservative parties each had nearly the same number of seats from London constituencies in the last House of Commons, but today, with full returns for the 62 London boroughs reported, Labor had 48 seats while the Conservatives had only 11.

In the old Parliament the Conservatives held 31 seats from London, Labor 28, Liberals 1 and Independents 2.

LONDON MARKET AFFECTED

Some Shares Drop as Much as $1 After Election Report

London, July 26—(AP)—Defeat of the Churchill government and Labor landslide at the polls had an immediate effect on the stock exchange today with some shares dropping as much as five shillings (one dollar).

Industrials and home rails were particularly sensitive. The Labor Party had advocated nationalization of heavy industry.

Declines also appeared among leading tobacco and radio shares.

Communist Hails Victory, Pledges Party's Support

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, July 26—Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the Communist party, which seated two members in the new Parliament, said of the Labor party's victory today:

"It gives the labor movement its greatest opportunity to write new and glorious pages of British history. The verdict of the people is unmistakable. There must be no pulling of punches to see that what they voted for they shall receive. The Communist party pledges its full support."

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Temporary Delay Looms For 'Big Three' Sessions

LONDON, July 26.—(AP) Labor's victory in Britain's general election threatened tonight to disrupt at least temporarily the tri-power conference in Potsdam, and to leave many of Europe's problems up in the air. SINCLETON

The landslide underscored sharply the leftist trend now apparent throughout Europe and there was expectation that the ultimate effect of the election would be to bring Russia and Britain closer together on some issues, such as economic pressure on Spain to force the downfall of Gen. Francisco Franco.

Prof. Harold Laski, a leader of the Labor party, said that the victory would make possible "full friendship with the Soviet Union" and that the new government would be in a position to do "full justice" to Spain.

May Hit Greece

There also was speculation the new government would withdraw British support of the extreme rightwing elements in the government of Greece.

Heretofore Winston Churchill and his foreign secretary, Anthony Eden, have personally directed Britain's foreign policy and there was a question tonight whether they would be called upon to lend their experience and counsel to the new government.

In view of the acrimony which marked the election there was no indication that Churchill would accept an invitation into the government if one were extended.

However, Eden said in answer to a question that he would return to the Potsdam conference if he were asked and would continue to do his best to help.

Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor party and former deputy prime minister in Churchill's wartime coalition government, has attended the Big Three conference as a "friend and advisor" of Churchill.

This fact should prove a valuable aid in continuance of the negotiations at Potsdam, but at least temporary delay in the resumption of the Big Three meetings may be forced by Attlee's immediate task of forming a government and preparing a program of reconstruction in Britain—one of the Labor party's prime objectives.

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some of the conference delegations flabbergasted. One conference official said "big things have happened so suddenly we haven't had time to digest them."

President Truman's press secretary, Charles G. Ross, asked to comment on the election, said at a press conference "we have no comment on that at the moment."

Whether there would be an announcement later tonight was not known.

VOTE NEWS STIRS POTSDAM PARLEY

Many Questions Raised by Delegations on Issues Left Undone

By The Associated Press

Potsdam, July 26.—News of the British Labor Party's election triumph produced the political sensation of the year among delegations of the three great Allied Powers in Potsdam today.

Defeat of Prime Minister Churchill's government apparently marks the second break in the original "Big Three" and leaves Premier Stalin as the only member of that triumvirate.

The first break was the death April 12 of President Roosevelt, whose place was filled by President Truman.

Clement R. Attlee has been attending the Potsdam conference with Churchill and thus is fully informed on the discussions.

The fact that Attlee's party received a Parliamentary majority with which to form a Socialist type government for the first time since the 1920's raised these questoins here:

Who will share with Attlee the responsibility for directing Britain's foreign affairs?

How soon can the chiefs of the new government return to Potsdam to conclude the deliberations on which the Big Three have already spent nine days of heavy labor?

How many of Britain's commitments as made by Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden from Tehran through Yalta to Potsdam will be shouldered by the Laborite who sat in here as an "observer?"

The first impression here this afternoon was that Attlee would extend Churchill the courtesy of an invitation to return to Potsdam as a member of his delegation. But it was only a guess and few appeared to believe that Churchill would accept, in view of the British voters' verdict.

There was no authoritative information at once available to clarify the question as to how soon Attlee himself might be able to come back, but in most quarters it was believed that this would be within two or three days at most or the conference recess would become a formal adjournment.

Not Great Campaign Issue

Veteran diplomatic observers pointed out that Britain's foreign policy was not the great campaign issue. They expressed belief that Attlee would not sharply readjust Britain's aims abroad.

What the Kremlin wants the world to know of its opinion of Britain's political shakeup may be expected to be presented ultimately in Moscow newspapers.

Previous comment in these organs spoke of the need for the emergency of what were called "democratic" elements in British political life as opposed to "reactionaries."

It was expected that the British election would have an electric effect on left-wing political coalitions in liberated Europe from the Low Countries to the Mediterranean.

For the Americans the basic fact of Potsdam has undergone no change. The Americans' biggest objective in the world remains the defeat of the Japanese empire.

The extent of the British participation in the climax of the Japanese war was outlined many months ago, and obviously will be carried out regardless of the country's political change.

Truman, Stalin Are Silent

POTSDAM, July 26.—(AP) President Truman and Premier Stalin withheld comment tonight on the British election which removed Winston Churchill as their partner in the Big Three.

The presumption was that plans were being made for continuance of the tri-power conferences here with Clement R. Attlee, Churchill's successor as prime minister, as the British representative.

Attlee has attended the conferences as an "observer" and has had full opportunity to get acquainted with Stalin and Truman, upon whom he previously called at the White House.

The 62-year-old Laborite was expected here to continue the foreign policies laid down by Churchill's government in connection with the Big Three discussions.

The fact that today's U. S.-British-Chinese surrender ultimatum to Japan was released after the defeat of Churchill indicated that whatever regime was succeeding him had already subscribed to the three-power statement.

INDIAN LEADERS SEE LITTLE AID FROM LABORITES

BOMBAY, July 26—(AP) The general view here tonight on the British Labor party victory was that the new government, like the old, would do little toward advancing independence for India.

During the campaign a somewhat bitter comment has been that whatever British government is in power it will seek to preserve the empire. Dadyabhai Vallabhai Patel, Bombay businessman and brother of Vallabhai Patel of the congress working committee, said: "I don't think it will make any difference to us."

Indian journalists said their experience indicated that no matter which government was in power it meant no change in the attitude of Britain toward India.

PARIS, July 26—(AP) The Labor party victory in the British elections was greeted with a surprised enthusiasm in left-wing French political circles.

Leftists had expected labor gains but were surprised by the margin of victory. The general feeling seemed to be that the new labor government would improve French-British relations.

ATHENS, July 26—(AP) Greek Royalists and Conservatives voiced disappointment while Leftists and Communists rejoiced tonight over the sweeping Labor party victory in England.

Leftists and Communists said they were confident a change would occur soon in the Greek government, with Britain less actively influential in Greek domestic affairs.

British Result Deeply Felt in Other Nations

Franco Press Had Forecast Labor Loss; Italian and Greek Leftists Rejoice

MADRID, July 26 (AP).—It is doubtful whether news of the smashing Labor victory in Great Britain was more of a surprise in any country outside the United Kingdom than in Spain, where the controlled press consistently had predicted a Conservative victory. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who met with the Cabinet early tonight, apparently had expected a Conservative victory.

There were reports that the success of the Labor party might inspire Franco to make another shake-up in his Cabinet with a real effort to please Prince Juan, exiled heir to the Spanish throne. In a speech July 17 Franco said he was preparing for a return to the monarchy, although he made no direct reference to Prince Juan.

Spanish Republicans Cheer

MEXICO CITY, July 26 (AP)—The large Spanish Republican colony rejoiced today at the Labor party's victory in England.

Alvaro de Albornoz, president of the Spanish liberation junta, said "the defeat of Churchill, who supported Franco in Spain, brings great satisfaction to all the Spanish Republicans. It means that chances for restoration of the republic in Spain are greatly improved."

duced among mankind."

"I find that 76 is not an age at which a man wishes to worry about the world," said Tarkington in an interview at Seawood, his beautiful seaside summer home. "Perhaps this is a wise provision of nature. Worries about the world take an aged mind off its own antiquity.

"A person at 76 finds the world is a lot older than even he is and still survives. The world will survive the shock the British voters have just given it.

"It consoles a little for Mr. Churchill's present defeat to know that the English, like their cousins, ourselves, have always been a volatile people, easily tiring of what is best as well as what is worst and eager to follow the will-o'-the-wisp of change.

"Apparently, to the English mind, as to ours, mere change means progress. The basis of this belief is that it's quite as progressive to leap from the frying pan into the fire as it is to squirm up from the fire and into the frying pan.

"Mr. Churchill was neither fire nor frying pan. He has been and still is the rock of hope for his fellow countrymen who have just expressed their belief that they know more than he does about what is rock and what is hope. My pleasantest theory for this coming birthday is that it won't take them very long to discover their mistakes and that our own country will profit by its observation of other people's errors. Finally, neither they nor we are saying goodbye to Mr. Churchill."

BRITAIN'S FOREIGN POLICY MAY SHIFT

Labor Victory Might Eve

States in some internationa spheres.

The chief changes are expected tc concern the liberated countries of Europe — notably Belgium and Greece. Churchill had consistently supported right wing governments in such places and this had been a point of friction between London and Washington. The expressed American policy being to let the people have any government they wanted.

Clement Attlee is expected tc adopt a policy much nearer that followe dby President Roosevelt and President Truman. British and American concern would then be to see that the people of eastern and western Europe alike have full chance—guaranteed by the big Powers when necessary—to choose their own governments.

May Affect Other Lands

Thus it is possible that the government upset in Britain may be followed by a change of administrations in various European countries.

In basic issues of co-operation among the Big Three Powers—in British prosecution of the war against Japan—in British adherence to the United Nations Charter, Bretton Woods agreements and the like, the incoming of a Labor government is expected to make no significant difference.

One comparison offered by American officials is that there should be no greater changes in British foreign policy now than were the changes in American foreign policy when President Truman succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt.

One place at which some differences of operation may be noted is the Big Three meetings, including the current one at Potsdam. Prior to Russia's entrance into the war with Germany, Churchill had a long anti-Communist record. As British Prime Minister he proved himself able to work with Generalissimo Stalin despite that. But the belief has always persisted here that while Stalin accepted Churchill's war aims entirely, he would be somewhat suspicious of his long-range political aims.

No Anti-Russian Record

One result of this as well as of the British-Russian conflict of interests at many points in Europe was that first, Mr. Roosevelt, and now, Mr. Truman has served as the chairmen or mediators in most Big Three sessions when controversy arose.

Attlee as Prime Minister would have no such record of anti-Russian policy in his distant background. But he would have this handicap: Stalin, an extremely practical man, knew that Churchill could get things done; he still has to find out about Attlee, as in fact he has had

World Will Survive Defeat Of Churchill, Says Tarkington

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., July 26—(AP) Booth Tarkington, Indiana author, who will be 76 Sunday, observed today as he viewed world affairs in approaching the anniversary, that the British electorate, in rejecting the leadership of Prime Minister Churchill, had defeated "the most heroically splendid figure this century has pro-

Bolster Co-Operation with America

Washington, July 26—(AP)—Defeat of Britain's Churchill gov ernment in favor of a Labor Part administration appeared certain h this capital today to produce moder ate changes in British foreign policy. These may tighten, rather than weaken, co-operation betwee the United Kingdom and the Unite

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to find out about Mr. Truman in this country.

Attlee is not particularly well-known in Washington.

The belief here is that he has swept into office chiefly on domestic issues, that he will be much more concerned in the main with domestic than foreign policy matters.

For the time being, at least, British Ambassador Lord Halifax will remain as envoy to Washington, British sources here say. Halifax is now en route home for a visit. He is due to return in September and, in October, to make a visit to the Dakotas. Eventually, however, he is expected to be replaced.

No Great Changes Likely.

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—In basic issues of co-operation among the Big Three Powers—in British prosecution of the war against Japan, in British adherence to the United Nations charter, Bretton Woods agreements and the like—the incoming of a Laborite Government in London is expected here to make no significant difference. One comparison offered by American officials today was that there should be no greater changes in British foreign policy than were the changes in American foreign policy when President Truman succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt.

One place at which some differences of operation may be noted is in the Big Three meetings, including the current one at Potsdam. Before Russia's entrance into the war with Germany, Churchill had a long anti-communist record. As British Prime Minister he proved himself able to work with Generalissimo Stalin despite that, but the belief always has persisted here that while Stalin accepted Churchill's war aims entirely, he would be somewhat suspicious of his long-range political aims.

Attlee Not Well-known.

One result of this, as well as of the Anglo-Russian conflict of interests at many points in Europe, was that, first, Mr. Roosevelt, and, now, Mr. Truman has served as the chairmen or mediators in most Big-Three sessions when controversies arose. Attlee, as Prime Minister, would have no such record of anti-Russian policy in his distant background, but he would have this handicap: Stalin, an extremely practical man, knew that Churchill could get things done; he still has to find out about Attlee, as, in fact, he has had to find out about Mr. Truman, in this country.

Attlee is not particularly well-known in Washington. The belief here is that he has been swept into office chiefly on domestic issues, that he will be much more concerned, in the main, with domestic, than foreign policy matters.

For the time being, at least, the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax, will remain as envoy to Washington. British sources here say. Lord Halifax is en route home for a visit. He is due to return in September and, in October, to make a visit to the Dakotas. Eventually, however, he is expected to be replaced.

Halifax May Remain Briefly

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—For the time being, at least, the British Ambassador, the Earl of Halifax will remain as envoy to Washington, British sources here said. He is now en route home for a visit. He is due to return in September and, in October, to make a visit to the Dakotas. Eventually, however, he is expected to be replaced.

election result should have no influence on prosecution of the war against Japan.

Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) foresaw "vast repercussions" in India and elsewhere. While asserting that England had by no means gone communistic, he predicted that the Labor party would not be so anxious as the old government to restore the Italian king to the throne. He also said he believed that the presence of 2,000,000 American soldiers in the British Isles must have opened the common peoples' eyes when the G. I.'s referred to the homes and cars and other conveniences back home.

Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) said he saw in the defeat in Churchill's Government an indication of a "communist trend that should be a warning to the American people," adding: "I am disappointed with the election results in England. Churchill was a great man and a great servant of his country in time of crisis. His defeat is distressing."

Representative Eaton (R.-N. J.), a delegate to the San Francisco conference, said he did not expect any wild radical change as a result of Churchill's defeat.

Green Sees Trend.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The Labor party's victory in Great Britain must be interpreted as the outcome of the insistent desire of British workers to gain higher living standards and a greater degree of economic and social security. The same aspiration for a better life after the grim experiences of war are moving workers in our own country. The results of the British election should not be viewed as a repudiation of the brilliant war leadership of Winston Churchill, but rather as a popular rejection of the standpat domestic policies of the Conservative party."

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declined immediate comment at Atlantic City, where he is vacationing.

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, likewise refused to make any comment. His Mine Workers' Journal on June 1 had declared editorially, however, hat the British Labor party did not want to win this election, recalling that Ramsey MacDonald's Labor government after the last war had borne the onus of reconversion difficulties.

The American Zionist Emergency Council, under the co-chairmanship of Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, issued a statement which said the election of a British Labor majority "gives hope that the intolerable regime in Palestine of the white paper . . . will now come to an end."

Comment in Congress Is Varied

Leaders Express Their Opinions on Defeat of Churchill Government in Britain

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Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—The defeat of Winston Churchill's government in Great Britain brought a mixed reaction today from congressional and other leaders.

Senator Austin (R.-Vt.) said: "We have grown to know Mr. Churchill well here and we like him. But I have no doubt that Mr. Atlee, if elected, would carry out the general policies and principles of Mr. Churchill. He may make some improvements in the details, and that he should."

Senator George of Georgia, ranking Democratic member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed frank surprise and said the change would inject "a certain amount of uncertainty" in international relations. But he declared that the

Stocks Feel British Upset

Market Generally Slips with Losses Up to Three Points.

NEW YORK, July 26—(AP) Bearish interpretations placed on the sharp swing to the left in the British elections and substantial defeat of the Churchill government today put the Stock Market generally on the downgrade with losses ranging from one to more than three points.

The retreat was fairly active but orderly at the start. Dealings then slowed. Liquidation became rather urgent after midday when the day's principal volume appeared. While mild recoveries were in evidence at the close, the majority of leaders finished at or near the bottom. Transfers of 1,440,000 shares compared with 620,000 Wednesday and were the largest since July 18.

In addition to the cloudy news from London, brokerage clients were inspired to cautious procedure pending Far Eastern war developments and resumption of the Potsdam conference under a new English political set-up. Earnings, dividends and special situations aided a few favorites.

The Associated Press 60-stock average dropped 1.3 points to 68.6 where it was back to its low of mid-April. The slide was broad, 917 issues registering against 816 the day before. Of these, 723 were lower, 90 higher and 104 unchanged.

An isolated strong spot was Graham-Paige which rose 1 1-8 to 9, a 1945 peak, in the wake of this company's tie-up with Henry J. Kaiser in an automotive manufacturing organization. The stock opened up 7-8 on a 40,000-share block.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem lost 1 3-4 points each and, after the close, the latter voted the usual $1.50 dividends and reported net per share of $1.15 in the June quarter against $1.77 in the like 1944 period and $2.03 in the March quarter this year.

Prominent casualties included Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, International Telephone, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Standard Oil (N.J.), du Pont and Johns-Manville.

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WOULD LIMIT NIPS TO HOME ISLANDS OUST WAR LEADERS

Unconditional Surrender of All Armed Forces Is Demanded.

GIVE UP CONQUESTS

Points in Jap Territory Would Be Occupied, U.S., Britain, China Say.

(EARLY)

POTSDAM, July 26—The United States, Britain and China tonight demanded in an ultimatum stating "our terms" that Japan immediately surrender unconditionally or undergo "prompt and utter destruction."

Asked if Premier Stalin were aware of the ultimatum, Presidential Press Secretary Charles Ross said "Mr. Stalin's government is not at war with Japan."

President Truman, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and retiring Prime Minister Churchill asserted they "have conferred and agreed that Japan shall be given the opportunity to end this war."

Truman and Churchill drew up the document, and Chiang quickly concurred when it was submitted to him.

Would Occupy Jap Territory

Their historic proclamation offered the Japanese people the hope of peaceful, productive lives if they submit now. It declared "points in Japanese territory" would be occupied.

Clearly stipulating "our terms" under such surrender, the ultimatum declared "we shall not deviate from them: There are no alternatives: we shall brook no delay."

"We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction," the ultimatum asserted.

Greater and more terrible Allied armed might than conquered Germany now is "poised to strike the final blows at Japan," it asserted.

"The full application of our military power will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland."

The terms demanded:

Limiting Japanese sovereignty to the four major Japanese home islands "and such minor islands as we determine—carrying out the Cairo declaration.

Must Oust Leaders

Elimination of Japanese leaders who embarked on world conquest, and destruction of Japanese war-making power.

Occupation of Japanese territory until a new order "of peace, security and justice" shall be established.

"We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation," the proclamation asserted, "but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners."

Japanese military forces, after being disarmed, "shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives," the document promises.

Further, "Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the payment of just reparations in kind, but not those industries which will enable her to rearm for war.

"To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

"The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely-expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government."

It also was demanded that "the Japanese government shall remove all obstacles to the revival of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech and religion and of thought, as well as respect for fundamental human rights shall be established."

"The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisors whose unintelligent calculations have brought the empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason."

The proclamation was drawn in Potsdam by Truman and Churchill, and submitted to Chiang, who promptly concurred, it was announced.

The document will be broadcast to the Japanese people in every way possible by the OWI, Secretary Ross said.

Text of Warning

The warning to Japan was phrased thus:

"The prodigious land, sea, and air forces of the United States, the British Empire, and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blows upon Japan.

"This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all Allied nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

"The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan.

"The might that now converges is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry, and the method of life of the whole German people."

(NIGHT)

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Allies Offer Foe Chance to Give up

Terms Provide that Japs Won't be Enslaved or Destroyed as Nation

By The Associated Press

President Truman, President Chiang Kai-shek of China and retiring Prime Minister Churchill issued a joint proclamation today calling upon Japan to cease resistance or be destroyed.

Chiang, it was disclosed, had conferred with Truman and Churchill. The proclamation was issued as Churchill, his government beaten in the British elections, bowed out as Prime Minister of that country, to be succeeded by Clement R. Attlee.

The proclamation outlined the terms for unconditional surrender.

Text of the Proclamation

POTSDAM, July 26 (AP).—Following is the text of the American-British-Chinese proclamation calling on Japan to surrender:

1. We, the President of the United States, the President of the national government of the Republic of China and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agreed that Japan shall be given the opportunity to end this war.

2. The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blow at Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all Allied nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

3. The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan.

The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the land, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people.

The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will (underscored) mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

4. The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by these self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

5. The following are our terms: we will not deviate from them; there are no alternatives; we shall brook no delay.

6. There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

7. Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

8. The terms of the Cairo declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the Isltnds of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

9. Japanese military forces after being completely disarmed shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

10. We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners.

The Japanese government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech and religion and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights, shall be established.

11. Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the payment of just reparation in kind, but not those industries which will enable her to rearm for war.

To this end access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

12. The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed willof the Japanese people a peacefuly inclined and responsible government.

13. We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

POTSDAM WARNING SPEEDED TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) America's propaganda machinery began speeding news of the Potsdam proclamation to Japan soon after its announcement, the Office of War Information reported today.

The first bulletin in the Japanese language was beamed into the Pacific from San Francisco.

Within a short time, OWI officials said, the surrender terms laid down by the United States, Britain and China were being beamed to the world in 20 languages from San Francisco and in 24 languages from New York.

To get the Allied message into Japanese homes, OWI shortwave transmitters in San Francisco sent the declaration to Honolulu, where it was relayed to Saipan.

From Saipan the peace terms and the grim warning of destruction if they are not accepted were sent by medium wave toward Japan.

Text of the surrender terms went on the air in Japanese at 6 p. m. (E.W.T.) from San Francisco, after OWI linguists had prepared a careful translation. The translation was checked with the State Department in Washington by telephone.

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SENATE HAILS ULTIMATUM

Believes It Will Shorten War, Save Yank Lives

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Senators tonight hailed the Potsdam "surrender-or-be-destroyed" ultimatum as likely to shorten the war with Japan.

The Truman-Churchill-Chiang Kai-shek statement served also to underscore army plans to deploy 7,000,000 soldiers for one gigantic knockout punch unless the Nipponese enemy heeds the call to quit without quibbling.

Legislators who had been most outspoken in their demands for a specific definition of "unconditional surrender" were prompt with approval of the formula of Potsdam.

Said Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) who only this week had demanded a blueprint of what this country would accept from Japan:

"I want to compliment the President of the United States for defining the terms of unconditional surrender. I believe it is a step in the right direction and that something will come of it."

To Hasten End

Before the Potsdam statement was issued, Wherry, commenting on a Japanese radio plea for a soft peace, had said he believed an actual outline of terms, no matter how stern, would hasten the end of the fighting.

Wherry asked permission to put the ultimatum in the *Congressional Record*.

Senator Capehart (R., Ind.), another who has insisted on more precise conditions for the Japanese, told the Senate:

"The ultimatum spells out what we mean and have meant by unconditional surrender, and I congratulate the President of the United States."

"Reasonable," was the description given the Potsdam terms by Senator Bridges (R., N.H.).

"If Japan desires peace and wants to save her homeland from destruction, I think she should accept these terms," Bridges told a reporter.

Connally Approves

"I have urged the step (delineation of terms) on the President and other high officials of government for some time in the hope that a definition of our surrender terms would help shorten the war and save American lives."

Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the Foreign Relations Committee, shown a copy of the terms, told a reporter:

"I thoroughly approve the joint statement. Unless the Japanese intend to commit national hara-kiri they will surrender and save millions of lives of their people and their national existence. Unless they are determined to be engulfed in ruin, they will accept the terms."

Gen. Jacob L. Devers, new chief of army ground forces, told a news conference that he hoped to get 7,000,000 men "redeployed against the Japanese in a single blow."

"There's no use doing it piecemeal," he said.

The 7,000,000 total will be the approximate size of the army after partial demobilization. Devers explained that he did not mean the whole 7,000,000 will actually be on the firing line. Millions will be in the service of supply and other branches in the United States and elsewhere, but all will be part of a single team with a single objective.

Grew Ignores Plan

Even before the Potsdam proclamation was made public Japan's radio feeler for a "soft peace" had been sharply brushed aside here, both by the State Department and leading legislators.

Joseph C. Grew, acting secretary of state, declined even to dignify the enemy's newest feeler with a formal statement.

Asked for comment on last night's broadcast which in effect pleaded for modification of Allied demands, Grew sent out word through the department's press section that there would be no direct reply from this Government.

But his July 10 statement still stands, he said.

That statement was basically a repetition of previous warnings against what Grew called "a compromise peace with Japan, no matter how alluring such a peace may be or how desirous we may become of ending this terrible conflict."

Surrender Not Annihilation

It added: "Japanese militarism must and will be crushed. The policy of this Government has been, is, and will continue to be unconditional surrender."

The statement repeated previous assurances that enforcement of that policy does not require "destruction or enslavement of the Japanese people."

Senator Connally (D., Texas) [illegible] chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, summed up the most common reaction in Congress:

"The fantastic suicide policy of Japanese airmen seems about to be adopted by the Japanese nation as a whole. Japanese unconditional surrender does not mean the annihilation of Japan. However, continued and futile resistance will mean the ruin of Japan."

Tokyo Radio Falls Silent On Subject Of Surrender

San Francisco, July 26 (AP)—The Tokyo radio fell silent today on the topic of surrender after launching on the air waves a peace feeler saying a more lenient American attitude might prompt the Japanese military "automatically if not willingly" to cease fighting.

It was too early for Tokyo to react to today's Potsdam pronouncement by the United States, Britain and China that the Japanese must cease resistance now or see their homeland destroyed.

Predicts Joint Proposal

But a few hours earlier the Federal Communications Commission heard Tokyo radio preparing the people for some sort of a statement out of the Big Three conference.

Tokyo said the Big Three—in this case, however, making Russia instead of China the third party—had "reached a decision for the war against Japan" and might issue "a joint proposal to Japan soon."

But, Tokyo continued, Japanese diplomatic circles "appear to have no interest" in the report.

Talks Of Tank Strategy

Some time later, the Japanese propagandists returned to the theme of a "fortress Japan" that would swallow up the invaders. A Domei agency correspondent from "a frontline base on the Japanese mainland" reported a tank corps was undergoing "strenuous practice day and night."

He then told of an interview he had with the corps commander who declared that in the showdown battle "we can bring into full play our strategy of tank warfare by taking every advantage peculiar to the topography of the Japanese mainland."

"Fathomless mountains and valleys," the commander said, "will overwhelm the enemy and the mobility of his tanks will be rendered useless.

"Those lucky enough to escape these natural crevices will have to face an incessant blistering barrage of gunfire and the fierce storming assaults of our new crack tanks."

Straw Hat For Protection

The officer predicted American flame-throwing tanks would lead the attack but said they were slow and vulnerable to "our body-crashing (suicide) tactics."

"A person can protect himself from the flames by using a straw hat when seeking shelter and after a few minutes can continue his attack," the commander said.

There were other Japanese broadcasts, such as one admitting that Hidachi, on the east coast of Honshu north of Tokyo, was "more or less seriously affected" by the United States fleet shelling July 17.

Tokyo Broadcasts Japan Is Calm

San Francisco, July 26 (A. P.).—Tokyo said today that Japanese diplomats and the press are remaining calm, though they are aware that the Big Three leaders at Potsdam may have "reached a decision on the war against Japan" and may issue a "joint proposal to Japan soon." The calmness was reported in a Japanese Domei news agency broadcast intercepted by the Federal Communications Commission.

LEGISLATORS WANT NO SOFT PEACE

Jap Appeal for Leniency Stirs Demand for more Exact Terms

Washington, July 26—(AP)—Tokyo radio's bid for a soft peace found universal rejection among Congressmen today but provoked some demands that the United States fix more exact terms for a Japanese surrender.

Democrats and Republicans alike said there ought to be no temporizing with the Japanese on the issue of eliminating their future power to make war.

At the same time, Acting Secretary of State Grew declared that the policy of this Government toward ending the war with Japan re-

mains unconditional surrender.

Grew was asked for comment on the enemy broadcast last night in which the Japanese in effect begged for more lenient terms of surrender. Through his press officer, Grew replied that he had no comment to make directly on the broadcast but that his July 10 statement still stands.

Warned Against Compromise

In that statement he repeated previous warnings against what he called "A compromise peace with Japan, no matter how alluring such a peace may be or how desirous we may become of ending this terrible conflict."

Senator Wherry, of Nebraska, the minority whip, said he thought the Japanese feeler indicated a willingness to give up that ought to be met with a definition of the unconditional surrender demand.

"The peace terms with Japan should be just as hard as the military authorities think they should be made," he declared. "The sooner we announce our terms, however harsh they may be, the quicker we will be able to end the war. If we want anything short of complete annihilation of the Japanese people, we ought to say so."

Democratic Leader Barkley (Ky) said the Japanese feeler offers nothing that the United States can consider.

Hill Comments

Senator Hill, of Alabama, the Democratic whip, said he imagined that if the Japanese could just get the United States to call off the war, so that they could keep their resources intact to build up a new military machine, they would be glad to stop fighting now.

The Japanese radio appeal was carefully hedged about with qualifications which fitted it neatly into Tokyo's usual propaganda line. Nevertheless, it gave the impression that Japan would be definitely interested in peace if the unconditional surrender formula could be softened.

The broadcast, heard by the FCC, came on the heels of the most disastrous two weeks the empire has undergone.

War Machine Mangled

Mammoth Superfort raids, paralyzing land-based aerial strikes from Okinawa, and the great fleet bombardments and carrier attacks since July 10 have ripped the empire from stem to stern and further mangled the Japanese war machine in China and elsewhere.

So much so that Tokyo radio agreed with Admiral Halsey that American sea and air power indeed had opened the pre-invasion phase of warfare against the Japanese homeland.

The Japanese peace feeler said there really are no problems between a "liberal America" and Japan, and claimed that a "liberal America has never given occasion for Japanese militarists to rise, but America now talks of unconditional surrender."

"Though its official quarters keep relative silence, its official publicists declare that Japan should be stripped of this, or that."

Imply U. S. Not Liberal

The implication is that America is not now "liberal" and that the unconditional surrender formula is an outgrowth of the lack of what the Japanese consider liberality.

"In short, they (American officials) intend to mete out such a hard retribution that the Japanese people are more determined than ever to unite and resist as a united mass of 100 million souls and will so continue as long as American minds remain dictatorial and oppressive," declared the Japanese commentator.

"Should America show any sincerity of putting into practice what she preaches, as for instance in the Atlantic Charter, excepting its punitive clause, the Japanese nation, in fact the Japanese military, would automatically, if not willingly (several words missing) follow in the stopping of the conflict and then and then only will sabers cease to rattle both in the east and in the west," he continued.

May Be Reply to Broadcast

The spokesman's reference to the Atlantic Charter suggested that he might be replying to an American broadcast made to Japan last Saturady by Captain E. C. Zacharias, USN, who told Japanese leaders they had a fast-fading choice of two opportunities at present:

1. Virtual destruction of Japan followed by a dictated peace.

2. Unconditional surrender with its attendant benefits as laid down by the Atlantic Charter.

Two other factors may be involved:

There have been persistent reports that Big Three conference in Potsdam has discussed and reached agreement on Far Eastern questions. The general assumption is that the result bodes no good for Japan and that Japan knows it.

Much interest also had been attached to a statement made in Chungking by China's Premier, T. V. Soong, just back from several personal conferences with Marshal Stalin in Moscow. Soong made plain that he had made good enough progress with the Russians regarding mutual problems that he was willing to be optimistic in public and predict the war would end this year or early in 1946.

Another Sign of Defeat.

Still another sign of political defeat for Japan came from Chungking. The Central Chinese Government admitted that its troops had clashed with Chinese Communist forces in the north. While both sides blamed the other for starting the fight, the attitude of each was significantly different.

Chungking shrugged it off with an air of confidence, as much as to ask the Communists what they intended to make of it.

The Reds, on the other hand, said they were "very indignant." Communist irritation might have stemmed, it was considered here, from a fear that Moscow has no intention of cold-shouldering the Chungking government and actively supporting the Chinese Red regime in Yenan. Such a Moscow decision, if actually taken, would be almost certainly an outgrowth of Soong's talks with Stalin.

This would mean a political defeat for Japan because her propaganda has sought to split the Allies away from Russia. While attacking Chinese Communists with every propaganda weapon at hand, the Japanese for several years have carefully avoided carrying military operations against them too far, content to let Chinese oppose Chinese rather than unite completely against the invaders themselves.

SHAW, 89, WORKS AS USUAL

Playwright Bars Celebrations and Congratulations

London, July 26—(AP)—George Bernard Shaw was 89 years old today, and his program called for work as usual.

He refused to celebrate. He made it clear he would not be at home to callers. He wanted no congratulation by telephone.

Safe from interruptions at his rural refuge in Ayot St. Lawrence, about 25 miles outside London, the world famous playwright and critic made it wholly evident by this attitude that he still feels the same way about birthdays. Last year he snorted:

"I don't want congratulations. You know very well I hate them. To hell with birthday wishes, I say. Who in his senses wants to be reminded he's growing old?"

13 ACCUSED OF BEATING G.I.S

Five Officers, 8 Soldiers Relieved of Duty in Army Camp

London, July 26—(AP)—The Army newspaper Stars and Stripes quotes U. S. Army officials as disclosing that five officers and eight enlisted men were relieved of duty, and some recommend.d for court-martial late in 1944, after soldier-prisoners at the 10th Reinforcement Depot, Lichfield, England, alleged they were beaten by guards. Names were withheld.

The announcement was made after Stars and Stripes printed letters from soldiers complaining of beatings. The Army said an investigation has been in progress for a good many weeks.

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IT'S JUST AN ACT

PURLEY, England—(AP) Residents of this southern England town expressed considerable indignation when German prisoners waved swastika flags from the windows of their train. The Germans it was stated, acted as though they were on a victory journey.

PETAIN PICKED "CABINET" IN '39, JURY TOLD

Former Aide In Spain Charges Laval Brought Marshal To Power

Paul Reynaud, wartime premier of France, in the eighth of a series of articles, discusses the military causes of France's defeat.....*Page 8*

Paris, July 26 (AP)—A surprise witness at the treason trial of Marshal Pétain testified today that the old soldier was formulating plans as early as 1939 to become head of the French Government.

The witness, Armand Gazel, had been counselor of the French Embassy in Spain while Pétain was there as Ambassador.

He appeared briefly at the end of the fourth day of the Marshal's trial, in which two parliamentary leaders, Jules Jeanneney and Louis Marin, explained how Pétain gained dictatorial power. They charged Pétain and all those who demanded an armistice with moral guilt.

Laval Also Accused

Jeanneney said that Pétain and Pierre Laval, now in Spanish detention, "made common cause" and that it was the plotting of the white-tied Laval which actually brought Pétain to power.

This was done by abolishing the two houses of the National Assembly by decree and reassembling them in extraordinary session, after Laval had mustered sufficient voting strength to make a dictator of the Marshal.

Marin, shouting much of his testimony, said that Pétain's refusal to leave France made the armistice possible. He cited a law of 1893 fixing the death penalty for anyone dealing with an enemy occupying a part of France, as the Germans did when the armistice was sought and signed.

Pétain, he said, obstinately refused to leave France for either England or Africa and influenced others to remain.

Petain Disclaims Telegram

When the trial opened, one of the 89-year-old soldier's lawyers read a statement in which Pétain denied sending telegrams to Hitler congratulating him on repelling the Canadians at Dieppe and asking permission for Vichy troops to help the Germans defend France.

Judge Paul Mongibeaux had read one such telegram yesterday.

But it was from Gazel that the most startling evidence came.

The five witnesses who preceded him were all highly placed members of former governments. Gazel was and is a diplomat—tall, thin and bearing himself in a suave, professional manner.

"I will speak objectively and without hatred," he said, launching into his relations with Pétain after the Marshal had been sent to Spain, perhaps because Generalissimo Franco once had been his military pupil.

Gazel Accuses Petain

Before October, 1939, Gazel testified, Pétain already had drawn up lists of men he was considering as ministers in his prospective government.

Daladier was then Prime Minister. There was no question in those days of the "phony war" of a change in the French Government. The prosecution alleges that Pétain, while still in Spain, made a statement that 'next May, they are going to have need of me."

Gazel said nothing of that remark, but testified that on two occasions Pétain showed him lists of men he said would become his ministers. Laval's name appeared on both lists, Gazel testified.

The diplomat said Pétain expected to gain power through legal means. He quoted the marshal as saying "when I become head of the government, it will not be the result of a *coup d'etat*."

Accused Of Plotting Defeat

One part of the Pétain indictment contends that the marshal planned to overthrow the Government and that he needed the military defeat of France to realize the project.

Though he was a state witness, Gazel cut some of the ground from under the accusation that Pétain was on friendly relations with Franco and with the Germans, while in Spain.

Only "cold politeness" existed between Pétain and Franco, Gazel said. He described their first meeting at Burgos and declared that Franco hardly spoke.

"Marshal Pétain conducted a monologue," the witness said. "He was very worried over having shaken hands with the German Ambassador at an official function."

France Compared To Norway

Gazel said that at one time he was negotiating for the release of some members of the International Brigade, including Frenchmen, whom the Spanish had imprisoned.

"These negotiations were extremely difficult for me because I was not assisted by my chief (Pétain)," he said.

LAVAL-PETAIN PLOT REVEALED BY EX-SENATOR

Jeanneney Tells High Court How Two Conspirators Hoodwinked French.

MARIN BACKS UP TESTIMONY

Republican Federation President Says Paris Dishonored Word to London.

Paris, July 26 (A. P.).—Jules Jeanneney, former president of the French Senate, told the High Court of Justice today that the machinations of Pierre Laval made Marshal Petain dictator when France collapsed in 1940, and that the two men "made common cause together." The white-haired witness appeared at this fourth day of Petain's trial on charges of betraying France.

Jeanneney, president of the Senate in 1940, described an extraordinary session of Parliament in which Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, suppressed debate and rammed through three constitutional acts abrogating the constitution and giving the Marshal virtually unlimited powers. He said that Petain showed "deplorable weakness" when he succeeded Paul Reynaud as Premier at Bordeaux in June, 1940.

Bows in Court.

"Let us admit that we had no other choice," Jeanneney said. As the witness left the courtroom, the 89-year-old Marshal, who had been maintaining an aloof air, made the extraordinary gesture of bowing to the witness. Jeanneney bowed in return.

Louis Marin, former Minister of State, then testified.

Marin, like Jeanneney, said that Petain blocked the French Government's moving to Africa when the Germans overran the country. He recalled a law of 1893 fixing the death penalty for any one dealing with the enemy while any part of France is occupied.

Denial From Petain.

When the trial opened Jean Lemaire, a defense attorney, read a short statement from Petain denying that Petain ever sent a telegram to Adolf Hitler.

"The prosecution alleged that Petain congratulated the Germans on having repelled the Canadian attack at Dieppe and requested that France be allowed to participate in the fight against Allied invasion," Lemaire said. "I have this statement from Petain: 'I am certain I never gave any order to send such a cable, I cannot believe that any authority other than the Foreign Office would have been intrusted with such a message.'"

Jeanneney said that the Reynaud Cabinet considered moving both to England and North Af-

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rica in the last days before Petain became Premier and that the Marshal flatly refused to leave France. Shortly after the armistice was signed, Jeanneney said that Laval came to him and asked him to convoke the Senate.

Laval's Steam Roller.

"I curtly refused," Jeanneney said, "but next day, two decrees were promulgated ending the regular session of Parliament and convoking it as an extraordinary session on July 9."

Jeanneney said he learned that members of both Houses of the National Assembly had agreed to forgo all debate, "so there was nothing to do but vote on the resolution to give Petain full power and to draw a new constitution for France. When certain members attempted to explain their views, Laval told them there would be no comment. It was a violation of all our constitutional procedure."

Jeanneney said that he saw Petain only twice afterward. At one meeting they disagreed totally. At the second meeting, he said, Petain asked for a list of Jewish parliamentarians.

"Former Premier Herriot and I explained that we would not lend ourselves to any such action and he would have to obtain such a list from his own sources," the witness said. Jeanneney said that his last official act was to write protesting German mistreatment of a Senator. He was near tears when he told of Petain's reply assuring him that everything would be done to prevent the execution of hostages.

The witness said that in October, 1941, the Germans killed 100 hostages. A defense attorney interrupted and said that Petain had offered himself as a hostage. A dispute with the judges ensued.

During cross-examination, defense counsel attempted to establish that Laval, rather than Petain, was mainly responsible for clothing the aMrshal with dictatorial powers. Responding to a defense question, Jeanneney said:

"I cannot say what influence Laval had upon Petain; I am sorry to say, however, that they made common cause together." He commented that "the armistice was an unpardonable and irreparable mistake."

Pledge Dishonored.

Marin, the netx witness, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Nancy and president of the chamber's Republican Federation. He hammered at the point that France dishonored her word in signing a separate peace in violation of her agreement of March 28, 1940, with Great Britain.

Marin recalled that Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece never signed an armistice and added: "Only we failed to honor our given word. The whole future of France was at stake on the issue of whether the armistice should be requested."

His voice thundered, despite his 74 years, as he said that Gen. Maxime Weygand had insisted on the armistice and that Reynaud proposed permitting the army to surrender while the Government went abroad. He attacked Petain's assertion that "I have given myself to France," asking how the Marshal had the right to say that "while so many young soldiers on the battlefield were in fact giving their lives for France."

Court's Adjournment.

He expressed the opinion that everything Petain did after assuming full power on July 11, 1940, was completely illegal. Marin was cross-examined uneventfully and court adjourned for the day.

The first three days of the trial of the 89-year-old former chief of the Vichy French State, charged with intelligence with the enemy and plotting against the security of France, progressed so slowly that on several occasions members of the special twenty-four-man jury exclaimed, "Let's get on with it."

Nazi Ammunition Will Aid America

Paris, July 26 (A. P.).—Nearly 1,000,000 tons of captured German ammunition will be used in various forms to help beat Japan and to aid industry and grow better crops, Col. T. J. Kane of the ordnance section of United States forces in the European theater announced today.

Only ammunition that presents an immediate hazard to American men and property will be destroyed. Some, he said, will be shipped to the Pacific and some will be salvaged for brass, steel and ammonium nitrate, the latter to be used for fertilizer.

Petain's Wife Worried Over Marshal's Health

Paris, July 26—(AP)—Eugenie Petain, 70-year-old wife of Marshal Petain who is sharing his little apartment in the Palace of Justice, expressed concern today that her husband won't be able to stand those long hours in that hot (court) room.

"I am so dreadfully worried about him," she told the Marshal's attorneys.

On the second day of the trial a stretcher was brought into the hall outside the trial room in case a repetition of the first day's excitement should be too much for the 89-year-old former hero of Verdun, even though his heart has been pronounced as sound as that of a man of 40.

Except for the time that he is in the courtroom, Mme. Petain stays at her husband's side. She is not under arrest and walks about the corridors as she pleases.

UNITS LEAVING EUROPE

Paris, July 26 (A. P.).—Here is a summary of United States divisions en route to the United States for ultimate redeployment to the Pacific:

2nd and 5th Infantry—now landing in the United States.

13th Armored—On the sea.

9th Army Headquarters—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 21. The main body is at the port for July shipment.

20th Armored and 28th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 14. The main bodies are loading for shipment today or tomorrow.

30th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 22. The main body is at the Reims Assembly area.

35th Infantry—Advance units sailed from Le Havre July 21. The main body is at the assembly area.

45th Infantry—Advance units are shipping from Le Havre today. The main body is due to arrive at the port today.

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11 Paris Terrorists Seized.

Paris, July 26 (A. P.).—French police today rounded up an eleven-member gang which planned terroristic explosions in an effort to stir up anti-Communist and anti-Semitic feeling, the French press agency said.

TRUMAN VISITS GI'S ON RHINE

President Goes Through American Occupation Zone

(JACOBS)

Frankfort-on-Main, July 26 (AP)—President Truman put aside the momentous duties of the Big Three conference in Potsdam temporarily today and visited thousands of American troops in a swing through the Rhine Valley to get a first-hand view of the American occupation zone.

In brief impromptu talks the President promised to help the troops find the United States "as you like it and want it to be" when they return home and expressed the determination to implement the ideas of his "great predecessor," Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Plays Piano In Jazzy Style

In less serious vein, he shook hands with hundreds of GI's, scores of them from his native Missouri, climbed in and out of his touring car dozens of times for reviews and informal chats, and played the piano in jazzy style. Afterward he commented: "A damn good piano."

Looking fresh and happy despite the 97-degree heat which wilted some others in his entourage, the President covered a 49-mile route after a 90-minute flight from Potsdam in the plane "Sacred Cow."

Jospeh F. Byrnes, Secretary of State and Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan, the President's military aide, flew in a separate C-54 transport. General Eisenhower accompained the party on the tour.

Takes A Spin In Hitler's Car

Truman took a ride in a little Mercedes which, according to legend, was once owned by Adolf Hitler, hopped into armored vehicles, viewed the bomb damage of Frankfurt and ate fried chicken and ice cream at the officers' mess of the 84th Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Alexander Bolling.

Heavy guards patrolled the highways and camps as the President's party drove through. German civilians stared but showed no emotion.

The natty 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment, wearing white silk scarfs and gloves, formed an honor guard at Frankfurt airport. The battalion was commanded by Major Leroy Bell, of Boston, one-time Red Sox player.

During the tour Truman stopped to talk with 285 Missouri members of the 84th Division especially assembled for the visit.

His Admiration For Roosevelt

"You have fought so that we can live, think and act as we like," he said. "I want to implement that policy in following in the footsteps of my great predecessor, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

"My one regret in the late unpleasantness is that I was not allowed to wear a uniform. I certainly tried hard enough, but it seems to be my responsibility to speak for all of you."

Declaring he admired Roosevelt "more than any other man in the world," Truman said he was trying to carry out his responsibilities not only "for the benefit of the United States," but also for peoples all over the world.

The impromptu talk was made after passing rows of tanks and thousands of fighting men of the 3d Armored Division, commanded by Brig. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey.

Truman And Barbecue

At one point the President stopped the car to talk to a private. The soldier told reporters he was Floyd B. Adams, of Caruthersville, Missouri.

"I used to run a barbecue stand," he said. The President did not know him, he added, but "he knows my barbecue stand. He has stopped there."

After playing the piano at Bolling's mess, Truman turned to Lieut. Roy E. Wilder, Jr., of Spring Hope, N.C., and declared, "damn good piano."

Before departing for Potsdam in the evening, the President awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Gen. H. D. G. Crerar, commander of the 1st Canadian Army, and three British military chieftains, Major General Sir F. W. de Guingand, All Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham and Air Marshal Sir James Robb.

TRUMAN DELIGHTED TO SEE U.S. TROOPS

Reviews Men in Frankfurt Area after Flight from Potsdam

(JACOBS)

Frankfurt on the Main, July 26—(AP)—President Truman, reviewing troops in this area, told men of the 84th Infantry Division today that he hoped they would come home to a United States that was "as you like it and want it to be."

The President arrived at the Eschborne Army airport shortly after 9.30 A. M. after a 268-mile, 90-minute flight from Potsdam, and began a round of inspections with a review of an honor guard made up from the 508th Parachute Troop Regiment of the 82d Air-borne Division.

The President took off by plane at 4.17 A. M. after getting a first-hand view of the American occupation zone.

In a two-hour visit with the 84th Infantry and Third Armored Division he expressed delight at getting to see American soldiers.

Praises Troops

"You have fought so that we can live, think and act as we like," he said.

Speaking on a roadside near Weinheim, Truman said he was "glad to get a chance to look at good American soldiers." One of his regrets, he added, was that in this war he was not allowed to wear a uniform, "although I tried hard enough."

Instead, he said, he found himself responsible for the welfare of all American soldiers "and I hope I can fulfill that responsibility."

The President also promised that he would try to implement the principles of his predecessor, President Roosevelt, in sponsoring a program that would permit all men to think and act as they like.

The President's tour was a brief holiday from the Big Three conferences at Potsdam and covered dozens of towns surrounding Frankfurt.

Missourians Assemble

After lunch at headquarters of Major General Alexander R. Bolling, commander of the 84th, the President was taken just outside Weinheim, where 286 Missourians from various outfits had assembled for his review.

After shaking hands with many, he told them in a brief speech that he had admired President Roosevelt more than any other man in the world.

The President joked with the men and told them he would like to shake hands with everyone, but that he was not running for election and "I don't want to keep you out in the sun too long."

Mr. Truman returned to Potsdam tonight.

NAZI CLUBBING OF YANKS TOLD

Last Moments Of 6 Pilots Described At Trial In Germany

Darmstadt, Germany, July 26 (AP)—A cemetery caretaker testified to a military commission today that "some" of six American flyers were still alive and "moan-brought to him for burial last August after being stoned and mobbed by German civilians.

The caretaker, Jakob Raab, questioned by Lieut. Col. Leon Jaworski, of Houston, Texas, testified that blood was flowing from a push-cart in which a group of Hitler youth brought the airmen to the cemetery. 'Those flyers still breathing," he said, 'were finished off with a club."

Women Declared Leaders

Jaworski, prosecutor in the trial of two eGrman women and nine men charged with killing the defenseless Americans last August 26 in the village of Russelsheim a few miles from here, finished his case today and said the trial might end tomorrow.

In the first day of the hearing yesterday, fourteen witnesses testified that the two women defendants led the attackers, one of them yelling: "Kill the dogs. Don't have any pity on them."

Accused Slashes Wrists

Jaworski told the commission, headed by Brig. Gen. Garrison N. Davison, former West Point football coach, that the flyers were captured after being shot down in a raid on Osnabrueck and were being marched through Russelsheim when the mob attacked.

One witness said a flyer cried out: "We didn't bomb Russelsheim. We bombed Osnabrueck."

One of the men accused, Joseph Hargen, came to court with both wrists bandaged. Guards said he had slashed his wrists with a piece of bedspring.

German Uniforms Banned

Berlin, July 26 (AP)—The *Wehrmacht* uniform and all other garb of "military color" were forbidden as German dress today in the Soviet-occupation zone. The order was signed by Marshal Georgi Zhukov.

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Eckener Still Predicts World Dirigible Travel

War Halted Ship Designed for 90-Hour Atlantic Round Trip

CONSTANCE, Germany, July 26 (AP).—Dr. Hugo Eckener, the Zeppelin builder, takes a gloomy view of the future of Germany—which he says was wrecked by "that fool with criminal instincts," Adolf Hitler—but still clings firmly to his personal dream of international air transport by dirigible.

Eckener was interviewed at his villa near the bomb-scarred Friedrichshafen Zeppelin plant, where French occupation forces have allowed him to live unmolested since the surrender.

He disclosed that the outbreak of the war in 1939 halted construction of his biggest and fastest lighter-than-air ship, a Zeppelin designed to travel from Frankfurt am Main to the United States and back in ninety hours' flying time.

Eckener insisted he had always regarded the Zeppelin as a device to promote understanding among nations, which he said was his aim in trying to establish trans-Atlantic commercial travel with the Graf Zeppelin and other airships before the war.

Now, however, he doubts that he can have much part in future developments, because of his age. He is seventy-seven.

Nightlife Faces Curb In U.S.-Berlin Zone

Berlin, July 26 (AP)—Military government authorities are going to curb night life in the American zone of Berlin to prevent any trend toward "promiscuity and perversion" which might develop among the city's demoralized people.

Currently there are twelve to sixteen night clubs operating in the American zone and officials said most of them would be closed. Those permitted to remain open will be placed under strict supervision.

Although it was not said so officially, one motivating factor for the closing order probably was a desire to prevent fraternization by American troops with women who frequent bars and other night spots.

Pope To Stay In Vatican City

Vatican City, July 26 (AP)—Pope Pius XII will this year again forego a rest at the pontificial summer home, Castel Gandolfo, because of the pressure of work, Vatican circles said today.

REDS CONFISCATE WEALTH IN BERLIN

Berlin, July 26 (A. P.).—Marshal Georgi Zhukov has ordered the confiscation of all stocks of gold, silver, platinum and other valuables in the Russian occupation zone. There were widespread rumors today of plans by Germans to attempt to transfer hidden riches to British or American sectors of Berlin.

Nazi Air Photos of New York

BERLIN, July 26 (AP).—Millions of feet of film and slides, including aerial pictures of New York Harbor, were found by United States Army officers in the German air force library in the American sector of the German capital, it was revealed today. Colonel Henry J. Poll, of Kingston, Pa., said the New York shots possibly were made during pre-war zeppelin flights. The film and slides covered every inch of Britain, he said.

Girl Who Aided 'Chut' Freed

LUEBECK, Germany, July 26 (AP).—Bianca Henten, a seventeen-year-old German girl, received a nine-month suspended sentence today for aiding the escape from a detention camp of Conni Noeser, a German parachutist.

Haushofer, Hitler Aid, Seized

Karl Haushofer, former president of the Nazi Society for Geopolitics and one of Adolf Hitler's principal advisers, has been arrested by American military authorities in Garmisch-Partenkirch, the Luxemburg radio said yesterday in a broadcast reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Belgian Parliament Upholds Van Acker

Brussels, July 26 (AP)—Parliament ended its week of wrangling over the political future of King Leopold III today with a vote of confidence in the Government of Premier Achilie Van Acker. Van Acker had sponsored a law preventing Leopold from returning to Belgium without Parliament's consent.

The vote on today's motion to "approve entirely" the position of the Government was 95 for, 68 against, and 2 absent.

Van Acker supporters had accused Leopold of being pro-German during the occupation.

No Official Word of Duce's Son

ROME, July 26 (AP).—Allied headquarters in Rome said today that there was not official confirmation of recent rumors concerning the activities of the late Benito Mussolini's eldest son, Vittorio, who was reported recently to have surrendered and to have been scheduled for trial. He also was reported hiding in Germany, northern Italy and, more recently, in Milan.

Airfield Inauguration Held On Azores Island

Lisbon, July 26 (AP)—A $12,000,000 airfield on the island of Santa Maria in the Azores, built by American and Portugese civil and military engineers, was inaugurated yesterday by the Portugese Secretary for Air, Brigadier Alfredo Sintra.

Although Portugal's share o' the cost was only about $1,500,000, the airfield with all its buildings and equipment will become her property when American air forces are withdrawn from the Azores.

CZECHS CALL UP 6 CLASSES

Prague, July 26—(AP)—The government has called up for two years compulsory military service Czechoslovak men of six classes, including those born in 1917 and through 1923. Most of the groups never have had military training because of the six years of German occupation.

8 Social Democrats Named in Sweden

Stockholm, July 26 (A. P.).—Eight new Social Democrats will enter Per Albin Hansson's sixteen-man Cabinet when a straight Social Democratic Government takes over from the wartime coalition on July 31, the party's newspaper Morgon Tidningen said today.

Among the most important changes will be the replacement of Foreign Minister Gunther by the internationally minded Oesten Unden, 59-year-old university Chancellor, lawyer, former Foreign Minister and delegate to the League of Nations. He is on record favoring Sweden's joining the United Nations.

Gunnar Myrdal, economist and sociologist known in the United States for his study of the Negro problem, will take over the Trade Ministry, the paper said.

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Forest Fires Keeping Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 26 (AP)—Approximately 30,000 acres of forest have been destroyed by a series of seven fires that have been burning near the Turkish capital for several weeks. A water shortage resulting from a severe drought has hampered efforts of fire fighters, who have the flames under control at present.

CHINESE RETAKE SEVENTH FORMER YANK AIR FIELD

CHUNGKING, July 26—(AP) Chinese troops have seized a seventh former American airbase with capture of Namyung in the important wolfram mining district 150 mile northeast of Canton, the Chinese high command announced today.

Due west, other Chinese units punched to new points within six and eight miles of the triple airfield city of Kweilin, and fought in the streets of a ninth airbase city, Yangso, 45 miles to the south, a communique declared.

Abandoned in January

Namyung, abandoned last Jan. 2 by the U. S. 14th air force, was the aerial starting point of shipments to the United States of wolfram, a mineral vital in the production of war munition. Nearby Tayu, in the heart of the mining area, already has been recaptured, and wolfram shipments possibly can be resumed soon.

The Chinese won Namyung, 65 miles southwest of Kanhsien, on Monday, and the enemy retreated toward Kukong, on the Canton-Hankow railroad 125 miles north of Canton, the high command said.

Two hundred and fifty miles westward, Chinese troops struck yesterday to a point only six miles west of Kweilin, now apparently manned only by Japanese rearguards. On Tuesday, another Chinese column had won a position on the railroad only eight miles southwest of the city, and was reported stabbing on toward Kweilin, Liangkiangyi, 12 1-2 miles west of the city, was taken Tuesday, the Chinese said.

The high command declared its forces on Wednesday also captured the railroad town of Yungfu, 32 miles southwest of Kweilin, which had been a main stumbling block to the advance of the principal Chinese units on Kweilin.

Battle in Streets

Street fighting was reported continuing in the walled city of Yangso, 45 miles south of Kweilin, which the Americans abandoned last year. Yangso seemed likely to become the eighth lost airbase to revert to Allied control.

A Japanese counterattack recaptured the highway center of Ining, 11 miles northwest of Kweilin, the Chinese command said, and the enemy also attacked repeatedly against a Chinese roadblock at Chiehshou on the railroad 41 miles northeast of Kweilin.

"Both sides sustained numerous casualties" in this fighting, where the Chinese had cut the enemy's main route of escape from Kwangsi to Hunan province, the high command said.

New fighting broke out along the Indo-China border area, the Chinese said. Enemy troops on Sunday launched a drive southeastward from the important Indo-China base of Caobang, with one column driving over the frontier into China and penetrating to near Shatung, nine and one half miles northeast of Lungchow and about 30 southeast of Caobang.

These enemy troops later were repelled, a communique declared. Another Japanese column struck toward Shuikow on the border 25 miles southeast of Caobang.

The High Command said that farther southeast Japanese forces who drove from Dong Dang in Indo-China on Monday against Chennankwan and Pingsiang still were being engaged by the Chinese. A Chinese press report, however, said the Japanese on Tuesday broke into Pingsiang, a border town eleven miles north of Dong Dang. Pingsiang has changed hands repeatedly in recent weeks.

In Kiangsi Province the Chinese command said enemy forces swinging northward from Kanhsien—sixth air-base site to be recovered—continued their fighting progress toward Nanchang, and had occupied Taiho, sixty-five miles north of Kanhsien, on Monday. Other Japanese forces were engaged by the Chinese twelve miles east of the rewon air-base city of Suichwan, fifty miles northwest of Kanhsien, it added.

Chinese headquarters also declared its forces had cut the supply line of an undetermined number of Japanese who recently swung from the area southeast of Changsha into Kiangsi Province.

This enemy thrust perhaps was designed to protect the Japanese withdrawal toward Nanchang from the Kanhsien area.

CHINESE RECOVER SEVENTH AIR BASE

Chungking, July 26 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced today that Chinese troops had captured the city of Namyung, 155 miles northeast of Canton and site of the seventh former American air base to be gained from the Japs in recent months. The announcement said the Japanese garrison was retreating westward toward Kukong, on the Canton-Hankow railway 125 miles north of Canton. Namyunk was the point from which Wolfram, mined in the surrounding district, started on the first leg of its air journey to the United States.

Recovery of Namyung means that shipments of Wolfram can be resumed, since Tayu, less than twenty miles to the northeast, in the heart of the Wolfram mining district, was recently recaptured by Chinese troops.

The High Command reported that the Japs on July 22 started a drive from Indo-China toward Kwangsi Province. One column was subsequently repelled. Jap forces which on July 23 drove from Dong Dang against Chennankwan and Pingsiang are still being engaged by Chinese forces.

Location of Third Fleet Cloaked in Radio Silence

GUAM, July 27—(Friday)—(AP) Radio silence cloaked the activities and whereabouts of Admiral Halsey's Third fleet today as Allied strikes against the Japanese empire were confined to land-based aerial actions.

The last report on the great American and British force which smashed at the Japanese fleet remnants Tuesday and against bases on the inland sea Wednesday was contained in yesterday's communique, which said Wednesday's action was limited to hitting small vessels and damaging ground installations because of extremely bad weather.

No Fleet Mention

Admiral Nimitz' communique today made no mention of Halsey's fleet.

Twenty-four of Japan's warships, including 14 carriers, battleships and cruisers, were damaged within a week—20 of them Tuesday.

Only the fog that rolled in Wednesday saved the Japanese from another crushing blow by the more than 1,250 U. S. and British carrier planes which wrought Tuesday's devastation.

While there was no new word from Halsey, Japanese broadcasts said they expected a return of the fleet and cautioned the empire to be vigilant.

The Japanese, also invasion jittery, began broadcasting advice to their citizens on the weapons the Allies were expected to use. They predicted flame-throwing tanks would lead the invasion forces on the beaches, but said there was no need to fear these monsters too much.

They also said Japan was turning to construction of wooden planes and expected transfer of one-third of the homeland's shipyard employes to manufacturing wooden aircraft.

In 15 days of relentless slugging, Admiral Nimitz's naval forces through Tuesday had sunk or damaged 620 Japanese ships—warships and merchant vessels—and destroyed or damaged 773 planes.

Results of Wednesday's interrupted raids have yet to be assessed except for a preliminary report that 39 enemy aircraft were knocked out.

20 Warships Hit

Altogether, American and British planes sank or damaged 20 warships crowded in the waters of Japan's inland sea Tuesday which, coupled with the July 18 [illegible] on Yokosuka naval base in Tokyo bay, made a total of 24 warships put out of action within a week.

Now should Japan, once the world's third greatest naval power, propose to put her fleet to sea its mauled remnants would be no match for a single task force out of Admiral Halsey's U. S. Third fleet.

Best estimates are that Japan has at present in seaworthy condition and untouched by July's raids one battleship, an aircraft carrier, a few cruisers and perhaps 25 or so destroyers.

Some of her capital ships hit Tuesday were listed as only slightly damaged and could get into action quickly, but at least half of the ships will take some time for refitting and repair—if repair actu-

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ally is possible under the repeated attacks which Halsey plans to deliver.

The American and British carrier planes roared out over 390 miles of the inland sea and the southern coast of Honshu Tuesday, seeking out the Japanese fleet which lay camouflaged and at anchor.

The fleet was known to be in hiding there since its heavy pounding last March.

The main force of the American attack by more than 1,000 planes was concentrated on Japan's main naval base of Kure, while the British force of approximately 250 planes took on 100 miles of inland sea targets to the east.

Few Japanese planes rose to meet the challenge and 19 of them were shot out of the air, three of them as they tried to attack Halsey's fleet standing possibly 100 miles out to sea.

HALSEY'S FLEET SEEN DEPLOYING FOR NEW BLOWS

Has Already Immobilized Jap Navy at Kure With Carrier Attacks.

ASSAULT LASTED TWO DAYS

Flyers Damaged Six Carriers, Three Battleships and Five Cruisers.

Guam, July 26 (A. P.).—The United States Third Fleet which smashed twenty-four Jap warships in the seventeen days it has made the home waters of Nippon its own, moved menacingly off the Mikado's islands today, deploying for its next blows at the enemy's stunned cities and shattered ships.

As Admiral Halsey pulled back to sea for refueling, there was no indication that he intended to let up in his steady pounding of war plants, coastal defenses, airfields and the remnants of the Japanese fleet.

Halsey continued to move his ships about the enemy home waters as he chose, with no resistance on the sea. The Nipponese finally perked up a little in the air, but the few planes they put aloft were almost lost among the Allied hundreds. Nineteen were shot down.

Ships Like Sitting Ducks.

Latest reports on Tuesday's strike indicated that enemy warships caught like sitting ducks at Kure Naval Base probably would be on the repair list for long periods. Listed as hit by torpedoes, bombs and bullets from 1,200 carrier-based planes that damaged them from "heavily" to "slightly" were twenty warships, including six aircraft carriers, three battleships and five cruisers. British planes probably sank an escort carrier of the Kobe class and damaged an old destroyer.

The bag of enemy vessels was pushed to twenty-four by the four hit by Third Fleet planes at the Yokosuka Naval Base on July 18. The superstructure of the 32,700-ton battleship Nagato was heavily damaged. Two other vessels were damaged and a destroyer sunk.

Of equal importance in speeding the end of the war were heavy new blows on the enemy merchant fleet, already reduced to such an extent it could not move sufficient supplies for the homeland or fighting fronts. One oiler was sunk from the almost depleted fleet of tankers; nine cargo ships went down and eighteen cargo vessels were damaged. Dozens of small coastal craft, such as luggers and junks, were sunk or damaged by strafing planes. In all, thirty-two enemy merchant ships and fifty-three small craft were sunk or damaged.

With the Japs finally offering token resistance in the air, nineteen enemy planes were shot down. Together, American and British airmen destroyed or damaged 190 other Jap aircraft Tuesday and Wednesday morning.

Bad Weather Curbs Attack.

Bad weather interrupted yesterday's renewed carrier-plane attacks after the early morning flights returned, but the assault was resumed in the afternoon, and there was no reason to believe Halsey's fleet had left Jap waters.

Through Tuesday, 620 Japanese ships had been knocked out and 778 airplanes destroyed or damaged in fifteen days of strikes by units under Nimitz's command. Most of this damage was inflicted by Halsey's force.

Nimitz's announcement of Tuesday's results included damage listed in his preliminary report yesterday. It added the well-known—and once-feared—battleship Haruna and six aircraft carriers to the list of major warships damaged.

The Haruna erroneously was reported sunk early in the war—but has been damaged at least twice since the Army Air Force's Captain Colin Kelly posthumously was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for crashing his burning plane into her. She was damaged in the battle for Leyte Gulf last October and fled, with other Imperial Fleet survivors, to port.

The other battleships damaged were the Hyuga, heavily, and the Ise, moderately. Both had been equipped with small flight decks aft for carrying and catapulting planes.

The large aircraft carrier Amagi was heavily damaged and the Katsuragi moderately. Slightly damaged were the large aircraft carrier Aso, light carrier Hosho and escort carrier Kaiyo.

Three of the five cruisers hit were heavies, including the Tone, heavily damaged, and the Aoba, moderately. Other warships knocked out by American bombs or torpedoes were three destroyers, a midget submarine and a gunboat.

Bad Weather Interferes

American pilots, attacking Kure naval base, Japan's largest, found the bulk of the warships Tuesday and were searching for them under their heavy camouflage again yesterday when bad weather interfered.

Firebombs Rain on Three Jap Cities As B-29s Hit Anew in Fierce Campaign

GUAM, Friday, July 27.—(AP) General conflagrations swept the three Japanese industrial cities of Omuta, Matsuyama and Tokuyama early today after more than 350 Superfortresses struck them with more than 2,200 tons of incendiary bombs.

In this third Superfortress raid on the enemy's homeland in four days of a blazing campaign which Gen. Doolittle has declared would turn Japan into a nation of nomads, smoke curled more than 18,000 feet into the air.

Fires spread several miles from the target areas, returning crewmen said, using the term "conflagrations" to describe results.

One Superfortress was missing from the medium-sized force which struck before dawn against the comparatively small-sized cities, all in southwestern Japan.

It was the second fire raid on Omuta, important chemical center and coal port of 177,000 population on Kyushu island. The city previously was hit June 18.

Matsuyama and Tokuyama got their first baptism of American fire. They were hit previously with demolition bombs. The former city of 122,000 people, on the western coast of Shikoku island, is a factory community which produced cotton fabrics before the war. Tokuyama, at the southwestern end of Honshu island, has large chemical plants and an oil refinery and fuel tank farms. Its population is 40,000.

The before-dawn attack by the Marianas-based Superforts of the 20th Air force followed a raid by 100 of the big bombers Wednesday midnight on oil plants near Tokyo and the record 625-plane mission Tuesday against the Osaka-Nagoya area.

Doolittle made his prediction on Okinawa, where he personally raised the flag over his newly-established Eighth Air force headquarters and announced B-29s of his command would soon be joining in the blows against the Japanese homeland.

Maj. Gen. Curtis Lemay disclosed here that the 20th Air force has now reached full operational strength, with five B-29 wings based on Guam, Tinian and Saipan.

He also reported, prior to today's raid, that reconnaissance had disclosed that devastation in Japan's urban industrial areas had reached 143 square miles in 39 cities.

Added to the "hard hit" cities listed in the growing destruction roll were the ports of Sendai, 27.8 per cent levelled, and Chosi, 36.4 per cent burned and blasted out.

Doolittle said in an interview with Associated Press Correspondent Richard Cushing on Okinawa that the B-29s of his Eighth Air force, redeployed from Europe, would be striking Japan in force by the end of next month.

Several days ago Doolittle asserted here that some planes of his force, which also will include Thunderbolt fighters, would be raiding the Nippon mainland by Aug. 1.

"Japan eventually will be a nation without cities—a nomadic people," he told Cushing. "Our B-29s can easily reach all of Japan itself and even up into Mongolia if there are any targets there."

He declared that Nippon would be attacked by as many as 5,000 planes in one day and that "the actual tonnage dropped on Japan will be about twice that which was dropped on Germany from England."

Doolittle's Eighth Air force and the Marianas-based 20th Air force, under Lt. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, will throw the B-29s against the Japanese when their combined assaults get underway.

Lemay, who has been in command of the 21st Bomber command (now the 20th Air force) has been promoted to chief of staff to General Spaatz, strategic overall commander of B-29 forces.

MacArthur's headquarters today.

Evidence that the enemy was withdrawing generally, however, was seen in a delayed report from the Royal Australian Air force that on Sunday four of its Spitfires strafed 16 enemy trucks moving northward on the road from Balikpapan toward the Samarinda oil field area 60 miles northward.

The Japanese meanwhile made a slight recovery in the air, sending eight to ten twin-engined bombers on a two-hour raid over Balikpapan Tuesday morning. At least one was shot down.

On the coastal road between Balikpapan and Sambodja, a road the Australians already have traversed, an Aussie force caught and wiped out a party of eight Japanese laden with demolition charges.

Allied torpedo boats strafed Laoet island off southeast Borneo and shelled the Jesselton docks in north Borneo, drawing some machine gun fire in return.

On the isolated New Guinea fronts, Dutch Kittyhawks attacked enemy small craft off the northwest coast and Australian fighters supported Australian Sixth division troops who are moving into the enemy's farming area around Maprik near Wewak.

There was no confirmation here of an Australian broadcast report of a new Allied landing on Choiseul island in the Solomons.

AUSSIES PROGRESS IN BORNEO DRIVE

MANILA, Friday, July 27—(AP) Australian troops, moving steadily northward along the inland road from Balikpapan, Borneo, are encountering small groups of Japanese some six miles north of the fallen enemy stronghold of Batochampar, it was announced at Gen.

3-Way Attack by Superforts Sears New Areas in Japan

350 B-29s Shower 2,200 Tons of Bombs on 3 Cities, one a Chemical Center; Fleet Still Off Nippon

By The Associated Press

Guam, Friday, July 27—A sky fleet of more than 350 Superfortresses dropped more than 2,200 tons of fire bombs today on three industrial cities scattered over three home islands of Japan.

Splitting into three task forces, the Superforts in the early morning darkness roared in at medium altitude and showered their incendiaries in these three prime targets:

Omuta, one of the empire's most important chemical centers on the southernmost island of Kyushu.

Matsuyama, important port city on the western shores of the neighboring Island of Shikoku.

Tokuyama, another chemical center as well as refining city on the main home island of Honshu.

Third Blow This Week

It was the third time this week that the silvery giants of the sky had paid their devastating respects to the enemy homeland.

The first raid came Tuesday noon when a record flight of 625 B-29s hit industrial regions on Honshu. A smaller force hit oil targets near Tokyo yesterday.

Omuta had been hit by a firebomb raid June 18, but today's raid was the first on the urban areas of the other two cities although the naval fueling station and a synthetic oil plant on the Tokuyama waterfront and the Matsuyama airfield had been raided previously.

Matsuyama has a population of 122,000, Tokuyama 40,000 and Omuta 177,000. Japan's largest artificial harbor is located at Omuta.

Omuta is one of the most important chemical centers in the empire and a vital port for coal shipments. It also is the home of Japan's ten largest synthetic oil refineries and a major zinc refining district. It covers about five miles along the waterfront and extends inland for two and a half miles.

Converted for War

Matsuyama, covering about four square miles, manufactured cotton fabrics before the war but most of the mills have been converted to war production. Matsuyama, with access to the sea through the port of Mitsuhama, is connected with other cities of Shikoku Island by the national railroad system.

Tokuyama, situated about 50 miles east of Shimonseki Strait, is the home of two large soda and chemical plants, a large refinery and oil tank farms. It covers about one mile square and its houses are are of the typical Japanese frame-stucco construction, easily inflammable.

The new raid followed announcement by the 20th Air Force that devastation in Japan's urban industrial areas had reached 143 square miles in 39 cities.

"Good to excellent" results were reported from yesterday's midnight's attack by 100 Superforts on oil targets near Tokyo.

AUSSIES DRIVE 7 MI. IN EAST BORNEO

Meet no Jap Opposition in Advance; Patrols Active on West Flank

Manila, July 28—(AP)—Austral-

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ian Seventh Division forces, combing the jungle hinterlands of Dutch East Borneo between Balikpapan and captured Samt odja oil fields for isolated Japanese, advanced seven miles to the upper reaches of the Manggar River without opposition, General MacArthur announced today.

Ahead of the Aussies lay some of the toughest terrain on Borneo. The Diggers were consolidating for a movement north toward Mahakam River, third largest on the island. The wide delta of the Mahakam, resembling the mouths of the Ganges, has four channels navigable for vessels. The enemy-held town of Samarinda is the key to its control.

One column of Aussies was advancing toward Samarinda from the inland highway, still 50 miles from the objective, but other columns at Sambodja were less than half this distance.

In western Borneo, Australian forces engaged in extensive patrols from Miri to a point less than thirty miles south of Jesselton.

SHANGHAI DROMES BATTERED, FIRED BY 300 BOMBERS

MANILA, Friday, July 27. — (AP) More than 300 Far East air force bombers smashed Shanghai's air dromes Wednesday setting raging fires while other units of Gen. MacArthur's air forces returned to the attack on Japan.

Japan's hoarded fighter planes came out of hiding for the first time in weeks and intercepted Liberators as they swept in over northern Kyushu where the important air center of Tsuiki was left wrapped in flames and rocked by repeated explosions.

Fourth Heavy Attack

The attack on Shanghai's network of airfields was the fourth heavy raid in a week on that base of Japan's waning air power on the Asiatic mainland.

In the attempt to check the raid on the home island of Kyushu, at least seven Japanese fighters out of 30 that rose to challenge were shot down and an eighth probably was destroyed.

The Liberators, losing one plane, bored in doggedly over the crisscross of runways at Tsuiki. From the size of the fires that broke out bombardiers believed they had hit an oil storage area.

Other heavyweights from Okinawa cratered runways on Kikai island air strips in the Ryukyus south of Kyushu.

Liberators, Mitchells, Invaders, Thunderbolts and Mustangs of the Fifth and Seventh air forces made the co-ordinated attack on Shanghai with bombs, bullets and rockets.

Liberators rained fragmentation bombs and 100 pounders on Kiangwan, Woosung and Lungwha air fields. Mitchells drove in at medium level and hit a fourth air strip at Tachang.

Mitchells also worked over warehouses along the Whangpoo river and the mouth of the mighty Yangtse.

Invader attack bomber veterans of the fighting in the Mediterranean struck Chushan island south of Shanghai, starting fires in hangars at Tinghai air field. Thunderbolts plastered the same air field with rockets and bullets.

Planes Are Destroyed

A number of grounded air craft were destroyed and one Thunderbolt was shot down by antiaircraft fire. No Japanese interceptors were encountered.

Enemy shipping raised anchor and tried to run out of Shanghai harbor for the open sea, but they were caught by bomb-carrying Mustangs and one 3,000-ton freighter and five smaller freighters probably were sunk.

A gunboat also was probably sunk on the Whangpoo river.

Other Far East bombers ranged the Asiatic coast from Fusan, on the southern tip of Korea, where a single Seventh air force Liberator bombed the town, to Hatien, on the gulf of Siam, where three Liberators shot up 10 barges and two river boats.

Patrol planes also roamed over Japan and bombed the air field at Otake, on southern Honshu, the main home island.

HELMET SAVES LIFE

MANILA, July 25.—(AP) "Things like that might easily give a man a headache," mildly observed Sgt. Hugh E. Bullington, Barlin, Ark. A Japanese bullet had just knocked his helmet off and flipped it onto the head of a comrade.

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YANKS CLOSING IN ON LUZON POCKET

Manila, July 26 (A. P.).—Combined American and Filipino forces capitalizing on a juncture at the former enemy base of Banaue in northern Luzon, pressed in today on a pocket of hungry Japanese troops, still led, so natives insist, by Lieut.-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, blatant conqueror of Bataan and the Philippines.

A United States Thirty-second Division patrol, led by Lieut. Benjamin S. Blakelay, Dubois, Pa., came out of the Caraballo Mountains on this front and reported remnants of the Jap forces were cultivating their own vegetables to keep from starving.

The meeting of the Yankee and Filipino forces splits two of the strongest enemy outfits in the Philippines. Repeated rumors have said Yamashita was in the area, but there has been no confirmation by American headquarters.

Doolittle Aims To Make Japan A Cityless Land

Would Reduce Its People to Nomads; He Will Use 1,000 B-29s on Okinawa

OKINAWA, July 26 (AP).—American bombers will level Japanese cities, and transform the country into a nation of nomads, Lieutenant General James Doolittle predicted today.

The general, who led the first air raid on Tokyo—on April 18, 1942—personally raised the flag over his newly established 8th Air Force headquarters here and predicted his Superfortresses would be striking at Japan by late next month. They will use six or seven Okinawa airdromes, augmenting the 20th Bomber Command B-29s operating from Marianas Island bases.

"Japan will eventually be a nation without cities—a nomadic peoples," General Doolittle said. "Our B-29s can easily reach all of Japan itself and even up into Mongolia if there are any targets there."

Japan will be attacked from the air by 5,000 planes in one day, he told correspondents, until their industries and air force are destroyed.

"The actual tonnage dropped on Japan will be about twice that which was dropped on Germany from England," he said.

He said B-29s were ideal for the Pacific and required about 50 per cent less shipping of supplies for each bomb dropped.

Doolittle echoed comments of other air generals that Japan has undoubtedly a considerable number of planes, but is saving them to repel the feared invasion.

"Germany did the same thing," he observed.

The pattern of knocking out Japan is likely to be similar to that used in North Africa, Italy and Germany.

While Doolittle estimated that 1,000 Superfortresses will be required to do the job from Okinawa, he said that, "More will be sent out here if we need them."

Okinawa Mass for Chaplain

OKINAWA, July 26 (AP).—Thirty-four Catholic priests and more than 4,000 servicemen ranging from privates to generals, participated today in a huge memorial mass at the grave of the Rev. Lawrence E. Lynch, chaplain of the 27th Infantry Division, who was killed by an artillery burst on Okinawa three months ago.

Japs Dig up Aesop's Fable to Illustrate Appeal

San Francisco, July 26—(AP)—Tokyo radio dug up one of Aesop's Fables today to emphasize a plea for easier American peace terms.

The broadcast said:

"He (Aesop) suggests two methods in which a man might surrender his possessions. The wind said forcefully to the sun that he could make a passerby give up his overcoat quicker than the sun. It began to blow harder and harder, but the man held his coat tighter and tighter. The wind failed. The sun took his part. He gently smiled and warmed the passerby with his sunbeams. The passerby shed his coat."

JAPS SAY LANDING ON PUKET FAILS

Report Repulsing Scout Force Off West Coast of Malay Peninsula

San Francisco, July 26 — (AP) — An unconfirmed Japanese broadcast reported today that an American reconnaissance force landed on Puket Island, off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula yesterday but was driven back to the sea by the Japanese garrison.

Puket is in the Andaman Sea, a part of the Bay of Bengal. The island, only a few miles off the western coast of Thailand where that country juts into the Malaya Peninsula, is on the northern flank of the Strait of Malacca, waterway leading to Singapore.

This is in the British area of operations but the Japanese Domei news agency despatch said the landing force was identified as American.

The broadcast said two cruisers began shelling the island about 8 A. M. Wednesday. Behind this bombardment six transports disgorged 500 troops.

The Japanese garrison, Domei continued, "immediately counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy troops from the landing point with heavy casualties inflicted on the invaders."

Subsequently, cruisers continued their bombardment while Allied planes strafed nearby airfields.

B-29 Bombs Kill P. W.s

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP). —The Japanese Domei news agency said today that a prisoner-of-war camp in Kawasaki, midway between Tokyo and Yokohama, was hit by B-29 bombs during a raid last night. "Some casualties were caused among the war prisoners, who were mostly Americans," said the Tokyo broadcast, heard by the Federal Communications Commission.

Japanese Inflation Growing, Paper Says

Moscow, July 26 (AP)—The Soviet news agency Tass reported today that the Japanese newspaper *Asakhi* mentions a growing inflation in Japan based on the sharp increase in paper yens listed in the statement of the Japanese bank.

The sum of paper yens on July 13 had reached 25,800,000,000, an increase over the same time last year of 12,700,000,000.

Devers Declares Army Plans Single Blow to Crush Japan

Commanding General of Ground Forces Says There Is No Use Doing Job Piecemeal—7,000,000 Will Be Needed for Task.

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—Gen. Jacob L. Devers, new Chief of the Army Ground Forces, said today that the plan is to mass a force for a single crushing blow against Japan, adding: "There's no use doing it piecemeal."

Appearing at a news conference with Acting Secretary of War Patterson, Devers said that "we hope to get these 7,000,000 (the approximate total of the Army after partial demobilization) redeployed against the Japs in a single blow."

He explained that he did not mean the whole 7,000,000 could be used "on one small island" but that they would be needed here in this country, in the pipeline of supply that feeds the forces on the Pacific front, and elsewhere.

The general was commander of the Sixth Army Group in the European fighting.

The big job now, he said, is to get the men who have been on furloughs back to camp and put them in re-training for the Pacific war. Along with them must be trained men who are coming into the Army for the first time and who will go into the reorganized outfits bound for the Pacific. The men will get a minimum of eight weeks' re-training, he said.

In this re-training, the emphasis will be on across-the-beach action, on how to rout the enemy out of caves with flamethrowers and other types of liquor fire, and on demolition of the walls that defend Japanese villages. Much time will be spent on training for night fighting, Devers added, explaining that the value of this type of warfare had been proved in Europe.

Increasingly, the General said, American-born Japanese — the Nisei—will be used in helping retrain troops for Pacific combat. He added that he did not think any large number of the Nisei who fought in Europe would fight in the Pacific because most of these men have high point scores for discharge due to long service in European combat. He praised highly the performance of the Japanese-American units under his command in Europe.

"I don't know too much about Japanese," Devers said with reference to the enemy, "but I do know about American-born Japanese. Not once did the 3,000 American-Japanese who served under my command fail to take their objectives."

86th Division Praised.

Patterson singled out for special praise the 86th Division—first to complete furloughs after return from Europe and to start retraining for the Pacific.

Patterson said reports from Camp Gruber, Okla., where the division under Major-Gen. Harris M. Melasky is undergoing retraining, make it apparent its officers and men have "mature appreciation of the job which lies ahead of them."

Patterson said: "These men have already met the Germans in Europe. They know war. But they also know that they have a duty as Americans, and they are prepared to perform it with determination. I am sure the nation will take as much pride as I do in this fine division."

Spanish Republicans Visit Mexican Leader

Mexico City, July 26 (AP)—Dr. Juan Negrin and Julio Alverez del Vayo, Spanish Republican leaders, returned last night from Michoacan state, where they went by Mexican warplane to visit Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, Mexican Secretary of War.

Negrin, last Republican Premier

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who came here with plans to establish a government in exile, declined comment on the trip. Alvarez del Vayo said they plan to continue their conferences with other Republican leaders here.

CANADIAN DOLLAR RATE TO STAND

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—The exchange rate between Canadian and United States dollars, once fixed under the Bretton Woods agreement, must be kept at that figure by each country, a Treasury spokesman said today. Any later change in the rate may then be made only according to express provisions of the agreement, recently approved by Congress.

Ottawa, July 26 (A. P.).—Finance Minister Ilsley said today the Government sees no evidence that under present circumstances a change in the rate of exchange on the Canadian dollar would be appropriate.

Contrary to impressions in certain quarters, he said, on balance Canada owes the United States more now than at the beginning of the war. His statement had reference largely to recent rumors that the Canadian dollar, now at a 10 per cent discount, would be placed on a parity with the United States dollar.

Red Plea Gets Mixed Reaction

Senator Taft Says $700,000,000 Requested Is Beyond Scale of the UNRRA.

Washington, July 26 (A. P.).—Russia's request for $700,000,000 worth of the UNRRA aid met a mixed reception in Congress today.

Simultaneously, but without reference to the Russian appeal, a UNRRA official said that the agency's funds are running low and that nations participating in its relief and rehabilitation operations might be asked to increase their contributions. These now are fixed at 1 per cent of their national income for one year.

The Soviet Government's initial application for help was disclosed by Roy F. Hendrickson, UNRRA deputy director, yesterday. He said the request would be screened to determine Russia's ability to import goods and pay for them.

Senator Taft (R.-Ohio) said:

"I am very much afraid they won't get that much. I don't think the UNRRA is going to operate on such a large scale.

"We (the United States) are down for only $1,350,000,000 and I don't think we've put in more than 75 per cent so far (the UNRRA said $800,000,000). I don't think anybody else has put in anything very much." (Hendrickson disputed this, saying nine nations have authorized their full one per cent.)

Senator Tunnell (D.-Del.) said: "The Russians were a terrific help in the war and I hope they get their proportion from this fund."

Russia said that details of her needs would be furnished later.

Hendrickson said that the UNRRA would need about $325,000,000 a month for the remainder of this year. A total of $1,862,788,348 has been authorized or is in the process of authorization by the forty-four participating nations. Through June 30 $296,563,000 had been spent for shipment of 1,304,298 long tons of supplies to liberated areas. The UNRRA probably will run out of funds by the end of this year, he said, and all nations may be asked at next months' council meeting in London for an additional assessment for 1946 op[illegible]

He added that [illegible]gency plans to taper off [illegible]rations next year because the Bretton Woods monetary program and similar measures should permit more and more countries to buy goods. Russia's request, plus $945,000,000 sought by China and more than $600,000,000 asked by Poland, far exceed total authorized expenditures to date.

Of the forty-four nations in the UNRRA, twenty-three are making or have pledged contributions for operations. The other twenty-one are invaded countries which contributed only toward administrative expenses. These contributions to date total, in paid and pledged amounts, around $18,000,000 for the years 1944 and 1945. Russia is in the latter category. She has paid $200,000 and is about to pay another $800,000 toward expenses. She will then owe $250,000 for 1945.

Hendrickson said that the United States now pays 70 per cent of the UNRRA operating expense and 40 per cent of its administrative costs. To critics, he said today:

"In the last war we paid 100 per cent. We are getting off a little cheaper this time."

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WILEY CHIDES RUSSIA

Senator Says She Must Disavow Red Groups in Democracies

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, declared today that Russia must repudiate the Communist parties in democracies or she would cause ill will with her Allies.

"It is unfortunate that simultaneous with the Senate's constructive consideration of the United Nations Charter, there is occurring in New York a secret convention which may do much to undo our work here," he said in a statement.

Senator Wiley said the convention was being held by the Communist Political Association. Its purpose, he said, was "apparently to ratify the new revolutionary line of class warfare approved by the national committee of that association. Then, it is expected that the Communists will reassume their roles as an active political party."

Truman Curbs 'Junket' Plans Of Legislators

It's Stay Home or Pay Own Way Unless Congress Has Formally Approved Trip

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—The White House put a damper today on "junket" plans of many members of Congress who had hoped to spend the Congressional recess touring the world.

In effect, the President said stay home or pay your own expenses unless the trip has formal approval of Congress.

An estimated 100 House members had arranged official and unofficial foreign tours between now and the re-convening of Congress on Oct. 8. Just how many will be affected by President Truman's directive on the subject was uncertain.

But at least four House committees expressly authorized to travel during the recess went ahead with their plans.

The President's memorandum, sent to Speaker Sam Rayburn by White House aids, in effect reiterated a recent ban laid down by the late President Roosevelt against Congressional tours under Army or Navy auspices and at Army or Navy expense unless they had been formally approved by Congress.

Within the last few months word reached Capitol Hill that President Truman believed any member of Congress who wanted to go abroad should be given an opportunity. Immediately a general exodus started.

The new regulation was understood to have resulted from an avalanche of applications to the War Department for clearance for free or cut-rate trips.

Committees already authorized to travel will pay their own way out of Congressional funds.

A subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee will leave Aug. 5 for England, France and Italy. They will be followed on Aug. 12 by another group from the same committee to visit Russia and the Balkans.

On Aug. 28 about twenty members of the House Commerce Committee will leave for England and Europe to study newsprint, communications, aviation and petroleum.

About Aug. 7 six members of the State Department subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee expects to leave for foreign capitals. They have been invited by the State Department and do not consider their plans affected by Mr. Truman's directive.

Two other House committees—Roads and Territories—plan to investigate in Alaska and Latin-American during the recess.

Several other groups, not specifically authorized to travel, are awaiting clarification of the President's order.

Pan-American Road Spending Built Good Will, Says Lutes

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) Lt. Gen. Leroy Lutes told the Senate War Investigating committee today that the $44,220,000 expenditure on the Pan-American highway had accomplished one main purpose of improving relations with Central American countries.

Chief of Staff of the Army Service Forces, Lutes asserted that it was understood from the outset that this was "one of the principal advantages to be derived from the project."

Senator Ferguson (R-Mich) commented that a "controlling factor" in the whole matter appeared to have been an effort to aid the economies of the Central American countries.

The project, involving construction of 905 miles of road between the Mexican-Guatemalan border and the Panama Canal, was begun by the Army in July, 1942, and was dropped Oct. 31, 1943, after some 600 miles was completed.

The Army Service Forces recommended it originally as a land route for movement of war materials to the Canal Zone. It was intended to connect the canal with a railroad ending at the Mexican border.

Under Ferguson's questioning, Lutes acknowledged that the railroad had been unable to move the construction materials needed and much had to be sent by ship.

Denies War Hindered

He repeatedly denied, however, that work on the project had interfered with the war effort. Earlier, the committee had put into its record a memorandum by Lt. Gen. Eugene Reybold, chief of Army engineers, dated April 9, 1943, which said the work had interfered with the war effort.

The Army General Staff had approved the project only on condition that no critical materials be used and that it not interfere with conduct of the war.

Senator Robertson (R-Wyo) read from data submitted by the Army that 75 tons of rubber and 480,000 gallons of gasoline were allocated to the project. However, Col. J. P. McNamara, an Army Finance officer, testified that he did not believe that amount of gasoline actually was sent to the project.

"In point of fact," Lutes said, "the amount of critical materials, transportation facilities and manpower used on the project was so small as to be almost negligible in relation to the benefits sought to be obtained from the project and particularly in relation to the entire war effort."

He said only 100 tons of new steel were allocated to the project. Some 600 tons of salvaged steel also were used, he added.

Lutes testified 2,685 pieces of construction equipment were used but called this "only a small percentage" of this country's equipment pool.

McNamara said much of this equipment eventually was transferred to other projects. He estimated that, allowing for value of this equipment, the net cost to the Army of the work done was $36,000,000.

M'MAHON URGES ITALY BE GIVEN FULL ALLY ROLE

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Recognition of Italy as a full ally was advocated as "long overdue" by U. S. Senator Brien McMahon (D-Conn.) in a statewide radio broadcast tonight which originated from his office here.

Senator McMahon declared that he hoped that Italy would be accorded the right of joining the United Nations at the Big Three conference which is now going on at Potsdam.

"Should, through the pressure of great obligations and heavy duties at Potsdam, the three leaders conferring there fail to make some provision for the Italian nation," Senator McMahon said, "I promise you that I will endeavor to secure passage of a measure now pending in the Congress when it reconvenes in October."

Senator McMahon declared that while there has been some improvement since V-E day, conditions still are desperate, since civilian transportation facilities, factory areas and entire communities were wiped out during the war.

"Italy has earned the right to be accepted as a member of the United Nations by the blood of her men, the famine of her children and the suffering of her women," Senator McMahon declared. "To continue to humiliate Italy by refusing her admission once more to the family of nations would not be in keeping with the spirit of the great conferences at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam.

"We promised the people of Italy when we entered their country that we came as liberators and not as conquerors."

He quoted President Roosevelt's statement on Italy, made in a radio address on July 29, 1943, and continued:

"Certainly the Italy of tomorrow, the democratic Italy that all of us desire must be brought into being. The people are waiting for the opportunity to carry these ideals through to fruition.

"I trust that this entire situation will be thoroughly and earnestly canvassed by President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin. I hope they will evolve a formula by which Italy will be permitted to achieve the greatness of destiny which is rightfully hers.

"To make sure that the people of Italy have the chance to get their fair share of the necessities of life, I trust that the penalty of once having been an enemy nation will be removed."

Speaking of the measure to make it the policy of this country to make Italy a member of the United Nations, Senator McMahon said:

"Surely nothing could be more fair than that. I hope that this can be done and that the Italian nation will again be accorded her rightful place among the freedom-loving nations of earth."

Transport Director Resigns

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, has resigned as director of the Office of Transport and Communication Policy in the State Department.

GENERAL DOUBTS MASS RAPE STORY

WASHINGTON, July 26 — (AP) General Jacob L. Devers, replying to allegations by Senator Eastland (D-Miss) said today he believed there was no mass rape by French colonial troops in Stuttgart.

He said, however, that there were cases of individual attack on women because "I know that they (French Army authorities) shot at

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least 12 soldiers, Moroccans, Algerians and Goums" on charges of rape. He added that other cases were reported.

Dever discussed the matter at a news conference, in response to question.

One report, the General said, was that 2,500 women had been raped in a tunnel in Stuttgart after the German city fell to Allied troops under Devers' command in late April. He asserted his own belief that the figure was nearer 300 and that these were individual cases.

Devers said he based his opinion on an investigation which he ordered immediately after the stories reached him. The General said he went into Stuttgart personally and left an inspector there to interview reported victims. An American doctor accompanied the General. In no instance, Devers asserted, was evidence found of the alleged mass rape.

Eastland had said the reports described the Colonial troops allegedly involved as Senegalese, who are African natives of Negro stock.

Devers said that to his knowledge only four Senegalese were in the Stuttgart area, the Colonial contingents being made up of Moroccans, Algerians and Goums.

Senators Find Inspection Lax At Plane Plants

Assert in Curtiss-Wright SurveyThatArmyRetains Inefficient at Their Jobs

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The Army's inspection procedure at Curtiss-Wright airplane plants in Buffalo was labeled "inadequate" by the Senate War Investigating Committee today.

"Existing inspection and engineering deficiencies are being poorly handled," the committee said in a report. "Army Air Force inspectors who are known to be inefficient are retained in their positions."

Presenting the report to the Senate, Senator Hugh B. Mitchell, Democrat, of Washington, chairman of a subcommittee which held hearings in Buffalo, told his colleagues that both the company and the War Department had promised immediate correction of "deficiencies."

G. W. Vaughan, Curtiss-Wright president, said in a statement that the company "welcomes the committee's recommendations and will make the fullest possible use of them in the interest of maintaining high standards of quality and production." He added: "We are gratified to have the committee confirm that 'Curtiss-Wright and the men and women employed by the corporation have made valuable contributions to the war effort.'"

The committee was critical of the C-45, two-engine cargo plane made by Curtiss-Wright. It said the plane has "a comparatively unsatisfactory service record, due principally to fuel system difficulties, gas tank leakage and hydraulic troubles, all of which contributed to high maintenance."

Steps have been taken to correct some of these defects, it was added.

Expressing amazement, the committee said it found that the War Department kept no records of airplane accidents occurring outside the continental United States.

For that reason, statistics are incomplete and inconclusive, it said, but those available "indicate that the C-46 has a generally worse accident rate than the C-47 and the C-54, which are comparable planes."

The C-46 has been used in flying supplies from India to China over the Himalayan "Hump."

STRIKES PERIL B-29 RAIDS

Patterson Issues Sharp Warning To Engine Workers

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Robert P. Patterson, acting Secretary of War, said tonight that airplane worker strikes in Chicago and New Jersey will stop the B-29 attacks on Japan unless the men go back to work at once.

Thus, he said, the strikes will be doing something the entire Japanese empire has been trying unsuccessfully to achieve.

Patterson's Statement

Patterson said in a statement:

"The entire Japanese empire has been unable to stop the heavy B-29 attacks on Japanese war industries but the strikes at the Wright aeronautical plant at the Paterson (N.J.) and Dodge division of the Chrysler Corporation in Chicago will stop those attacks unless the strikes are terminated at once.

"These two plants manufacture four-fifths of all B-29 engines. The supply of these engines is so short that the B-29 attacks on Japan will be reduced within a matter of days if these strikes continue. That will mean an unnecessary prolongation of the war."

Union Spokesman Replies

In Chicago, Robert Wright, president of Local 274, United Automobile Workers, the striking union, replied to Patterson by asking him to send telegrams to both union and management, and said that it might be "possible that the people will return immediately to work and wait further negotiations."

Wright's statement asserted such a telegram would "restore the confidence of the people who are working in the Dodge Chicago plant that there are people who are interested in winning the war with Japan, and who are not like the people in Chrysler who are interested only in making a profit out of the war."

Upward of 18,000 workers were out at the Dodge Chicago plant, world's largest airplane engine plant, in the second day of a strike which a union spokesman said involved "a tremendous accumulation of grievances."

Engine Production Halted

At Paterson, N.J., part of the 30,000 striking workers at five Wright plants shouted down back-to-work pleas of CIO union executives as the work stoppage at plants in Wood-Ridge, Paterson and East Paterson continued.

Officials of the Dodge and Wright plants said production of B-29 engines had been halted by the strikes. Only one plant, a Wright factory at Lockland, Ohio, employing 4,500 workers, continued to produce the war-vital engines.

Fists flew as fights among members of union factions broke out in Paterson. Loudspeakers carried proceedings of Wright strikers to an overflow crowd in a street outside union headquarters.

204th Dispute

Company spokesmen described the Dodge-Chicago strike as "carefully organized," and asserted it was called "without presenting a grievance or demand, or any way attempting to follow bargaining procedure."

The company reported a meeting with union representatives was held to discuss ways of getting the men back to work and added the company told the UAW men it "would discuss any grievance they wished to present after they called off the strike and returned to work."

The Dodge strike was the two hundred and fourth labor dispute at the plant since manufacture of B-29 engines began in 1943. But the present walkout marked the first complete production stoppage.

The 48,000 workers involved in the Illinois and New Jersey work stoppages comprised more than half of the nation's total idle.

Detroit Pickets Withdrawn

In Detroit, picket lines were withdrawn at the United States Rubber Company, where some 5,000 workers have been on strike since July 14 in protest against the dismissal of twelve employés. Some 900 workers went through the picket lines Wednesday as officials of the CIO-Rubber Workers Union and army personnel urged the strikers to return to their jobs.

At Springfield, Ore., the Springfield Plywood Corporation was operating under the management of army officials who took over control Wednesday on orders of President Truman, and efforts were under way to expedite more than 9,000,000 board feet of war orders on hand. More than 300 workers walked out July 19 in a dispute over refusal of the NLRB to allow a bargaining election.

CASUALTY RISE OF 5,741 INCLUDES 3,327 KILLED

Navy's 2,963, Army's 2,778 in Week bring Total to 1,058,842

Washington, July 26—(AP)—The Nation's war casualties rose to 1,058,842 today, an increase of 5,741, including 3,327 killed, in the last week.

Army figures included 920,220 killed, wounded and missing, an increase of 2,778 over last week. The Navy reported 138,622 casualties for an increase of 2,963.

Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson gave the War Department figures at a news conference. He listed Army killed at 196,918, wounded, 569,696, missing, 35,708 and prisoners, 117,898. Of the prisoners, he said 94,965 are officially recorded as exchanged or returned to military control.

The Army's totals last week were 194,447 killed, 568,976 wounded, 36,303 missing, and 117,716 prisoners.

The Navy casualties as of July 23 were announced as: Killed, 51,219, wounded, 72,066, missing, 11,578, prisoners, 4,759. These compared with July 19 totals of killed, 50,363, wounded 70,072, missing, 11,431, prisoners, 3,793.

Patterson said 349,197 of the Army's 569,696 wounded have returned to duty. The Army report covers its casualty status through July 21.

Suwannee Hit by Kamikazes

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The escort carrier Suwannee received damage from suicide plane attacks on two successive days, last Oct. 25 and 26, during the battle for Leyte Gulf, the Navy reported today.

The second suicide crash, which was accompanied almost immediately by a bomb hit, put the ship out of operation.

The Suwannee's battle damage was first announced by the Navy April 6 after she had been repaired at the Puget Sound Navy Yard and returned to action.

Since mention of Japanese suicide tactics was still forbidden under Navy security regulations at that time, however, the ship's damage was described only as bomb hits. Since then, however, the security rule has been lifted, and the Navy today completed details of the action, which began at the height of the battle off Samar between Japan's large battleship force and the little escort carriers of the United States Fleet.

Spice, Snap Characterize 'Ickes' News Conference

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) Sitting in on one of Harold Ickes' news conferences is something like getting a quick digest of an almanac, the morning newspaper and Joe Miller's joke book.

The Secretary of the Interior had another one of his get-togethers today and even the prospect that he may move out of his post didn't seem to dull his interest. He caught a hundred-odd queries and tossed back replies with the usual spice, snap and succinctness.

He covers a lot of ground. For instance today he summed up the coal situation in Europe and at home—said it was bad both places and getting little better. And he said again that the fuel oil situation at home is going to be tight.

He replied to 13 different questions in 13 different ways and still told nothing about any plans to move out of the cabinet.

He touched upon proposed shipments of oil to the Argentine. He said a report on the fishing rights of Alaskan Indians would be along shortly. And the same for the Parker river wildlife refuge in Massachusetts. He said the hunting regulations for the country would be announced in about a week.

He was asked about pay differentials among territorial employes and turned to his undersecretary for the answer. Undersecretary Abe Fortas replied that the question now was being discussed "at high levels." Ickes turned back to the reporter and complained: "He won't tell me."

A woman reporter queried: "Wouldn't you like to stay on in your present job until V-J day?"

"Are you making me a proposition?" he asked.

Someone wanted to know whether Ickes would like to see a coal commissioner named such as there is in organized baseball and whether he'd like the job. "What's it pay?" He wanted to know. The reporter's reply was that the baseball job pays $50,000. "Salary or expenses?" the secretary inquired.

Someone was anxious to end the already long conference and asked if there was anything else on which the secretary would like to express an opinion. "You could try me," Ickes suggested.

But no one did and the 40 reporters left what may be the last regular news conference of the dean of the cabinet, "the Old Curmudgeon," the 71-year-old Harold Leclair Ickes.

Six Kinds of Canned Foods Take More Points Sunday

Reduction Ordered in Rationing Values of Nearly All Meat.

WASHINGTON, July 26—(AP) Six kinds of canned and bottled foods will cost more ration points beginning Sunday but citrus juice and catsup will have lower point value.

The OPA announced this tonight after ordering reductions in values in nearly all cuts of beef, veal and lamb for the period from Sunday through Sept. 1.

Depends on Container

Ten or 20-point increases, depending on container size, were assigned for canned spinach, asparagus, apple sauce, apples, apricots, and grape juice.

Grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice in 46 ounce cans will require 10 points instead of 20, while 10 points will buy two number 2 cans of such juice. The value previously was 10 points for each number 2 can.

OPA said that new supplies of asparagus and spinach will be only about half the amount available for civilians from the previous pack.

Smaller civilian supplies of both canned apples and applesauce are also in prospect, OPA said, adding that canned apricot supplies for civilians for the coming year will be about one third less than last year.

Grape juice supplies were described as dwindling rapidly.

New point values for the most widely used containers of the processed foods being changed are:

Spinach — Number 2 cans 30 points, up 10; number 2 1-2 cans, 50 points, up 20.

Asparagus—Number 2 cans, 30 points, up 10.

Applesauce—Number 2 cans, 20 points, up 10.

Apricots—Number 2 1-2 cans, 50 points, up 20.

Grape juice—Pints, 40 points, up 10; quarts, 70 points, up 20.

Grapefruit juice and blended orange and grapefruit juice—46-ounce cans, 10 points, down 10; number two cans, 10 points for two cans previously 10 points a can.

Tomato catsup and chili sauce—14-ounce containers, 10 points, down 10 points.

Meat Supply Boosted

The cuts in meat point values were made possible, OPA said, by a boost of nearly 10 per cent in the August supply over current levels.

All but one of many reductions, effective from next Sunday through Sept. 1 are one or two points a pound. The single exception is boneless rump of beef, which is down three points.

Most steaks are down two points, with one or two point cuts for roast, chops, and other cuts.

Cut point values on all pork cuts and other red point foods are being maintained.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles said the lower point values for most meat together with the eight-point cut in the butter value which became effective July 15 would "ease the strain on red-point budgets." He attributed the

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meat point reductions and the supply improvements to three developments:

1.—A slash in the amount of meat required by the armed forces.

2.—The slaughter control program put into effect May 1 to increase shipment of meat across State lines to shortage areas.

3.—A "fair distribution" which became effective in June. This requires slaughterers to ship into the same geographical areas they served early in 1944.

OPA estimated that meat supplies in August will be up about 9.5 per cent from this month. There will be more beef, veal, lamb and mutton, but less pork.

10 BILLION IN CUTBACKS IS AID TO RECONVERSION

Industry is Taking Advantage of Decline in War Contracts

Washington, July 26—(AP)—American industry, taking advantage of a $16,300,000,000 cut in war contracts affecting nearly 2,500 plants during the first half of the year, has made excellent progress toward reconversion.

So saying, WPB added in a statement that while reconversion cannot go faster than resources are released from war production, some industries have made outstanding progress.

Mentioned particularly were manufacturers of automobiles, electric appliances, domestic refrigerators, laundry equipment, sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, cooking and heating stoves, commercial refrigerator equipment, plumbing and heating equipment, office equipment and printing and publishing machinery.

Despite the good start toward reconversion, WPB refused to predict when individual manufacturers will be back in civilian production or when their products will reach the market.

In another report covering June munitions production as well as contract cutbacks in the first six months of 1945, the agency said the production rate by December will be 32 per cent under March, the last month of full two-front output.

Easing Of Control On Wages Sought

Washington, July 26 (AP)—Public members of the War Labor Board tentatively proposed today to ease just a little the rigid wage controls which have stood for most of the war.

The members of the board who wield the balance of power between an equal number of labor and industry representatives, and thus generally control board policy, will have a formal plan ready for Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis by early next week.

A rough outline of the proposal, to permit without board approval pay increases which are agreed upon through collective bargaining or otherwise by employers and employés but which do not necessitate price increases, already has gone to Davis. He left on a two-week Maine vacation with this proposition.

U. S. Destroyer Honors Joseph P. Kennedy Jr.

Family of Former Envoy's Son and Officials at Launching

QUINCY, Mass., July 26 (AP).—The U. S. S. Joseph P. Kennedy jr., a 2,200-ton destroyer named in honor of the heroic eldest son of the former American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was launched today at the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The ship was sponsored by Miss Jean Kennedy, of Hyannisport, Mass., sister of the Naval Air Corps lieutenant who was awarded posthumously the coveted Navy Cross.

Lieutenant Kennedy was reported missing a year ago when he failed to return from a special bombing mission in the European war area and later was declared dead. He was awarded the Navy's highest decoration "for extraordinary heroism and courage in aerial flight as a pilot of a United States Liberator bomber on Aug. 12, 1944."

Born in 1915 at Nantasket, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard and the Harvard Law School, Lieutenant Kennedy enlisted in the Naval Reserve Oct. 15, 1941. He had been promoted to the rank of lieutenant only a month before his death.

Among those attending the ceremony were Governor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Representative and Mrs. John W. McCormack, William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Kennedy jr.'s grandparents, and the entire Kennedy family.

Assisting Miss Kennedy as sponsor were Miss Mary Carroll Mann, of East Hampton, L. I., and Miss Mary Jo Gargan, of Lowell, who acted as maids of honor.

A reception for the sponsors followed the launching ceremonies at Neighborhood House.

Naval Academy Assigns Women As Instructors

Annapolis, July 26 (AP)—For the first time in its century of existence, the Naval Academy has assigned women to its staff of instructors, the Public Relations Office disclosed yesterday.

The women, all members of the WAVES, are Alta Gray, Cumberland Center, Maine, s/2c; Katherine Ushec, Jersey City, N.J., s/1c, and Rosemary Grimes, Oakland, Cal., s/2c.

Misses Gray and Ushec are assigned to mechanical work involved in installation of equipment used for marine navigation and operation of Link trainer instruments.

Miss Grimes has been assigned to the Annapolis naval air unit as a Link trainer instructor.

She will give basic training to plebes freshly arrived from civilian life, and later will instruct young pilots in instrument flying and radio range under indoor artificial horizons.

Chiang's Aide At Fort Knox

Fort Knox, Ky., July 26 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Chien-shih Tu, military aide to China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and deputy commandant of the national defense college at Chungking, is a visitor at Fort Knox where he will remain until Saturday.

May Not Refuse Jobs To Japs or Germans

Albany, July 26 (A. P.).—New York employers who refuse jobs to persons of Japanese or German blood because of their racial origina are violating the State's new anti-bias law, a member of the Commission Against Discrimination asserted today.

Julian J. Reiss said in an interview that "the law protects all persons in the United States excepting those known to be enemy aliens. If a firm refuses employment to a Jap, for instance, only because he is a Jap and we are at war with Japan, the firm is in violation." He added that hiring exceptions could be made for firms engaged in vital war work where the War Department requests that persons of certain nationalities not be employed.

WRITER'S MATE WOUNDED

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26—(AP) One of the last mortar shells fired by the Japanese on Okinawa wounded Marine 1st Lt. Robert Herwig, former University of California football star and husband of Kathleen Windsor, author of the best seller "Forever Amber," Marine corps sources revealed today. A shell fragment struck Herwig just above the knee on the 82nd day of fighting. He had been wounded twice before on Guam, where he won the Navy cross for outstanding heroism.

Super-Mustang Ready For Action in Pacific

Fastest of Propeller-Driven Planes Does 460 Miles

INGLEWOOD, Calif., July 26 (AP).—North American Aviation, Inc., announced today that America's fastest propeller-driven plane, named the P-51H Mustang, has been in production for months and is now ready for action in the far Pacific.

The company said the new plane was designed to meet the Army Air Forces' demand for a fighter with more speed, longer range and higher ceiling for exacting Pacific combat conditions.

Although exact performance figures are secret, the War Department permitted the company to disclose that the P-51H will travel "more than 460 miles an hour," has a combat range of "more than 2,000 miles" and will operate efficiently "up to 42,000 feet."

"Fittings to carry ten 'zero rail' rockets under the wings give the P-51H a destructive blast equal to a destroyer's full broadside," said the announcement.

The new Mustang climbs 26 per cent faster than earlier models, is 10 per cent stronger, 700 pounds lighter and has 37 per cent more range, the company stated.

9,996 TROOPS DUE AT BOSTON TODAY

BOSTON, July 26—(AP) The greatest number of military personnel to arrive in Boston on one day since the victory in Europe—a few less than 10,000—are listed to debark from three transports tomorrow.

Three brigadier generals are among the 9,996 persons due to arrive aboard the Wakefield, a Coast Guard manned Navy transport, the SS Explorer and the SS Santa Maria, both operated by the War Shipping administration.

The three brigadiers, from the advance detachment of the Sixth Army corps, are Reuben E. Jenkins of Columbus, Ga., Eugene L. Harrison of Brownsville, Tex., and Emil Lenzer of Washington, D. C.

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BY HELEN CAMP

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE MAN WHO GUIDED BRITAIN THROUGH THE DARKEST DAYS OF THE WAR, STUCK CLOSE TO NO. 10 DOWNING STREET TODAY AS RETURNS FROM BRITAIN'S JULY 5 GENERAL ELECTION SHOWED HE HAD LOST THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE NATION.

HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY, WOODFORD, REELECTED HIM TO PARLIAMENT AND MRS. CHURCHILL WENT THERE TO HEAR HER HUSBAND'S DUTY AND PLEASURE TO SERVE YOU AGAIN."

IN PARLIAMENT, MRS. CHURCHILL SAID TO A CROWD AT THE TOWN COUNCIL OFFICE. SHE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HER DAUGHTER MARY.

ALEXANDER HANCOCK, AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE WHO POLLED 10,433 VOTES AGAINST CHURCHILL'S 27,688, SAID HE THOUGHT HE HAD SCORED A GREAT SUCCESS WITH A REVOLUTIONARY, PRACTICAL PROPOSITION." HANCOCK'S PLATFORM INCLUDED A PROPOSAL FOR A ONE-HOUR WORKING DAY.

SOLDIER, HISTORIAN AND WORLD STATESMAN, CHURCHILL WON HIS FIRST SEAT IN PARLIAMENT IN 1900. HE WAS UNDERSECRETARY OF COLONIES, 1906-08; PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, 1908-1910; HOME SECRETARY, 1910-11; FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, 1911-15; A SOLDIER ON THE WESTERN FRONT, 1916; MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, 1917; SECRETARY FOR WAR AND AIR, 1918-21; SECRETARY FOR COLONIES, 1921-22; AND CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, 1924-29.

IT WAS IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR THAT CHURCHILL SCALED THE HEIGHTS. HE HAD REGAINED HIS OLD POST AS FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WHICH HE HAD RESIGNED IN WORLD WAR I AFTER THE GALLIPOLI DEBACLE. MOVING UP FROM THAT POST HE SUCCEEDED NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AS PRIME MINISTER ON MAY 10, 1940, THE DAY GERMANY INVADED FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES.

WHEN HE FACED COMMONS FOR THE FIRST TIME AS PRIME MINISTER, CHURCHILL MADE THIS CLASSIC PROMISE: "I HAVE NOTHING TO OFFER BUT BLOOD, TOIL, SWEAT AND TEARS." HE WAS A SYMBOL OF BRITISH DETERMINATION.

LATER ON JUNE 4, AS THE LAST EXHAUSTED REMNANTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY LANDED IN ENGLAND FROM DUNKERQUE'S BEACHES, CHURCHILL DECLARED: "WE SHALL DEFEND OUR ISLAND WHATEVER THE COST MAY BE. WE SHALL FIGHT ON THE BEACHES, WE SHALL FIGHT ON THE LANDING GROUNDS, WE SHALL FIGHT IN THE FIELDS AND IN THE STREETS, WE SHALL FIGHT IN THE HILLS;

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WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER."

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BEFORE AND AFTER THE ENTRANCE OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WORLD WAR II CHURCHILL TIGHTENED BRITAIN'S BONDS WITH AMERICA THROUGH PERSONAL VISITS WITH THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. AN INDICATION OF HOW CLOSELY CHURCHILL AND ROOSEVELT WORKED TOGETHER WAS GIVEN WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER TOLD COMMONS AFTER THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH LAST APRIL THAT "MORE THAN 1,700 MESSAGES" HAD BEEN EXCHANGED.

CHURCHILL'S WARTIME COALITION GOVERNMENT WAS FORMALLY DISSOLVED LAST MAY 23 WHEN HE PRESENTED HIS RESIGNATION TO KING GEORGE VI AND PROMPTLY WAS ASKED TO FORM A CARETAKER REGIME TO SERVE UNTIL AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE COALITION CABINET WAS BROKEN UP AFTER CHURCHILL ASKED FOR ITS CONTINUATION UNTIL AFTER JAPAN'S DEFEAT AND THE LABOR PARTY COUNTERED WITH A PROPOSAL THAT IT BE CONTINUED UNTIL AUTUMN--A PROPOSAL WHICH THE CONSERVATIVES DID NOT ACCEPT.

IN THE CAMPAIGN CHURCHILL MADE AN EXTENDED TOUR OF THE COUNTRY. HE ATTACKED THE SOCIALIST POLICY OF THE LABOR PARTY AND DECLARED THAT NO SOCIALIST SYSTEM CAN BE ESTABLISHED WITHOUT "SOME FORM OF GESTAPO." HE WAS HECKLED BY THE LABORITES IN COMMONS FOR THAT REMARK.

CHURCHILL WAS BORN NOV. 30, 1874, AT BLENHEIM CASTLE, WOODSTOCK, OXFORDSHIRE. ALTHOUGH HE LIKED TO RECALL THAT HIS MOTHER WAS AN AMERICAN--SHE WAS THE FORMER JENNIE JEROME OF NEW YORK--HE ALWAYS THOUGHT OF HIMSELF FIRST AS A BRITON AND A LEADER OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE. "I DID NOT BECOME THE KING'S FIRST MINISTER," HE SAID AT ONE CRISIS, "TO PRESIDE OVER THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

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LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE LABOR PARTY TOOK OVER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TODAY WITH POWER ENOUGH TO SHIFT THE FOUNDATIONS OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST SOLID ECONOMIES.

IT SURGED INTO OFFICE WITH THE INTENTION OF NATIONALIZING EVERY BASIC INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, MAKING THE "OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET"--THE BANK OF ENGLAND--PUBLIC PROPERTY, AND ULTIMATELY NATIONALIZING LAND.

THE SWEEPING SCOPE OF THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM MADE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO JUDGE, AT THIS TIME, THE FULL EFFECT ON THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF GREAT BRITAIN. NEVERTHELESS, CONSERVATIVE OLD ENGLAND APPEARS TO BE IN FOR ONE OF THE GREATEST REFORMS OF ITS LONG HISTORY.

PREMIER CLEMENT ATTLEE AND HIS PARTY HAVE SAID THEY INTEND TO GAIN CONTROL OF EVERY INDUSTRY WHICH HAS MADE ENGLAND GREAT, TO PLACE THEM IN THE HANDS OF THE PEOPLE AND IF POSSIBLE TO MAKE THEM STRONGER AND MORE PRODUCTIVE.

ONE OF THE LABORITES' FIRST GOALS IS THE CONSOLIDATION OF EVERY FORM OF INLAND TRANSPORT. THEY WISH TO WELD INTO ONE ECONOMIC WHOLE, UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL, ALL RAILROADS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, ALL COMMERCIAL CARRIERS ON HIGHWAYS AND ALL COASTAL SHIPPING.

COMPLETELY OUT OF PATIENCE WITH THE COUNTRY'S COAL MINING SITUATION, THE LABORITES PROPOSE TO TAKE OVER EVERY COAL MINE IN THE COUNTRY, OPERATING THEM NOT ONLY TO GIVE MINERS A COMFORTABLE LIVING WAGE BUT TO PRODUCE ENOUGH COAL FOR BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC NEEDS AND ENOUGH SURPLUS TO MAINTAIN A HEALTHY EXPORT TRADE. MODERNIZATION OF THE WHOLE COAL MINING PRACTICE IS A PART OF THIS

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PICTURE.

THE NEXT STEP IN THEIR PROGRAM IS NATIONALIZATION OF THE COUNTRY'S IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY, LONG A BACKBONE OF BRITAIN'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE, AND THEN NATIONALIZATION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

WHILE THESE MEASURES MIGHT SEEM EXTREME TO THE AVERAGE AMERICAN READER, THEY HAVE BEEN THE MAINSTAY OF THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM FOR DECADES. NOT UNTIL NOW HAS THE LABOR PARTY GAINED STRENGTH TO PUT THEM INTO EFFECT.

THE LABORITES ALSO STAND FOR THE NATIONALIZATION OF LAND, BUT THEY HAVE NOT PROMISED VOTERS THAT THIS PROGRAM WOULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT IMMEDIATELY. GREAT BRITAIN HAS BEEN A NATION OF LANDLORDS, IMMENSELY RICH, AND LABORITES RECOGNIZE THE FINANCIAL MOUNTAIN WHICH MUST BE SURMOUNTED BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT CAN JUSTLY GAIN CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

A34

IN MANY QUARTERS THERE HAS BEEN A DEMAND THAT BRITAIN'S LAND BE PUT TO THE FULLEST POSSIBLE USE. THAT'S WHAT THE LABOR PARTY SAYS IT HOPES TO ACHIEVE IN GAINING CONTROL OF BIG ESTATES OF FARMLAND AND FOREST.

WHILE AMERICAN OBSERVERS MIGHT GASP AT THE BREADTH OF THE LABOR PROGRAM, ENGLISH SAID THEY SHOULD CONSIDER THAT BRITISH SOCIALISM IS A VERY MILD VARIETY AND HAS A LONG, LONG WAY TO GO TO ACHIEVE EVEN ITS PRIMARY AIMS.

SOCIOLOGICALLY, THE COUNTRY IS FAR BEHIND THE UNITED STATES, BRITISHERS ASSERT. THE GOVERNMENT ENFORCES NO MINIMUM HOURS, MINIMUM WAGES OR SOCIAL SECURITY. PERHAPS THE BEST SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM CAME FROM SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, A LIBERAL DEFEATED IN THE GENERAL ELECTION. WHILE TALKING ABOUT A GRAND PLAN OF NATIONALIZATION, THE LABOR PARTY MADE NO SOLID PROMISES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WORKINGMAN'S HOURS OR WAGES.

KA524PEW

ADD ATTLEE

CLEMENT R.ATTLEE WAS RETURNED BY A 6,700 VOTE MAJORITY IN THE LONDON LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT.

ARTHUR GREENWOOD, DEPUTY LEADER OF THE LABOR PARTY SINCE 1942, WAS ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF ALMOST 6,000 OVER HIS CONSERVATIVE OPPONENT.

TWO OTHER ELECTED LABOR LEADERS WERE HERBERT MORRISON, HOME SECRETARY IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, AND SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, FORMER CABINET MINISTER. BOTH WON BY MAJORITIES OF MORE THAN 15,000.

ERNEST BEVIN, PROMINENT LABOR LEADER WHO WAS MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE WAR CABINET, WAS REELECTED EASILY.

SO WAS ANEURIN BEVAN, A YOUNG LABOR LEADER AND ONE OF CHURCHILL'S MOST CAUSTIC CRITICS ON THE FLOOR. BEVAN'S WIFE, WHO GOES BY HER MAIDEN NAME OF JENNIE LEE, WAS ELECTED BY A 19,000 MAJORITY.

TWO CONSERVATIVE CABINET MEMBERS RETURNED BY SLIM MAJORITIES WERE R.A.BUTLER, MINISTER OF LABOR, AND H.U.WILLINK, MINISTER OF HEALTH.

EARL WINTERTON, ONE OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S BEST VOTE GETTERS, WAS RETURNED FOR HIS 40TH YEAR IN COMMONS FROM HORSHAM.

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RALPH ASSHETON, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, WAS SWEPT

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OUT BY THE LABOR LANDSLIDE, DEFEATED BY A HOUSEWIFE CANDIDATE SPONSORED BY THE LABORITES.

ERNEST BROWN, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN THE CARETAKER GOVERNMENT, FELL UNDER A FLOOD OF LABOR VOTES.

ELLEN WILKINSON, ONE OF ENGLAND'S LEADING WOMEN POLITICIANS, WAS REELECTED BY A BIG MAJORITY. SHE IS A LABORITE.

HUGH DALTON, LABOR, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, WAS RETURNED BY ALMOST A 2 TO 1 COUNT. HE HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A POSSIBLE FOREIGN SECRETARY IN A LABOR GOVERNMENT.

A.V.ALEXANDER, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY IN THE WARTIME GOVERNMENT AND LEADER OF THE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY MOVEMENT, WAS AMONG THE TOP RANK LABOR LEADERS RETURNED.

OLIVER LYTTELTON, CONSERVATIVE, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, RETAINED HIS SEAT BY A NARROW MARGIN.

A.C.BOSSON KENT, CONSERVATIVE AND FORMER NEW YORK ARCHITECT, WAS BEATEN BY LABORITE OTTO SHAW BY 300 VOTES.

MISS IRENE WARD, CONSERVATIVE STALWART SINCE 1930, LOST TO A LABOR OPPONENT BY MORE THAN 11,000 VOTES.

GROUP CAPT. MAX AITKEN, CANADIAN-BORN SON OF LORD BEAVERBROOK, WON A SEAT AS A CONSERVATIVE IN ONE OF THE HEAVILY BOMBED DISTRICTS OF CENTRAL LONDON.

COL. CLIFTON BROWN, CONSERVATIVE SPEAKER OF THE LAST HOUSE OF COMMONS, WAS REELECTED.

W.W.ASTOR, CONSERVATIVE SON OF LADY ASTOR, WAS DEFEATED BY 5,353 VOTES IN FULHAM DISTRICT BY A LABOR CANDIDATE.

SIR RICHARD ACLAND, LEADER OF THE COMMON WEALTH PARTY, WAS DEFEATED.

VERNON BARTLETT, INDEPENDENT, AUTHOR AND WIDELY KNOWN BROADCASTER ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAS ELECTED AT BRIDGWATER, SOMERSET, BY 2,000 MAJORITY.

OLIVER STANLEY, CONSERVATIVE COLONIAL SECRETARY, WAS REELECTED AT BRISTOL.

TOM SMITH, LABORITE MINERS LEADER, OVERWHELMED HIS CONSERVATIVE RIVAL BY 28,000 TO 5,000.

TOM DRIBERG, LONDON NEWSPAPERMAN, WAS REELECTED BY LABOR.

BEVERLY BAXTER, CONSERVATIVE AND WIDELY KNOWN WRITER, WAS RETURNED BY A NARROW MARGIN.

LORD IRWIN, CONSERVATIVE SON OF LORD HALIFAX, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, LOST TO A LABOR OPPONENT BY 5,000 VOTES.

CAPT. IAN FRASER, CONSERVATIVE, BLIND SOLDIER AND CHAIRMAN OF ST.SUNSTAN'S INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, WAS RETURNED BY 5,000 MAJORITY.

ARMY SGT. ED WILLIS, LABOR, DEFEATED THE VETERAN SIR A.G.ERSKINE HILL, CONSERVATIVE, BY 500 VOTES. HILL IS A PROMINENT SCOTTISH LAWYER OF EDINBURGH.

KA1049AEW

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BY HENRY B.JAMESON

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-TODAY'S SOCIALIST LANDSLIDE SWEPT OUT OF OFFICE SCORES OF BRITISH POLITICIANS, CABINET MINISTERS AND WARTIME EXECUTIVES WHOSE NAMES HAD BECOME WELL KNOWN TO AMERICANS.

THE COUNTRY'S TWO BEST KNOWN AMBASSADORS--WINSTON CHURCHILL AND ANTHONY EDEN--WERE REELECTED, BUT THEY WERE STRIPPED OF THE VAST POWER AND PRESTIGE WHICH HAD BEEN THEIRS SINCE THE GLOOMY DAYS BEFORE DUNKERQUE.

INSTEAD OF BEING HEADS OF GOVERNMENT WHEN PARLIAMENT RECONVENES NEXT MONTH, THEY WILL BE JUST TWO MORE MEMBERS OF THE MINORITY PARTY, WITH CHURCHILL THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION. EDEN IS A CAREER DIPLOMAT WHO HAS BEEN IN POLITICS ALL HIS ADULT LIFE.

CLEMENT ATTLEE, TITULAR HEAD OF THE LABOR PARTY, WHO WAS REELECTED BY A BIG MAJORITY FROM THE LIMEHOUSE DISTRICT OF LONDON, WILL SUCCEED CHURCHILL AS PRIME MINISTER. PORTLY ERNEST BEVIN, MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE WARTIME COALITION GOVERNMENT, AND HUGH DALTON, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, ARE COUNTED AS LABOR'S MOST LIKELY CHOICES TO SUCCEED EDEN.

WITH SOME OF THE CONSTITUENCIES STILL TO BE HEARD FROM, AT LEAST 27 OF CHURCHILL'S MINISTERIAL AND CABINET APPOINTEES HAD BEEN DEFEATED.

FROM THE VERY START OF THE DELAYED COUNT OF BALLOTS CAST ON JULY 5 A STRONG SWING TOWARD SOCIALISM WAS CLEAR. HEADS FELL RAPIDLY AMONG THE CONSERVATIVES. SHOCK FOLLOWED SHOCK AS THE DAY WORE ON.

BRENDAN BRACKEN, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY AND ONE OF CHURCHILL'S CLOSEST ADVISERS, LOST TO GEN. SIR MASON MACFARLANE, LABOR, BY 6,000 VOTES IN A WEST LONDON DISTRICT. AIR MINISTER HAROLD MAC MILLAN LOST BY ABOUT 9,000 VOTES, AND SIR JAMES GRIGG, MINISTER OF WAR, RAN 4,000 BEHIND HIS LABOR OPPONENT AT CARDIFF.

LABOR'S "BIG FIVE" RODE IN SIDE BY SIDE AS HERBERT MORRISON, HOME SECRETARY IN THE WAR CABINET, AND ARTHUR GREENWOOD, DEPUTY LABOR LEADER, JOINED ATTLEE, BEVIN AND DALTON IN THE VICTORY RANKS.

LABORITES SWEPT THE BIG CITIES, WINNING AT LEAST 41 OF THE 62 SEATS IN LONDON COMPARED WITH 22 IN THE LAST ELECTION.

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, LIBERAL PARTY LEADER AND SECRETARY FOR AIR IN THE COALITION GOVERNMENT, WAS NOSED OUT BY THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE. MOST OTHER LIBERAL CANDIDATES WERE BEATEN BADLY, AMONG THEM AIR VICE MARSHAL BENNETT, WHO WAS HEAD OF THE RAF'S FAMOUS PATHFINDER FORCE.

OUTSIDE OF THE PRIME MINISTER HIMSELF, THE CHURCHILL FAMILY DID NOT FARE SO WELL. MAJOR RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, HIS SON, WAS BEATEN AT PRESTON, AND DUNCAN SANDYS, HIS RED HAIRED SON-IN-LAW WHO WAS MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING IN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, WAS ROUTED IN A BLITZED LONDON DISTRICT WHERE HOUSING IS A PRIME ISSUE.

A9

THE PRIME MINISTER WAS RETURNED BY A 17,000 MAJORITY, BUT HIS OPPONENT, ALEXANDER HANCOCK, WOODFORD FARMER WHO ENTERED THE RACE AT THE LAST MINUTE, SURPRISED VETERAN OBSERVERS BY POLLING MORE THAN 10,000 VOTES. EDEN WAS REELECTED BY A 17,600 MAJORITY.

GEOFFREY LLOYD, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, WAS DEFEATED AT BIRMINGHAM, WHICH HE HAD HELD AS A CONSERVATIVE SINCE 1931.

THE CONSERVATIVES ALSO LOST ANOTHER MINISTERIAL SEAT AT INDUSTRIAL BIRMINGHAM, WHERE L.S.AMERY, SECRETARY FOR INDIA, WAS BEATEN BY PAUL SHURNER (LABOR) BY 5,634 VOTES. AMERY HAD HELD THIS SEAT SINCE 1911. AMERY'S SON, CAPT. JULIAN AMERY, ALSO WAS DEFEATED BY A LABOR CANDIDATE.

OTHER CABINET MINISTERS AND PROMINENT PERSONALITIES WHO WERE OUSTED INCLUDED SIR DONALD SOMERVELL, HOME SECRETARY; RICHARD K.LAW, MINISTER OF EDUCATION; LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, MINISTER OF WAR FROM 1937 TO 1940; CAPT. A.S.CUNNINGHAM-REID, ERNEST BROWN, MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, AND SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, WHO WAS AUTHOR OF THE FAMOUS SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN BEARING HIS NAME.

HORE-BELISHA WAS BEATEN BY A LONDON NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST, MICHAEL FOOT.

RALPH ASSHETON, CHAIRMAN OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, LOST TO A WOMAN LABORITE IN RUSHCLIFFE, AND THE PARTY'S VICE CHAIRMAN, COL.

HAROLD MITCHELL, ALSO WAS ROUTED.

BOTH R.A.BUTLER, MINISTER OF LABOR IN THE "CARETAKER" CABINET, AND R.S.HUDSON, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, ARE IN AGAIN. AS IS SIR MAXWELL FYFFE, SOLICITOR GENERAL, AND COL. CLIFTON-BROWN, CONSERVATIVE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

KA433PEW

CHURCHILL

BY ALEX H.SINGLETON (760)

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-IN THE TWILIGHT OF HIS CAREER, BRITAIN DROPPED WINSTON CHURCHILL INTO THE ROLE HE ONCE LOVED BEST---AN UNFETTERED CRITIC OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR WHICH HE TOILED, SWEAT AND WEPT.

FOR CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S MAN OF DESTINY IN HER DARKEST HOURS, PROVED UNABLE TODAY TO PULL HIS CONSERVATIVE PARTY---AS HE DID HIS COUNTRY---TO VICTORY.

ALTHOUGH IN DEFEAT, HE GAVE AGAIN TONIGHT THE V FOR VICTORY SIGN AS HE DROVE THROUGH THE GATES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO TENDER HIS RESIGNATION TO KING GEORGE VI---AND TO JOIN THE LIST OF PRIME MINISTERS WHO HAVE DIRECTED AND MAINTAINED THE POWER OF BRITAIN.

EVEN HIS OPPONENTS, WHO AVOIDED CRITICISM OF HIS WAR LEADERSHIP DURING THE GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN, WOULD NOT DENY HIM HIS HISTORICAL POSITION WICH SUCH OTHER WAR LEADERS AS PITT AND LLOYD GEORGE.

CHURCHILL'S FACE WAS GRAVE AS HE DROVE INTO THE PALACE WHERE HE HAD GONE SO MANY TIMES THROUGHOUT THE PAST SIX YEARS TO REPORT TO HIS SOVEREIGN ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR. BUT HE SMILED WHEN HE SAW THE SPECTATORS WHO HAD GATHERED, AND WAVED HIS HAND IN THE FAMOUS SALUTE--WHICH BECAME THE SYMBOL OF HIS DETERMINATION TO CRUSH HITLERISM.

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IN A VALEDICTORY STATEMENT, HE SAID:

"I REGRET THAT I HAVE NOT BEEN PERMITTED TO FINISH THE WORK AGAINST JAPAN. FOR THIS, HOWEVER, ALL PLANS AND PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, AND THE RESULTS MAY COME MUCH QUICKER THAN WE HAVE HITHERTO BEEN ENTITLED TO EXPECT.

"IT ONLY REMAINS FOR ME TO EXPRESS TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE FOR WHOM I HAVE ACTED IN THESE PERILOUS YEARS MY PROFOUND GRATITUDE FOR THE UNFLINCHING, UNSWERVING SUPPORT WHICH THEY HAVE GIVEN ME DURING MY TASK, AND FOR THE MANY EXPRESSIONS OF KINDNESS WHICH THEY HAVE SHOWN TOWARDS THEIR SERVANTS."

CHURCHILL REMAINED CLOSE TO NO. 10 DOWNING STREET AS THE EARLY RETURNS BEGAN TO COME IN. THE LABOR PARTY VICTORY DID NOT DISCLOSE ITSELF IMMEDIATELY, BUT BEGAN SLOWLY WITH REPORTS SHOWING THE SEIZURE OF ONE SEAT, THEN THREE SEATS, AND LATER 15 SEATS IN COMMONS. WITH THE TOPPLING OF ONE CONSERVATIVE AFTER ANOTHER, A STRONG WIND OF POLITICAL OPPOSITION TO THE CONSERVATIVES SHOWED ITSELF.

ATS

UPON CHURCHILL'S MASSIVE BUT AGED SHOULDERS, THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY HAD PUT THE MAJOR BURDEN OF CARRYING BACK TO WHITEHALL WITH HIM A GOVERNMENT UNDER SHARP CRITICISM FROM A RESTIVE PUBLIC, NOW RELEASED FROM THE IMMEDIATE PERILS OF DAY-TO-DAY ENEMY ACTION FROM ACROSS THE NARROW WATERS OF THE CHANNEL.

THE BURDEN PROVED TOO BIG AS THE RETURNS SOON REVEALED. IN HIS OWN CONSTITUENCY, CHURCHILL WAS RE-ELECTED TO HIS SEAT, BUT THAT MUST HAVE BEEN SMALL CONSOLATION TO THE VETERAN STATESMAN.

SOLDIER, JOURNALIST, SCHOLAR, TRAVELLER, ADVENTURER, ARTIST, AUTHOR--EVEN BRICKLAYER, HE HAS A GREAT ZEST FOR LIVING AND WORKING. HE HAS HELD NEARLY EVERY IMPORTANT POST HIS GOVERNMENT HAS HAD TO OFFER---PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF DEFENSE, UNDER SECRETARY OF COLONIES, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, HOME SECRETARY, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, SECRETARY OF WAR AND AIR, SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES AND CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

PERHAPS NO STATESMAN HAS TRAVELED AS FAR IN SEARCH OF GOOD WILL FOR HIS COUNTRY. IN QUEST OF VICTORY, HE JOURNEYED TO MOSCOW, TO QUEBEC, TO WASHINGTON, TEHRAN AND YALTA. THEN, WITH VICTORY WON IN EUROPE, HE MADE THE LAST OF HIS MANY TRIPS---THIS TIME IN SEARCH OF PEACE.

BUT HE RETURNED TO LONDON TO FIND DEFEAT FOR HIS DREAM OF GUIDING BRITAIN TO FINAL VICTORY OVER JAPAN.

WHATEVER HIS FUTURE ROLE, HOWEVER, CHURCHILL IS CERTAIN TO BE REMEMBERED AS THE MAN WHO RALLIED BRITAIN TO STAND AGAINST THE NAZIS WHEN THE "EMERALD ISLE" STOOD ALONE, THE MAN WHO BROUGHT OTHER NATIONS TO BRITAIN'S SIDE, THE MAN WHO HURLED DEFIANCE AT HITLER IN PROSE THAT WILL BE READ IN ADMIRATION LONG AFTER HE IS GONE.

HE PROMISED HIS PEOPLE, WHEN HE BECAME PRIME MINISTER WITH THE FALL OF THE CHAMBERLAIN CABINET, ONLY---"BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS." AND WHEN THE OUT-MANNED, OUT-EQUIPPED RAF HURLED BACK THE LUFTWAFFE IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN, CHURCHILL VOICED THE SENTIMENTS OF FREEDOM: "NEVER HAVE SO MANY OWED SO MUCH TO SO FEW."

IF CHURCHILL'S PREVIOUS YEARS OF SERVICE AS A MERE MEMBER OF THE HOUSE SETS THE PATTERN FOR HIS NEW ROLE, CLEMENT R.ATTLEE, THE NEW PRIME MINISTER, FACES A SHARP, ALERT CRITIC. FOR WITH CHURCHILL'S RETURN TO COMMONS BY HIS WOODFORD CONSTITUENCY, HE WILL BE ENABLED TO SERVE IN THE HOUSE AS LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION---195 MEMBERS TO LABOR'S 390, ON THE BASIS OF THE RETURNS TODAY.

NEVER SHY AT ACCEPTING A PARLIAMENTARY BOUT WHEN HE SERVED FIRST AS CONSERVATIVE, THEN AS A LIBERAL, AND AGAIN AS A CONSERVATIVE, THERE WAS NO DOUBT CHURCHILL WILL CONSENT TO ACT AS THE WATCHDOG OF HIS PARTY.

MQ927PEW

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-ANTHONY EDEN, FOREIGN SECRETARY OF THE DEFEATED CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT, SAID TONIGHT HE WOULD RETURN TO THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE IF HE WERE ASKED, AND WOULD CONTINUE TO DO HIS BEST TO HELP.

HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN REPLY TO A QUESTION.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SINCE 1923, AND FOREIGN SECRETARY SINCE DECEMBER, 1940, EDEN WON REELECTION TO PARLIAMENT WITH A 17,500-VOTE MAJORITY, BUT SAID "I DEEPLY REGRET THE NATIONAL DECISION."

KA415PEW

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-BRITISH NEWSPAPERS TERMED LABOR'S LANDSLIDE "AMAZING," TOOK A FEW POINTED POKES BOTH AT AND FOR WINSTON CHURCHILL BUT CONCLUDED, EDITORIALLY, THAT THE NATION REMAINED UNITED.

THE INFLUENTIAL YORKSHIRE POST DECLARED: "IN SOME WAYS IT IS NOTHING LESS THAN A GRAVE DISASTER FOR THE NATION TO DROP MR.CHURCHILL" BUT ADDED THAT "WE DO NOT FOR ONE MOMENT BELIEVE THE DECISION MUST BE REGARDED AS A VOTE OF CENSURE UPON HIS CONDUCT OF THE WAR."

THE DAILY MIRROR CRITICIZED CHURCHILL'S TACTICS IN CALLING AN ELECTION AT THIS TIME, ADDING: "PLEASE, GOD, WE'VE SEEN OUR LAST STUNT ELECTION."

THE MIRROR SAID FURTHER, HOWEVER, THAT "THE NEW LABOR GOVERNMENT

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WILL NEED WISDOM. IT WILL ALSO NEED COURAGE. IT HAS THE NATION'S MANDATE. LET IT BE AFRAID OF NOTHING OR NOBODY IN TRANSLATING IT INTO ACTION. THE SIZE OF THE VOTE PROVES THAT THIS NATION IS AS UNITED IN ENTERING THE PEACE AS IT WAS UNITED IN ENTERING THE WAR."
MQ753PEW

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE LONDON NEWS CHRONICLE SAID TONIGHT THAT CLEMENT R.ATTLEE'S FIRST ACT AFTER ASSUMING OFFICE AS PRIME MINISTER WAS TO ASK WINSTON CHURCHILL TO RETURN WITH HIM TO POTSDAM FRIDAY TO HELP CONTINUE THE BIG THREE CONFERENCES, BUT THAT "THE DEFEATED PRIME MINISTER DID NOT FEEL IN A POSITION TO ACCEPT MR.ATTLEE'S OFFER."
INSTEAD, THE NEWSPAPER SAID, ATTLEE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY ERNEST BEVIN, WHO HAS BEEN MENTIONED AS A PROBABLE SUCCESSOR TO ANTHONY EDEN AS FOREIGN SECRETARY.
(EDS: MAY BE INSERTED IN NIGHT LEAD ELECTION).
(add Press reaction)

"THIS ELECTION IN NO WHIT DETRACTS FROM CHURCHILL'S TREMENDOUS RECORD AS WAR LEADER," OBSERVED THE NEWCASTLE JOURNAL.
THE BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE JIBED AT HIS POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING. "MR.CHURCHILL'S WAR RECORD," IT SAID, "SAVED HIM PERSONALLY, BUT IT HAS BEEN IMPOTENT TO SAVE HIS UNFORTUNATE ASSOCIATES. CHURCHILL'S ELECTIONEERING EFFORTS PROBABLY COMPLETED THEIR OVERTHROW. THERE'S BEEN NOTHING LIKE IT SINCE BALAAM."
THE NOTTINGHAM JOURNAL AND NORTHERN ECHO FOUND THAT THE "REAL MORAL" IN THE ELECTIONS OUTCOME IS "THE INEQUITY OF OUR ABSURD ELECTORIAL SYSTEM," ASKING: "HOW CAN A SYSTEM BE JUSTIFIED IN WHICH 11,000,000 VOTES FOR LABOR RETURN 385 MEMBERS WHILE 3,200,000 CONSERVATIVE VOTES RETURN ONLY 184 CONSERVATIVES, AND OVER 2,000,000 LIBERAL VOTES RETURN ONLY 10 MEMBERS."
THE INFLUENTIAL YORKSHIRE X X X 2ND GRAF.
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POTSDAM, JULY 26-(AP)-THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE WITHHELD IMMEDIATE COMMENT TONIGHT ON THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.
"WE HAVE NO COMMENT ON THAT AT THE MOMENT," CHARLES G.ROSS, PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S PRESS SECRETARY, TOLD NEWSMEN.
ROSS APPEARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN BERLIN A FEW HOURS AFTER TRUMAN RETURNED FROM INSPECTING AMERICAN TROOPS AT FRANKFURT. WHETHER THERE WOULD BE AN ANNOUNCEMENT LATER TONIGHT WAS NOT KNOWN.
KA501PEW

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 26 (AP)-THE JAPANESE CONTROLLED SAIGON RADIO TERMED DEFEAT OF THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITIAN A "DEATH BLOW."
A JAPANESE BROADCAST BEAMED ON INDIA SAID "THE MOST INTEREST NEWS FROM THE INDIAN STANDPOINT IS THAT IT IS FREED OF THE ARCH-ENEMY OF INDIA, MR.LEOPOLD F.AMERY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA."
THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FCC, ADDED THAT "MR.AMERY IS A DIEHARD CONSERVATIVE OF THE RUDYARD KIPLING TYPE. DURING HIS POLITICAL CAREER HE HAS BEEN A HIGH PRIEST OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM."
GG1223PCW

ELECTION BOXSCORE
LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS A COMPARISON OF THE NEW LINEUP IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WITH THE OLD:

PARTY	NEW HOUSE	OLD HOUSE
PARTIES SUPPORTING ATTLEE		
LABOR	390	165
LIBERAL	11	18
IND. LABOR	3	3
COMMUNIST	2	1
COMMONWEALTH	1	4
INDEPENDENT	10	31
TOTAL	417	222
PARTIES SUPPORTING CHURCHILL		
CONSERVATIVE	195	356
LIBERAL NATIONAL	14	26
NATIONAL	1	4
TOTAL	210	386
UNCOUNTED	13	---
VACANT	---	7
TOTAL SEATS	640	615

(UNCOUNTED CONSTITUENCIES: 12 UNIVERSITY SEATS TO BE COUNTED BY MAIL, RESULTS EXPECTED ABOUT AUG. 1: HULL CENTRAL, WHICH VOTED JULY 19, FOURTEEN DAYS AFTER GENERAL ELECTION, TO BE COUNTED AUG. 9)
MQ720PEW

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LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE POPULAR VOTE AS COMPILED AT 4 P.M. (11 A.M., EST):

LABOR 10,843,228.

CONSERVATIVE 8,004,615.

LIBERAL 2,060,307.

LIBERAL NATIONAL 702,069.

INDEPENDENT 398,450.

NATIONAL 140,221.

COMMON WEALTH 107,547.

COMMUNIST 74,340.

INDEPENDENT LABOR 46,679.

KA1154AEW

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-ARGUS, THE ONLY MELBOURNE MORNING NEWSPAPER COMMENTING EDITORIALLY ON THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY VICTORY, SAID TODAY "IT WOULD SEEM THAT IN THE BATTLE FOR MAJOR IDEOLOGIES THE BRITISH PEOPLE HAVE EXCHANGED THE CHERISHED LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL FOR THE DUBIOUS BENEFITS OF SOCIAL REGIMENTATION."

EJ1108PEW

LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN, SUPREME COMMANDER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, WAS INVESTED TODAY AS A KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE BATH BY HIS COUSIN, KING GEORGE, AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE. MOUNTBATTEN RETURNED TO LONDON YESTERDAY AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE BIG THREE CONFERENCES AT POTSDAM.

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LONDON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE RAF IS EAGER TO GET INTO THE PACIFIC WAR BEFORE AMERICA KNOCKS JAPAN OUT, A HIGH BRITISH AIR OFFICER SAID TODAY.

BRITISH PARTICIPATION IN THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE JAPANESE HOMELAND "DEPENDS MAINLY UPON LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS, AND IN PARTICULAR IT IS LIKE A MAN COMING INTO AN ALREADY CROWDED RESTAURANT AND FINDING A TABLE AT WHICH TO SIT DOWN," THE RAF OFFICER SAID.

THE RAF ALREADY HAS CARRIED SEVERAL THOUSAND TROOPS BY AIR INTO THE BURMA THEATER AND WILL CONTINUE TO BUILD UP THE FORCES THERE AT THE RATE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND MEN A MONTH, THE OFFICER ALSO SAID. HE GAVE NO INDICATION OF THE TYPE OR AMOUNT OF PLANES THE RAF WOULD HURL AT JAPAN OUTSIDE THE BURMA THEATER.

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HAUGLANDS THRU FOURTH 1120 WB/950PEW

ADD PARTS (NEVIN) JEANNENY XXXX WITH IT,

FORMER FRENCH PREMIER EDOUARD DALADIER DEVOTED A GREAT PART OF HIS STAY ON THE STAND YESTERDAY TO TESTIMONY SUGGESTING THAT THE FRENCH DEFEAT IN 1940 COULD BE LAID ONLY TO MISTAKES OF THE MILITARY LEADERS AND "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE.

ALBERT LEBRUN, LAST PRESIDENT OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC, DISCLOSED A CRITICAL POINT IN THE PROSECUTION'S CASE WHEN HE SAID PETAIN HAD THE LIST OF HIS CABINET MINISTERS ALREADY PREPARED WHEN THE PRESIDENT CALLED HIM IN BORDEAUX TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT TO SUCCEED THAT OF PAUL REYNAUD. USUALLY IN FRANCE IT TAKES DAYS TO LINE UP A NEW CABINET.

ONE OF THE JURORS TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO GET PETAIN TO DISCLOSE WHEN HE PREPARED THE LIST. THE PROSECUTION CONTENDS THE MARSHAL HAD BEEN PLOTTING FOR SOME TIME TO SEIZE POWER AND OVERTHROW THE REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

PETAIN SAT WITH HIS EYES CLOSED AND APPARENTLY DID NOT HEAR THE JUROR'S QUESTION. ORDERED BY THE COURT TO ARISE, PETAIN REMAINED SEATED UNTIL A POLICEMAN TOUCHED HIM. HIS LAWYERS EXPLAINED THE QUESTION AND PETAIN SAID IN A COLD VOICE:

"THAT LIST--WELL, I HAD CONSIDERED SOME NAMES BUT THE LIST I TOOK FROM MY POCKET WAS NOT THE ONE THAT CAME INTO EFFECT. THERE WERE SEVERAL LISTS."

M35SAEW

30.24-28687

ADD PARIS (MORIN) GAZEL ××× SAID

MARIN, IN A PASSIONATE 50-MINUTE STATEMENT, CONTRASTED THE ACTION OF FRANCE IN SIGNING THE ARMISTICE WITH THE ACTIONS OF NORWAY, HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG.

"QUEEN WILHELMINA AND KING HAAKON HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR THRONES AND PETAIN TODAY IS IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE," MARIN SAID, "ONLY WE FAILED TO HONOR OUR GIVEN WORD" NOT TO NEGOTIATE A SEPARATE PEACE.

A LITTLE EARLIER, JEANNENEY DECLARED THE "ARMISTICE WAS AN UNPARDONABLE AND IRREPARABLE MISTAKE."

MARIN SAID MYSTERY STILL COVERS SOME FACTS LEADING TO THE ARMISTICE.

HE RECALLED THAT GEN. MAXIME WEYGAND, FRENCH COMMANDER IN CHIEF, IN A FINAL EXPOSE OF THE MILITARY SITUATION, TOLD THE MINISTERS:

"I WOULD BE RIDICULOUS IF I SAID I WAS SURE WE COULD DEFEAT THE GERMANS NOW, BUT I WOULD BE LACKING IN MY DUTY IF I FAILED TO EXPRESS MY COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN THE FINAL RESULT."

ONLY TWO DAYS LATER, MARIN TESTIFIED, WEYGAND WAS ASSERTING THAT FRANCE MUST SUE FOR PEACE. MARIN CONCLUDED:

"PETAIN HAD WON HIM OVER TO HIS SIDE."

JUL 27 1945

EJ431PEW

CHEAM, ENGLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-EDWARD GORDON BEARN, CONTROLLER OF HEALTH INSURANCE AND PENSIONS AT THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF NATIONAL INSURANCE, DIED WEDNESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. HE WAS 57 YEARS OLD.

JUL 27 1945

ADD-LON-SHAW×××OLD

SHAW STILL DISPLAYS A MENTAL AND PHYSICAL VIGOR AMAZING FOR ONE OF HIS YEARS. THE BEARDED, SHARP-TONGUED VEGETARIAN STILL TAKES HIS EXERCISE BY SAWING FIREWOOD AND BY PRUNING HIS ORCHARD, AND SPENDS MUCH OF HIS TIME OUT OF DOORS, WHERE, HE SAYS, HIS BEST LITERARY WORK IS ACCOMPLISHED.

HIS CORRESPONDENCE IS MOUNTAINOUS, BUT HE INSISTS UPON READING EVERY LETTER.

HE OFTEN GOES TO LONDON WHERE HE KEEPS EXTREMELY BUSY. RIGHT NOW HE IS WORKING ON THE FILM "CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA," AND HE IS PLANNING A FILM VERSION OF HIS "MAJOR BARBARA." AND WHEN HE IS NOT BUSY WITH THOSE PROJECTS, HE WORKS ON A REVISION OF A VOLUME OF 500 CLASSICS.

NOW AND AGAIN HE TAKES TIME OUT TO SEND ANOTHER VERBAL SHAFT AT THE WORLD IN GENERAL OR TO OFFER IT SOME TRENCHANT ADVICE--APPARENTLY NOT CARING WHETHER IT IS ACCEPTED OR NOT.

ASKED RECENTLY WHAT HE THOUGHT MIGHT BE THE FRUIT OF THE BIG THREE MEETING IN POTSDAM, SHAW REPLIED:

"I HAVE MY OWN WORK TO THINK OF. ASK THE BIG THREE WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT THEIRS--IF THEY EVER HAVE TIME TO THINK."

M514AEW

A134

PARIS, JULY 26-(AP)-THE DANGER OF GERMAN LAND MINES HAS CLOSED ALL FRENCH BEACHES FOR THE SUMMER, SO 20,000 FRENCH CHILDREN WILL VACATION INSTEAD IN GERMANY'S BLACK FOREST.

THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF 1,200 FRENCH CHILDREN LEFT TODAY.

ME959AEW

BY JAMES LONG

PARIS, JULY 26-(AP)-THE FIRST AMERICAN WACS ASSIGNED TO OCCUPATIONAL FORCES--MOST OF THEM HAD 18 TO 30 MONTHS SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THEN VOLUNTEERED FOR OVERSEAS DUTY--ARRIVED TODAY AT SEVENTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

THEY INCLUDE: SUSAN A. STOCK, ST. LOUIS, MO.; PFCS. OLIVIA KING, SUDAN, TEX., AND VIRGINIA B. O'BRIEN, LOS ANGELES.

PFC. HELEN PORRECO, DENVER, COLO.; PVTS. LAURA E. TALLEY, SACRAMENTO, CALIF., ALBERTA KUCHAM, DETROIT AND ARLENE HICKS, EARLY, IOWA; PFCS. MARTHA ZACHIEWICZ, PHILADELPHIA, OLIVE M. YOUNG, OHIO, WIS. AND ELIZABETH C. SMITH, BRIDGEPORT, PA.

PFC. SUSAN B. MOORE, MORRIS CITY, ILL.; PVTS. LENA M. PATTERSON,

PUBLIC, KY. AND BETTY J. HOUEL, CHICAGO; SGT. PEARL E. PETERSON, RISALDE, WIS.; PVT. RUTH VAN HOUTEN, COLUMBUS, O.

SGTS. MARJORIE L. MCCARTHY, OMAHA, NEB., ANNE L. TELGARSKY, JOHNSTOWN, PA., AGATHA R. DOYLE, CRAWFORD, N.J.; BLANCHE POFF, HEREFORD, TEX.; PVTS. LUISE M. PHILLIPS, MILWAUKEE, AND CHARLOTTE P. ALBERT, LOS ANGELES; PFC. BERNICE J. STORM, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

PFCS. GLADYS F. RANDOLPH, CENTERVILLE, O. AND GOLDIE L. TYLER, ST. LOUIS, MO.; CPL. MERRIE E. SMITH, ATWATER, O.; SGT. BARBARA GREGORY, CHICAGO; CPL. BERNICE BROWN, OVID, IDAHO.

SGT. VILA A. RICHARDSON, DETROIT; PVTS. EVELYN M. WALLOCH, SEATTLE, WASH., AND EVELYN B. ILES, BATAVIA, O.; PFCS. LURO J. WIGGINS, ST. LOUIS, MO., AND MARGARET PEACELY, LOS ANGELES; CPL. DOROTHY M. PRIOR, NORTH BERGEN, N.J.; SGT. CLARA M. TOMEZAK, CHICAGO.

SGT. MARIA L. DUSO, SEDALIA, MO.; CPL. HILDA M. MURPHY, LOUISVILLE, KY.; PFCS. BERTA HILL, TAHOKA, TEX., AND MARIANN P. GOTT, NEWARK, N.J.; AND PVT. RUTH ZOOK, BELL, CALIF.

RP936PEW JUL 27 1945

PARIS, JULY 26-(AP)-PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATIONS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE 387TH AND 416TH BOMBARDMENT GROUPS AND THE 371ST FIGHTER GROUP OF THE U.S. NINTH AIRFORCE.

THE FIGHTER GROUP, COMMANDED BY COL. D.T. KLEINE OF GONZALES, TEX., WAS CITED FOR SMASHING GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO REORGANIZE THEIR DEFENSES BEFORE THE THIRD ARMY'S DRIVE TO THE RHINE LAST MARCH.

THE 387TH, FORMERLY LED BY COL. GROVER C. BROWN OF FAYETTE, MISS., AND NOW UNDER COMMAND OF COL. PHILIP A. SYKES, DANVILLE, MISS., DESTROYED A RAILROAD BRIDGE AND CRIPPLED COMMUNICATIONS TO PRUEM DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE.

THE 416TH WAS CITED FOR HARASSING THE WITHDRAWAL OF GERMANS FROM THE FALAISE GAP. IT IS LED BY COL. THEODORE R. AYLESWORTH, KNOXVILLE, PA.

(ADS--FIRST GRAF READ X X PRESIDENTIAL UNIT X X ETC)

JUL 27 1945 RP1115PEW

POTSDAM--NIGHT LEAD JAPAN, TO CONFORM WITH TEXT RECEIVED FROM POTSDAM, SUB FOR NINTH GRAF BEGINNING, OCCUPATION OF XXX SHALL BE ESTABLISHED."

"POINTS IN JAPANESE TERRITORY TO BE DESIGNATED BY THE ALLIES SHALL BE OCCUPIED" UNTIL A NEW ORDER OF "PEACE, SECURITY AND JUSTICE" SHALL BE ESTABLISHED.

"WE DO NOT XXX 10TH GRAF.

KA625PEW

NEW YORK, JULY 26-(AP)-THE JAPANESE NEWS AGENCY DOMEI REPORTED THE BRITISH-AMERICAN-CHINESE ULTIMATUM TO JAPAN YESTERDAY TODAY IN THESE WORDS:

"A PROCLAMATION WAS ISSUED IN POTSDAM YESTERDAY (THURSDAY) IN THE NAME OF CHURCHILL, TRUMAN AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK CALLING UPON THE JAPANESE TO ANNOUNCE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OR SEE THEIR HOMELAND DESTROYED, REUTERS REPORTS FROM POTSDAM. STALIN'S NAME WAS CONSPICUOUS BY ITS ABSENCE IN THE PROCLAMATION."

NEW YORK, JULY 26-(AP)-THE MAGAZINE NEWSWEEK SAYS MARSHAL STALIN PRESENTED PRESIDENT TRUMAN AT POTSDAM WITH A JAPANESE PEACE OFFER PROVIDING FOR AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF KOREA AND FORMOSA, BUT NOT THE HOME ISLANDS.

"IT WILL BE UP TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND TO HIS CLOSEST ADVISERS

3024-28689

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NOW IN POTSDAM TO DECIDE WHETHER THE JAPANESE OFFER TO RUSSIA FALLS WITHIN THE AMERICAN INTERPRETATION OF 'UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER'," THE ARTICLE SAID.

THE JAPANESE OFFERED TO WITHDRAW FROM MANCHURIA IN FAVOR OF MOSCOW AS A PRICE OF RUSSIAN NONINTERVENTION, THE MAGAZINE SAID, ADDING:

"MOREOVER, THEY OFFERED TO "RECOGNIZE THE PRINCIPLE OF INDEPENDENCE" OF INDO-CHINA, BURMA AND THE PHILIPPINES AND TO SUBMIT TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF KOREA AND EVEN FORMOSA ON ONE CONDITION--THAT THE JAPANESE HOME ISLANDS SHOULD REMAIN FREE OF AMERICAN INVASION AND OCCUPATION."

NEWSWEEK, WHICH DID NOT GIVE THE SOURCE OF ITS INFORMATION, SAID ALSO THAT WIDAR BAGGE, RETIRING SWEDISH MINISTER TO JAPAN, TRANSMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES EARLY LAST MAY A "JAPANESE REQUEST FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE AMERICAN 'UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER' FORMULA."

M524AEW

BERLIN, JULY 26--(AP)--THE FIRST BRITISH MILITARY TRAIN ROLLED INTO BERLIN TODAY WITH A CARGO OF 605 TONS OF CANADIAN FLOUR FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS IN THE CITY.

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APPROXIMATELY 8,000 TONS OF FLOUR WAS REPORTED TO BE EN ROUTE TO THE BRITISH SECTOR IN BERLIN--A LARGE PART OF IT BEING FROM CANADIAN STOCKS UNLOADED AT ANTWERP. BRITISH TRUCKS ALREADY HAVE BROUGHT IN 2,000 TONS OF POTATOES FROM WESTERN GERMANY.

OFFICIALS SAID THE BRITISH INTEND TO ASSUME COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FEEDING OF 900,000 CIVILIANS IN THEIR SECTOR OF BERLIN BUT UNTIL FINAL ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED PRESENT FOOD STOCKS WILL BE TURNED OVER TO SOVIET AUTHORITIES FOR DISTRIBUTION.

APR/DE LUCE01830/THO/1205P

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

BERLIN, JULY 26--(AP)- THE ISSUANCE OF MARSHAL GEORGI ZHOKOV'S DRASTIC ORDER CONFISCATING ALL STOCKS OF GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM AND OTHER VALUABLES IN THE SOVIET OCCUPATION ZONE WAS FOLLOWED BY RUMORS TODAY THERE WERE WIDESPREAD RUMORS TODAY OF HIDDEN PLANS BY GERMANS TO ATTEMPT TO HARBOR THEIR HIDDEN RICHES BRITISH OR TO AMERICAN SECTORS OF BERLIN.

EVEN WORKING CLASS FAMILIES LIVING IN CELLARS IN THE RUSSIAN PART OF THE CAPITAL ARE TALKING OF MEANS OF GETTING THEIR SMALL HOARDS OF PRECIOUS METALS "TO SAFETY."

THE SWEEPING DECREE COMMANDED ALL GOVERNMENTAL UNITS, COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE PERSONS IN THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY TO GIVE UP WITHIN FIVE DAYS ALL GOLD AND SILVER COINS AND BARS AND ALL PLATINUM BARS; ALL FOREIGN BANKNOTES, COINS, DOCUMENTS OF OWNERSHIP OF

WEALTH AND VALUABLES, AND ALL CURRENCY ISSUED FOR THE TERRITORY FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY GERMANY.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT WAS THREATENED FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

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THE MEASURE WENT FAR BEYOND ANYTHING YET PROMULGATED IN WESTERN GERMANY. HERE ASSETS OF HIGH AND MIDDLE CLASS NAZIS TENTATIVELY HAVE BEEN SEQUESTERED BY AMERICAN AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES BUT NO ACTION AFFECTING ALL OF THE POPULATION HAS BEEN TAKEN. THERE HAS BEEN NO INDICATION THAT ALTHOUGH MANY BERLINERS ARE HOMELESS AND HUNGRY MOST OF THEM HAVE A FEW COINS HIDDEN AWAY. CIVILIANS HAVE FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT THROUGH THE TRIPARTITE SECTORS OF BERLIN BUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH GUARDS HAVE ORDERS TO HALT FAMILIES MOVING THEIR POSSESSIONS FROM RESIDENCES IN THE RUSSIAN SECTOR UNDER A JOINT POLICY TO PREVENT MIGRATION.

DELUCES 1200 THRU 2ND -BP- 725AEW

BERLIN, JULY 26-(AP)-SGT. KAMELLA KOULOUVARIS, 919-A 41ST ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND CAPT. CARL C. SCHULTZ, 6030 NICHOLSON AVE., CHICAGO, ILL., ARE TO BE MARRIED HERE SUNDAY IN THE FIRST WEDDING OF A WAC IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

BOTH ARE ATTACHED TO THE FIRST AIRBORNE ARMY.

PLANS CALL FOR THE BRIDE TO BE GIVEN AWAY BY HER COMMANDING OFFICER, COL.F.W.SMITH OF CHICAGO. SHE IS TO BE ATTENDED BY TECH SGT MARY LESSER, BROOKLYN, AS MAID OF HONOR. SCHULTZ HAS NAMED WARRANT OFFICER HENRY BARTOSCH, JR., ST.LOUIS, MO., AS BEST MAN.

EJ122AEW

JUL 27 1945

ST KI VT (1600

WITH SECRETARY IN GERMANY, JULY 26-(AP)-THOUSANDS OF SILENT GERMANS SAW PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN TODAY AS HE STOOD IN AN OPEN CAR FOR MILES WHILE CONDUCTING A REVIEW OF THE THIRD ARMORED AND 6TH INFANTRY DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

IN THE THIRD ARMORED AREA AROUND BABELSBERG, WHERE 11 GERMAN CIVILIANS ARE BEING TRIED FOR THE SLAYING LAST AUGUST OF SIX AMERICAN FLIERS GERMANS WERE PERMITTED TO SIT UP CLOSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S ROUTE AND STARE ALL THEY LIKED. AROUND WEINHEIN THEY WERE KEPT AT 500-YARDS DISTANCE.

THE PRESIDENT MADE A BRIEF SPEECH TO THE 6ATH'S 251 ENLISTED MEN AND 11 OFFICERS FROM HIS NATIVE STATE, AND SAID HE HOPED THEY WOULD FIND THINGS "BACK HOME" THE WAY THEY HAD LEFT THEM. SENIOR OFFICER OF THE MISSOURI CONTINGENT WAS MAJ. NUMBER L. ELLIS OF CHANUTE, KAN.

AT THE 84TH'S AREA HR. TRUMAN'S DRIVER WAS CPL. HARRY L. DEARSON OF ONTARIO, CALIF., WHO CONFESSED HE WAS "A BIT JITTERY," NEVER HAVING DRIVEN ANYONE "NEARLY SO IMPORTANT" BEFORE.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO MET HIS COUSIN, COL. LOUIS W. TRUMAN, OF 5106 CANFIELD ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., 84TH CHIEF OF STAFF.

JUL 27 1945 3a.24-28691

SALZBURG, JULY 26-(AP)-HIROSHI OSHIMA, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN WHEN GERMANY CAPITULATED, LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES WITH A RECOMMENDATION THAT JAPAN SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY, HIS SECRETARY TOLD U.S. THIRD DIVISION AUTHORITIES HERE.

THE SECRETARY, SAN FRANCISCO BORN TOSHIO YAMANAKA, AND OSHIMA FELL INTO AMERICAN HANDS WHEN U.S. DIVISIONS MARCHED INTO BAD GASTEIN, AUSTRIA, EARLY IN MAY. OSHIMA WAS ONE OF THE 33 HIGH RANKING MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE DIPLOMATIC CORPS WHO LANDED IN NEW YORK, JULY 11. THE REMAINDER OF THE ENTOURAGE, INCLUDING YAMANAKA, IS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM LE HAVRE TODAY. JUL 27 1945

OSHIMA AND HIS STAFF WERE IN BERLIN UNTIL MID MARCH. THEY SURVIVED AMERICAN BOMBING OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL ONLY AFTER HARROWING EXPERIENCES, WHICH, YAMANAKA SAID, CONVINCED THEM OF THE FUTILITY OF CONTINUING THE FIGHT AGAINST SUCH OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF AIR POWER. THE SECRETARY SAID OSHIMA WAS EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO PREVAIL UPON HIS GOVERNMENT TO MEET ALLIED TERMS IMMEDIATELY.

THE PLANE TRIP FROM SALZBURG TO PARIS GAVE THE JAPANESE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE THE WRECKAGE OF OTHER GERMAN CITIES SMASHED BY ALLIED BOMBER FLEETS!

BEFORE THE DIPLOMATS LEFT SALZBURG, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT SOME OF THEM MIGHT BE EXCHANGED FOR IMPORTANT AMERICANS HELD PRISONER BY THE JAPANESE, FOR INSTANCE, LT.GEN.JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, HERO OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.

EJ1142PEW

A114FX (LX FW)

CANBERRA, FRIDAY, JULY 27-(AP)-THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REDUCE ITS ARMY FROM ITS CURRENT SIX DIVISIONS TO THREE AND ITS AIR FORCE FROM 53 SQUADRONS TO 36, PRIME MINISTER CHIFLEY TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY.

HE SAID TENTATIVE PLANS WOULD KEEP THE AUSTRALIAN NAVY AT ITS PRESENT STRENGTH.

CHIFLEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT CONFIRMED AND ELABORATED UPON A MELBOURNE CORRESPONDENT'S STORY EARLY IN THE WEEK REPORTING THE ARMY WOULD BE REDUCED TO THREE DIVISIONS.

HH829PPW

CHUNGKING--GROUND AND CHINESE X X X UNITED STATES. (170DCA)

HANYUNG WAS ABANDONED BY THE U.S.14TH AIR FORCE LAST JAN.2. ITS RECOVERY MEANS THAT SHIPMENTS OF WOLFRAM CAN BE RESUMED, SINCE PAYU, LESS THAN 20 MILES TO THE NORTHEAST, IN THE HEART OF THE WOLFRAM MINING DISTRICT, WAS RECENTLY RECAPTURED BY CHINESE TROOPS.

AD D: Constance
Germ. Eckener
XXX 77.

THE NAZI AIR MINISTRY FORCED HIM TO DESTROY THE BIG ZEPPELIN AND TO RECONVERT THE FRIEDRICHSHAFEN PLANT, OF WHICH HE HAS BEEN MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR MANY YEARS, TO MAKING ALUMINUM CASTINGS FOR THE GERMAN FORD MOTOR PLANT AT COLOGNE AND LIGHT METAL PARTS FOR OTHER FACTORIES.

"THE AIR MINISTRY PEOPLE," HE SAID, "DID NOT LIKE US."

HOWEVER, HIS OWN DREAM ALWAYS WAS IN HIS MIND. WHEN THE WAR ENDED HE WAS WORKING WITH AN AVIATION GROUP FROM OCCUPIED FRANCE ON DESIGNS FOR POSTWAR AIRCRAFT WITH A RANGE OF ABOUT 2,000 MILES CARRYING 30 TO 40 PASSENGERS.

ECKENER SAID HE DOUBTED THAT HE COU[LD] BACK TO BUILDING DIRIGIBLES FOR THE PRESENT AND ALSO WH[ETHER] THE UNITED STATES WOUL[D] PROVIDE HIM WITH HELIUM FOR NON-INFLA[MMABLE] LIFTING POWER.

THE VETERAN AIRSHIP BUILDER SPOKE PR[OUDLY] OF HIS FRIENDS IN THE UNITED STATES. A KEY TO THE CITY OF BU[FFALO] HANGS ON THE WALL OF THE ROOM WHERE HE WAS INTERVIEWED, ONE OF MANY RELICS OF HIS TRIPS TO AMERICA.

M632AEW

ADD 6444(FAROM) THIRD FLEET XXX FORCE

KEEPING THE ENEMY HOMELAND UNDER ALMOST CONSTANT ALERT, NEARLY 100 B-29S STRUCK THREE BIG OIL TARGETS IN THE TOKYO AREA LAST MIDNIGHT WITH DEMOLITION BOMBS. PILOTS SAID THEY CREATED LARGE FIRES IN EACH OF THE TARGETS, THE MITSUBISHI, HAYAMA AND ASAISHI PLANTS AT KAWASAKI. ONE B-29 WAS SHOT DOWN BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

B-29 HEADQUARTERS SAID THE SUPERFORTS HAD DESTROYED A TOTAL OF 143 SQUARE MILES OF URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN 39 JAPANESE HOMETAND CITIES.

MARINE CORSAIRS HIT KYUSHU, SOUTHERNMOST OF THE HOME ISLANDS, AND 11TH AAF LIBERATORS BOMBED KURABU AIRFIELD ON PARAMUSHIRO IN THE KURILES.

FAR EAST AIR FORCE PLANES STRUCK TARGETS FROM MALAYA AND JAVA TO SHANGHAI AND KYUSHU, CONCENTRATING CHIEFLY ON MILITARY TARGETS.

OF THE ~~AIRBORNE ENEMY~~ AIRCRAFT, 16 WERE DOWNED OVER TARGETS. THE OTHER THREE WERE ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK HALSEY'S FLEET, WHICH PROBABLY WAS WITHIN 100 MILES OF SHORE, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THEY INFLICTED DAMAGE.

THE BRITISH ATTACKED TO THE EAST, IN THE EAST SHIKOKU-OKAYAMA-FUKUYAMA AREAA OF THE INLAAND SEA.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS FARED ABOUT EQUALLY WELL IN THEIR TOLL OF MERCHANT SHIPPING AND FOUND TIME ALSO TO DESTROY OR DAMAGE 14 LOCOMOTIVES, A SMALL FACTORY AND TWO RADIO STATIONS NEAR HAMAMATSU, WAREHOUSES, A POWER PLANT, A ROUNDHOUSE, AN OIL FARM, HANGARS, STORAGE BUILDINGS, SHOP BUILDINGS, OTHER FACTORIES AND RADAR STATIONS, AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY AND NUMEROUS AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS.

NIMITZ SAID REPORTS OF AMERICAN LOSSES WERE NOT YET AVAILABLE. EIGHT BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST WITH 12 PILOTS AND AIR CREWMEN.

DN12APW

JUL 27 1945

A150FX

(150)

GUAM, JULY 26-(AP)-THE 20TH AIR FORCE HAS REACHED FULL OPERATIONAL STRENGTH BY ADDITION OF THE 315TH BOMBARDMENT WING AND ALREADY THE NEW OUTFIT HAS MADE TEN DEMOLITION RAIDS AGAINST JAPANESE HOME TARGETS, MAJ. GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY (CAP L-M) DESCLOSED TODAY.

THE 20TH NOW HAS FIVE B-29 WINGS. THE 315TH, UNDER COMMAND OF BRIG. GEN. FRANK A. ARMSTRONG JR., OF HAMILTON, N.C., WENT INTO ACTION JUNE 26.

ITS TEN STRIKES WERE MADE AT NIGHT AGAINST OIL INSTALLATIONS. EFFECTIVENESS WAS DEMONSTRATED WHEN THE UTSUBE RIVER REFINERY LOST 49.4 PER CENT OF ITS ROOF AREA, THE NIPPON OIL COMPANY REFINERY AT KUDAMATSU 20 PER CENT OF ITS STORAGE TANKS AND TEN PER CENT OF ITS REFINING UNITS, AND THE MARUZEN REFINERY NEAR OSAKA 37.1 PER CENT OF ITS ROOF AREA AND 33.5 PER CENT OF ITS TANK CAPACITY.

ARMSTRONG, WHO HOLDS THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AND FLYING CROSSES, ALSO EARNED THE SILVER STAR FOR LEADING A STRIKE AGAINST SOTTEVILLE-LES-ROUEN, FRANCE, IN AUGUST, 1942, THE FIRST AAF ATTACK ON AXIS-HELD EUROPE.

WW754APW

ADD GUAM (DOPE ING) B-29 XXX TOKYO

THE WEATHER WAS CLEAR AS THE SUPERFORTS HIT THE MITSUBISHI PLANT, BELIEVED TO BE JAPAN'S KAWASAKI, 10 MILES SOUTH OF THE ENEMY CAPITAL. THEY MET INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT LOST ONLY ONE PLANE. THERE WAS NO AERIAL INTERCEPTION.

TOKYO CLAIMED IN A BELATED ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE ATTACK THAT THREE SUPERFORTS WERE SHOT DOWN AND FIVE "HEAVILY DAMAGED BY OUR INTERCEPTION." LATER, IT SAID THE RAID ALSO HIT NAGANO PREFECTURE NORTHWEST OF TOKYO AND TSURUMI WARD IN YOKOHAMA.

THE ATTACK FOLLOWED LESS THAN 36 HOURS AFTER AA RECORD FORCE OF 625 B-29S DUMPED 4,000 TONS OF DEMOLITION BOMBS ON THE OSAKA-NAGOYA AREA.

THE KAWASAKI STRIKE HIT THE MITSUBISHI PLANT, BELIEVED TO BE JAPAN'S BIGGEST AVIATION FUEL REFINERY AND THE NEARBY HAYAMA REFINERY AND ASAISHI TANK FARM, ALL ON RECLAIMED LAND CLOSE TO TOKYO BAY.

IT WAS THE 12TH TIME THE BIG BOMBERS HAD STRUCK CONCENTRATED BLOWS AT JAPAN'S HOMELAND OIL RESOURCES.

TWENTIETH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS, REPORTING THAT CUMULATIVE DAMAGE TO URBAN INDUSTRIAL TARGETS NOW TOTALS 143 SQUARE MILES, ADDED THE EASTERN PORTS OF SENDAI AND CHOSI TO THE "HARD-HIT" COLUMN.

TURNING IN AN IMPORTANT MANUFAC-

SENDAI, WITH 223,630 POPULATION AND AN IMPORTANT MANUFAC-TURING CENTER, IS 27.8 PERCENT DESTROYED. CHOSI, WHOSE 61,000 INHABITANTS NORMALLY PROVIDE AN EIGHTH OF JAPAN'S ENTIRE FISH CATCH, IS 36.4 PERCENT LEVELLED, RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOS SHOWED.

HEADQUARTERS REPORTED, MEANWHILE THAT THE GREATEST DISPLAY OF MASS REFUELING AND SUPERFORT MAINTAINANCE THUS FAR TOOK PLACE ON IWO JIMA TUESDAY AS 130 OF THE SUPERFORTS IN THE 625-PLANE RECORD ATTACK LANDED AT THAT LITTLE ISLAND ON THE WAY BACK BECAUSE OF BATTLE DAMAGE OR LOW FUEL.

ALL WERE CLEARED AND SENT ON THEIR WAY TO THEIR BASES IN THE MARIANAS. AT THE HEIGHT OF THE TRAFFIC, THEY COVERED IWO'S SERVICE APRON THREE ABREAST WITH A LINE REACHING CLEAR TO THE TAXI STRIP.

DN1227APW

ADD MANILA (DAVIS) BOZNO SESSION

FROM MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, AN ARMY BROADCAST SAID THAT A NEW LANDING HAD BEEN MADE ON CHOISEUL ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS ACROSS THE STRAIT FROM BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND, WHERE THE AUSSIES ARE WITHIN 18 MILES OF BUIN.

UN137APW

30.24-28693

AS9FX

LONDON ASKED (190)

GUAM, JULY 26-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 250 BRITISH CARRIER PLANES PARTICIPATED WITH ADMIRAL HALSEY'S THIRD FLEET IN DESTROYING REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE NAVY, TUESDAY.

DURING THE DEVASTATING ATTACK, THE BRITISH CARRIER FORCE WAS ASSIGNED A 100 MILE ARC WITHIN A 390 MILE ATTACK CIRCLE WHICH COMBATANT SHIPS COVERED. THE BRITISH ARC WAS IN THE EAST SHIKOKU OKAYAMA-FUKUYAMA AREA.

THE BRITISH FORCE, IT IS ESTIMATED, WAS ABOUT THE SIZE OF ONE OF THE SEVERAL U.S. TASK FORCES AND IT IS QUITE LIKELY THAT THE BRITISH PLANES WERE LESS THAN ONE FOURTH OF THE U.S. TOTAL, WHICH EXCEEDED 1,000.

NIMITZ TESTIFIED TO THE YEOMAN SERVICE OF THE BRITISH FLIERS IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE IN WHICH HE CREDITED THEM WITH:

SINKING -- ONE MEDIUM CARGO VESSEL, FOUR SMALL CARGO VESSELS, FIVE JUNKS;

PROBABLY SINKING -- ONE ESCORT CARRIER OF THE KOBE CLASS, ONE SMALL FREIGHTER, ONE JUNK;

DAMAGING -- ONE OLD DESTROYER, ONE TRAIN FERRY, ONE LARGE CARGO SHIP, THREE MEDIUM CARGO SHIPS, FOUR SMALL CARGO SHIPS, 16 JUNKS, 12 LUGGERS, 11 BARGES, ONE SPEEDBOAT, TWO SHIPS ON THE WAYS;

DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 78 AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND, AND DAMAGING HANGARS, BUILDINGS, AIRFIELD INSTALLATIONS, RADIO AND RADAR STATIONS, AND AN AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

EIGHT BRITISH PLANES AND 12 PILOTS AND AIR CREWMEN WERE LOST.

WW1141APW

A94KX

JUL 27 1945

(WEST OUT 100)

JAPCASTS

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 26 (AP)-THE JAPANESE SAY 15,000 ACRES OF TOKYO HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED BY BOMBING AND SO THEY ARE GOING TO PLANT VEGETABLE GARDENS ON THEM.

FURTHERMORE, THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY FIGURE THAT TOKYO HAS BEEN SO WELL BURNED OVER BY SUPERFORTS THAT THEY WON'T NEED WATER RESERVOIRS ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND SO THEY ARE

WELL BURNED OVER BY SUPERFORTS THAT THEY WON'T NEED WATER RESERVOIRS ORIGINALLY BUILT FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND SO THEY ARE GOING TO RAISE "HOGS, AND DUCKS AND CARP" IN THEM.

A DOMEI AGENCY BROADCAST HEARD BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION TODAY TOLD OF THE CONVERSION OF ONCE-INDUSTRIAL TOKYO INTO A BURGEONING AGRICULTURAL CENTER.

GG927PCW NM

ADD FRISCO - JAPS PUKET ... AIRFIELDS

DOMEI SAID THAT APPARENTLY "THE ENEMY'S ILL-FATED INVASION ATTEMPT HAS BEEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING RECONNAISSANCE IN FORCE, RATHER THAN ANY MAJOR LANDING OPERATION.

PUKET IS 675 MILES SOUTH OF RANGOON, BURMA. MOST ADVANCE PORT RECAPTURED BY BRITISH FORCES UNDER ADM.LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN ON HIS PUSH TOWARD SINGAPORE. IT IS 500 MILES SOUTHEAST OF THE ADAMAN ISLANDS, REPEATEDLY RAIDED BY BRITISH NAVAL BOMBARDMENT AND AIR FORCES. RECENTLY TOKYO REPORTED ALLIED MINESWEEPERS AT WORK IN THE AREA BETWEEN THE ADAMANS AND PUKET.

JUN136APW

AS1KX

(WEST OUT 150)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 26 (AP)-A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST TONIGHT ACKNOWLEDGED JAPAN'S SHORTAGE OF AIRCRAFT AND SAID THOSE AVAILABLE WERE BEING SAVED FOR "THE COMING HOMELAND BATTLE FOR WHICH WE ARE PATIENTLY WAITING."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, WAS IN QUESTION AND ANSWER FORM, WITH AN UNIDENTIFIED NEWSPAPER REPORTER ASKING THE QUESTIONS AND A DOMEI AGENCY MILITARY COMMENTATOR REPLYING.

THE REPORTER ASKED FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE LACK OF AERIAL INTERCEPTION OF AMERICAN ATTACKS AND SAID THE PEOPLE WERE "INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT THE JAPANESE DID NOT HAVE ENOUGH PLANES."

THE COMMENTATOR ADMITTED "THERE IS A LIMIT TO AERIAL FIGHTING POWER" AND SAID IT WAS BEING SAVED FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE USE LATER, AGAINST AN INVASION.

ASKED ABOUT THE SUPERFORTRESS "PROBLEM," THE COMMENTATOR SAID THESE RAIDS STILL WERE ON A STRATEGIC BASIS INTENDED "TO CRUSH OUR FIGHTING STRENGTH AND DEMORALIZE OUR PEOPLE."

GG919PCW

A127FX (SPOT & PAC REP.)

JUL 27 1945

(150)

SAN FRANCISCO,JULY 26-(AP)-THE JAPANESE WILL CRACK SUDDENLY AND "THE EMPEROR WILL SUFFER A DOWNFALL AND DEATH LIKE THAT OF MUSSOLINI," REAR ADM.THOMAS L.GATCH, JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE NAVY, PREDICTED TODAY.

"WITH EACH BOMB, THE JAPANESE BELIEVE LESS IN THE GODLINESS OF THE EMPEROR," GATCH TOLD INTERVIEWERS.

THE WAR'S END WILL BE MANY MONTHS COMING, BUT "THE PEOPLE ARE BEGINNING NOW TO SHOULDER UNDER THE RULE OF THE MILITARY CLIQUE," HE SAID. "A PEASANT LEADER WILL RISE AND DEPOSE THE MIKADO."

THE IMPERIAL NAVY IS "FINISHED AND THROUGH," THE ADMIRAL ASSERTED. "WE COULD LAND ON JAPAN TODAY IF WE WANTED TO SACRIFICE THE MEN. WE DON'T. THE CONTINUAL BOMBING FROM THE AIR AND THE BOMBARDMENTS FROM OUR FLEET ARE SAVING COUNTLESS AMERICAN LIVES."

GATCH, HERE TO INSPECT NAVY LEGAL ESTABLISHMENTS, LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON SUNDAY.

HW923PPW

A99

(130)

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 26-(AP)-A HABEAS CORPUS PETITION ON BEHALF OF FREDERICK (FRITZ) MANDL, FORMER AUSTRIAN MUNITIONS MILLIONAIRE, WAS REJECTED TODAY BY FEDERAL JUDGE HORATIO FOX.

THE ACTION PROVIDED THE FIRST OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF REPORTS OF HIS ARREST, FIRST HEARD HERE IN APRIL.

THE PETITION STATED THAT MANDL, NOW A NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF ARGENTINA, BELIEVED HIS DETENTION HAD BEEN ORDERED BY JULIO CHECCHI, A FORMER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, FOR TRANSACTIONS IN WHICH THE MUNITIONS MANUFACTURER WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE HAD A PART IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

IT CLAIMED THAT "POLITICAL PRISONERS" IN ARGENTINA WERE PRIVILEGED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY IF THEY DESIRED, BUT THAT HE HAD BEEN DETAINED BY THE MOUNTED POLICE.

FOX RULED THE DETENTION WAS NOT ILLEGAL BECAUSE, HE SAID, IT HAD BEEN ORDERED BY THE PRESIDENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH A CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION RELATING TO A "STATE OF SIEGE."

MANDL AT ONE TIME WAS CHIEF STOCKHOLDER IN A MUNITIONS AND PLANE MANUFACTURING PLANT HERE. THE PLANT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO HIS ARREST.

JJ1044PEW

JUL 27 1945

BROADCAST -

NEW YORK, JULY 26--THE MELBOURNE RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT A DISPATCH FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN PROBABLY WOULD TAKE OVER COMMAND IN THE JAVA AND BORNEO AREAS FROM GEN. MACARTHUR.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY NBC, SAID THIS REALLIGNMENT OF THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN MACARTHUR AND MOUNTBATTEN WAS ONE OF THE MATTERS DISCUSSED DURING THE ADMIRAL'S FLYING VISIT TO POTSDAM.

EJ1144PEW

LPA

MEXICO CITY JULY [illegible] A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE INDIAN IN THE AMERICAN NATIONS WAS ASKED TODAY AT THE SECOND ASSEMBLY OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE.

BENJAMIN GARRION, ECUADOR, ASKED THE ASSEMBLY TO STUDY THE PROBLEM OF OPPRESSION OF THE INDIAN.

"IN AT LEAST TEN COUNTRIES OF AMERICA, THE GREATER PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION IS INDIGENOUS," HE SAID. "I AM NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PAST, BUT I HAVE FAITH THAT IN THE FUTURE THE FOUR FREEDOMS THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMED WILL APPLY TO THE INDIAN, TOO."

DR. PEDRO DE ALBA, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE PANAMERICAN UNION, WASHINGTON, VOICED HOPE FOR MORE WIDESPREAD EDUCATION AND HIGHER LIVING STANDARDS AMONG THE INDIANS.

JUL 27 1945

EW734PCW

BUENOS AIRES, JULY 26-(AP)- FOREIGN MINISTER CESAR AMEGHINO SAID TONIGHT THAT FOUR UNITED STATES NAVAL PLANES ARE DUE HERE JULY 28 TO TAKE TO NORTH AMERICA THE OFFICERS AND CREWMEN OF A GERMAN SUBMARINE, THE U-530, WHICH PUT INTO MAR DEL PLATA JULY 10.

HE ADDED THAT THE FLIERS WOULD TAKE WITH THEM "DOCUMENTS SEQUESTERED FROM THE SUBMARINE BY ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES" AND THAT A UNITED STATES CREW WOULD TAKE OVER THE CRAFT FOR THE U-BOAT.

TRANSFER OF THE CRAFT TO THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, HAD BEEN AGREED UPON BY THAT COUNTRY, ARGENTINA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

JCG - ORDORICAS 11835 - 924PEW

30.24-28695

A130

QUEBEC, JULY 26-(AP)-COUNT ALFRED DE MARIGNY, WHO ENLISTED IN THE CANADIAN ARMY TWO WEEKS AGO AS A PRIVATE, HAS BEEN DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT BY BRIG. EDMOND BLAIS, COMMANDER OF MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5 (QUEBEC).

THE OFFICER SAID "YES, DE MARIGNY IS OUT OF THE ARMY," IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION BUT WOULD NOT COMMENT FURTHER.

DE MARIGNY WAS ACQUITTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE SLAYING OF HIS FATHER-IN-LAW, SIR HARRY OAKES, AT NASSAU IN 1943 BUT WAS ORDERED TO LEAVE THE BAHAMAS. LATER HE BECAME AN OFFICER ON A FREIGHTER AND LANDED IN HALIFAX A FEW MONTHS AGO.

EJ1232AEW

JUL 27 1945

HUDSON HEIGHTS, QUE., JULY 26-(AP)-INDIANS OF NEARBY OKA AND ST.PLACIDE ARE CLAIMING THAT A 40-FOOT "SEA MONSTER" IS ON THE LOOSE IN LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, NEAR THIS OTTAWA VALLEY TOWN, AND THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

THE INDIANS HAVE PUT IN TELEPHONE CALLS TO THE NAVY LEAGUE SEA CADET CAMP AT CHOISY ON LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, AND TO THE HUDSON YACHT CLUB, REPORTING THAT THE MONSTER HAS MENACED THEM AS THEY ROWED ACROSS THE LAKE. NOBODY AT THE YACHT CLUB OR THE CHOISY CAMP HAS NOTICED THE OBJECT -- WHATEVER IT MIGHT BE.

THE INDIANS SAY THE "MONSTER" HAS APPEARED WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

JJ1059PEW

WASHINGTON, JULY 26-(AP)-OSCAR COX, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION, LEFT TODAY FOR EUROPE TO SURVEY RELIEF PROBLEMS.

AN FEA SPOKESMAN SAID COX WOULD PROBABLY BE GONE FOR ABOUT TWO WEEKS AND WAS PLANNING TO VISIT ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM AND PROBABLY GERMANY. HE WILL STUDY SUPPLY PROBLEMS AND STEPS TO EXPEDITE THE FLOW OF NEEDED GOODS.

QS1044EW WH

JUL 27 1945

A10WX CHARTER

(250) NIGHT LEAD CHARTER

WASHINGTON, JULY 26-(AP)-THE SENATE'S EVIDENT INTENT TO RATIFY THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER MEANS THAT "WE HAVE WON THE PEACE," SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) DECLARED TODAY.

PEPPER TOLD HIS COLLEAGUES ON THE FOURTH DAY OF DEBATE ON THE CHARTER THAT WOODROW WILSON, FATHER OF THE OLD LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AND FRANKLIN D.ROOSEVELT "ARE WATCHING FROM BEHIND THE VEIL OF IMMORTALITY."

THE SENATE MADE ONLY A SMALL DENT IN THE LONG LIST OF MEMBERS STILL WISHING TO BE HEARD ON THE CHARTER, MEANWHILE, AND THERE GREW SOME DOUBT ABOUT REACHING A VOTE SOON. THE MOST OPTIMISTIC GUESS WAS SATURDAY AND THERE WAS SOME THOUGHT OF GOING OVER UNTIL MONDAY.

PEPPER AND SENATOR AUSTIN (R-VT), VEHEMENT SUPPORTER OF THE TREATY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR, TOOK UP MUCH OF THE DAY. AUSTIN, OUTLINING THE MACHINERY OF THE NEW LEAGUE, FORECAST ITS SECURITY COUNCIL WOULD HAVE SUCH GREAT ARMED FORCE THAT NO NATION COULD HOPE TO STAND UP AGAINST IT.

"THIS WHOLE CHARTER," HE SAID, "IS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT IF ARMED FORCE IS TO BE USED AT ALL, IT WILL BE A SUPERIOR FORCE."

PEPPER DEVELOPED A LENGTHY ARGUMENT AGAINST THE IDEA, HELD BY SOME, THAT THE SUPPLEMENTING AGREEMENTS FOR USE OF TROOPS BY THE WORLD SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TREATIES.

THE FLORIDIAN JOINED THE SCHOOL OF THOUGHT THAT THE AGREEMENTS, STIPULATING THE EXTENT OF AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION IN TROOPS AND RESOURCES, SHOULD BE PASSED AS JOINT RESOLUTIONS REQUIRING ONLY A SIMPLE MAJORITY OF BOTH HOUSES RATHER THAN AS TREATIES NEEDING TWO-THIRDS OF THE SENATE.

FR439PEW

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,JULY 26-(AP)-A 221,000-MILE FRONTLINE TOUR--THE WAR'S LONGEST FOR ANY MAJOR NAVAL UNIT--PUT THE LIGHT CRUISER SANTA FE THROUGH 42 AIR STRIKES, 12 SHORE BOMBARDMENTS AND FOUR SURFACE ACTIONS.

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AND DURING THOSE 25 MONTHS, THE SANTA FE SANK SEVEN JAPANESE SHIPS AND DOWNED AS MANY ENEMY PLANES.

TELLING THE STORY TODAY OF HER RECORD TOUR OF ACTIVE DUTY WITHOUT A MAJOR OVERHAUL, THE NAVY SAID THE SANTA FE DID NOT LOSE A MAN OR SUFFER ANY SERIOUS BATTLE DAMAGE.

THE VESSEL'S TOLL INCLUDED AN ENEMY ESCORT CARRIER, A LIGHT CRUISER, A DESTROYER AND FOUR CARGO SHIPS. SHE ALSO WAS THE SHIP THAT WENT ALONGSIDE THE STRICKEN AIRCRAFT CARRIER FRANKLIN TO HELP FIGHT FIRES ABOARD THE CARRIER AND TO REMOVE MORE THAN 800 MEN, MANY OF THEM WOUNDED, FROM THE FLAMING FLATTOP.

RECENTLY RETURNED TO THIS COUNTRY FOR ROUTINE REPAIRS, ABOUT 1,500 WORKERS SPENT NEARLY A MILLION MAN HOURS AT THE TERMINAL ISLAND DRY DOCKS, SAN PEDRO,CALIF., COMPLETING THE SHIP'S LONG OVERDUE OVERHAUL AND PATCHING MINOR DAMAGE INCURRED WHILE ASSISTING THE FRANKLIN.

NOW SHE IS BACK ON THE FIRING LINE COMPLETELY OUTFITTED WITH THE NEWEST EQUIPMENT AND INCREASED ARMAMENT.

THE FRANKLIN WAS NOT THE FIRST SHIP FOR WHICH THE SANTA FE PERFORMED A RESCUE MISSION. DURING THE FIRST CARRIER AIR STRIKE ON FORMOSA LAST OCTOBER SHE REMOVED 233 MEN FROM A MEDIUM SIZED WARSHIP WHICH HAD BEEN BADLY DAMAGED BY BOMBS. HER OFFICERS AND MEN WERE AT BATTLE STATIONS FOR NEARLY FIVE DAYS AND DOWNED TWO JAPANESE PLANES WHILE COVERING THE DISABLED UNIT UNTIL SHE WAS TOWED BEYOND ENEMY AIRCRAFT RANGE.

IN HER 25 MONTHS OF COMBAT, THE SANTA FE FIRED MORE THAN 1,650,000 POUNDS OF PROJECTILES AT THE ENEMY, INCLUDING 33,323 ROUNDS DURING SHORE BOMBARDMENTS AND SURFACE ACTION, AND ANOTHER 174,330 ROUNDS OF AA SHELLS AT ATTACKING JAPANESE PLANES.

THE SANTA FE WAS COMMISSIONED AT THE NEW YORK SHIPBUILDING CORP., CAMDEN, N.J., NOV.24,1942.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9 AM EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY THURSDAY JULY 26)

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FR615AEW

CHICAGO, JULY 26-(AP)-OUR SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN VICTORIOUS IN ARMS IN EUROPE, SAYS CHARLES A.LINDBERGH, BUT "WE HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED PEACE OR LIBERTY" THERE AND MANY "SO CALLED LIBERATED NATIONS HAVE SIMPLY EXCHANGED THE NAZI FORM OF DICTATORSHIP FOR THE COMMUNIST FORM."

"THERE IS LESS SECURITY THERE NOW THAN EVER BEFORE, AND LESS DEMOCRACY," THE NOTED FLYER WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A RESEARCH TRIP TO EUROPE, WAS QUOTED BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE TODAY.

LINDBERGH, IN A DISCUSSION OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS WITH TRIBUNE EXECUTIVES YESTERDAY DURING A STOP-OVER ON A BUSINESS TRIP, WAS QUOTED BY THE PAPER AS SAYING THAT "THE FEAR OF CONTINUED WARFARE AND REVOLUTION IS WIDESPREAD IN EUROPE."

"AND IF A THIRD WORLD WAR COMES WITHIN ANOTHER GENERATION, OUR CHILDREN WILL FIND IT WORSE THAN THE ONE WE ARE NOW FIGHTING," SAID LINDBERGH WHO WENT TO EUROPE TO STUDY ENEMY DEVELOPMENTS IN JET AND ROCKET AIRCRAFT. "NEW WEAPONS WILL BE USED; THESE ARE ALREADY INVENTED BUT WERE NOT DEVELOPED ENOUGH TO PUT INTO THIS WAR WITH THEIR FULL EFFECTIVENESS."

THE MAN WHO SKYROCKETED TO INTERNATIONAL FAME IN AVIATION 17 YEARS AGO AFTER HIS NON-STOP FLIGHT TO PARIS WAS QUOTED AS ASSERTING THAT "WE ARE IROBABLY NO FAR FROM

THAT "WE ARE PROBABLY NOT FAR FROM THE TIME WHEN MEN WILL FLY THROUGH THE AIR WITH THE SPEED OF A CANNON PROJECTILE."

LINDBERGH WAS QUOTED INDIRECTLY BY THE TRIBUNE AS ATTRIBUTING THE GERMAN AIR FORCE COLLAPSE TO THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF OUR AIRMEN, TO THE GERMAN ATTACK ON RUSSIA, TO THE AMERICAN MASS PRODUCTION ABILITY AND TO THE INCOMPETENCE OF THE NAZI FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

"SELDOM IN HISTORY HAS A NATION BEEN DEFEATED AS COMPLETELY AS GERMANY," HE SAID. X X X "YET THE DISTURBING FACT REMAINS THAT WHILE OUR SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN VICTORIOUS IN ARMS, WE HAVE NOT SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED THE OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH

(MORE)

CHICAGO--FIRST ADD LINDBERGH X X X GOVERNMENT.

"SELDOM IN HISTORY HAS A NATION BEEN DEFEATED AS COMPLETELY AS GERMANY," HE SAID. X X X "YET THE DISTURBING FACT REMAINS THAT WHILE OUR SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN VICTORIOUS IN ARMS, WE HAVE NOT SO FAR ACCOMPLISHED THE OBJECTIVES FOR WHICH WE WENT TO WAR. WE HAVE NOT ESTABLISHED PEACE OR LIBERTY IN EUROPE. X X X

"THE IDEALS OF JUSTICE AND TOLERANCE HAVE VANISHED FROM A CONTINENT. FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND ACTION IS SUPPRESSED OVER A LARGE PORTION OF THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN THE SO-CALLED LIBERATED NATIONS, MANY OF WHOM HAVE SIMPLY EXCHANGED THE NAZI FORM OF DICTATORSHIP FOR THE COMMUNIST FORM.

"POLAND IS NOT FREE, NOR THE BALTIC STATES, NOR THE BALKANS. FEAR, HATRED AND DISTRUST ARE BREEDING ON A SCALE THAT NEVER EXISTED BEFORE. IN FACT, A WHOLE CIVILIZATION IS IN DISINTEGRATION."

MSV625ACW